Wichita Eagle.

VOL X NO 24 — WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1888. — WHOLE NO 1431

Munson and McNamara.

123 to 127 Main Street

See Our ad. on THIRD PAGE this Morning.

Munson and McNamara.

123 to 127 Main Street

We Are On Top!

WITH

Christmas : Slippers.

Genuine Alligator	$3 00 to $5 00
Fine Goat - -	1 50 to 2 50
Maroon Goat -	1 25 to 2 00
Pat. Leather -	1 75 to 2 50
French Kid - -	2 00 to 3 00
Embroided Velvet	75 to 1 50
Silk Plush - -	1 50 to 4 00
Fine Embroidered	75 to 1 50

LOCKE & FINDEISS,

—OF—

Wichita Shoe Parlor.

157 North Main, cor. First street.

d 25-tf

THEY MUST GO!

We have determined that this year we will not allow any of our WINTER CLOTHING AND OVERCOATS to be carried over, therefore we offer them at such an immense reduction, right in the heart of the season, as will fairly astonish you. To show you that we mean to do

JUST WHAT WE SAY

—We will Enumerate a Few of the Great Bargains to be obtained:—

Tailor-made Satin lined Fur Beaver Overcoats for $25 00; former price $35 00
Fine Tailor-made Satin lined Beaver Overcoats for 17 00; former price 25 00
Fine English Kersey Overcoats for - - - 14 00; former price 20 00
Fine Satin lined Melton overcoats for - - 15 00; former price 22 00
Fine Worsted overcoats for - - - - - 8 50; former price 13 00
Fine Satin faced Cassimere overcoats for - - 6 50; former price 10 00

—And the Same Sweeping Reduction on Every Article in the House—

SPECIAL PANTS SALE.

Beginning Monday December 10th, 200 pairs at $2, former price $3 to $3.50. All goods marked in plain figures and sold Strictly at one Price.

—STAR -:- CLOTHING -:- HOUSE—

ROBERT JACKS, Proprietor. - - - - - - - 128 North Main Street

25-6t

SANTA CLAUS at the

PHILADELPHIA STORE,

Southwest Corner Douglas Ave and Market Streets.

Grand Christmas Offering Xmas Presents Given Away.

In August last we placed an import order with one of the most extensive art importers in New York for a varied assortment of Italian and Venetian Terra Cotta ware, and Bisque ornaments. They have just arrived and are all intended as Christmas presents to the many friends of the Philadelphia Store.

They are all got up in the highest style of art and are really beautiful souvenirs

One of the large size figures or ornaments will be given FREE with every purchase of goods to the amount of $10, and one of the extra large size figures or ornaments will be given FREE with every purchase of goods to the amount of $20 and upwards.

Inquire the price of these ornaments at any art emporiums where they have them on sale and you will be told they are worth from

$8 to $18 a Pair.

Summed Up

This means you are really getting your goods for nothing for the next 3 weeks at the Philadelphia Store.

As we invoice our stock on January 1st and wishing to make it as light as possible, we have cut the prices on our

DRESS GOODS,

Ladies and Childrens Wraps.

Underwear and Fancy Goods way down.

Call and look at the Ornaments and you will be pleased.

A. KATZ.

IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

Like a Good Rule, Mr. Post Satisfies Both Classes.

Money is a great thing. It helps make joy; it assists in alleviating grief. It makes life easy for the rich and the lack of it keeps the poor hustling for daily bread. Next thing to having ready money as a personal belonging is the opportunity to secure what is needed upon terms and conditions that are fair and adequate.

Wichita is not poorer than other cities. It has much wealth. But like all other great and growing cities, with a constantly changing population, there are always people in its confines that meet the coming cold weather with misgivings. Business may be dull, or, what is worse, the persons may have no business at present. The necessary curtailment of some lines of trade has thrown those with considerable personal property on their own resources. In such an emergency, it is desirable that such a person as A. A. Post, the responsible loan agent, is at hand. He is in business at 405 East Douglas avenue. His location is well known as he has been in business for a number of years and has a very large personal acquaintance. It is possible for such a dealer to secure valuable bargains in the most valuable articles of jewelry. None but the best jewelry can be taken as security for money loaned and much that is left with Mr. Post can never be redeemed.

