



M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICANS IN IOWA AND IN KANSAS.

It looks as though the Republican party in Kansas would soon be feeling lonesome with their prohibition, and in the very near future, should the party in her sister state of Iowa keep on in their present course demanding local option. Iowa and Kansas have been the banner Republican states of the Union, but Iowa has been practically lost to the party of freedom through prohibition, and no man can tell where Kansas will land in the next campaign. Sedgewick county, the most populous county in Kansas, cast as big a Republican majority in proportion to her population as did the state at large in the last national election, yet Sedgewick county's two thousand Republican majority was wiped out, completely, at the last election because the party losses refused the county convention permission to put a resubmission plank in its platform. The question now is, will not the same thing happen to the Republican party of the state at large if the party in its convention, the coming summer, refuses to declare in favor of another vote on the question of prohibition.

This seems a pertinent question and we believe it is, although Kansas Republican politicians and Kansas Republican newspapers have now, for more than a year, almost unanimously laughed to scorn the Eagle's declaration that political rebellion and revolution was inevitable in Kansas. No facts nor statistics will convince these newspaper editors and these political bosses that there is any danger to the Republican party, not even in the threatening attitude of the alliance. The Eagle has, however, never changed its opinion, talking to and hearing from more people in Kansas every day, as it does, than any other Republican paper in the state, and than all the political bosses combined.

The anti-prohibition movement in the Republican party of Iowa ought to serve as a pointer to the Republican party managers of Kansas, even if they won't listen to the Eagle. That the meaning of that convention at Des Moines day before yesterday, presided over by a life-long prohibitionist, and conducted by earnest temperance Republicans can not be misinterpreted. It means that Iowa is going to follow, and in this or next year, in the steps of Pennsylvania and of the other Republican states on the question of prohibition, by relegating the moral plazes of it to purely moral forces and influences and by regulating the sale of intoxicants in all communities where the local sentiment will not thoroughly prohibit its illicit sale.

Ex-Governor Kirkwood's letter to that convention, the words of that grand old war governor and temperance man, encompassed the whole prohibition policy as a political question, when he said that it was too much like bull dozing and that Republicans are not built that way. The comparatively small coterie of prohibition bosses in Kansas like St. John of one kind and Barney Kelly of another, together with their allies, and sustained by a cowardly crew of officeholders, have been doing just that thing for the Republican party for years in Kansas—bull dozing it. Only such great and independent men as Governor Kirkwood, who asks no office, and who can only be a Republican, dare put such honest convictions down in black and white. They "bulldoze."

Because the Eagle a little over a year ago commenced to sound the alarm to its party, as modestly and softly as possible, intimating what was coming to the Republican party of Kansas, and because later on in reply to the jests and sneers of Republican newspapers, it plainly said that the rebellion would defeat the party locally and as a state organization not only but, probably effect the presidential campaign of '92, its editor was subjected to insulting letters, and called a rummy in public meetings and a quasi Democrat training with the Kansas City Times, by Republican papers, and at one county seat at least in southwest Kansas, a speaker boldly proclaiming that the editor of the Eagle was a common drunkard staggering almost daily about the streets of Wichita. Bull dozing!

But enough of this. The party leaders and Republican editors, not only, but the thinking, temperate men who constitute the great body who has stood up and upheld the Republican party of Kansas in its extreme prohibitory measures, are asked, in all kindness and seriousness, to read the proceedings of the anti-prohibition Republican convention in Iowa, in connection with a reflection over the action of other Republican states of late on that question, and then analyze results.

There is one thing that the Republican party of Kansas must make up its mind to, and immediately, and that is the next state convention must concede the people of the state another opportunity to vote on the question of prohibition or otherwise the people will deprive the Republican party of Kansas the power of making that or any other concession.

Two laborers at Wichita dug up about \$25,000 worth of old Spanish gold coin.—Kansas City Gazette.

The "about" was put in, George. The last heard of them they were talking of building a Mexican flux ore plant at Wichita with it.

One-third of the women registered in Leavenworth voted, and less than one-tenth of the women of Leavenworth registered. If the female suffragists can extract any comfort from these figures they are not hard to please.—Kansas City Star.

THE EAGLE, THE ALLIANCE AND INGALLS.

The editor of the EAGLE is much obliged to the author of "Ingalls' Review," now appearing as a serial in the Topeka Democrat, for three columns on Murdock's political history, as it brings back, vividly, many circumstances and declarations of our youth long since forgotten; but what will the hero, Mr. Ingalls, and his friends, think of such a lapsus calami?

