

Daily Eagle

W. J. PITTINGER, Editor. For District Judge, C. E. BIRD, For State Senator, H. GORDON, For Sheriff, HENRY SCHAD, For Treasurer, MORRIS LLOYD, For Register, JOHN STANLEY, For Clerk, A. M. DENNY, For Surveyor, W. JACKMAN, For Coroner, H. MCCLAIN, Third District, W. J. PITTINGER

Holmes denies that he killed anyone. He was a physician, but was not practicing.

The heart of the Oklahoma watermelon goes out to the starving settlers there.

In a serene strain Bill Nye speaks of the "night-blooming hogs" in his neighborhood.

Governor Walte, who is still dropping, must have an idea by this time that there is no bottom to oblivion.

In the latest medical book, just out, people are cautioned against eating mince pie just before going to church.

Governor McKinley denies emphatically that he is an A. P. A. McKinley is simply A. P. A. presidential possibility.

Nebraska's governor calmly sits back and refuses to sanction trouble when all his subjects are spilling for a row. This is tyranny.

Pillsbury, the great miller of Minnesota, still maintains that there is a "scarcity of wheat." The price is also a little scarce itself.

Not only are the Cuban insurgents short of ammunition, but when they do shoot the rude Spanish soldiers dodge and refuse to be hit.

Mrs. Waller has escaped from Anatananarivo, apparently throwing a bomb into the midst of the town's name before she departed.

Governor Cullerson is of the opinion that that fight shall not be pulled off in Texas, if he has to be called away to Europe the last of October.

Coxey is to invade Oklahoma this month. The exact date is not known but it will be secured and imparted to the outlaws as soon as possible.

Nature, of course, makes no provisions in vain, but she has never explained why she made dead flies look so much like black raspberries.

It is so absolutely necessary to free Ireland by a revolution that the Irish agitators fear they will have to call on the American Irish for more funds.

The American Irish have come to the conclusion that only a revolution can save Ireland. Consequently they will at once open a vigorous and bloody rhetorical war.

Let us thank Holmes for giving us an excuse for getting rid of life insurance agents. All that is necessary now is to inform him that you are not ready to die yet.

Mrs. Langtry says that Sarah Bernhardt and Henry Irving are the greatest living actors, but she may be only attempting to establish an alibi in the charge of egotism.

It cost Japan \$30,000 for every man killed in the late war with China. It would have been cheaper to have furnished the Chinamen with guns that were not loaded.

Business men have only one more month to dispose of their national bank notes and to escape the humiliation of having them refused by order of Mr. Sovereign.

Instruments indicating the condition of the weather are not always reliable in Kansas, but by studying the weather-vane it will be seen that it almost always points to more wind.

It may be that Baby York, the future king of England, is deaf and dumb, but that shouldn't worry him. Queen Victoria will take care of the country during his natural life.

At Topeka the plight of the Waller family is taken as a vindication of the principle that it never pays for a Kansas man outside of his state to get beyond the succor of a Santa Fe pass.

A Philadelphia dispatch says Holmes looks weary and dejected. This will be a surprise to a great many people who believed that Mr. Holmes was in a state of mind bordering on a perpetual picnic.

A. A. Robinson says that silver has done wonders for Mexico. However, Mr. Robinson lives in Mexico and does not know as much about Mexico as the goldbug editor of the Kansas Koyote, of course.

The manager of the big Cincinnati factory, which has just failed, blames the collapse on the "banker's dollar." While the silver movement is "dying out," the gold movement appears to be killing whatever is left.

Joe Patchen has walked away with the famous Robert J. Notwithstanding that Robert J. is the best horse. There are latent influences in horse-racing just the same as in politics, where Puffer once beat John J. Ingalls.

There was more rain in Kansas during the last July than there has been. In the same month for twenty-eight years. There were no hotwinds. However the average citizen carried around the usual high pressure of anxiety on account of the corn crop.

Hereafter the Cuban papers will not be allowed to publish any news on the war except that furnished by the Spanish officers. That will not defeat the aim of the insurgent newspapers. All their readers will read the Spanish victories as lies, and exaggerate the reported victories of the insurgents.