It is not necessarily old stuff. Such valuable articles are never worn to their damage, and Mr. Post has a new and effective method of cleaning and brightening such articles as come into his possession which render them serviceable for any one. Of course his stock is varied and of the rarest styles, and it can be readily seen why he can sell them at figures which even the wholesale trade cannot duplicate. The loss has fallen upon unfortunate individuals. Jewelry makes a desirable Christmas present, and such a place as this Mr. Post claims is the one to patronize in purchasing gifts.

Mr. Post is so well known and his methods of business so straightforward that his guarantee of the quality of goods purchased of him is sufficient. He never misrepresents the value of his goods, and this fact lends a satisfaction to purchasers. Mr. Post's experience enables him to buy with discrimination and to offer to his patrons the rarest bargains. A new line of genuine marble clocks has been added to his complete stock.

Those who need a loan of money know where to call, and those who wish bargains at the cheapest prices, and can see how good articles can be fairly sold so cheaply, know that Mr. Post's is the place to visit.

VIOLATORS OF LAW.

Judge Cooley Tells of Startling Revelations in Railroad Business.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Interstate Commerce Commissioners Cooley and Morrison left for the east last evening. In an interview printed in a local paper, Judge Cooley says that wilful violation of the law and illegitimate means resorted to by railroad officials to secure advantage over each other, revealed by the investigation made by himself and Commissioner Morrison, were much worse than any member of the commission had supposed. The reason the matter had not been taken up before was that the commissioners did not get any more knowledge of their doings than was furnished them by the aggrieved parties. The railroads seemed to be governed by the rule that prevails among all law breakers—not to tell tales on each other. Large prominent shippers and merchants were benefitted by a violation of law and consequently had no reason to complain and were not likely to bring violations of law before the commission. Consequently only cases of minor importance were brought before the commission, and even in these it was the greatest difficulty to secure reliable evidence. The trouble was, he said, the commission was located too far away from the basis of operations of the roads. It should be located where violations of law could be promptly brought to its notice, where prompt and thorough investigation can be made. Investigation into the methods of railroads transacting passenger business and other transations resorted to in order to evade the law had given him and Commissioner Morrison a better insight into the illegal practices resorted to by railroads than they had been able to obtain since they assumed office.

The revelations of crookedness were simply astounding. Evidence had come into the possession of the commissioners that would warrant criminal prosecutions against several railroad officials. The worst feature was that every official they had examined admitted the facts, but said he did it because others were doing it. Some of them even went so far as to justify illegal action on the ground that the law was oppressive and unjust. One manager who was reproved for paying a commission of $6 on a ticket worth $12.50 insisted that there was nothing in the law to prevent him from paying as large a commission as he pleased and afterwards sent a written document to the commission making an argument in justification of such action. If the railroads thought that the commission would rest with the admonition given them at the Tuesday mass meeting of general managers Mr. Cooley said they were greatly mistaken. That was done simply as a warning to give them an opportunity to rectify the evils complained of without further delay; to bring them to a realization of the fact that the law must be enforced. The commission, he said, will act promptly hereafter in every case of violation of law that comes to its notice and the guilty parties will be punished to the full extent of the law. The commission can not afford to have the law made odious by permitting its wilful violation.

NEW NOTARIES.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 13.—Notarial commissions were made out today to the following: A. S. Wilson at Washington, George O. Bauker at Lawrence, George W. Peterson at Bala, Riley county, E. Hoagland at Somerset, Levi Cooper at Beloit, S. H. Barr at Independence, George W. Bingham at Melrose, Cherokee county, Theo. Weichselbaum at Ogden, Riley county. H. A. Billings at Marion.

E. M. Mason, of Girard, Crawford county, has been made justice of the peace to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James A. Smith. H. C. Record has been appointed justice of Tribune township, Greeley county.

OKLAHOMA REACHED.

THE BILL NOW UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Pretended Friends of the Measure Attempt to Block it with the Homestead Law.

Earnest Supporters Affirm that Soldiers Have Not Asked that Their Privileges Extend to Oklahoma.

The House Adjourns Without Making Progress—In the Senate a Number of Amendments to the Tariff Bill are Rejected.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Hatch, of Missouri, Whiting, of Michigan, and Funston, of Kansas, as conferees on the department of agriculture bill.

Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, called up and the house passed a bill for the adjudication by court of claims of old settlers on west Cherokee Indian claims. The amount involved is $4,000,000.

