He hath no power that hath no power to use.

Wichita Eagle.

Advertising is the power that moves the business world. Push on—keep moving.

VOL XII NO 72 — WICHITA, KANSAS, SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 8, 1890. — WHOLE NO. 1782.

Munson and McNamara

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

5TH DAY!

Today at 2 o'clock we will sell a lot of 26-inch gloria silk umbrellas, gold and silver handles, at 60 cents.

No one filled out correctly the four words of which the first letters are given on the sign in front of our store yesterday—it reads as follows:

"The O. G. B. F. Sale for Cash and Nothing Exchanged."

We will make a new offer today. Any lady who will fill out the words correctly will be given two dollars and fifty cents in cash.

Munson & McNamara.

COLE . & . JONES!

—THE—

GREAT SLAUGHTER STILL CONTINUES!

Hundreds of Keen Sharp Buyers taking advantage of this great sacrifice sale.

LOOK : AT : THE : INDUCEMENTS!

$5 overcoats going at $3 50.
$12 and $14 overcoats going at $8.
$15 overcoats going at $10.
$18 overcoats going at $12.
$20 Chinchilla overcoats going at $11.
$25 overcoats going at $17.
$30 overcoats going at $20.

All Children's Overcoats at One-Half Former Price!

The above will give you a slight idea of the immense cut we have made on our overcoats.

We have selected out a lot of fine imported worsted suits, ranging in price from $18 to 30, and will give you choice of the lot for 15.

Also cassimere suits, worth from $18 to $30, choice for $15.

These bargains are going fast, you will have to come soon to get best selections.

COLE & JONES,

The One Price Clothiers,

208, 210 and 212 DOUGLAS AVENUE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

ARCADE!

We acknowledge our neighbors to be authority in their stricture on the orthography of our competitors across the way but do not consider them even fair witnesses on low prices for dry goods.

"Arcade" sells for 5 cents, they for 7.
"Arcade" sells for 10 cents, they for 12 1-2.
"Arcade" sells for 18 cents, they for 20.
"Arcade" sells for 23 cents, they for 25.
"Arcade" sells for 48 cents, they for 50.

The desire to get two gs into biggest may be an indication of a universal practice of getting BIG prices for dry goods.

—TODAY—

Special Sale of Embroideries.

—TODAY—

Special Sale of Bleached Muslin.

THE "ARCADE."

139 N. Main St. W. J. WILSON, Manager.

Fox and Son

We Must Sell! We Will Sell!

68c for 44-inch German serge, reduced from 75c.

77c for 46-inch German Henrietta, goes faster than at $1.

44c for 54-inch all wool Flannel, cheap at 75c.

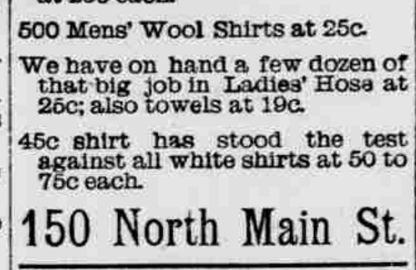
1000 Ladies' Vests, too heavy for summer wear, will go rapidly at 25c each.

500 Mens' Wool Shirts at 25c.

We have on hand a few dozen of that big job in Ladies' Hose at 25c; also towels at 19c.

45c shirt has stood the test against all white shirts at 50 to 75c each.

150 North Main St.



Free exhibit showing how to save coffee—Stop in and see it C. I. Fuller's No. 202 E. Douglas Avenue.

MURDERED LIKE BRUTES.

Russian Political Exiles Shot Down by Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Mr. George Kennan, now lecturing here on Siberia, has given to the Associated Press a resume of a voluminous correspondence lately received by him relating to the massacre of Russian administrative exiles at Vakutsk on April 3, last, the occurrence of which has been hitherto strenuously denied by the Russian government.

"It appears," said Mr. Kennan, "that towards the latter part of February last, thirty-three politicians were banished to Verkhovanek, a part of Siberia so remote from civilization that it is seldom if ever visited by human beings. The exiles write that the former governor of the province of Vakutsk, General Svetletski, had done all in his power to see that they were forwarded as comfortably as possible to their inhospitable region, but he being promoted to the government of the province of Irkutsk, his successor, General Ostashkin, who assumed the office temporarily in March last, gave great dissatisfaction to the exiles by the announcement of certain cruel and arbitrary rules which prevented their proper equipment for their journey. Under the Russian penal code it is a criminal offense for political exiles to unite in a petition for a redress of grievance. Each exile therefore prepared a separate petition and presented it at the office of the provincial administration.