TO GOVERNOR MORRILL. As Governor Morrill seems sorely perplexed over the question of a satisfactory police commission for Wichita the Eagle suggests that there is a very simple way for him to determine what the sentiment of this people is, and who will satisfy the majority best as a board of police commissioners. Let the governor suggest that if the people of Wichita will hold an informal election, without expense to the state or city, for the selection of a board of police commissioners that he will appoint such board and stand by it. The Eagle will guarantee a perfectly fair election with the polls open to every legal voter, male and female. If there is any wholesomeness in the Republican idea of home rule, or in the principle for which Kansas fought in her territorial days when her people declared that Kansas was for Kansas and not for Missouri and Georgia, let him consent to the suggestion. The Eagle will further guarantee that there shall be no party politics in the contest, but that the election shall be conducted with the utmost propriety and good order, and that every woman of lawful age shall be as secure and free from molestation at the polls as she would be in her own home. The ministers, or the law and order league, may select half of the judges and clerks of each precinct. The Eagle further will agree that the people of Wichita will abide the result of such election in all good faith.

THE SENTIMENT OF KANSAS. The chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Kansas is for free silver. In this he is in accord with the great majority of the people of Kansas that the Populists and Democrats of the state are opposed to making any nomination against him. For this reason the Topeka ring, which is goldbug, originated a movement to encompass his defeat as the Republican nominee. The job fell ill-born. Later the conviction dawned upon the party managers, who had agreed to send a single standard delegation to the next national convention, that if a state convention were called to nominate a chief justice that not only would Martin be unanimously selected but that he would be placed on a Republican Free Silver platform, and a new central committee elected. This would never do, in the estimation of the ring. That they are right in their conclusions is unquestioned. Judge Martin would not only be nominated but on a silver platform. There is but one way left to beat silver and leave the present state central committee intact and in control. That way is now proposed. A canvass of the committee is being made. It is to have the state central committee nominate Judge Martin on a silver platform. This course will not defeat Martin but it will beat the majority silver sentiment in the party which sentiment it is hoped will subside before another year. There is another question which is now agitating all the principle towns in the state. The bosses don't know what might happen in the event of the convention being composed of representative Republicans instead of the usual crowd of strikers.

GOOD TIMES A MYTH. It has been only a few weeks since the entire eastern press was daily declaring that a turn in the tide of the troubled times had come, that the country was on the eve of a general revival of business and assured prosperity. The iron and steel trade and the manufacturers of cotton and wool fabrics were cited in their improved conditions as a sure guaranty that the demonization of silver had had no influence in bringing about the era of depression which in a few years had bankrupted half of the people of the country, depressed every conceivable value and left a trail of distress everywhere.

GNAT STRAINING. The gnat straining of our devotees to law and order would be amusing if it were less expensive to the taxpayers. Their mania seems to have broken out in a perfect spasm of indignation at the non-enforcement of a law which we all know would be defeated by a popular vote of the people of Kansas today. Wonderful sticklers they are for the execution of law, because this one happens to serve their purpose. Have these good friends ever heard of a bad law? Would they enforce to the letter a statute proven in practice to be bad, simply because it was law? The people of Texas would, by popular vote, repeal the law allowing alien ownership of land, yet it is retained, as everybody knows, by the improper use of money where the laws are made. Shall the majority submit to this indefinitely because of the crime of boodling in office? The old Blue Laws of Connecticut, with all their absurdities, were none the less absurd by being written in the statute books. What would the people of Kansas or any other state do today if required to live up to such a code? It was under the forms, and by the authority of law that the poor Salem witches were burned only two hundred years ago, and if was the law a righteous one, and if not was its execution just? Under both secular and ecclesiastical laws people have been put to death for the crime of being "heretic" long since the night of superstition when the plea of ignorance might have been some excuse for the crime. Nothing in the world's history has wrought greater injustice than this blind adherence to the letter of ridiculous and unjust laws. Statutes are but the creations of men at best, subject to the frailties and inconsistencies of human device. They never have, nor never will be perfect. It is like a man spending his mature life in defending some youthful indiscretion, to be forever resulting about the enforcement of a law which experience has shown cannot be enforced.