The house then proceeded in committee of the whole to the consideration of the Oklahoma bill.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, offered an amendment providing that the unoccupied lands west of the sixth degree of west longitude shall be opened to settlement only by the consent of the Cherokee Indians or any other tribe or tribes having interest therein, which shall first be obtained by a commission to be appointed by the president. After considerable discussion, and an hour consumed in an effort to secure a quorum, the amendment was rejected—38 to 129.

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the rights of honorably discharged union soldiers to make homes in public lands under existing laws shall not in any degree be impaired by the bill and their rights under these laws shall extend to the lands open to settlement under its provisions.

Mr. Weaver inquired who was to pay for the land.

Mr. Payson replied that the government would pay for it. This was the first time that in land legislation the rights of soldiers under the homestead law had sought to be impaired. He made the prediction that if a yea and nay vote were taken on the amendment the gentleman from Illinois (Springer) would not dare to vote against it.

Mr. Springer—I will vote against it here and on a yea and nay vote. I never heard a proposition more demagogical and inconsistent than your proposition is and you know it.

Mr. Payson said that his colleague was glib in imputing motives to other gentlemen. He served notice on his colleague he (Payson) did not need and would not receive from him any advice as to what his caurse would be on public questions. It was enough for him and for the country to know that his course had been a consistent one, and he did not propose to break his record. He proposed to insist on the rignts, not only of the union soldiers but of the landless and poor everywhere, to have a free home if they endured the privations which they would have to undergo in settling on the lands. But he insisted that before the general question was passed upon the union soldiers should have free homes upon this great body of land to be opened to general settlement.

Mr. Weaver yielded to no member in his devotion to the men who had carried the flag in the late war, but the amendment was a proposition to stab the bill in the name of the union soldiers. He had never heard of union soldiers asking for such an amendment and it was not in their interest. He protested against dishonoring union soldiers by placing them in the attitude of mendicants.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, said that if the lands were public lands he would be in favor of the amendment, but they were not. The proposition was to purchase them.

Mr. Payson suggested that Oklahoma would embrace the 3,500,000 acres of the public land strip.

Mr. Warner replied that that was a small portion of land to be embraced in Oklahoma He had a slight acquaintance with the wishes of the old soldiers of the country and he had never heard a request from them that such an amendment should be put in the bill. He believed that the men who fought the battles of the country simply asked justice at the hands of congress. They were not here as beggars, and he hoped to God they never would be. [applause.] They demanded absolute justice and he trusted that the day would soon come when the clapping of hands would be on both sides of the chamber when congress would do exact justice to the men who preserved the nation.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, inquired whether the gentleman was opposed to granting union soldiers the same rights in Oklahoma as they enjoyed in other portions of the public domain.

Mr. Warner reported that when the Sioux reservation bill was before the house he had not heard the voice of the gentleman from Michigan (Cutcheon) raised in behalf of the union soldiers. He was willing to assert his conviction here. He was opposed to the amendment. In the interest of union soldiers he was opposed to it. They did not want the measure killed by pretended friends. As a man who had done little fighting for his country and had a right to speak he placed himself in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Peters, of Kansas, said he had a larger soldier constituency than any other member of the house and he had never heard a request from any soldier that such an amendment should be placed upon bill.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, thought the soldiers did not understand the provisions of the bill and would be disappointed if the bill passed in its present shape to find that they would be prevented from going to Oklahoma lands as they did on other public lands. It looked to him some times as if the land speculators had more to do with this bill than the bona fide settlers did.

Mr. Springer thought that the amendment came from those who were desirous of keeping the land for cattle syndicates.

Mr. Cutcheon was opposed to reversing all the principles of the past, which gave a preference to soldiers in land legislation.

Mr. Houk said that to deny the principles of homestead enactments as applicable to the new territory would be to make an exception absolutely unjust to union soldiers.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, contended that to adopt the amendment would be to discriminate in favor of a few soldiers to the prejudice of a majority.

Without action on amendment the committee rose and Mr. Dockery, the retiring chairman, called on Mr. Butterworth to preside as speaker. This was the signal for a round of applause from both sides of the chamber, which was renewed when Mr. Dockery in making his report addressed Mr. Butterworth as "Mr. Speaker."