Nor does the Democrat spare our blushes, when, in severely criticizing the EAGLE's defence of Senator Ingalls, it says: "It is in order to state that the 'EAGLE, in able, forcible and timely editorials has discussed 'option deals and 'sales for future delivery' far, far beyond that of any paper west of the 'Mississippi.'" "For Editor Murdock's 'articles on the grain gambling inquiry,' without doubt, emanated from an honest and sincere purpose to benefit the 'grain growers of the state, so noted for 'its ample and excellent cereals.'"

Now if our esteemed cotemporary, the Topeka Democrat, will permit, we will say that our defense of Senator Ingalls was not one of personal friendship, nor partisanship, nor yet one of state pride in a man who has been put at the head of the United States senate by his peers, but was solely inspired by the conviction that he had been taken at a disadvantage by being selected from all the other members of the delegation for a sweeping criticism, which criticism had "politics" written all over it. We meant only justice.

And, again, if our esteemed and generally fair minded cotemporary will permit: Our editorials of last fall and winter denouncing the option-thieves of Chicago and the labor-thieves of Wall Street, our attempts to show up the robberies of the combines and the burthens heaped upon the industries of the country by great greedy corporations, in the way of wringing from the people dividends on stocks which never had an existence outside of a board quotation and a gaudily printed certificate, were not written with any idea, notion or desire of gaining the good will of the Alliance, nor yet with any expectation of securing the support of that organization. We talked simply as a man for men against great evils which have grown up among men and which are being fostered by men to the detriment of our country and its prosperity. The alliance had its origin in a crying demand for the destruction of abuses and outrages which threaten to throttle the individual ambition and the thrift of the American citizen; and in carrying into effect that purpose the EAGLE is with the alliance without any reference to what the alliance may think of the EAGLE or its editor; knowing, as we do, that in the destruction of these abnormal enormities that the men who compose the alliance will again prosper, and knowing that when the laborer—the wealth producer—prosper, that the whole country, including every man, woman and child in it, will be prosperous.

We thank the Democrat for reproducing our whole editorial on the "Alliance and Ingalls," for in it we believe that every sincere reader, be he alliance or anti-alliance, will find not only truth and sincerity, but our sufficient defense.

"Against prohibition" are the words that keep coming from Iowa towns like hot shot. And thus do the people go on solving that great "problem" which is understood in Kansas only by "tarty bosses" and a few others of present eye.

If Senator Ingalls has anything besides a tongue and a liver the country would like to know it.—Atlanta Constitution.

He has a faculty of drawing rather larger audiences when he speaks than any Georgian now alive whose name we can recall on the spur of the moment.—Chicago Tribune.

The postmaster at Kingsland, Ark., was hung in effigy a few nights ago, by an angry crowd of habitues of that vicinity. The said p. m., in congratulating himself that he didn't furnish the subject of execution in his own proper person, and that is the strangest part of the incident.

Not a ripple of Resubmission was seen or heard in any of the municipal elections in Kansas yesterday.

When George Martin wrote the foregoing and printed it in his Kansas City Gazette he had not heard from his near neighboring city, Leavenworth, where three Resubmission Republicans were elected out of a total of four. Prominence in publishing news is a commendable quality in a newspaper, but accuracy of statement is simply indispensable to retain public confidence.

Joseph Cook predicts that negro labor in the south will never be supplanted by white labor. "The white race," says Mr. Cook, "will never labor on fields where snow does not fall. The manual labor of the south must of necessity be done principally by the colored man. The white man in the southern climate naturally grows lazy, and forms an aversion to manual labor. Liberty loves the fourth parallel. The cancer of caste clings to the tropic or Cancer."

A PROBLEM FOR KANSAS. Ten bushels of corn make a hundred pounds of pork. Corn is selling in Kansas for fifteen cents a bushel, and is being consumed as fuel. Berlin and other German cities are suffering for meat, the cost of which is so great as to render it an expensive luxury. Can't some plan be devised by which Germany and Kansas can "get together?"—Kansas City Star.

BULLS AND BEARS.

Hon. S. R. Peters Addresses the Kansas Republicans at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28. To the Editor of the Eagle. The following is a receipt at the national capital who believe in a national aggressive policy, who believe in protection to American citizens at home and abroad, who believe in protection to home industry, who believe in a free ballot and a fair count in every precinct in all these United States, who believe that "the mind is the measure of the man," have an organization here known as the Kansas Republican association. This association meets at 730 p. m. on the last Thursday of each month at its magnificent rooms on Pennsylvania avenue within three blocks of the capitol. This organization numbers some forty members and its enthusiasm for Republican institutions and principles is unbounded. Its president is Judge George Chandler, first assistant secretary of the interior. It is the purpose to have prominent speakers present to address each meeting. Congressman E. L. Furston of the Second district and B. W. Perkins of the Third district, delivered eloquent addresses before the organization in February.

