NOT YET DONE FOR.

BOULANGER RISES TO THE SURFACE OF THE SOUP.

Another Manifesto to the Electors of France Issued from Brussels.

His Alleged Crimes Well Known When He Was Minister—The People's Sense Appealed To.

A Warrant Issued for His Arrest—The Government's Rabid Policy Making Friends for the General—Belgium Asked to Expel Him.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., April 5.—The highest temperature was 73°, the lowest 42°, and the mean 56°, with fresh northeast to east winds, slightly warmer clear weather, lower pressure.

Maximum velocity of the wind: Northeast 22 miles per hour at 9:20 a. m.

Reduced barometer at 7 a. m. 29.987 inches: at 7 p. m. 29.947 inches.

Mean relative humidity 43 per cent.

Last year on April 5 the temperature was: At 7 a. m. 59, at noon 72, at 7 p. m. 63, mean 61.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—The indications for twent-four hours, commencing Saturday, April 6, at 7 a. m.

For Missouri: Fair weather, winds shifting to southerly.

For Kansas: Stationary temperature, winds southerly, fair.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

General Boulanger Handling the Government Without Gloves.

PARIS, April 5.—General Boulanger has issued a manifesto dated Brussels, April 5 He says that in their robust sense the electors know how to deal with the tissue of falsehoods and abominable slanders against him. The government has extorted from an infatuated parliament consent to prosecute him before a court of political enemies, not before a court of judges. All acts imputed to him as crimes were well known when he was appointed minister of war and therefore his colleagues were equally guilty. "All the violence and calumny in the world," he says, "will fail to turn us from our object, which is to obtain an honest republic and the legal exercise of universal suffrage."

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Boulanger the moment he touches French soil. The open animus of the government is producing a revulsion of public feeling in the general's favor.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—General Boulanger held a conference today in this city with a number of his supporters in the French chamber of deputies.

The French government is urging Belgium to expel General Boulanger.

PARIS, April 4.—The Opportunist and Radical press regard the vote in the chamber of deputies yesterday authorizing the prosecution of General Boulanger by the government as a death blow to Boulanger.

Count Dillon and M. Rochefort will be prosecuted by the government for their connection with the Boulanger movement.

KANSAS MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The secretary of the interior today affirmed the decision of the general land office in the case of Thomas F. Everett vs. Fred T. M. Wenie, involving lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, section 25, township 26 south, range 25 west, and lots 14 and 15, section 30, township 26 south, range 24 west, Garden City, Kan., land district. This is a branch of the case of Wenie et al. vs. Frost, heretofore disposed of by the department, and it is therefore considered in advance of what would otherwise be its proper time. Wenie, it appears, was first upon the land, which lies just outside the city limits of Dodge City, Kan., but his claim was contested by Everett. After filing upon the land Wenie became city attorney of Dodge City, but still resided upon his claim. Everett alleged that Wenie's residence was necessarily in Dodge City, and consequently the claim had been abandoned. Later Wenie went upon the road as traveling agent for an insurance company, but in his absence he kept a tenant upon the land. He subsequently returned, and has since made his home upon the tract in dispute. The secretary holds that abandonment of the claim by Wenie has not been shown, and he therefore affirms the decision of the general land office allowing Wenie the property.

The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed in Kansas: Andover, Butler county, Volney Stiles, vice A. O. Burton, removed; Carbondale, Osage county, Reuben F. Playford, vice Edward Reilly, removed; Durham, Marion county, Thomas L. Wardon, vice J. A. Stevenson, removed; Grant, Riley county, George P. Alford, vice R. M. Young, removed; Hartford, Lyon county, William H. Fickinger, vice J. S. Walgamurs, removed; Lebo, Coffey county, N. E. Banker, vice Joseph D. Ambrose, removed; Leroy, Coffey county, Delos Miller, vice Albert Schmitt, removed; Melvern, Osage county, W. S. Rilea, vice T. C. McNabb, removed; Parkersville, Morris county, Mrs. Emma J. Hall, vice Wm. B. Morgan, removed; Quenamo, Osage county, Thomas W. Cochran, vice George Rogers, removed; Quincy, Greenwood county, Nathan S. Boyle, vice Wm. T. Dangan, removed; Strong, Chase county, George K. Hagins, vice Michael R. Dinan, removed; Toronto, Woodson county, Homer P. Kellogg, vice John D. Cannon, removed; Waverly, Coffey county, H. H. Murry, vice R. I. Glass, removed.

MERCY FOR KANSAS MURDERERS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Plumb and Representative Peters called at the white house today on an errand of mercy. Two Kansas men named Miller and Woods were convicted of having committed murder in the Indian Territory and sentenced to be hanged. A number of Kansas people have asked that sentence be commuted and the attorney general has recommended that that this be done. It is probable that the president will grant the men a commutation of sentence.

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

Nine O'Clock A. M. Tuesday, April 30, Proclaimed for Divine Services.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The following proclamation was issued late this afternoon:

By the president of the United States of America: A proclamation.

A hundred years have passed since the government which our forefathers founded was formally organized at noon on the 30th day of April, 1789, in the city of New York, and in the presence of an assemblage of heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath of office as chief magistrate of the new-born republic. This impressive act was preceded at 9 o'clock in the morning in all churches of the city by prayer for God's blessing on the republic and its first president.

The centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general holiday by act of congress to the end that the people of the whole country may join in commemorative exercises appropriate to the day.

In order that the joy of the occasion may be associated with a deep thankfulness in the minds of the people for all our blessings in the past and a devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future, the representatives of religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have memorialized the government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend that on Tuesday, April 30, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of Divine worship to implore favor of God, that the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1889, and of the independence of the United States the 113th.

[SEAL.] BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the president.

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

CENTENNIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—According to arrangements completed by the centennial committee today President Harrison will come to Elizabeth direct from Washington. He will arrive at Elizabeth about 8 a. m. Monday, April 29. This plan, of course, does away with proposed receptions at Philadelphia and Trenton. The president will breakfast with Governor Green, of New York, at Elizabeth at 11 a. m. He will be at Elizabetport where the New York committee will receive him. Other Washington officials will arrive shortly after the president. After the literary exercises at the sub-treasury the president will be driven to the reviewing stand opposite Fifth Avenue hotel. Other guests of the committee will get there by a special train on the Third avenue elevated road. The army committee find they will have to provide sustenance for 8,000 Pennsylvania troops while here, the legislature of that state having failed to make an appropriation for the purpose.

WASHINGTONIANS WILL GO.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—"On to Oklahoma!" is a cry not confined to the borders of Kansas. The fever has reached Washington, and, in addition to the many who are packing up preparatory to seeking their individual fortunes in the territory, an organized body of Washingtonians will join the boomers and enter Oklahoma when the proclamation of President Harrison takes effect. The first wing of the Washington colony, comprising about 100 men, will leave here by the Baltimore & Ohio railway on a special train, which road contracts to land them at Oklahoma on the forenoon of April 22.

The commissioner of the general land office forwarded today to the land officers at Guthrie and Kingfisher stations, a full complement of books, blanks and stationery.

NOW FOR A REST.

President Harrison Will Take a Vacation in Order to Recuperate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The president has practically determined to take a few days' rest and recreation outside of Washington as soon as he can do so without sacrificing public interests. He has been under a severe strain mentally and physically for the last eight months, and it is beginning to tell on his health. Friends and physicians have advised him to take a short respite from official duties, and he has promised to do so at the first favorable opportunity. He has made some inquiries about Fortress Monroe, and a rumor was soon started that he was going on a cruise in Chesapeake bay and to Fortress Monroe. Dates were fixed by rumor for tomorrow and Fortress Monroe for the destination. There are several obstacles in the way of a trip being made so soon, the chief and all sufficient one being lack of an available vessel. There are two revenue cutters at Baltimore one being out of commission and the other undergoing repairs. One of them could soon be put in condition for the president's use and orders to that effect may be issued in a few days, provided the president decides on a trip by water. There are also two lighthouse tenders at Norfolk, either of which could be utilized if desired. There is usually a naval vessel in this vicinity in summer time for just such trips as have been recommended to the president, but it so happens that there is none here at the present time. It is, however, very probable that the president will leave the city for a few days before the end of next week, but it is not likely that any definite arrangements as to destination or means of transportation will be made for several days yet.

ERHARDT WELL ENDORSED.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—It is said at the treasury department that Mr. Erhardt was the choice of the Republican party of state of New York for the position of collector of the port of New York without regard to wings, sides or factions, and that everything considered, his was a most harmonious appointment. He was endorsed by Vice-President Morton, Secretary Tracy, Senators Hiscock and Evarts, nearly all the Republican representatives of the state, the Union League club, the leading representatives of the two factions of the party and many of the principal merchants and business men of the port.

Mr. Erhardt is well known throughout the country as the Republican candidate in the mayoralty contest in New York city last autumn, which resulted in the election of Mayor Grant, the Tammany candidate.

A SHIPPER RESORTS TO BRIBERY.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A report is current that a prominent cattle shipper a few days ago approached one of the weigh masters in the employ of the Western Railway Weighing association and offered him a sum of money to return a false report of weight of a certain shipment of live stock, or to pass it at estimated weight. This is a clear violation of the interstate commerce law as recently amended. The agent accepted the money and subsequently turned it over to George I. Carman, superintendent of the weighing association. Mr. Carman went at once to the shipper and confronted him with the charge of bribery. It is said the shipper was greatly agitated and pleaded for no exposure, actually bursting into tears as a vision of the penitentiary loomed up before him. No steps have been taken toward a prosecution.

MAGGIE MITCHELL DIVORCED.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Tribune of this morning has the following special from Trenton, N. J.: A divorce has been granted Maggie Mitchell, the actress, from her husband, Henry T. Paddock by Chancellor McGill, the decree having just been filed in this city. The evidence in the case was taken in New Jersey and New York, and the complainant's main charge was adultery on the part of her husband in 1882 and 1884, with one Minnie E. Moore, who was then living in Syracuse.

SALINA ITEMS.

SALINA, Kan., April 5.—The retiring city council tonight were served with an injunction restraining them from canvassing the vote in added school territory. It is claimed the district lies outside of the municipality.

During the district court recess tonight, N. F. Anderson, a prominent attorney, and Bailiff Hancock quarrelled, the latter striking the former, inflicting two severe cuts under and over the right eye.

Charles Pearsall was arrested tonight by Sheriff Gentry. He had been fleecing the country farmers on the "watch racket." Pearsall lately married Miss Mina Hallett, the lead cornetist in Kate Baker's ladies band.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Ex-Secretary Endicott Thinks It Will Soon be a Necessity.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Ex-Secretary Endicott, in company with his successor, Secretary Proctor, called on the president this afternoon for a few minutes. He afterwards talked quite freely with a Star reporter. He said he felt relieved at being once more a private citizen and added: "I feel as any hard working man would naturally feel when his load had been lifted or his task taken away from him. The president does not seem to be looking very well; he evidently needs rest. I had not seen him since the morning of the 4th of March and he has the appearance of a man who is thoroughly tired; he necessarily must be so. The American people put too much strain on its president. The work ought to be delegated and the time is near at hand when it will have to be. Our great need is a more extended civil service. This is the only government where there is a scramble for office—undignified, unpatriotic—and until the tenure is made secure and the places are filled with good men, the president will be overburdened. Look at England. There is a free government, and there the men who desire to enter the employ of the government are tested thoroughly, and, if found competent, are offered every inducement to stay in the service. Within the lifetime of the generation now being born there will be in this country an army of officials 300,000 strong. Then the civil service will be a necessity, and then the president will have to be relieved of the drudgery of appointments by heads of departments and bureaus, because no one man will be able to do the work. The reform would commence too soon if it were put into operation at once."

THE NEW TERRITORIAL COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The jurisdiction of the new court for the Indian Territory extends over the Indian Territory bounded as follows: North by the state of Kansas, east by the states of Missouri and Arkansas, south by the state of Texas and west by the territory of New Mexico. The judge holds his office for four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The salary is $3,500 a year. The court has exclusive original jurisdiction over all offenses against the laws of the United States commited within the Indian territory not punishable by death or by imprisonment at hard labor; also jurisdiction in all civil cases between citizens of the United States who are residents of the Indian territory and citizens of the United States or any state or territory, and any citizen or person or persons residing or found in the Indian territory, and when the value of the thing in controversy or damages or money claimed amounts to $100 or more, provided that nothing in the act creating the court shall be so construed as to give the court jurisdiction over controversies between persons of English blood only and all laws having the effect to prevent the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw and Seminole nations, or either of them, from lawfully entering into leases or contracts for mining coal for a period not exceeding ten years are repealed and the court has jurisdiction over all controversies arising out of the mining leases or contracts and of all questions of mining rights or invasions thereof where the amount exceeds $100 and the provision of chapter 18, title 13, of revised statutes govern the court, so far as applicable, and all practice, pleadings and forms of proceeding in civil causes must conform as near as may be to those of the the courts of record of the state of Arkansas, and the plaintiff is entitled to like remedies by attachment or other process against the property of defendants and for like causes as are now provided by the laws of said state. The final judgment or decree of said court in cases where the value of matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, to be ascertained by oath of either party, or of other competent witnesses, exceeds $1,000, may be reviewed and revised or affirmed by the supreme court of the United States upon writ of error or appeal in like manner and under the same regulation as final judgments or decrees of a circuit court. Two terms of court are to be held each year at Muskogee on the first Monday in April and September and such special sessions at such times as the judge may deem expedient for business, and he may adjourn such special sessions to any other time previous to a regular term. In all criminal trials had in said court in which a jury shall be demanded and which the defendant or defendants shall be citizens of the United States none but citizens of the United States shall be competent jurors and the judge shall have the same authority to issue writs of habeas corpus and injunctions, mandamus or other radical process as exists in the circuit court of the United States. All proceedings in said court shall be had in the English language and bona fide male residents of the Indian territory over 21 years of age, and understanding the English language sufficient to comprehend the proceedings of the court, shall be competent to serve as jurors, subject to exemptions and challenges as provided by law in regard to jurors in the district court, northern district of Arkansas.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary to perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood.