The house then adjourned and a Democratic caucus was announced for tonight.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Mr. Dawes offered a resolution which was agreed to calling on the secretary of the treasury for a report as to the condition of the inhabitants of Alaska and especially as to treatment of Indian women by the white people now domiciled in that territory. Also a resolution which was agreed to calling on the secretary of interior for a copy of the minutes of the proceedings of the commission to obtain consent of the Sioux Indians for opening their reservation.

The senate then at 12:10 resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Coke to admit cotton ties, etc., at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Riddleberger objected to the displacement of the morning's business and said that advantage had been taken of absenteeism occasioned by the business of the senate.

Mr. Vance criticised the senate substitute and declared that it was arranged without the slightest regard on the face of the earth to the interest of the agricultural classes.

At this point Mr. Riddleberger rose to a point of order.

Mr. Vance—I do not care to what point the senator rises, I hope he will not be permitted to interrupt me any more.

The presiding officer (Mr. Berry)—The senator from Virginia will state his point of order.

Mr. Riddleberger—I will do so when the senator from North Carolina takes his seat.

The presiding officer again required Mr. Riddleberger to state his point of order, but the senator from Virginia insisted that the rules required a senator to take his seat when another rose to a point of order. Finally, as Mr. Vance retained his standing position, and as Mr. Riddleberger presisted in his demand the presiding officer ruled that the senator from Virginia was out of order, and that the senator from North Carolina had the floor.

"That," said Mr. Riddleberger, "is because the senator from Arkansas (Mr. Berry) does not know any better."

"The senator from Virginia is again out of order," the presiding officer declared," and it is a question for the senate to determine as to its correction."

At this point Mr. Ingalls resumed the chair and with a sharp rap of the gavel, recognized the gentleman from North Carolina. The presiding officer, (Mr. Ingalls) asked Mr. Vance to wait until the point of order should be stated.

"And take his seat," interjected Mr. Riddleberger.

"The chair will attend to the rules of order," said the presiding officer in a tone of rebuke. "The senator from Virginia will state his point of order."

Mr. Riddleberger did not persist much further, but stated his point of order to the effect that the morning business had not been gone through with. The presiding officer declared that the point was not well taken, and directed the senator from Virginia to take his seat.

Mr. Riddleberger, however, did not comply with the order, but persisted in his objection. "If the senator from Virginia does not take his seat," said the presiding officer, in a severe manner, "the chair will call on the executive officer to enforce its rules."

There was no further contest, and Mr. Riddleberger, with an air of profound disgust, retired to a seat on one of the rear sofas.

Mr. Vest said that of all the items in the bill the one under consideration ought to appeal most strongly to the magnanimity and generosity of the northern section of the union—the section which controlled the country politically and financially. Cotton was the one staple on which the people of the south could have perfect reliance. It was the life and soul of all the commercial relations and of all the wealth of the southern states. And now this senate bill proposed to increase the duty on cotton ties. With due respect to its framers, he characterized it as in the highest degree oppressive and sectional. The state of Missouri was, he said, the most prosperous agricultural state in the union, and yet the Missouri farmer that was making 2 per cent on his investment was phenomenally successful.

Mr. Hiscock asked Mr. Vest to what he attributed the vast increase of wealth in the New England states.

Mr. Vest replied that he ascribed it to the enormous profits made by those New England manufacturers who were in partnership with the government.

Mr. Hiscock suggested whether it would not be wiser for Missouri and other states to step in and take the benefit of the profits in manufactories.

Mr. Vest replied that that was a fallacy of all protection orators. The matter had not been fixed by mortal man, but by Him who made the universe and who had stamped indelibly on the surface of the country the nature of the pursuits of the people.

Mr. Hiscock—Is the state of Missouri naturally more of an agricultural state than the state of Ohio?

Mr. Vest—I should think not.

Mr. Hiscock—Is it naturally more of an agricultural state than the state of New York?

Mr. Vest—Relatively to acreage it is. I believe that the natural resources of Missouri are greater than those of any state in the union. The senator asks me why the state of Missouri does not share in the profits of manufacturing. Simply because the capital is in the New England states and not with us. We are the borrowers; you are the lenders. No one can walk down the streets of a western city without seeing the walls placarded with notices of money to loan by the New England Savings association, the Connecticut Life Insurance company, and the Massachusetts Deposit company. The western states, with their enormous agricultural and mining resources, are mortgaged to the capital of New England which has been accumulated under this system of taxation.

Finally the vote was taken on Mr. Coke's amendment and it was rejected by a party vote—yeas 19, nays 25.

Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate on horse shoe nails, hob nails and other nails not specifically enumerated in the act from 4 cents per pound to 2 cents; rejected—yeas 21, nays 34.

A number of amendments were offered and rejected. The bill was then laid aside, about four pages having been disposed of this week.

Mr. Middleberger offered the following resolution, which under the rule went over until tomorrow:

Resolved, That this senate will proceed to a reorganization by election of its officers on the first day of the session after the 1st day of January, 1889.

TWO FALSE REPORTS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—The morning papers publish two sensational items that do not bear the light of day. The purported lynching of two men south of Westport turns out to be a "fake" with no grounds.

The so called "Whitechapel" case, in which a woman was struck by an unknown man with a hammer, is thought by the police to be simply a case of "panel game" that did not work, in which the intended victim knocked the woman down and made his escape. The woman is known as a street walker and is with a man who claims to be a waiter, hunting a job, yet who wears $700 or $800 worth of diamonds. The woman was only slightly hurt. Her alleged husband is under arrest awaiting developments.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Telemanque T. Timayenis, formerly professor of Greek at Harvard university and author of "The Original Mr. Jacobs," and "The American Jew," two works which have attracted widespread attention on account of their unsparing denunciation of the Semitic race, was arrested last night on a charge of having committed embezzlement of money belonging to the Minerva Publishing company, a concern of which he was the managing partner.

FRESH OUTRAGES.

WHITE CAPS INAUGURATE A REIGN OF TERROR IN OHIO.

A Citizen of Bowling Green is Tortured in a Frightful Manner by the Band.

Regulators at Work in the Vicinity of Agra, Kan.—Two Victims Already Severely Handled.

Items from Purcell and Oklahoma—New Corporations Chartered — Notaries Appointed — Death of a Prominent Citizen of Valley Falls.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 13.—A fresh outrage on the part of masked men of Toledo show that the White Caps are organized, and working for a purpose. When first reports were sent out little credence was placed in them, they being generally charged to the account of irresponsible reporters, but this opinion has given away to the repeated raids of Ohio White Caps. The latest comes from Wood county. A man named Martin, living a few miles from Bowling Green, received notice early in the week that if he did not go to work and support his family he would receive punisment from "Wood county vigilantes." He paid no attention to the notice. Tuesday evening he started for home in an intoxicated condition. A rope was tied around his neck, and one end thrown over a limb. He began to pray. Twice the men cut his prayers short by drawing their victim up until he dangled in the air. Then they stripped him, tied him to a tree and applied beech switches till his back was a mass of bleeding flesh. His clothes were then replaced and he was taken home, where he now lies sick.

A few nights ago a man named Miller, living at Leipsic, received notice similar to the one sent Martin. He paid no attention to it, thinking it was a practical joke by some of his neighbors, but learned his mistake to late. He was visited early in the week by white caps, taken from his house and unmercifully lashed.

At Fostoria notices were posted a week ago, and when they were torn down by those to whom they were directed others were sent. General notices addressed "to whom it may concern," were tacked on trees in front of ex-Governor Foster's residence, and yards of other prominent citizens. For ten days this thing was regarded as a great hoax and every one ridiculed the idea of white caps visiting Fostoria. Tuesday a band of men, mounted and equipped with white cap outfits, dashed through the town. An attempt was made to follow them, but they scattered and were soon lost in a dense forrest a few miles from town. While there is no danger of "regulaters" doing any of their work within the city limits they have already sent notices to farmers living in adjacent towns. Defiance, Napoleon, Perrysburg and Maumee have each been visited, although no actual outrage was attempted. Skull and Cross bones with a representation of the bowie knife beneath is the favorite sign of the order in this vicinity. At Napoleon a notice bore the words, "God hates liars, perjurers, adulterers. White cappers were the Lord's chosen people to wreak out his vengence on the wicked and unjust."

People are becoming much alarmed.

PREPARED TO MEET THEM.

ROCKFORD Ill., Dec. 13—Rev. Mead Holmes slept Tuesday night with a brace of revolvers under his pillow in antipation of a promised visit from white caps. He says that no threats will induce him to resign from the city council; that if any one undertook to attack him he would be ready to defend himself. He added that if any liquor men were fanning any "Radclock" affair in Rockford, he would prove no easy victim; that any attempt of the kind would certainly result in the refusal of all liquor licenses in this place.