Judge S. R. Peters, the most worthy representative of the Seventh congressional district, was invited to address the March meeting and ever true to the faith and loyal to the people of his district, he accepted the invitation. His address was upon the leading topic now before the Kansas people. Without evasion, "with malice toward none and charity for all," he took up the question of pension legislation, protective tariff, depression among farmers and silver coinage. His address was so replete in argument and so full in its statement of the subject that it should be printed in full and sent broadcast among the people of the Seventh district. But space forbids, and only a synopsis can be presented.

He first took up the question of pensions. He is receiving many letters from his constituents protesting against the bill introduced by Major Morrill. It seems that a gentleman from Indiana has been canvassing the state of Kansas, ostensibly in the interest of a service pension, but in reality soliciting subscribers for a soldier's paper in which the said gentleman is financially interested. The judge so wrote one of his constituents, protesting against this Indiana man, and the passage of a service pension bill among his people, when there was possibly some need of missionary work among some of the members of his own state. This letter fell into the hands of Objector Holman, M. C., of Indiana, and the great objector proceeded to read said letter before the house.

Now what legislation is possible and practical at the present time? Our national revenues are limited, so must be our expenditures. There must be a line drawn somewhere. One of Mr. Peters' constituents writes him, one day urging him to vote for free sugar, thus reducing our revenues some \$60,000,000. How can our expenditures be increased \$120,000,000 and our revenues \$60,000,000 be made in our revenues? This only needs to be stated to show its fallacy. The judge says he is opposed to any reduction whatever in the duty upon sugar. He thinks the sugar industry will prove of very great advantage to the people of his district and to the people of the country to any measure that will injure the people thereof. In addition to this, the revenue derived from the duty on sugar is needed by the government. If the revenues are reduced it will be impossible to secure any pension legislation ever.

Even if the consumer pays the whole duty, two cents per pound, on sugar, it only costs \$1 per year to each inhabitant of the United States. It would seem that a soldier who is not disabled and who has been quoted quite recently by such as are trying to head off a big western emigration. This Murrer—and he misses things terribly—lies from the lower bridge up to the car works and down back again; lies all over College Hill, Fairmount and the west side, and lies up and down and about every street in Wichita and every town in Kansas. His lies are a regular tank line commodity, and he ought to be sent through a pipe line to light up the home of Ananias and his father the devil. His tongue runs in a crude lubricator, and his breath stinks of old abandoned kerosene lamps. The Standard Oil company had better call Murrer off before he goes up in spontaneous combustion. In the meantime the Wichita board of trade would like the chance of muzzing his dirty mussy carcass, as a cheap manner, over those streets in Wichita which he (Murrer) declares are being planted in ten cent corn, and then hang it up, in pieces in these "hundreds of the finest residences" which he declares "stand deserted and vacant."

THE FARMERS WANT FREE COINAGE OF SILVER? The farmers want free coinage of silver? so does the whole Kansas delegation in congress. The Kansas delegation has favored free coinage for years, but it must be remembered that our modern stock speculators, and as the bears are constantly forced down. No man can force prices up unless he is backed by millions of dollars, as was the case with "Old Hutch" at Chicago a few years ago. These speculators in "futures" must be broken up and the judge thinks this congress will be successful in passing a measure that will effect these brigands of our modern civilization.

The judge thinks Kansas people fully able to take care of themselves, and are given a fair chance. He does not believe in the overproduction theory at all. Judge Peters thinks the farmers are doing more to injure themselves at the present time than any other course.

PROTECTION AND BOUNTIES.

A Letter From a Prominent Wisconsin Farmer.

BURLINGTON, Wis., March 29. M. M. Murdock, Esq., Editor Daily Eagle, Wichita, Kan. DEAR SIR,—Some friend has sent me a copy of your paper for March 16, marking your comments on gambling in grain, and I read with pleasure your denunciation of the speculators who are working untold harm to the farming interest. I enclose a copy of some remarks made by myself at the meeting of the National Farmers' congress at Montgomery, Ala., last November, in which I touched upon this question of the home manufacture of flour as effecting prices. My attention was called to it some years since when the mill owners near here desired me to purchase wheat for them in the northwest. I found the enormous milling capacity in Minnesota and Wisconsin had increased the average price of all the best grades of wheat tributary to the mills fully 10 cents a bushel. The mills or Minneapolis alone now have a capacity of 30,000 bushels per year, and it is plain that they won't let any No. 1 hard wheat get away from them if they can help it—certainly not till they are supplied. I find that No. 1 northern usually brings as much in Minneapolis as its corresponding grade, No. 2 spring, in Chicago, and if our mills want it they must get it in fact one of our mills that makes a specialty of patent flour has been paying a bonus of late of 16 cents per bushel for No. 1 hard. But little is said in the papers about this wonderful revolution in the milling business, which has brought innumerable benefits to our farmers, simply because England cannot make flour to compete with us.