SHIRT MAKERS FAIL.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A complete surprise was occasioned among the merchants engaged in the shirt trade this afternoon by the announcement of the failure of Downs & Finch, shirt manufacturers at 43 and 45 Leonard street, having three large factories. The firm was regarded as the leading in the manufacture of fancy shirts in the United States, and was composed of Daniel H. Downs and Cornelius M. Finch, general partners, and O. Henry Rothschild and Isidore Drefus as special partners. The general partners made a general assignment, without preferences, to Theodore F. Mill, lawyer, at 220 Broadway.

Messrs. Rothschild and Drefus, who compose the firm of O. Henry Rothschild & Co., shirt manufacturers, at 43 Leonard street, say that this firm is by no means affected by the failure of Downs & Finch. Mr. Rothschild said this afternoon that the failure was a surprise to him and he knew nothing as to what the cause was. At the office of the firm no person could be found to give the slightest information of the cause of the failure. The general understanding was, however, that the firm's endeavors to control the trade had increased expenses while the profits diminished and low prices prevailed. Besides, Mr. Finch's health has been poor and he had just returned from a trip in the east.

Assignee Miller was at the firm's store and gave what information he could to creditors. He had been suddenly called upon the assigneeship and learned from Mr. Downs that the liabilities were between $400,000 and $500,000, and that the assets judiciously handled would exceed liabilities. The assets consist of the three large factories and an immense stock on hand, material, machinery and bills and accounts receivable. Bradstreet's reports state that the business was established many years ago as Downs, Courlay & Finch, at Jamesburg, N. J., and about seventeen years ago was succeeded by Downs & Finch. Mr. Downs was financial manager, and Mr. Finch looked after the manufacturing part of the business. They first manufactured a cheap grade of goods and drove out the smaller concerns. On August 11, 1886, they formed a limited partnership to run five years with Messrs. Rothschild and Drefus for $100,000. The latter turned over to the firm its fancy shirt department. In September last Downs & Finch claimed their capital stock was $500,000, including the special capital, and that during the preceeding year they had added at least $50,000 to their capital irom profits.

BEWARE of a silent dog and still waters. The impure blood flowing silently through the system is a dangerous enemy to health.

Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. Cheapest in the market. Largest bottle. All druggists have it.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

AUSTIN, Tex., April 5.—The senate this morning insisted on its amendments to the land bill and asked for a free conference committee, which was granted.

Senator Allen presented a concurrent resolution requesting Texas representatives in congress to urge the passage of a bill placing Texas veterans on the Federal pension list.

The senate passed the house bill regulating inspection of illuminating oils, also the house bill requiring prompt payment by railroads of claims of $50 and less against them.

Senator Allen introduced a bill allowing William Evans to sue the state on account of the loss of the schooner Josephine in the quarantine service.

The senate concurred in the house amendments to the bill for funding outstanding frontier claims.

The house passed its bill requiring railroad officials to promptly care for persons injured by railroad accidents; also passed the senate bill to pay state bonds and reissue them in manuscript bonds, and the house bill regulating pharmacy.

House afternoon session—Senate amendments to house bill regulating oil inspection and to house bill requiring railroads to pay promptly claims of $50 or less were concurred in.

The house refused to reconsider the vote passing house bill requiring county officers to make certain reports to the state superintendent of education.

House bill for more stringent enforcement of taxes by increasing costs to delinquents was considered and defeated; also senate bill relative to suing out writs of error in certain cases.

Senate bill for better enforcement of the mechanics' and laborers' lien law passed.

Adjourned till Friday.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The supreme court of the United States today transacted the following business: Edwin D. York, of Washington, D. C., and Arthur C. MacLay and Oliver P. Buel, of New York city, were admitted to practice.

No. 1225. The Winona & St. Peter Railroad company, plaintiff in error, vs. the town of Plainview.

No. 1226. The Winona & St. Peter Railroad company, plaintiff in error, vs. the town of Elgin; motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. C. K. Davis and Mr. Frank B. Kellogg in support of motion, and by Mr. Thomas Wilson in opposition thereto.

No. 235. G. W. Embry, plaintiff in error, vs. E. J. Jemison; argument continued by Mr. James M. Matthews for the plaintiff in error, by Mr. Henry M. Herman by the defendant in error and concluded by Mr. Joseph Christian for the plaintiff in error.

No. 236. J. Friendlander et al. etc., plaintiff in error, vs. the Texas & Pacific Railway company; argument commenced by Mr. A. G. Stafford for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

Stomach Distilled with Acids.

These, if existent in a natural quantity, and uninvited by bile, play their part in the functions of digestion and assimilation. But the artificial acid resulting from the inability of the stomach to convert food received by it into sustenance, is the producer of flatulence and heartburn, which are the most harassing symptoms of dyspepsia. The best carminative is Hosteter's Stomach Bitters. Far more effective is it than carbonate of soda, magnesia or other alkaline salts. These invariably weaken the stomach without producing permanent benefit. No man or woman chronically dyspeptic, and consequently nervous, can be in possession of the full measure of vigor allowed by nature. Therefore, invigorate and regulate the system, and by so doing protect it from malaria, rheumatism and other serious maladies.

EIGHT MURDERED AND BURNED.

Two Young Texans Arrested for a Shocking Crime in Titus County.

FORDYCE, Ark., April 5.—M. B. Dickson, sheriff of Titus county, Texas, has arrested Frank Schulz at this place on the charge of murder.

On the night of the 10th of December last the house of J. R. King, a well-to-do farmer of Titus county, was burned and the charred remains of King, his wife and six children were found in the ashes. Upon examination it was found that the skulls of all the family had been crushed in. The alleged murderer, King and his son, aged 20, had killed hogs and they were to move into a new house a few hundred yards distant and they had carried the meat to the new house and young King had slept there to guard the meat the night of the murder. Before going down to the new house for the night young King had used the adze and left it at the yard gate. Suspicion pointed to King's son-in-law Schultz, a first cousin to the young man arrested here, who had run away with King's daughter and had forged an order for marriage license. It was the fear of being prosecuted for forgery that caused him to murder King and his family. Shultz, King's son-in-law, had made threats and has since confessed to friends. His cousin did the killing of the son, he killed King and his wife and then set fire to the house. The children were from 2 to 14 years of age and were found where the beds stood, except a girl 14 years of age, who was found near the door as though trying to escape.

Young Schultz, who was arrested here, came to this county in January with John Parham and has since been living with Mr. Parham. He says he can prove that he was forty-five miles away at the time of the killing, but Sheriff Dickson says he has positive proof he was seen near King's late that evening.

PAERS' is the purest and best Soap ever made.

A QUIET LYNCHING.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 5.—John Wolfenbarger, the escaped convict who shot and killed Sheriff Goeke, of Grainger county, Wednesday, was today taken from the county jail at Rutledge by citizens. When captured Wolfenbarger was suffering from a wound inflicted by the sheriff's posse. The citizens surrounded the jail, but decided to wait for daylight. The jail was strongly guarded by citizens to prevent Wolfenbarger's escape. At noon today nearly half the male population of Grainger county was in Rutledge. About noon the jail was broken open and the prisoner taken out and hanged. The hanging was as orderly as a legal execution.

SIX BRUTAL ROUNDS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The battle for the feather weight championship of America, $500 a side and a purse of $300 between Cal McCarthy, of Jersey City, and Mat McCarthy, Ed Holskes' Philadelphia unknown, took place tonight at a resort not far from this city on Long Island. Cal was declared winner after punishing the Philadelphia man's head and face almost to a mass of bleeding flesh in six rounds.

TENANTS FIRE UPON OFFICERS.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 5.—Advices from Webster City state that great excitement still prevails among river land settlers there. They are armed with rifles and refuse to be evicted. Yesterday the marshall and his posse retreated after being fired upon and the officers are now deliberating as to what should be done next since none care to be shot. It is rumored that the marshal will be reinforced by troops, either state or federal, but nothing definite is known at present.

A FISH FIRM FAILS.

BOSTON, April 5.—Isaac Rich & Co., 70 Kliby street, the oldest fish house in the city, are financially embarrassed. Their liabilities are placed at $200,000 and nominal assets $225,000. The firm was part owner of the steamer Haytien Republic which was seized at Hayti and recently sold in this city. The troubles at Hayti and closing of several ports there are said to have had much to do with the firm's present trouble.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—At Frankfort, Ind., this afternoon William Pray shot and killed his wife and then placed the muzzle of a revolver back of his right ear and fired. He is still alive but can live only a short time. The couple lived unhappily and had separated. This afternoon Pray visited the woman and vainly endeavored to effect a reconciliation whereupon he killed her. Pray is described as a horse trader by profession and all around vagabond by practice.

WILL WELCOME THE CONTINENTALS

NEW YORK, April 5.—A large crowd of base ball enthusiasts and others sailed down the bay this afternoon on the steamer Laura M. Starling, to meet the Arladne, having on board the Continental base ball players. Joseph J. O'Donohue, who had the delegation, returned to the city this evening disappointed. The party will make another trip to quarantine tomorrow morning. The steamer had not been sighted.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure billious and nervous ills.

DEATH MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

THE HAGUE, April 5.—The king of Holland has had a further relapse. His death is momentarily expected.

VIOLENCE AT PRIMARIES.

COHOES, N. Y., April 5.—Democratic primaries tonight were attended by scenes of violence. A number of persons were injured and one policeman fatally.

DANCING AT EIGHTY-FIVE.

The island of Nantucket is off the track of the modern world. The people and their customs are very unlike those in any other part of the world—the "off-island part," as the Nantucketers are wont to call it.

Old fashioned customs and habits prevail. They know but little about the new fangled manners and methods of modern social life. They follow the beaten paths of a century ago, live simple, thrifty laborious live, and furnish little business for the doctors.

They thrive financially and physically.

A visitor at an evening gathering on the island, not long since, tells how one lady, aged ninety-one, presided at the piano, and another, aged eighty-five, danced. "And you may take my word for it," adds the visitor, "that the dancing was sure enough dancing, if one might judge from the lady's snapping eyes, nervous speech and decisive character."

Locality and climate would seem to have comparatively little effect on health and longevity if people lived simple, as nature dictates, and when ailing built up with nature's simple remedies, like Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, instead of pulling down the system by using poisonous mineral drugs.

People who hasten to the physician every time they have a headache, or experience any of the minor evidences of nature's sure revolt against disobedience of her laws, will not be found dancing at eighty-five. The mineral poisons of the apothecary lead to early physical decay.

The long-lived, rugged Nantucketers, who enjoys life's pleasures when octogenarians, illustrate what the "off-island" portion of the world may experience if they lived by nature's law and used old-fashioned log-cabin remedies of roots and herbs for the ordinary ills that flesh is heir to.

PERSONALS.

W. H. Hawley, Oswego, N. Y, is in the city.

E. W. Clark, Leon, N. Y., was here yesterday.

George W. Brown was yesterday in from Augusta.

Bion S. Hutchins was yesterday in from Kingman.

T. F. Ankeny was yesterday over from Ottawa.

D. D. Cale, Des Moines, was an arrival yesterday.

T. T. Beckley was yesterday up from Winfield.

J. L. Curly, St. Louis, was an arrival yesterday.

C. M. Wilson, New York, was an arrival yesterday.

J. D. Rearick was yesterday over from El Dorado.

Geo. Moch, St. Louis, was an arrival yesterday.

F. A. Thompson was yesterday down from Newton.

J. M. Patton, Hannibal, Mo., was an arrival yesterday.

C. H. Kurtz and wife were down from Burton yesterday.

O. S. McEwan, Paris, Tex., was an arrival yesterday morning.

E. H. Middlekauff was yesterday up from Conway Springs.

James Ryan, sheriff of Harvey county, was in the city yesterday.

P. C. Barnard and T. A. Coffey, Chadron, N. M. arrived yesterday.

J. M. Montgomery and R. T. Spence were yesterday arrivals from Kansas City.

John G. Steffer and wife, of Coldwater, are speeding the week with relatives in the city.

Charley Peavy arrived here yesterday from a business trip through Utah and Colorado.

Mrs. D. C. McKimmon and son, of North Topeka, returned last night from a two months' visit in Canada.

Mrs. Allie B. Marshall, wife of Rev. H. C. Marshall, returned last evening from Leavenworth, where she has been for several weeks visiting her mother.

Tony Bruhn has a new hat and his old one is gone somewhere—he don't know where; in fact he is trying to find out how the miraculous transferin his benefit took place.

W. E. Brown, St. Louis; J. S. Carpenter, Kansas City; G. W. Daily, Topeka; M. Cochran, Chicago; J. H. Woollen, Mankato; H. Levy, Leavenworth; B. F. Connor, St. Joe; J. W. Murray, Cleveland; W. J. Walters, Prospect, N. Y., are at the Carey.

D. W. Merritt, N. Y.; E. A. Mackay, St Joe; G. A. Faas, Leavenworth, Kan.; E. Maddux, St. Louis; G. B. Armstrong, Conway Springs; J. T. Barket, Kingman, Kan.; A. B. Gilbert, Newton, Kan.; A. Walker, Kansas City; E. B. Widaman, Coldwater, Kan.; Dr. J. F. Burket, Kingman, Kan.; F. M. Ekin, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. N. Briggs, Cheney, Kan.; J. B. Wellington, St. Louis; W. J. Wallis, Chicago, Ills., are at the Metropole.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

BROCKTON, Mass., has eighty shoe factories.

CLEVELAND bricklayers demand nine hours and 45 cents per hour.

VICTORIA (B. C.) painters have gained a fight for a nine-hours day.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., has the greatest furniture factory in the world.

THE Delavan (Wis.) tack factory has resumed work under a new company.

LABOR organizations in Indiana have succeeded in securing a repeal of the conspiracy act.

A KENOSHA (Wis.) mattress firm wants to reduce the wages of weavers to one cent per foot.

PASCAGOULA (Ala.) lumber mill hands have struck for a ten-hour day. They make $1 per day.

IRON-MAKING is about to be resumed in the district of Marquette, Mich., with coke in place of charcoal for fuel.

A LOS ANGELES (Cal.) paper recently contained 30,000 pieces of property that will be sold for non-payment of taxes.

IT is reported from Manchester, Me., that a New York man is about to attempt to raise frogs for the Boston market.

THE Miners' National Progressive Union is growing rapidly and substantially. The officials are doing much work and no boasting.

THE process of electric bleaching now used in the big paper plants is from 40 to 70 percent. cheaper than the use of chloride of lime.

Grand : Reduction : Sale!

---Our Stock is Too Large!---

IT - MUST - BE - REDUCED!

And to accomplish this we are making prices to suit the times.

The following are a few of the Bargains we are offering:

1 lot Women's button Shoes, per pair	$ .75
1 lot Men's shoes, per pair,	.75
1 lot Misses school shoes, 12s to 2s, per pair	.75
1 lot Ladies kid or goat button boots, per pair	1.00
Women's web slippers, limited to one pair,	.05
Babies shoes, 15c and up.	

Hundreds of other Bargains too numerous to mention in this space.

Come One, Come All, Come Now.

LEWIS & CO.,

N. A. LEWIS, Manager. - 110 N. Main Street.

PULP mills have so multiplied in Maine that there is fear of an over supply unless new mills are put up to turn the pulp into paper.

THE Wabash Western Railroad Company, of St. Louis, has notified its employes that they can not remain in their employ if they play poker, gamble, etc.

THIRTY years ago there were near 100 lightning-rod factories in the United States. Now there are but four, yet they turn out as many rods as came from their so numerous predecessors.

A NEW industrial school, the first of its class in the West, has just been established in St. Louis. It is for the purpose of teaching the art of engraving on wood, and night sessions only are held.

THE most valuable marble mines in America are at Tate, Pickens County, Ga. New England capitalists own more than 7,000 acres there, and are rapidly growing richer by the extending use of their product.

EXPERIMENTS as to the inductive effect of electricity seem to show that the transfer of a single spark is sufficient to disturb perceptibly the electricity of space throughout a cube of four hundred thousand feet capacity.

THE Standard rolling mill at Minneapolis has been torn down. It was idle in 1887 and 1888. Its annual capacity was 1,200 net tons of bar iron. The only other rolling mill in the State, the Capital iron works, at St. Paul, was also idle in 1888.

A BILL before the New York Legislature proposes to compel railroad companies to equip freight cars with standard automatic self-couplers and automatic brakes. Railroaders claim that ninety per cent. of the casualties are the result of their absence.

THE Pacific Coast Seamen's Union has 5,000 members. Wages were raised in 1886 to $35 for inside ports and $45 for outside. In 1887 coasting sailors secured a raise to from $40 and $45 a month. A strike against an obnoxious employer at Eureka was won after a year.

THE man who is said to have built the first rolling mill in the United States is in Atlanta, Ga. In 1826 Major Walton built at Buston, N. J., the first rolling mill in operation in this country. He was then a young man, having been born on the Isle of Man in 1808, and had just finished his apprenticeship in New York.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., has just completed a great flume. It extends from the western slope of Cayamaca mountain, where there is a reservoir at an elevation of 4,500 feet. The length of the flume is about fifty miles, and it cost $900,000. There are 350 trestle bridges and eight tunnels along the line, and 9,000,000 feet of lumber were used in the construction. The amount of water on hand is 2,600,000,000 gallons, enough to supply the city and county four years without renewal.

FIGHT WITH CATAMOUNTS.

Three Plucky West Virginia Boys Kill Two Immense Specimens.

A dispatch from Edray, Pocahontas County, W. Va., says: "A story comes from Black mountain, near this place, of a terrific battle between three farmer boys and two big catamounts which is worth telling. Charley and Tom Flinn, aged respectively fourteen and sixteen years, accompanied by another boy named Ned Phillips, about seventeen years old, were crossing Black mountain on their way to the Phillips farm, about six miles distant, when in the densest part of the mountain, they suddenly came across two full-grown catamounts feeding upon a sheep they had just killed. Two of the boys were armed with a hoe and a common iron farming rake, while the third had nothing. They were brave boys, however, and determined to drive off the brutes, really expecting little or no resistance, but in this they were badly deceived, as, when they approached, the immense cats, with bristling hair and glistening fangs, began to growl and snarl in a vicious manner.

Perceiving that they were in for a fight and had no way out of it, the third lad quickly cut himself a stout hickory club, when all three approached the animals. The catamounts didn't wait an attack, but boldly advanced upon the boys. The large one sprung at Phillips, who struck it with the blade of the hoe as he sprung aside, and as the cat landed on its feet it received another severe blow on the back of the neck from the hickory club in the hands of the younger Flinn boy.

Meanting the elder Flinn boy had his hands full, as the other catamount had made for him. His spring would have carried him squarely at the boy's face had not the latter jumped to one side, receiving a terrible clawing on the left shoulder and several bad scratches on the cheek as it passed. The rake now did good service, the lad succeeding in sinking the iron teeth deeply into the catamount's back as it landed.

The fight begun in this manner lasted fully five minutes, and ended in the boys killing both animals. When the fight was over it was found that young Flinn's clothes were torn into ribbons, while he had received a serious bite on the right leg and several painful scratches on his arms. Tom was by far the worst hurt of the three boys, having received a number of severe scratches on his right shoulder and face, two severe bites through the hand and arm, and a badly torn leg. Young Phillips was torn across the back pretty severely, and would probably have been killed had not the force of the cat's blows knocked him down, causing the brute to fall clear of him, when it was dispatched with a club in the other boy's hand. After an hour's rest and tying up their wounds as best they could, the boys returned to the Flinn farm, dragging their game after them. The cats weighed forty-four and forty-one pounds respectively, and are declared to be monsters of their species.

EXTRA.

CRAWFORD -:- GRAND,

NEXT SATURDAY, APRIL 6.

FANNY -:- DAVENPORT.

In Sardou's Sensation of Two Continents,

"LA -:- TOSCA."

Sale of seats begins Thursday, April 4 at 9 o clock a. m.

LITHOGRAPHED and Printed Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, Business Cards, Wedding and Party Invitations, Calling Cards Luncheon Cards, Bonds, Mortgages, Certificates of Stock, etc., at the Wichita EAGLE office, Wichita, Kansas.

Her Father Doated on Him.

"Goldie, my beautiful blessing, does your mamma approve my attentions to you, do you think?"

"I am sure I can not tell about mamma; but I know that papa just dotes on you."

"That is nice, sweetie. I feared that your excellent father looked askance at me occasionally."

"No, don't you believe it. Only this evening he said to me: 'Goldie, I hope that snide crook that comes here will marry you soon and buy your winter outfit for you.'"

He Couldn't Spank Her.

"My dear wife, I wish that you would be more careful in your conversation before the children."

"I am always careful. What do you mean, sir?"

"Only this, my darling. Little Maudie this morning, when I refused her a quarter, said: 'You are getting stingier and meaner every day of your life, John Smith.' And it sounded so like her mother that I did not have the heart to spank her."

The Ablest Man.

"Who is the greatest man in the House of Representatives?"

"I know, papa. I know. It is Mr. Randall. Ain't it?"

"No, my son. It is not Mr. Randall. Guess again."

"Is it Mr. Carlisle, or Mr. Mills, or Mr. Reed, or—"

"No, it is neither one of them. Every man in the House is the greatest man. Ask them individually and see."

Vain Remonstrance.

Jack was waiting for his wife to get ready for the theater, and impatiently exclaimed:

"For goodness sake, Mary, why do you have six buttons on your gloves? It takes you forever to get started. Wouldn't two buttons do just as well?"

"No, dear, if there were only two buttons that would leave four vacant buttonholes. Now just tie my veil—that's a dear man."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Nothing to Hinder.

"Miss Slane has invited me to call on her," said Bjones.

"I wouldn't