ITEMS FROM PURCELL.

Business Notes—New Buildings—A Visit to Oklahoma.

Special dispatch to the Daily Eagle

PURCELL, Dec. 13.—It's a little cold this morning, the first time this fall that we have experienced a chilly wind.

There are a great many strangers in town and more arriving every day. All take a hunt into Oklahoma although the hunting is much better in the Chickasaw nation. Those amateurs take great precaution of late. Most of them take a surveyor with them and his instruments. Suppose they are afraid of getting lost. They are coming from Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, all to look at Purcell, the wonder of the Chickasaw nation.

The new grist mill and cotton gin is doing a good business.

New buildings are going up in all parts of the town.

Lots are selling from $300 to $500, which is only a lease for one year, yet the town grows.

There is a great quantity of wild game bought and shipped from this place.

Corn is in abundance and sells from 20 to 25 cents.

There were some sixty teams run out of Oklahoma yesterday.

I was at Oklahoma station yesterday. There was nothing unusual in appearance, only the erection of a new house by Ben Nutter. I understand many are camped up and down the Canadian, but it was reported this morning that two troops started out to clear the county. It is said that a colony of 500 men from Missouri will arrive here Saturday next. They will no doubt settle on the borders of the promise land. We are anxious to hear something from that notorious filibuster who promised a New Year's gift to the people. The people hate very badly to be disappointed and say the promise must be fulfilled or they may hear something drop. Its a ground hog case. The people are out of land and Uncle Sam has plenty, and a good title to it. The cattle syndicates have lots of money but are in the minority.

There arose a wonderful lamentation in Purcell recently, the discovery was made that it was within the limits of Oklahoma, but this was shortly afterwards corrected by refering to the Chickasaw treaties.

WHITE CAPS IN KANSAS.

The Regulators Commence Operations at Agra.

AGRA, Kan., Dec. 13.—About six months ago three families moved to this township from southern Indiana, and soon it was reported that a secret organization was being formed in a very quiet way and meetings being held at one of their homes.

About a month ago mysterious and threatening notices were sent to several persons—all signed "K. D. W. C." No notice was taken of them and soon they were again left, this time with apparent finger prints of blood on the envelope, while the notices bore a large red cross across the face. They gave several persons until a certain time to leave the county, and were signed in full: "Kansas Division of the White Caps." But still nothing serious was thought of it.

Last Wednesday night about twenty horsemen, each wering a long white cap, cone shape, coming down over their shoulders, with holes for mouth, nose and eyes, and each body enveloped in a long robe of red, with each horse covered with a blanket of black, rode up to the house of a farmer near here. Each carried a water pail, and having filled them near by, they went to the house of the man who is too lazy to work and seemed never to have taken a bath. The door was opened by the man, who had on nothing but an undershirt. They seized and overpowered him, and taking him on the outside, tied his hands and feet and each man deliberately poured a pail of cold water over him, then left him and rode away, leaving a sign with the words printed in red thereon: "Leave the country." The man went the next day.

Monday night the White Caps appeared in a stronger force and visited James McDonald, a citizen of this place, who had abused his wife. They took him to a telegraph pole and tied him. A cat-o'-nine-tails was then produced and each member gave him two blows. His screams were heartrending. After this the trumpet was sounded and each man mounted and rode out of town on a run. Some of the citizens who were aroused removed him to his home. He was cut up in a horrible manner and blood was smeared all over his person. There is considerable excitement but nothing yet done to find the mob.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

VALLEY FALLS, Kan., Dec. 13.—Ex-Mayor W. F. Hicks, of the banking house of Gephart & Co., of this city, died at 3 o'clock this morning from an overdose of morphine. Mr. Hicks was one of the most popular men in the county and was one of the board of commissioners of Jefferson county. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and a number of little children. His death is a terrible shock to the community.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

TOPEKA, Dec., 13.—New corporations have been chartered by the secretary of state as follows:

The Larned Pottery and Pressed Brick company, of Larned; capital stock $20,000. Directors—Geo. A. Sells, Geo. A. Dunn, W. C. Hills, P. H. Forbes, C. M. Makepeace.

The Bluff City Christian Church association, of Bluff City, Harper county. Trustees—Abram Martin, Samuel Stewart Benj. Martin, C. W. Peters, J. H. Findly.

