

In the parable of the vineyard the eleventh hour men received the same wages as they who worked all the day long.

You may come today—the eleventh hour before school—and get the same wages as they who worked all the day long.

There's nothing so dear as poorly-made boys' clothing, and nothing so cheap as the good kind for \$2.50 and upwards, sold by

Herman & Hess

406 E. Douglas ave.

MY SWEETHEART

Writes me on Fashionable Stationery. D. G. Millison & Sons, 154 North Market Street, have twenty-five different styles—all sizes, kinds and tints.

SAMPLE BOOK MAILED FREE. MAIL ORDERS PROMPT ATTENTION.

Madison Avenue

HOTEL,

Madison Ave. and 5th St.

NEW YORK.

\$3 per day and up. American Plan.

Fireproof and first-class in every particular. Two blocks from the Third and Sixth Avenue Elevated railroads. The Madison and 4th Ave. and Belt Line cars pass the door.

H. M. CLARK, Prop. Passenger Elevator runs all night.

DR. EDWARD H. CREDITOR, DENTIST.

Twenty-five Years Experience.

Liberal reductions in prices on all dental work.

144 North Main Street.

PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN.

BRADBURY.

HENNING.

ROGER BROS.

MATHUSHEK & SON.

Sold at Rock Bottom Prices.

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, SHEET MUSIC.

Mr. J. L. Sheldon the piano tuner, is here. Leave orders at our store for tuning.

Barnes & Newcomb

Popular Music Dealers.

407 E. DOUGLAS.



TO-DAY the grand national encampment of the G. A. R., opens at Pittsburgh.

It is one of the largest gatherings in the history of the organization, and the occasion has been signalized by a more than usual degree of enthusiasm among the survivors of the historic struggle of 1861-65. To-day's programme includes a reception to Commander-in-Chief Adams, by the assembled veterans.

The G. A. R. is a noble organization and deserves and receives the gratitude of the American people for its grand work as an organization and the patriotism of its membership in the past as well as at present. However, sight should not be lost of our new and nobly fall and winter goods now in stock.

T. B. GLOSSER, Tailor and Furnisher,

147 MAIN STREET.



OLIVER & IMBODEN CO. Wichita, Kansas.



RECOGNIZED POWER.

What Dun's Traveling Agent Says.

"I want to state," said Mr. Walsh, "and I want to state it with all sincerity, and with no purpose of flattery, that the EAGLE is doing more to attract business to Wichita than any other agency. I find in my travels everywhere merchants reading the EAGLE. The business advertising page is doing a world of good, as it shows merchants everywhere the names of the business institutions and what they keep. I never, in all my life, recognized the power of a good newspaper, in the good it can do for its city, so fully and clearly as I have done since I became acquainted with the commercial trade of southern Kansas and Oklahoma."

FINE SHOES.



FALL AND WINTER GOODS. The most complete stock of Fine Shoes ever shown in the city, comprising all the latest and newest styles. Ladies' white, colored, and black button congress boots, all varieties—narrow, square, pointed and needle toes. The very best of makes and finest quality of leather that can be produced by the manufacturer.

Our children's school shoes are unsurpassed. None equal. The best school shoes by the market. Give us a call. No trouble to show them. Our prices are the lowest considering quality.

JOHN BRAITSCH,

120 EAST DOUGLAS. Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.



HOTEL CAREY.

\$2 TO \$3 PER DAY

JNO. B. CAREY Prop.

C. W. CAREY, Mgr.

Copper Plate Engraving.

The EAGLE is prepared to furnish Estimates on Fine Copper Work of all Kinds.

Wedding Invitations.

All the Latest Styles, Monograms of Every Description.

Cards including Plate, \$1.50 per 100.

Call and see our Fine Line of Samples. The only Complete Line in the city.

Orders Filled in from One to Three Days.

204 EAST DOUGLAS AVENUE

HERE IS SOMETHING YOU WANT.



EDISON-IMMEDIATE TYPEWRITER.

A Practical Writing Machine for \$2.00.

No 1-75 characters, caps and small letters \$22.00

No 2-86 characters, caps and small letters, wide carriage \$25.00

No 3-English, French and German, 90 characters, caps and small letters \$25.00

Address the EAGLE for full descriptive catalogue of typewriter.

FAULTLESS NIGHT ROBES

With a Sweet Dream in Every Pocket. The \$1.00 Kind on Sale Today.

69c.

SEE DISPLAY IN EAST WINDOW.