The letters then go on to tell how they were directed to assemble in the house of one of the exiles and they were told that the governor regarded their individual petitions as merely an evasion of the law and their action equivalent to open rebellion.

"At 10 o'clock the next day," writes one of the actual participants in the dreadful affair, "we met again in Notkin's house, to the number of thirty-three. At 10:30 the police overseer, Ciesof, brought a verbal order that all exiles present were to come to the police station. We thought that there must be some misunderstanding as we were waiting by orders of the chief police. Ciesof turned on his heels, saying, 'Then I understand you won't come.' We said no such thing but they wanted to know from the chief of police what he expected them to do. A company of Cossacks, numbering about a hundred men, under command of an officer named Karamesin, then appeared, battering down the gates of the court yard and fifteen or twenty of them entered the house while the others surrounded it. We tried to explain our side of the case. The chief of police then said to Karamesin, 'What is the use of you talking to them. Do what you were ordered to do.' Karamesin then cried out to the Cossacks, 'Take them.' We were assembled in a room about twenty feet square and had gathered in one corner from which position the Cossacks endeavored to oust us by striking us with their clubbed rifles and picking us with their bayonets. Some women being wounded quite severely began to scream. Cartridges had been served out to the soldiers the night before and they fired point blank into the miscellaneous crowd of men and women.

"Five of the exiles had revolvers which they had bought as a means of protection on their journey and not for the purpose of resisting the authorities. Nicoli Zotof drew his revolver, sprang upon the divan and shouted 'Stop, stop.' The firing then became general on both sides. After one or two volleys the soldiers withdrew from the house and the whole Cossack force outside then poured in their fire through the doors and windows. As a result of this affray six of us, including one woman, were killed outright. This woman's stomach was all torn open by a bayonet, and all the rest of us were more or less injured. At the first lull in the firing upon the house Zotof ran out into the court yard. It does not appear for what purpose. There he saw Governor Ostashkin, who had arrived and whom he doubtless believed to be responsible for the killing of his friends. He drew his revolver and fired two shots at him. But for this there might have been no more shooting. Zotof, however, wounded the governor, and the soldiers recommenced firing into the house. After two or three volleys this firing was stopped by Captain Vashef. The government casualties were one soldier killed and the governor and a soldier slightly wounded."

Three months later the survivors were tried by court martial on the charge of armed resistance. Three of the prisoners were hanged. Kohan Begstein, who had been severely wounded and was unable to stand, was taken to a relief hospital on a cot, a noose put around his neck and the cot taken from under him. He was choked to death. Fourteen others, including four women, were sentenced for different terms, ranging from ten to fifteen years.

"I consider this information," said Mr. Kennan, "to be a complete and conclusive answer to the recent strenuous denials of the Russian government. Every effort will be made to bring this matter before the international prison congress, which will meet in St. Petersburg. If the Russian government is ready to meet the issue I will undertake to prove to this prison congress every charge that I have arrayed against it. I am prepared to bring my witnesses from Siberia and to defray the whole expense of such proceedings. But I much fear that my challenge will be ignored."

NO LONGER BARRED.

MEXICO WILL REMOVE VEXATIOUS RESTRICTIONS.

Immediate Orders Will be Given Recalling Quarantine Against American Meats.

Secretary Rusk Confident that a More Liberal Policy by All Foreign Governments Is in Sight.

More Witnesses Deny Knowledge of Inventor Wood's Ballot Box Contract—Governor Foraker Angered by Allusions to the Chicago Convention—Dakota's Lottery Legislation Causes Comment—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Rusk recently made an urgent remonstrance through Secretary Blaine, against the imposition by the Mexican government of irksome quarantine regulations in regard to American hogs and today was informed a telegram had been received from United States Minister Ryan imparting the information that the government of Mexico will issue orders without delay recalling the obnoxious regulations.