The Wichita Arms company, of Wichita, to manufacture and sell guns and fire arms; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—J. F. Stafford, Wm. Stancer, A. D. Blanchard, Ezra Hutchinson, F. S. Brooks.

The Millers' Pottery and Fire Brick company, of the city of Lyons; capital stock, $20,000. Directors—W. W. Miller, E. A. Deupree, E. W. Miller, J. H. McQuown and W. M. Chattan.

The Southwest Kansas Immigration society, of Springfield and Liberal; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—W. L. Trout, Jas. Waggoner, J. F. Van Voorhis, L. P. Kemper, E. A. Watson, Theo. Pierce, C. W. Wick, Springfield; A. B. Stone, E. E. Turner, W. T. Edwards, West Plains; H. V. Nichols, C. H. Dodd, G. C. Brown, Liberal; L. K. Myers, Wellington; Jos. Rosenthal, Santa Fe.

The Traveler Printing company, of Kansas City, Kan.; capital stock, $60,000. Directors—David J. Griest, Luther H. Wood, Henry H. Cooper, Henry L. Alden and Edwin J. Parks, of Kansas City, Kan.; Fred W. Griffin and Clarence A. Parks, of Kansas City, Mo.

The Herrington Butter and Cheese company, of Herrington; capital stock $10,000. Directors—H. Wentworth, president; C. E. Shepharsl, secretary; W. E. Matthewson, M. R. McCoy, R. W. Vance, J. J. Jones and A. D. Blanshett, all of Herrington.

The Lake Cemetery association, of Lake township, Scott county. Trustees—Elisha Chance, Charles A. Overall, E. J. Austin, Jas. Wilkins, Fred Grimes, Analiza Wilkins and Sarah J. Chance.

The Centerville Real Estate and Building company, of Centerville, Linn county; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—John A. Lawhead, John Chaney, Charles Brown and Marion Weaver, of Centerville, and J. D. Cozard, of Blue Mound.

The Argentine Coal, Land and Trust company, of Argentine; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Chas. Lovelance, of Turner, D. S. Young and Almus A. Lovelance of Kansas City, Kan.

The State Bank of Holton; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—John O. Myers, E. R. Fisher, Henry F. Meyer and John McCracken, all of Holton.

The Colony and Investment company, of Kansas City, Kan.; capital stock $25,000. Directors—Frank L. Miller and D. H. Irwin, Kansas City, Kan.; Aug. F. Kirberg and Chas. Rogers, Ness City, J. A. Dunham, Leoti, and Wm. H. Jones, Kansas City, Kan.

The Kingman Detective Bureau. Directors—A. W. Griffin, Eugene Becker and C. D. Griffin of Kingman, J. G. Oldham of Kansas City and H. R. Griffin of Roody, Ill.

EFFECTS OF A NEW LAW.

TOPEKA, Dec. 12.—In 1887 congress amended the law determining the jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts, and it is now provided "that the circuit courts of the United States shall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the several states, of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of interest and costs, the sum or value of $2,000."

Previous to this amendment a large number of cases in which small amounts were involved could be brought in the United States circuit courts, or could be removed thence from the state courts after having been begun. Naturally the law worked many hardships. A man living on a claim in Western Kansas could be forced to attend court at Topeka or Leavenworth, and the ordinary advantages which the rich held over the poor in matters of litigation was thus largely increased.

The act of 1887 reduced the jurisdiction of the circuit court by increasing the sum in controversy required to give the court jurisdiction, and also by the variety of other limitations. The effect of the amendment is seen from the following: From March 1, 1886, to March 1, 1887, the date of the amendment, 429 cases were brought into the United States circuit court in this city. During the succeeding year only 304 cases were recorded, a decrease of 25%. This effect is heightened by the fact that the volume of litigation naturally increases year by year.

The present term of the circuit well illustrates the new order of things. Formerly it was crowded with attorneys and witnesses and presented an exceedingly animated appearance. This year it has been comparatively quiet and dull. Under the old law an immense number of mortgages were foreclosed in the circuit court and this feature is now almost entirely eliminated. The change has materially lessened the profits of the clerk and marshal.

A BAD COLLISION.

WABASHA, Minn., Dec. 13.—A collision occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad this morning between a passenger train going west and a freight train. Brooks, the head brakeman on the freight train, was killed and Conductor Mead, of the passenger train, was fatally wounded. The engineer of the freight was badly bruised. The freight was running on the passenger train's time.