GOLDEN EAGLE

HOKE VERSUS CRISP

TWO DEMOCRATS TALK DIFFERENTLY TO SAME CROWD.

Speaker Crisp Tells Them That He is in Favor of the Free Coinage of Silver and Then Hoke Smith Gets Up and Predicts All Sorts of Panics and Disasters if It Should Come—Such Scheme Should be Put Into Effect.

THE END OF THE WORLD

is doubtless coming some time—nobody knows just when, although some say they do. Our big UNDERWEAR sale will begin and end today. We know this, and we also know it's the biggest value in men's underwear you have ever been offered in any kind of a sale, here or elsewhere.

FOUR KINDS AND TWO PRICES,

49c and 78c

Be here early, for late comers may be disappointed. Sale begins at 8 o'clock.

SMYRNA RUGS

The best kind on sale today at \$2.15 each. This is about half what you paid last season for a poorer rug.

They will not last long. We have 50 to sell at this price. They will not be sold to peddlers.

BLAMES IT ALL ON REPUBLICANS.

"These acts of the Republican party resulted in so lessening the volume of money of final redemption as to decrease the price of all commodities increase the burdens of all debtors, and impair the confidence of the people in the power of the government and of banking institutions to redeem their outstanding obligations.

A law and a practice which allows a citizen to pay his obligations to the government in silver, or at the same time permits him to demand of the government gold in redemption of its obligation is manifestly unreasonable and unjust, and in the nature of the case must impair confidence and tend to produce panic.

"For thirty years the Republicans had been building up the foreign competition in silver, and in 1890 passed what they termed a protective tariff. A protective tariff restricts trade and commerce. It limits the market in which we must buy and depresses the market in which we must sell. It is a tax upon a foreign product, which the consumer here must pay. By taxing his foreign competitor, you enable the domestic manufacturer to increase the price of his wares to the extent of the tax and this, too, the consumer here must pay. Then you buy foreign goods and pay the duty.

HIS DEFINITION OF PROTECTION.

"It goes into the treasury and is called a 'tax' when you buy the Democratic product and pay the tariff price. It goes into the pocket of the American manufacturer and is called 'protection.'"

"The location of the manufacturer determines the tariff, but the law which determines the price. Under such a tariff you must buy in a market where competition is destroyed and where the manufacturer has no incentive to improve his goods. The law which determines the price of the supply and demand prevails. Trade and commerce is the exchange of commodities. A protective tariff prevents us from exchanging our surplus of cotton, corn, wheat, meat and other farm products. For the surplus of manufactured goods abroad we must export our products but that for which we exchange it is so heavily taxed as to make the exchange unprofitable. Commerce ceases when the gain on one cannot buy unless he can sell, nor can he sell unless he can buy. Commerce and trade go hand in hand; when one ceases the other languishes. The law which destroys the one makes the other unprofitable. Taxed crude materials injure and depress manufacturing. It wants the market for the world, but under the protective tariff, has not been able to enter them. A protective tariff fosters and builds up trusts and monopolies. It creates a world which prevents its natural and just distribution. Thirty years of this system did much to produce the conditions that existed when the fifty-third congress met.

Tells What Congress Did.

"What has that Democratic congress so far done for the people? The first matter considered was the financial question. What should or could be done on the silver question? We had pledged ourselves against the makeshift Sherman law and in favor of both gold and silver as the basis of money of the country. By an agreement arrived at between Democrats, we determined to take the sense of the house on the free and unlimited coinage of silver by several ratification. After full debate, a separate vote was had on each and on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The result you know. While not professing to understand the question fully in all its bearings, I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver—I am in favor of it now. I believe the fears of our friends who oppose it are largely imaginary, and I believe the enactment of such a law would afford great relief to the people of the country.

HE WANTED FREE COINAGE.

"So, feeling, I need not say that I was personally the result of the vote on free coinage of silver was a great disappointment. This question is not settled. With our great struggle for tariff reform you are familiar. Thirty years of class legislation has built up in this country large trusts, large monopolies and large concentrations of capital. All these things were arrayed against us and in the bitter contest through which we passed, were greatly and centrally aided by the compact Republican minority. All that results, all that energy and all that great intelligence and capacity could do, I am in favor of it now. I believe the fears of our friends who oppose it are largely imaginary, and I believe the enactment of such a law would afford great relief to the people of the country.

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE SENATE BILL.

Speaking of the senate bill he said that while it did not give all he expected, it was the best that could be obtained under the circumstances.

"It strikes at the trusts and monopolies," he said. It reduces the cost of necessities of life. It to some extent opens our markets at home and enlarges our markets abroad. It promotes agriculture, it encourages manufacturing, and it will

BULLETIN OF The Daily Eagle

Wichita, Saturday, September 8, 1894. Weather for Wichita Today: Cooler; Northwest Winds.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

1. Hoke Smith and Crisp Disagree. Striker Says Republic is a Failure
2. Henderson to Challenge Lewelling. Irrigators Get Into a Squabble. Driver Martin Hurt in a Race. Corbett Fights for Science.
3. Kickapoo Opening is Delayed. Russia Scores the Grain Markets. Sensational Santa Fe Rumor. Bradstreet Says Trade is Improving.
5. Bond Ordinances to be Signed. Mrs. Fitzroy Dies From Morphine.
6. Care for Hundreds of Babies. Justice in a Hoosier Swamp. Danger of Hay-time in the Alps.
7. How Indian Babies Are Raised.
8. Relief in Fabulous Gold in Alaska.

GIVES THE POPS A WHACK.

"They are presumed to be as good, I hope, as I am, but I have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people, we have done more for their relief than was ever done by any party in the same length of time, in any country under the sun. These are bold words, yet I hold myself at all times ready to defend them. Coming into power at a time of panic, when business was at a standstill, when labor was unemployed, when our treasury was empty, with courage and fidelity we entered upon our course with the enemies of the people, we emerged from that struggle victorious in this:

"We have repealed the McKinley law.

"We have greatly reduced taxation.

"We have made living cheaper.

"We have made all money taxable.

"We have taxed surplus incomes.

"We have restored freedom of elections in the repeal of the election laws.

"We have reduced public expenditures and we have declared undying hostility to all trusts and monopolies organized for the oppression of the people.

HIS LITTLE PEBBLER.

"On these foundations 'we build our house' on these issues we go before the public for them we have 'fought the good fight.' To them we have 'put the faith and of them we have no fears.'"

In opening his remarks, Mr. Hoke Smith reviewed the financial troubles of the past eighteen months and said that the people of the south as well as Georgia upon the excellent showing made. The attention of the commercial world had been attracted and he predicted for that section a period of development and marked prosperity, such as never before experienced. The cotton states and industrial existence would prove of great assistance to the people of the state in the coming election of the people of Georgia should show the world that the will theories of the Populists had no foothold against them.

KANSAS IS A FEARFUL EXAMPLE.

Calling attention to the recent experience of the great states of Kansas and Colorado, under Populistic rule, the secretary asked who would be the people of Georgia follow the leadership of a Lewelling or a Walte. Had as was the record of the Third party in the west, the secretary said, it was the people of the west who were enough to stagger comprehension and shock thoughtful men. They sought disbursements amounting in the aggregate to over \$20,000,000. The people of Georgia could not afford to imitate such a party. The state would be disorganized locally and discredited before the world, if it appeared to have even listened to the impracticable theories. Few of their beliefs were worthy of discussion; but there was one which seemed to have appeared attractive, although when carefully investigated it must be classified with their other theories as almost equally wild and impracticable.

SAVES HIM A BEMATELLIST.

He referred to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 by the United States alone and declared it to be a plan utterly at variance with sound business principles and frankly with historical evidence. He did not wish his position misunderstood. It was a thorough bimetallic, strong in his faith, and no one could more unambiguously oppose the adoption of a single gold standard, such a course would bring about a contraction of the currency estimated to cripple the industry and to lessen the demand for supplies.

The injury inflicted by a single standard currency had recently been demonstrated abroad, and the evil effects had been felt here upon products of the country raised for foreign consumption. He believed these evil effects would be avoided by preserving the present per capita of currency here, but where three-fourths of our great cotton product goes abroad, three-fourths of the injury could not be reached except by the success

REFERS TO REPUBLICAN WAR.

of bimetallicism in the place of consumption. Currency in the United States had not been contracted, but on the contrary the per capita dollar was \$18.19 as against an average of \$14.92 from 1870 to 1890. The secretary then described the great difference in kind of money now used in this country, and mentioned that the last time any one of these went to a premium it would become a commodity for private sale and contractors would follow, but by preserving them upon an equality, and by an increase equal to the growth of business and population, contractors would be prevented by changing the tariff in a silver dollar so as to require a hundred cents worth of silver in every dollar, secured by international agreement which, if secured, would prevent the necessity of changing the ratio, or third, by calling in all money of small denominations.