Secretary Rusk is much gratified at the removal of this restriction and regards it as being possibly a forerunner of a more liberal policy in regard to American meat products on the part of other foreign countries, a change of policy which he thinks would be facilitated should congress confer upon him full powers in matters regarding meat inspection.

WOOD'S FORGERY.

Several Witnesses Before the House Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb 7.—The house committee on the ballot box forgery resumed its investigation this morning by calling to the stand James E. Neal, who was chairman of the state Democratic executive committee in the campaign of 1889. He explained how his committee had attempted to find Wood after the forgery and how the search was finally abandoned, because it was too late in the campaign to do anything if he were caught.

John R McLean, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was next called. He testified that he knew nothing about the case and denied several insinuations made against him.

T. C. Campbell was the next witness.

The witness testified at great length. He told how he had tried to trace Wood after the publication of the alleged ballot box contract, and how his search had failed. Wood had evolved from his vivid imagination the story of the gun contract. There was not a word of truth in it. He thought Governor Foraker knew of Wood's unreliability when Wood gave him the forged paper. Witness had been interested in the ballot box with others. Said he, "the whole of the nasty mess has been stirred up by reason of the fact that Judge Outcalt (Mr. Butterworth's partner) was trustee of the Ohio contract. It was assumed by Wood that if Judge Outcalt had a contract in Ohio Mr. Butterworth must have had one in Washington. Witness was at first uncharitable enough to suppose that Governor Foraker was behind this whole matter, but now had come to the conclusion that Hadden was the prime mover; that he was the one who induced Wood to do this thing."

Governor Foraker read a telegram received this morning from Hadden saying "George Campbell's testimony was false from beginning to end; cross-examine him."

A question arose as to whether the witness should be kept under subpoena, but he was finally discharged.

Representatives Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and McAdoo, of New Jersey, testified that they knew nothing of about the ballot box contract and had not signed the paper.

Representative Butterworth denied broadly knowing anything about the ballot box contract or the forged paper before the Music hall speech and Commercial-Gazette publication. It had been rumored in Ohio that the paper was really genuine, but this had been denied by the Commercial-Gazette, as it would bring down prominent Republicans with Jim Campbell. There was also from time to time in the Commercial-Gazette an intimation that there was another paper somewhere, so the gentlemen determined there should be a congressional investigation to settle the matter.

Representative McKinley was recalled to testify. He never signed any paper anywhere touching the ballot box matter.

Representative Butterworth at this point said that in justice to himself and Governor Foraker, he wanted to make an answer to a question asked him by Mr. Turner, as to whether there was any friction between himself and Governor Foraker. He did not want it to be understood that they were on terms of affectionate endearment during the campaign. They had criticized each other and were not on such affectionate terms as to be in constant communication with each other. As to the Chicago convention that was a matter between Senator Sherman and Governor Foraker.

This remark evidently angered Governor Foraker, for, half rising from his seat, he exclaimed: "So far as the Chicago convention is concerned I am prepared to meet what anybody may say, with aid of a few letters I have. I do not propose to be aspersed here or anywhere else about the Chicago convention. I have heard all I want to hear of it in Ohio. By the best men in the Republican party at the Chicago convention I can refute any aspersions any man can make and I have heard this thing for the last time without it. I owe no apology to anybody except myself in that I have not more actively defended myself against such insinuation."

The chairman restored good humor by remarking he hoped Chicago would not be mentioned again except in connection with the world's fair.

After examination of a few other witnesses the committee adjourned till Monday.

THE DAKOTA LOTTERY.

Government Circles are Surprised that the Scheme Should be Countenanced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The news of the passage by one branch of the North Dakota legislature of a bill chartering and legalizing a lottery in that state has attracted much attention in Washington official circles in view especially of telegraphic advices that this legislative action is in behalf of a branch of the Louisiana Lottery company, against which the post-office department and the department of justice have been waging a contest for many years.

At the white house it is intimated that reports have reached the president that persons who have been appointed to office or were candidates for appointment were promoting this legislation and it was added that should this prove to be the case it would likely prove fatal to them. A further remark was to the effect that it was "not believed to be possible that the new state would adopt a measure that would put so indelible stain upon its reputation."

Postmaster General Wanamaker said with reference to this subject: "If this kind of legislation is to succeed congress must be invoked to enact laws to suppress this iniquitous business everywhere."

"I was astonished beyond measure," said Attorney General Miller today, "to hear that any bill of that kind had gone through one branch of the North Dakota legislature. I as little expected the legislature of North Dakota to sanction a lottery as the legislature would legalize polygamy."

WESTERN MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The secretary of the interior has rendered an opinion in Kansas land cases on appeal from the commissioner of the land offices as follows: Appeal of Kate Mindid in holding for cancellation her timber culture entry for land in Garden City land district is dismissed. Appeal of John A. Tast from a decision of commissioner requiring "new proof without publication," in support of his preemption cash entry for tract of land in Kirwin land district, is affirmed.

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows for Kansas: Glenloch, Anderson county, R. N. Morris, vice A. R. Foster, resigned; Granada, Nemaha county, S. R. Guffey, vice F. Patchen, removed; Olcott, Reno county, A. L. Wells, vice B. F. Overton, resigned; Porterville, Bourbon county, Mrs. C. Mills, vice J. F. Cooper, resigned; Rome, Sumner county, Mrs. M. Kline, vice A. S. Cummings resigned.

The list of pensions granted is: Original invalid: Wm. Branum, Louisburg; Samuel L. Carpenter, Yates Center; Henry L. Tolies, Clay Center; Martin V. Batwood, Hutchinson; James Reed, Hamlin; Russell R. Cox, Culver; Jay Prothero, Fort Scott. Increase: Caleb Mott, Pratt; W. F. Baker, Frankfort; Monar Dickerson, Huron; William D McLaughlin, Rotate; Lawrence Hartleb, Junction City; Frederick C. Shaw, Chase; Henry R. Butler, Kalvesta; Abel A. Nolan, Central Osborne; Diebold Follmer, Wichita; Calvin Rice, Elk City; George Y. Johnson, Hiawatha; Charles W. Jones, Pomeroy; Jesse Powell, Emporia; Walter R. Reynolds, Emporia; Royal Eastman, Wooston; Jonas B. Alexander, Ellsworth; John F. Mauk, Hamilton; E Walker, Girard. F. M. Coleman, Hutchinson; Thomas Pruit, Oswego; Franklin Skurbuer, Spring Lake; Patrick Nolan, Farmosa; Original widow, etc—Sarah B., widow of J. H. J. Gillette, Castleton.

WILL CONTINUE HIS WORK.

Secretary Tracy Does Not Give Himself Up to Despair.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—General Isaac S. Catlin, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves, his daughter and son-in-law, arrived here from Washington last Wednesday night. In answer to a question as to the possibility of Secretary Tracy retiring to private life because of his bereavement, General Catlin replied: "There is no probability whatever that Secretary Tracy will retire from public life. Of course he is greatly shattered, and it will take a long time to bring him around, but he will persevere in his life's work. He is not only suffering from mental shock, but the inhalation of smoke has affected him physically. In the supreme moment of his suffering he said that if he could not go on with the work which he had begun in the navy department, he could not live. Then all his friends, including President Harrison, Mr. J. S. T. Stravahan and General James Jordan, have advised him that he stay at his post, and he will. At a time like this, occupation for his mind will be his salvation."

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the house a bill increasing the pension of General Abraham Duryea to $100 per month passed.

A senate bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river between Douglas or Sarpy county, Nebraska, and Pottawatomie county, Iowa.

On motion of Mr. Greer, of Iowa, the senate bill was passed extending for two years the time within which a bridge across the Mississippi river at Burlington, Ia., (previously authorized) may be constructed.

THE BANKRUPTCY MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The house committee on judiciary is progressing well in its consideration of the Taylor-Torrey bankruptcy bill and it is probable that its consideration will be completed after one or two more meetings. The bill reported, it is expected, will differ very slightly from the measure as it was introduced.

MR. RANDALL BETTER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—At Mr. Randall's house it is stated that Mr Randall passed a comfortable night and is better this morning than he has been for some time.

THE KAWS MOUTH BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The president has approved the act for a bridge across the Missouri river near the mouth of the Kansas river.

SIOUX RESERVATION OPENED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The president issued a proclamation today throwing open the Sioux reservation to settlement.

A WEIGHTY QUESTIONS.

Whether Prisoners Must be Present when Their Sentence is Affirmed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7.—Regarding the intention of imprisoned Chicago anarchists to get their cases before the courts again on the plea that they were not present, as is their lawful privilege, when the state supreme court affirmed their sentences, a dispatch from Springfield, says:

"This question has never before been raised in the annals of the country and hence the action of the United States supreme court will be eagerly awaited. Should it decide that the right exists to prisoners to be present in the state supreme court when final judgment is passed, then not only Fielden, Schwab and Neebe get a new trial, but Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engel illegally suffered the death penalty and every inmate of the prisons of the state whose case has received an affirmative judgment in the state court without the prisoner being present in person, has been illegally imprisoned."

THE LENOX HILL OPENS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The following notice was on the door of the Lenox Hill bank this morning:

To the Depositors—Your affairs are in such shape that the bank will probably open today. COVELL, Examiner.

Mr. Covell said this morning that he had in his possession $390,000 of cancelled liabilities.

GOVERNOR HILL ALARMED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Governor Hill this afternoon sent a special message to legislature asking it to pass the world's fair bill at once and without amendment. He states that he is ready to sign the bill. He calls attention to the fact that the delay is seriously endangering the chances of New York before congress.

SEEKING A CROWN.

A YOUNG PRETENDER APPEARS AMONG THE FRENCH.

The Duke of Orleans Ignores the Act of Banishment and Enters Paris.

His Father's Formal Abdication and an Address to the Faithful Found Upon His Person.

The Heir to the Obsolete Throne Quickly Apprehended and Taken Into Custody—A Bold Plea of Placing Himself at His Country's Service His Defense—Organized Treason Feared.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—By prompt action the government today nipped in the bud what was apparently intended to be a royalist coup d'etat, modelled after Louis Napoleon's mad descent upon Boulogne, and the consequence is that the Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of the Count of Paris, is tonight in custody. The duke arrived in Paris today, bearing a letter written and signed by the Count of Paris, announcing to the faithful and to all others the count's abdication. He also had with him a manifesto addressed to the people of France. Nominally, and according to the theory of a pretender, a pretender is always a king, and therefore the Count of Paris abdicates the throne he never possessed. He consequently abdicates his claims as a pretender and in virtue of this abdication all his claims, rights and titles descend to his eldest son, the young gentleman now in the hands of the authorities, Phillip Louis Robert, Duke d'Orleans.

NOT AN ORDINARY ADVENTURER.

This gentleman is, therefore, not merely one of the many vagrant princes, but an actual pretender to the throne in virtue of his claims as the heir of Louis Phillip and also as the heir of the old Bourbon line. His coming into the country in violation of the law banishing all the heads and direct heirs of reigning families is a rash escapade if it stands alone. The fact he was equipped with an appeal to the nation shows his intention and may make the escapade serious for him. If it should develop that this movement is made in virtue of an understanding with partisans of the monarchy in France it may be more than a mere violation of the law of expulsion.

There is some reasons to believe that the movement is made in concert with the more determined opponents of the republic, as the duke repaired immediately to the house of Duke de Luyens, the present head of a family that has always adhered with uncompromising heorism to the old monarchy. The new gentleman was king of France in theory, the descent of Henry IV and not more the descendant of Louis Phillip.

JUST ATTAINED HIS MAJORITY.

On the day before February 6 the Duke of Orleans attained the age of 21, for he was born on February 6, 1869. The abdication of his father, the manifesto and his movements were all apparently planned with regard to that date and in order to electrify France with a demonstration that the fortunes of the monarchy were in new hands, that the crown now belonged on the head of a preux chevalier who would do something for it and not fold his hands in a quiet corner like another Chamberd.

But the government was not caught napping. It was promptly informed of the presence of the duke in Paris and of his whereabouts. It has not yet been developed how much more may be known to the police, but the facts on the surface were sufficient. The duke was in France in violation of a law made purposely for excluding his father and himself as enemies of the republic. This law had been remitted only in favor of the Duke d'Aumale. Therefore the Duke de Orleans was at once arrested at the house of Duke de Luyens.

ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE AUTHORITIES.

He was taken to the prefecture of police, where his identity was fixed beyond all doubt, and where the proces verbal of his violation of the law of banishment was drawn up. He was then detained at Conciergerie, famous as a place of detention for royalty in distress. In the afternoon he was arraigned before the military authorities at the central bureau. In response to the inquiry as to the objects and purposes of his visit to France he said that having attained his majority he had come to France to place himself at the disposal of the military authorities. This dash of audacity is regarded as a very happy stroke and is sure to make friends for him, for a gallant French boy who wants to take his chances for conscription is somewhat unusual and a captivating figure to appear in the daily newspapers, but this did not touch the sensibilities of the hard hearted authorities and M. Constance, minister of the interior, ordered that the duke be held in custody.

Further disposition of the case will, of course, depend upon whether it is discovered that there was any plot for a general royalist movement behind this incident. Everybody in Paris remembers that the royalists of France were at a given moment ready to rise but Henry V obstinately would not face the peril of placing himself at their head. People are now asking themselves the question as to whether the young prince has come into the land of his fathers in response to a similar invitation. This is the only view in which the case has a serious face. Aside from this it seems only a mad, boyish prank. Nobody just now is likely to be very fierce about the pranks of a boy who is related to all the royal families of Europe, and whose grandmother was of the house of Mecklenberg-Schwerin.

AMBITIOUS TO SERVE HIS COUNTRY.

The Duke of Orleans has lately resided at Lucerne in Switzerland. He left there in company with the Duke de Luyens who is only one year his senior. It is said none of his family were aware of his intentions to enter France and that the family are ignorant of any plans he may have had. It is reported that he did endeavor to enlist as a private soldier, but was refused at the recruiting office for some informality in his application; that he went to Marie to endeavor this difficulty and was there referred to the ministry and that as he could not get satisfactory response to his request to be permitted to perform his three years military service as an enlisted man, he wrote a polite letter to M. de Freycinet which was carried by the Duke de Luyens. This letter was to the effect that he had no intention to remain in Paris nor create any difficulty: that he was legally precluded from holding any rank in the army, but he was ambitious of serving France as a private soldier. Shortly after this he was arrested.

Contradictory stories are afloat as to all the details and particularly as to the report of the abdication of the Count de Paris. One of the first things public was the report that the duke had with him the document of abdication. As the Count de Paris has been at sea some days on his way to America this gave the appearance of long considerd preparation to the movement. It is now positively denied that the duke has any such document or that the Count de Paris has signed any act of abdication.

UNION CITY ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

UNION CITY, Ok., Feb. 7.—One would think after going to all the towns on the two railroad lines through Oklahoma that they had seen most of the fine land in Oklahoma but how mistaken they are. Your correspondent has just returned from a trip through what might safely be called the garden spot of the Oklahoma country. From two miles north of Reno City to five miles south of Union City one will find a perfect garden spot almost the entire stretch. On several quarter sections there is to be seen as fine growing wheat as will be seen most anywhere.

Mr. M. L. Stanley, formerly of Spivey, Kan., who lives north of Union City about five miles, has cut and sold over $300 worth of hay this season. It is safe to say that Mr. Stanley has been one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in Oklahoma this season. He sold a great deal of his hay to the Rock Island for $6 per ton.

Union City is beautifully situated upon the north bank of the South Canadian river about twelve miles south of El Reno on the Rock Island railroad and which is graded now almost to their city.

Union City has one of the richest countries in the world to draw trade from and that is the Chickasaw nation just across the river, where they have their large peach orchards, improved farms of thousands of acres and watermelons in season so large that they are really not profitable on account that they can't draw to market at one load but about half a dozen; so it is said, and they only bring about 20 to 35 cents each.

The city of Union has a splendidly organized government with Mr. J. D. Harston for mayor and Mr. Charles Leibler secretary and city clerk. Both of these gentlemen, as well as many others, are doing good work for the upbuilding of a substantial town. Mr. Leibler will soon have his family here and living at home and he is going to locate as many as possible in the rich valley of the South Canadian.

Mayor Harston says that the town is having a good and substantial growth as anyone could expect in so short a time.

Among other gentlemen met while there were Dr. Campbell, who aside from his practice, is running a large hotel. Mr. G. L. Canada, grocery store; W. H. Davis, of Wichita, lumber dealer. Graves & Harris have one of the nicest little drug houses in Oklahoma. James Burgess is one among their pushing young men, having a good deal of property in the city.

Mr. Williams, the big cattle man of the Chickasaw country, is putting up a fine hotel in the city with all modern improvements. It is expected to be cattlemen's headquarters.

They are also blessed with a good, wide awake newspaper edited and owned by Mr. Show.

Within thirty days the train whistle will blow at Union City, and then things will be lively.

WILL SOON HAVE A RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

EL RENO, Ok., Feb. 7.—The people of El Reno are very jubilant over the fact that the train will soon be running into their town. It is understood they are soon to have a depot and sidetrack. The road runs through the south part of town and the Choctaw survey just north of the city. El Reno has not grown much in the last six months, but in the near future things will be much livelier than for a long while.

There are a great many good firms in El Reno and they expect a fine trade this summer when the farmers come in and get to work on their claims. There are two good hotels in this city and the public will be nicely taken care of when the train gets to running into El Reno.

The wheat in south of El Reno, near Union City, looks nice where there chances to be some sown.

Next Monday is the day they are counting on seeing the passenger crew.

ALFRED'S CONTEST SETTLED.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

ALFRED, Ok., Feb. 7.—The contest on the town site of Alfred has been settled and the matter compromised satisfactorily to all parties interested, and Alfred stands today as one of the towns in Oklahoma with no contest on hand.

COLORADO, KANSAS & GULF.

Charter of a New Road from Denver to the Gulf.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb 7.—A new railroad enterprise filed its charter today with the secretary of state under the name of the Colorado, Kansas & Gulf Railroad company. The charter provides for the construction of a line of standard gauge road, commencing at or near Denver, Col., and terminating at some point on the gulf coast of Texas, running through the counties of Arapahoe, Elbert, Lincoln, Kit Carson, Cheyenne and Kiowa, in Colorado, and Sherman, Wallace, Logan, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Finney, Garfield, Hodgman, Gray, Ford, Clark, Kiowa, Comanche and Barber, in Kansas, passing through the town of Coldwater, through the Indian territory, and through the counties of Clay, Montague, Cook, Grayson, Wise, Denton, Collins, Parker, Tarrant, Dallas, Johnson, Ellis, Bosque, Hill, Navarro, McLennon, Limestone, Freestone, Falls, Robertson, Leon, Milan, Brazos, Madison, Burleson, Washington, Grimes, Walker, Austin, Wallace, Montgomery, Harris, Fort Bend, Liberty, Chambers, Brazoria and Galveston, in Texas. The estimated length of the road is 1,000 miles. Its principal office is at Coldwater, Comanche county. Directors: Boardman F. Smith, William D. Weller, Parker Wright, A. M. Jackson, Vernon J. Miller, Thomas J. Morrison, Benjamin J. Howarth, A. Darroch, H. H. Rich and N. E. Sisson, all of whom reside at Coldwater. The capital stock of the corporation is placed at $20,000,000.

Another charter filed was the Union Co-operative Exchange (limited) of Madison; capital stock, $50,000; capital, $500. Directors: A. D. Jardonier, L. D Groom, J. I. Bouton, D. L. Jaques, J. J. Dawson.

STATE CROP REPORT.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb 7.—The report of the secretary of the agricultural department has been issued. One of the most interesting features is the summary, showing the total product and the value of the field crops of the state for 1889. The winter wheat crop of last year is valued by Secretary Mohler at $19,843,573.77; the corn crop at $51,649,876.10, the oats crop at $7,664,-812.73. The total value of all agricultural products of 1889 was $104,573,692. The value of the live stock for the year 1889 is $116,126,466, the figures being as follows: Horses, $57,551,530; mules and asses, $8,-132,130; milch cows, $13,023,926.09; other cattle, $36,076,540; sheep, $734,682.50; swine, $10,607,707 50; total, $116,126,466.

MASSACRE IN AFRICA.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—A dispatch to La France from its correspondent at Obock states the Somalis instigated by the English, attacked a French caravan en route to Harrar and massacred three persons belonging to it.