AN HONEST PROHIBITIONIST TALKS. The Wichita Eagle makes an excellent defense of its town against the promiscuous charge of depravity because prohibition failed to accomplish much there. Fourteen years ago the editor of the Gazette related the prohibitionist clamor, and everything said and happening today confirms the judgment we then expressed. We remember saying that the good and nice people did not all live in one place, and the bad people settle in another place, but wherever there was life and business and property there existed also beer and whiskey and other things, but that on virgin prairie there was no people there did not exist. We never attempted to account for this fact by the existence of human nature, and that depravity and original sin, but for the mere statement of fact we were ruled out of the Republican party about once by the burn and the two-faced hypocrite. The Eagle shows that notwithstanding the abuse heaped on the town, some elegant people live here, and all the evidence and appliances of everything exist there, and the bare of everything exist there. The saloon, however, does not contribute to the good, and while we have no more idea of stopping them than Haman, he is directed to do as we do, and enforce the law if it took a company of

appreciated, we could correctly express it at this time by stating that it today is equal in purchasing power to \$1.15 before the demonization of silver.

The gold monetarists never tire of measuring the gold dollar by itself, and when they speak of the value of a worth one hundred cents they seem to think that they conclusively proven that gold is a fixed and stable measure of value. They would have us believe that the gold dollar unit is the regulator of the value of gold. It regulates the price, of course, because it is measured by itself, and gold bullion is convertible at pleasure into gold coins, but, as a matter of fact, it is not the unit that measures the purchasing power of the unit of value. The value of the unit is fixed by the value of 25 grains of standard gold, and therefore the purchasing power of the unit of value, the gold dollar, must fluctuate with the value of gold. The increased demand for gold as a money metal since the demonization of silver has caused an appreciation in the value of gold of at least 50 per cent, and the purchasing power of the unit of value, the gold dollar, has risen to a like extent.

But, the gold monetarists, from ignorance or a brazen purpose to mislead, deny that gold has changed in value, attributing the increased purchasing power of the dollar to the cheapening of commodities. They say that the gold dollar is worth a hundred cents, and therefore its value has neither risen or fallen! It is surprising that such an absurd attempt to show the value of the gold dollar by measuring it by itself should not excite ridicule.

For how could the dollar be worth more or less than one hundred cents? The cent equals the one-hundredth part of the dollar, and therefore 100 cents equal the dollar. The purchasing power of the dollar may be trebled, but still it must equal 100 cents, for if the value of the dollar is trebled, the value of the cent must be trebled also. To say that the dollar is worth 10 cents is to say that 25 grains of gold are worth 100 times 25 grains of gold or 25 grains. We might as well say that the bushel of wheat is worth a bushel of wheat. It is absurd to say that a dollar is always worth 100 cents and that therefore its value is fixed as it would be to say that because the pound of iron always contains sixteen ounces its value never changes.

But, say the gold monetarists, the gold dollar is worth 100 cents and the silver dollar is worth only 20 cents. But this does not show that the purchasing power of gold is fixed and that silver has depreciated 100 per cent. Of course, the gold dollar is worth 100 cents in gold, but this does not show that its value has not appreciated, and so the Mexican dollar is worth 100 cents in Mexico, and in the language of the Mexicans it is gold that has appreciated, and silver that is depreciated, but this does not show that silver has not changed in value.

If we would arrive at the true facts we must measure gold by gold, or silver by silver, not measure silver by gold, or gold by silver, or measure gold and silver by commodities. When we do so we find that measured in silver prices have remained comparatively stable, but measured in gold they have fallen in some instances more than 50 per cent. This shows that it is not so much silver that has depreciated as it is gold that has appreciated. As shown by the tables of Mr. Sauerbeck, based on the average price of forty-five general commodities in the London market, prices have fallen about 20 per cent since the demonization of silver. This shows that the purchasing power of gold has increased by about 45 per cent; that the gold dollar of today is worth as much as \$1.55 was twenty years ago.

It is very easy to exaggerate the importance of a few petty rates in wages in two or three of our leading industries, but when the facts are fully understood, it will appear that even in these cases the advances granted workmen in wages amount to a partial restoration of the wages paid before silver was entirely demonetized and more frequently to increased working hours where men have been employed only half time or less.

There is just one way to restore business activity and to restore the price of lands and the prices of products of the farm and of the factory and of the mine, and that is by restoring the monetary conditions under which the former good times and good prices were maintained. The goldbugs may hold their corner and gone and generations have come and gone and in the absence of a restoration of the former volume of money there can be no prosperity like that which is being driven from the land bankrupted half of its great interests.

who proved the best fighters in the late war?

The gnat-straining does not stop at this super-abundant devotion to the law. Everybody deprecates the drink habit, and nobody more than the Eagle and its editor. If by a simple mandate of his own he could banish it from the face of the earth no Prohibitionist would pronounce it with greater zest than he, but mandates and resolutions here being but the mockery of real reform he regards it as one of the evils which must be dealt with by different means. But there are other sins which, strange to say, our Prohibition friends have never even tried to prohibit. Worse than this, they indulge and practice them every day, and in consequence retire at night with a guilty conscience. Who is fighting with us free from the habit of over-indulgence at the table during the very act of attending state conventions? Do they retire to peaceful dreams, sweetened by total abstinence from the toothsome edible which should never be thought of as an article of diet? Is there an invisible angel standing sentinel over these rum-haters when an abnormal appetite calls for unwholesome dishes? If so, he, she or it is grossly careless of duty. These same antics in the "temperance" cause are as intemperate in the habit of eating as anybody, yet no prohibition statute was ever heard of restraining the habit. It is a fact that gluttony is a greater crime than the drink habit, because so universally indulged in by all classes. Great stress is laid upon statistics affecting the use of liquor. Totals are always surprising, and facts are sometimes deceiving. It is so here. The aggregate of liquor used in the world might float the navies of the world, but scoop out the ordinance from the great vessels of war and they would not hold half the pennants consumed by the people. Millions of graves are annually filled by drunkards, but more millions are tenanted by the premature obsequies of victims of the deadly peanut and other such ungodly articles in the dietary list. The poor body dies, or the youth at what should be the time of healthy maturity, simply because digestion is ruined by the use of unnatural and unwholesome condiments which load the table. It amounts to a crime, and parents are guilty of it almost without exception, while the drunkard, as a rule, only commits suicide by the use of a different agent. It is the difference between suicide and wholesale infanticide, or between suicide by the use of liquids and solids.

Why not call a public meeting to organize an anti-pudding society? or get up a state convention to orate upon the dangers lurking in the deadly cucumber or the peanut? There is a field here, dear reformer. Let us reform all at once—take the royal road, as it were, to the millennium—then the drunkard, the dyspeptic and the glutton will no longer need our prayers or encumber the census returns.

THAT BEAUTIFUL BLUFF. That beautiful bluff on the edge of the city has been offered \$10,000 to move the Eagle to Galveston. This is a beautiful bluff on the part of the offeror. The Eagle is paying good money. It is one of the handsomest and brightest papers in the west and it is Kansas through and through. A red-headed Kansas in Texas would be a hopeless mist. He couldn't run a paper down there six months without getting up a Murdoch libel suit that would shake the entire end of the continent to its foundations—Topeka Capital.

The "bluff" is more silly than beautiful. No one connected with the Eagle has announced anything of the sort. There is not, so far as we know, the least foundation for any such talk. There was a time when a newspaper and real estate syndicate was formed, consisting of Galveston and other gentlemen, who offered the editor of the Eagle just eleven times \$10,000 to identify himself in such a movement. That was years ago. Under the regime of the goldbugs money does seem to have acquired quite an importance and desirability, so much so that thousands upon thousands of good Kansas men have been ruined for the want of it. Still money is not all there is to life, especially if the life has already been almost spent. Money nor the want of it will ever drive us from the state in which we have lived almost forty years. However, men have been driven from Kansas and the indications are that more will be. It has come to that pass that men can be found everywhere now declaring that the Lewelling administration had its redeeming features. Why? Let Brother Hudson answer. In the meantime count on finding Wichita, the Eagle and its editor at the old stand, ready for a row or a love-feast, as occasion may offer.

Intense excitement still prevails among the settlers of Jackson Hole and every few hours a settler rushes out and inadvertently kills an Indian.

Kansas people are greatly interested in that deadly fluid which Holmes invented. Perhaps something has been found at last that will kill chiggers.

George Meredith is very fond of an English dandelion called barfy-water.

Empress William is an eager lawn tennis player and assiduously practices the same even in winter.

Mme. Veil, a French widow, wears crepe bloomers, in deference to the memory of the late departed, while appearing.

His friends say that Lord Rosebery, who does not seem to have anticipated such a thorough beating as he received, takes the electric trolley very bitterly.

A holder is another English newspaper man who has become a member of parliament by a direct vote of the people. He is a director of the largest shareholders in the Graphic.

millia. For fourteen years not a feature of crime or of law has been discussed but liquor and prohibition, and it ought to be settled if it took the whole power of the state. The shattering with law that has characterized Kansas is worse than a saloon on every corner and one in the middle.—Kansas City Gazette.

THE BUSINESS TRUTH.

The Journal has thought all the time that George Main was playing fast and loose with the truth when he was protesting that there were no ill-effects of liquor houses in that town. Now comes a great howl from the town in the suburbs of the city, and it is plain to see that the whole made the joints close on Sunday. What is the reason men refuse to tell the truth about the drinking business? The only word can be relied upon in everything else—Lawrence (Prohibition) Journal.

One must as well be as to let chronic kickers and scolders settle a row and please some people it is highly proper to concede that prohibition is a success. There are degrees of success anyway. The great frogs make no distinction as to whether to write a row boom articles, but if the attention of everybody is to be taken up with a law as to whether the rum power is properly suppressed or not a lively effort to the contrary material or moral advancement is impossible. We have of late been taking a new view of this controversy, which shows that there is but little in it. When one considers the scarcity of drunken men on the street, or the number of chronic drunkards abusing their families, it strikes us the noise about this business is hardly justifiable. We have seen but one drunken man in Kansas City, Kansas, in months, and that man is drunk every day. Let us concede that prohibition is a success, quit the row, and all go to work for business. We repeat that the liquor business is in a pretty good shape in Kansas City, Kansas; so are all our people, morally speaking; so are all our moral agencies; what we want is to make it more comfortable for people to do business in the city west of the river. The liquor business of the police department for July, from a business standpoint, show well. Our present behavior is as good as it could be. Let us now do business.—Kansas City (Prohibition) Gazette.

Kansas More Than Curious Offer.

The letter received by the governor of New York from an at present anonymous resident of Fort Scott, Kan., is something more than "curious," by which adjective it is qualified in our special telegram of yesterday. The fact of its anonymousness must be taken as evidence of its sincerity. It is not the production of a sensationalist who seeks to attain notoriety by tendering a sacrifice which he knows to be unacceptable. The names of the writer tells the governor that he believes all capital punishment to be barbarous, if not worse, but that he considers the decree of death passed upon Maria Barberi to be infamous, and he offers to die in her place, as a signal protest against its iniquity.

There must be something peculiar in a case that has called forth such an offer. Maria Barberi is sentenced to death for having killed a man who deliberately betrayed her. If Maria had been the daughter or the sister or the wife of a man in whose mind her betrayal rankled venomously, and he had slain her seducer, would the homicide have been adjudged murderous? The question is all but superfluous. It has come to be a rule of American juris that upon clear, and sometimes, unfortunately, upon cloudy, evidence of the seduction of a woman, previously of chaste life, the average husband, father, or brother shall go acquitted of the charge of murder in the first degree. Sometimes a verdict of manslaughter, followed by a sentence to the penitentiary, is rendered, more frequently there is a finding of not guilty of criminal homicide in any degree.

By many it is presumed that the anguish of the injured father, brother, or husband must be poignant as to cloud his reason, and, therefore, to render him temporarily insane. By others it is held that the killing of a seducer is in itself an act of justifiable homicide. We do not care to affirm or to deny that the conclusion is sound; we merely declare the prevalence of one or other of these conclusions to be so near to universal as to make the return of a verdict of willful murder all but impossible in such a case as we have supposed.

How comes it, then, that the pleas or hypotheses that, almost invariably work favorably to the accused relative to a betrayed woman have failed to operate on behalf of this woman? It is reasonable to suppose that the agony that corrugates the brow and lacerates the heart of the male relative of a betrayed woman is more fierce than that which racks every nerve and fiber of her being? If the remorse of lost honor drive the father to insanity does it leave the daughter sane? If it be justifiable for a brother to rid the earth of the villain who has debauched his sister is it unjustifiable when the ruined woman avenges her wrong?

But, whatever be the value of these facts and deductions as to the homicide of seducers in general, we affirm it to be true that the execution of Maria Barberi will be a disgrace to the state of New York, and, in some sort, to the American people. No stone should be left unturned in the work of securing commutation of the sentence of death.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Was Not a New Woman.

A woman tried to board the Santa Fe train as it was moving away from the depot platform this morning. She grabbed the rear railing of the last car, and with a mighty effort managed to hold on by the last step of the platform. Not being an athletic new woman, she was unable to raise herself to the steps, and there she hung, her skirts whirled by the morning breeze, her feet drooping from her grasp, and an expression of horror upon her face. Embarrassment was banished by the excitement of the moment, but she could not remain in that position long. What was she to do? Why, she did what ninety-nine out of every hundred women would do. She just dropped, but she did not give up. Her greatest dread was to be returned to the grips of the depot loaders, so after gathering up her parcels, she swung her umbrella high in the air, screamed at the top of her voice and the train came to a stop near the Blair mill. The brakeman had seen her and pulled the bell rope. This story is a fact, but it is with an awful fear that the reporter refrains from stating that after boarding the train she wanted Conductor Ed Griffith to wait at the mill until she could get a sack of Alpha Flour.—Atchison Globe.

Harrowing Story of a Scoop.

Bill White's Emporia telegraph news contained an account of the Hutchinson reformatory superintendent matter twenty-four hours after it appeared in this paper.—El Dorado Republican.

PURLOINED PLUMAGE.

George Meredith is very fond of an English dandelion called barfy-water.

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40 pieces Cotton Printed Fabrics for early fall. They are very beautiful and the price will suit.

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A Sale of Men's fine black Hosiery that will set you to thinking what chumps some men are. Look in north window and watch for the prices.

Hermsdorfs Shoe Polish, 9c a bottle; French Russet Shoe Polish, 10c a box; Tetlow's Swan's Down Face Powder, 15c; Calder's Tooth Powder, 10c; Colgate's Turkish Bath or Palm Soaps, 6 cakes for 25 cents.

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5,000 for 6.50

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The quality of paper in these goods is the same brands that we have been handling for years. The above prices are from

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THE EAGLE PRESS

Advertisements for 'harboring outlaws', 'Frank Geer says that Oklahoma has no drawbacks', 'The women continue to pile up in the Oklahoma jail', 'Mr. Marshall has been duly elected mayor of Kani', 'Gray wolves are creating havoc with the watermelons in the Kickapoo country', 'New Dick Yeager threatens to storm the jail at Oklahoma City and liberate Jesse Pendergast', 'The colored people of Kingfisher kick on that proposed convention to be held there this month for the amelioration of the colored man', 'Oklahoma statutes make section lines the only public highways', 'The Pawnee baseball club is out with something new for a baseball club', 'What is the record for the depot man', 'G. M. HOWE, Jeweler, 110 E. Douglas Ave.