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SAY HARD THINGS

NEW YORK STRIKERS DECLARE THE REPUBLIC A FAILURE

Samuel Gompers Makes a Speech and Announces That it is Victory or Death and Another Orator Calls President Cleveland the Hangman Jack Ketch of the White House—Manufacturers Form Association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A mass meeting of strikers was held in Cooper Union tonight. It was a demonstration made by the garment makers and operators in the clothing halls against the "sweating" system. The hall was crowded and a determination was expressed not to return to work until the system was abolished.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, denounced the sweating system as "diabolical and accursed."

"We must have victory or we will die for it," said Mr. Gompers excitedly. John Swinton said the strike was a fight for life or death against the plunderer and the millionaire. He held out a stick. The law could only be depended upon because the judges were corrupt. "The churches were cringing to the money power, and the press was arrayed against the strikers. The plutocracy republicans failed," said Mr. Swinton, who he finished by denouncing President Cleveland as Hangman Jack Ketch of the White House.

Resolutions were passed expressing the determination of the strikers to continue the struggle until they secured more wages, less hours of labor and better factory accommodations.

The clothing contractors met tonight and decided to form an association.

POP WHO WANTED MONEY.

He Proceeded to Make it Himself and is Now in Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Secret agents of the treasury department have arrested and brought here two men whom they accuse of being the counterfeiters who have been flooding Shasta, Lassen and Trinity counties with a spurious coin which is a remarkably clever counterfeit.

The men are James Sylvester and George Short. They were arrested at Fall River Mills, Shasta county, on Sylvester's ranch, where a full counterfeiting outfit was found. Sylvester has lived in Shasta county twenty years, and is a prominent citizen of the county. Short, who is related to him by marriage, is also a prominent citizen. Sylvester is a Populist and a leading politician. As a delegate to the recent county convention, he attracted attention as an earnest advocate of unlimited coinage of silver, making several impassioned speeches before the convention. Sylvester's ranch is in the wilderness, miles from any railroad, and is a favorite place for carrying on counterfeiting operations.

WHAT THE POPS WANT.

They Demand and Request Many Things of the Government.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 7.—The Populist convention reconvened this morning. The committee on platform made a report which was adopted. The platform declares allegiance to the National People's party; indorses the Omaha platform of 1892; demands free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; national bank laws; opposes the issue of government bonds for any purpose; requests the government to prohibit Chinese and Japanese immigration, requests the government to appropriate the states to employ idle labor in reclaiming arid and swamp lands to be paid by the government in legal tender notes; favors the creation of silver, making several impassioned speeches before the convention. Sylvester's ranch is in the wilderness, miles from any railroad, and is a favorite place for carrying on counterfeiting operations.

FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUIT SEIZED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—Today at Gibson City, United States Marshal Brinton seized Almas Forepaugh's circuit, a station on the Illinois circuit court by Geo. Coupe, late chief musician, who filed a suit for \$10,000 damages in court here for personal injury received at the hands of the proprietors of the show, whom he alleges, brutally assaulted him, and set a bound on him at Alma, Kan., and disabled him for life. He claimed the circus would leave the state tonight.

REFUGEE EZETA DEFENDS HIMSELF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 7.—The extradition proceedings in the case of Fernando Ezeta, were continued today in the United States district court. The testimony adduced, however, was not a repetition of yesterday, the prisoners continuing to testify in their own behalf to substantiate their claim that at the time of the commission of the crime charged against them, a station on the Illinois circuit court by Geo. Coupe, late chief musician, who filed a suit for \$10,000 damages in court here for personal injury received at the hands of the proprietors of the show, whom he alleges, brutally assaulted him, and set a bound on him at Alma, Kan., and disabled him for life. He claimed the circus would leave the state tonight.

VALUATION OF UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 7.—The territorial board of equalization has completed the assessment of the different counties. The result shows the total assessment of the territory \$50,245,641.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY OPENS.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Sept. 7.—The fourth year of the Leland Stanford University opened today. Eight hundred and twenty students have already registered, exclusive of about one hundred post-graduates, an increase of one hundred and fifty over the number of students present last year. The total registration for the year will exceed 1,200.

LONG HAUL DIFFICULTY OVER.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 7.—It was announced in local railroad circles today that the boycott declared against the Union Pacific by other western roads three years ago on account of the "long haul" difficulty will be declared off by October 1. This is one of the results of the recent Chicago meeting.

(Continued on second page.)