If India wheat was equal to ours, England, with her advantage in silver exchange with India, often equalling 83 1/2 per cent, could cultivate our new roller machinery and with her cheaper wheat could make it very lively for American millers. The free trade papers would, of course, take it up, and we should have the same arguments urged for killing England and replacing our flour that are now applied to wool, woolsens and iron. We should then know all about the western milling industry, and of course should be asked to wipe it out, just as they now ask us to close out our iron and wooden mills and replace American with Australian and Argentine wool. Were it not for the grain gamblers, not a bushel of wheat would be raised at a loss within 300 miles of Minneapolis.

And by the way, this milling business gives us the simple and only solution of the great farming conundrum that is now convulsing the nation. A million farmers, mostly without capital, have scattered over a million square miles in the west, and it is no wonder that they have raised more grain than the world can consume. Andrew Jackson's remedy is the only one: Set enough of your people to manufacturing, so that you will not be obliged to export raw products for a living. Excessive grain raising will run out in Wisconsin, and in years, while there is literally no limit to the wealth our lands can give with a diversified industry.

I know of no other northwestern state that has diversified its industries as completely as we have in Wisconsin, and as a result, our farmers have been growing rich, while those who have followed the free traders' advice and farmed for "the markets of the world," have grown poor. We make more money from potatoes and clover seed on our sandy lands than the richest soil yield away from good markets. I have lived in Wisconsin for twenty-five years and am satisfied that for the capital invested and ability required, farming has paid better than any other branch of business and does at the present time. I see plenty of farmers worth from \$10,000 to \$100,000 each, who began without a dollar, and if the free trade nation savers can do any better in other lines of business, I shall be pleased to correspond with them and get a few points.

If Kansas will grind all the wheat she raises and sell it as she has her proportion of the 100,000,000 sheep that we ought to have in the United States, her farmers will neither be obliged to borrow nor to beg.

I read with great interest of the progress of the sugar industry in your state and we should not forget that the beet sugar which Napoleon the Great liberally created by bounties and duties, has long since closed the refineries in England and now controls the markets of the world. I cannot help thinking that if we would use a little of the vigorous common sense of such men as Napoleon and Andrew Jackson in diversifying our industries, farmers and every one else might prosper. Yours truly, F. B. NORTON.

Replying to an exchange which stated that Miss Susan K. Anthony would remove to Wyoming and take up her residence there the Leavenworth Times declares that "should Miss Anthony decide to locate in any western state it will not be in Wyoming but in Kansas. According to a Washington dispatch, when her attention was called to this Wyoming story she laughed at it and declared that she had no intention of going to that country to make it her home. We are persuaded that the Times is correct. Miss Anthony may be inclined to be a trifle glibly about her plans, but when it comes to so important a matter as settling down where solid comfort is to be enjoyed she has too much discernment to pass by Kansas to locate in the far west."

POLITICAL-ECONOMICS.

To the Editor of the Eagle. There has been no period since the establishment of the republic when economic questions have been studied by the farmers and wage workers with such activity as at the present time. The EAGLE is critically read week after week for the purpose of acquiring more light, to be applied to the solution of economic problems. The editorials and correspondence published in your progressive paper week after week force me to think, who were thought before. And here we have the "Economic Review." It is essential that the causes which brought about the present depressed condition of agriculture must be discovered, before an adequate remedy can be intelligently applied.

It is unfortunately true, that on the subjects of politics and religion, a large portion of mankind is governed by prejudice rather than the emulating quality of common sense. Therefore on those subjects too much light will have the effect of dazzling and then blinding those who are accustomed to grope their way, enveloped in a mantle of impenetrable darkness. Notwithstanding the reasoning of one of the most intelligent correspondents of the EAGLE, the inflation of the currency will in a corresponding degree inflate prices of all products of the factory and farm which are sold in the home market. All textile fabrics and all the

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manufactures of iron and steel which are consumed at home would be enhanced thereby.

But the farmer's wheat and cotton would not be affected in price by currency inflation because we have to compete with foreign countries in the English market, and these unfortunately forces the prices of these articles are determined by the law of supply and demand. If India, Russia, Australia and America raise a large crop of wheat this year, other things being equal, the price of wheat must fall. The price of wheat at present, regardless of the maximum or minimum quantity of money in circulation, is the only one: Set enough of your people to manufacturing, so that you will not be obliged to export raw products for a living. Excessive grain raising will run out in Wisconsin, and in years, while there is literally no limit to the wealth our lands can give with a diversified industry.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM'S BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Washington, D. C. By an analysis of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder I find it carefully compounded, and I regard it as the best baking powder in the market in every respect. PETER COLLIER, Late Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture.