

Daily Eagle

M. M. NURDOCK, Editor.

The Pop Admiral Gives Up the Ship.

Webb McNeil, who, confronted by a regularly attested list of his high-handed and unwarranted official and semi-official acts, wilted, without a word of protest. He did not hold onto his place long enough to say that he would explain some of the charges of outrageous crookedness, set forth by the affiant against him. Instead of appearing before the Governor, as he was cited to do, he writes an impudent letter and slinks away and out upon the trail of the coyote crowd which had preceded him and with him will soon be lost to view. In thus denying nothing he admits everything. He got his salary regularly, but the salary of such a plan, or like that of coal oil inspector, doesn't amount to much compared to the pickings and fleecings. He held up the insurance companies in great shape. Nobody shudders particularly at seeing an insurance company bleed a little, but Webb tapped them as the Vermont sugar maker taps his maple tree for juice—rear and front with the biggest auger in the woodshed, knowing that the sugar making season is all to brief. It probably wasn't the writhing of the insurance companies so much as the demoralization which such a man with such methods introduces into official life, that caused honest men to complain. Webb McNeil, upon the whole, proved pretty cute. He didn't break into the leadership of the Pop party as the Corsican corporal leaped to the head of the French army, but he took the "jiner" chute and wedged his way to its very heart where he deftly fastened his hungry tentacles, and he would have been sucking yet had not Governor Stanley with his official clamps shut off his wind. The Pop party will squeak a little perfunctory howling and an ad captandum vulgus squeak may emanate from his secret order pull, but Webb McNeil as a political factor has made his final play, his late associates being the last who would ever trust him again. These have made a mistake in defending him, in the weak way they have, in fact of his open record of high-handed methods. Whatever ballast the Pop party boasted originally is capsize from being top-heavy—too much Webb McNeil, Jumpers and Leedys succeeded in climbing on the bridge which was already occupied by the Democratic contingent.

Kansas State Binding Twine Factory.

Trades unions have had somewhat to complain of against the state in that the directors of the penitentiary have been inclined to employ the labor of convicts in the production of such commodities as were in demand, which products for the most part come in competition with free labor. The last legislature, taking the hint from Minnesota, another wheat growing state, appropriated \$150,000 to put in a binding twine plant at the penitentiary, which factory will employ some hundred or more convicts. There are no binding twine factories in Kansas, and those of other states are controlled by the trust. Kansas buys from this trust; more binding twine than is bought by any other single state in the Union with possibly a single exception. From every consideration, therefore, the binding twine plant commended itself to the good judgment of the members of the legislature. As a state we must have the twine, and the manufacture of it at the penitentiary conflicts with no labor or other interest.

The plant was ordered put in forthwith; but it seems doubtful if it can be done in time for the coming wheat harvest. It is safe to say that it cannot be done by that time, although the effort will be made. Much of the machinery has to be yet made. After its shipment and setting and testing, and the securing of the raw material, the convicts will have to learn the trade, or at least the order of manipulation, notwithstanding the fact that the work is largely automatic. There are various patents and machine for twisting twine from hemp, and as the state wants the latest and best the whole matter will have to be investigated. A dispatch from Topeka says that it is Governor Stanley's plan to equip a plant with the very latest and improved machinery. In making the selection the Governor believes that haste should be made slowly. The penitentiary directors will visit the various binding twine factories in the central states, and also the manufacturers of binding twine machinery. Governor Stanley will accompany the board. He is greatly interested in the new enterprise and will lend his counsel to the board in its efforts to establish a first-class plant at the cheapest cost. The legislature appropriated \$150,000 to be used by the board to make the investigation. The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated to be used in the buying of machinery. It is the intention of the board to start out about April 1. While in the east the machinery will be purchased. The manufacturers will be urged to rush the order. Within sixty days after the order is given Governor Stanley believes the machinery will be set up and the plant placed in operation. This will bring it about June 1, which does not leave much room to manufacture twine for the wheat growers for this coming season. The plant, when once established, however, will be kept in operation constantly. The state will manufacture twine in season and out. The product will be stored at the prison until there is a market for it. The \$150,000 revolving fund will enable the concern to run a year without a single cent in income.

Going After the Trusts.

The people of the United States of America have outstripped the industrial world, unquestionably, and through individual enterprise, or by the competition of personal effort. No man has been enslaved by "crown franchise," and probably but little by corporate enactments or legal charters, per se. Every man has been left free to put forth the best that is in him as an individual. The result has been a personal activity and individual success no where else witnessed. The inventions, industry and enterprise of its people and consequent competition of capital in so-called trusts, of comparative late origin, was really the first handicap of successful individual effort which had led up to such distinctive success. The Sherman anti-trust law was the first national act looking to the preservation of individual enterprise against the newly devised scheme to limit the individual and to set a bound to personal effort and to fix the price of labor and its products. Following this law came the decision of the supreme court in the Transmissout Traffic association case, which was a Kansas case, and inspired by interests in this valley. Notwithstanding the decision trusts have multiplied in a phenomenal way of late which have been stimulated and abetted by a New Jersey corporation law, passed in the interest of aggregated capital in the city of New York. The legislature of that state has an anti-monopoly measure now pending before it which is full of promise for the future. This bill provides that any corporation organized under the laws of that or any other state or country for transacting business in that state, or any association of persons whatsoever that shall create, enter into, become a member of or party to any pool, trust or combination to control, limit, regulate or fix the price of any ar-

article of manufacture or merchandise, or shall enter into any agreement or combination to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture or merchandise, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud. It further provides that it shall not be lawful for any corporation to issue or to own trust certificates or to enter into any combination the purpose of which is to place the management or control of such combination in the hands of any trustee or trustees. Violations of these provisions by a corporation organized under the laws of the state shall forfeit its corporate rights, while violation of a corporation created by or under the laws of another state shall forfeit its right and privilege thereafter to do any business in New York. The provisions of this bill, says the Leavenworth Times, seem to meet the suggestions that have been thrown out to the supreme court of the United States. They appear not to go beyond the legitimate police power of the state. Experiment with such legislation would be well worth trying, especially in New York, from which state most of the big trusts do business. They obtain their charters elsewhere, but they really make their headquarters in New York and if they can be dislodged from that state they cannot find an equally available foothold elsewhere.

Bishop Potter and Prohibition.

The criticisms of the Prohibition press, and the denunciations of the radical element which holds that temperance is not a matter of moral exhortation and enlightenment, but one which may most surely be encompassed by coercive measures and penal laws, Bishop Potter still sticks to his text of the "poor man's club" and is out in another enunciation which is little short of invective. There is no question that his last promulgation will stir up a storm not only of protest but of ridicule in which the "great and good" Bishop will have his hands full in holding his own. Among other things he says:

"It is the old situation—as old as the religion of Jesus Christ—with the scribes and pharisees on the one hand, the sadducees on the other, and over against them, the truth. "No more perfect reproduction of the first named has appeared in our day than the prohibitionist et idem genus, arrogant, demagogic, ignorant, unscrupulous and untruthful; holding one meagre fragment of the truth to their eyes and denying great and fundamental facts in human nature in their foolish and futile endeavor to remedy the perversion of human instincts by extirpating them; true children of the mediæval systems of monastic asceticism, which they would fain substitute for the freedom of a regenerated manhood. "The grotesque hypocrisy of the prohibition system from Maine to Kansas is sufficient commentary upon their theories. Meantime the endeavors of wiser men and women to better the condition—the homes, the domestic life, the recreations—of their less favored brethren go unheeded of these fit successors of those to whom Jesus said, 'Woe unto you, scribes and pharisees, hypocrites, for ye bind heavy burdens upon men's shoulders and grievous to be borne and ye yourselves will not touch them with the tips of your fingers!'"

"Meantime it may be well to relieve the minds of fanatical and hysterical people by saying that there is no one cure for so vast a mischief as the saloon stands for, and, generally, that in dealing with humanity and its perverted instincts and appetites the divine teacher that the world has had would seem to have taught us a law of reformation as that for the regeneration, whether of society or of the evil instincts of individuals—not extirpation."

Kipling and His Next Book.

No man in the world has been so much discussed as Rudyard Kipling, of late. He has not only been the talk in all circles literary, social and ecclesiastic, but he has been written about in praise and poetry more than tomes would contain. And by the way, one of the Kiplingist things in the way of verse that has been addressed to him will be found in a late issue of the Chicago Record. But what will Rudyard write about next seems to interest most of his many admirers. It may logically be expected that he may write a book with a trained nurse as its heroine, or one of its leading figures, if one of the stories told about his illness is true. When Mr. Kipling first became ill and his condition had not taken a serious turn, he amused himself constantly by questioning the trained nurse about her profession. He seemed never to weary of what she told him about its responsibilities and variety. His conversations with her on this subject put him into possession of all the information concerning the case and he can now write a story about the profession if he cares to. The young woman attending him was engaged in nursing the greatest story teller in the world. But it was the nurse who was called upon to tell of her profession for his entertainment and presumably for the profit of him and the public if he puts his information into a story.

Still the thing, the experience that comes the closest to the average man's heart, that enguils him and leaves the deepest scars, is the loss by death of his first-born. And little Joe is gone.

It turns out that at Paris one of our peace commissioners at a banquet chomped tobacco and called for a cuspidor and the waiter never having seen one used brought it in and set it on the table. Great Jeebhikkens!

We are going after the Filipinos in earnest. The government might better get after them deputy marshal style. Our army will get bogged in many a swamp and swamped in many a bog before we see the finish.

The man who piled meat for soldiers in a wagon which had just been unloaded of manure, a thing that happened at Chattanooga, should be taken outside the barracks and kicked around the empus.

General Lawton, an Indian fighter, is to be sent out after the Filipinos. There are a good many more Filipinos than there were Indians, and Lawton will have his hands full, also his back full of arrows.

At first it was the man behind the gun we worshiped, and now, as one of our volunteers chases across the swamps after a savage Filipino, our admiration goes to the man behind the son-of-a-gun.

During the last session of Congress eleven of its members died, the best known of them Dingley, of Maine. Activity is a good preventive, as few men die while in public life.

Old Mr. Destiny is getting his hand in. The Cubans are quarreling. Uncle Sam will hold onto Cuba until they are through, and they will never be through.

The best thing for old General Gomez to do now that the Cuban army of half devils, half hoboes has impeached him, is to ally himself with the United States.

Patti on her honeymoon in Italy is said to act so much like a girl of twenty that her husband winces under the glances she attracts. The sweet, silly, little thing.

Emperor William thinks that by representing Germany, Mr. Kipling representing England and Mrs. Kipling representing America are the whole thing.

What a pretty set those Cubans are. They have repudiated and impeached Gomez. Think of the American colonists repudiating Washington.

The Cuban assembly has fired old Gomez because it doesn't think that the United States paid enough for the privilege of freeing Cuba.

A people who cannot honor a man who has just emerged from a war fought for their liberty will never be able to set up a stable republic.

Having been found guilty of strong inclinations towards gratitudo Gomez has been bounced. This is an unprecedented thing in history.

The Porto Ricans are getting on their high horse and talking of rebelling. They will find Uncle Sam a bucking broncho.

The most important thing in Cuba since the capture of Santiago is the repudiation of Gomez.

A Chinese Portia.

Much as Europe is said to desire the downfall of China, as much as all nations may long for the time when the empire shall be open to the trade and the advancement of the more civilized countries, her statesmen who are plotting to bring about such a condition of affairs cannot but admire the woman who has balked all their efforts.

The weak, young emperor had been left in control of his country. Europe would have succeeded, for the reforms that he had established would have opened the way to the disposition of the empire to the European diplomats than it was to the Dowager Empress of China, and with a firm hand she has turned the tide for that country. How long she can hold the world's check is quite another matter. Time, in all probability, will see the downfall of China, but it is extremely doubtful if that time comes during the life of the little woman who now rules the land with all the power of a Bismarck.

Those who have been most intimate with the story of the life of the Empress have compared her to Catherine II, and the comparison is an apt one. Catherine was born a servant, and Tuen Tson Hsi was born a slave. There has been another instance in modern history in which a slave has attained to imperial power, except in Hayti, and of course what happens in Hayti does not count.

China however, the lines of caste are so distinctly marked, and the more apparent to her present position of power is most remarkable. Her life reads more like a fairy tale than a sober fact, and it certainly stands her as the most remarkable woman of the age.

Tuen Tson Hsi was born in an obscure province, of parents who were so poor that they were compelled to sell her into slavery. She fell into the hands of a powerful viceroy, who listened to her prayers, and had her taught far above her station. Her brightness of mind, however, repaid him for his trouble, and as she grew more beautiful every day, he finally sent her to the emperor, hoping in this way to win favor for his master.

Her brightness of face and form soon won the heart of the ruler, and the brightness of mind enabled her to hold the affections of the fickle monarch. He made her the favorite of his harem, and she gradually won more and more power. Forty-five years ago she became empress, and has since that time been the ruler of the empire.

By the removal of these persons who paved the way for the elevation of the present emperor, who she realized, would be but wax in her hands. Even before the death of the first emperor she was a power in the government of China, but since his death she has practically controlled the nation. That she was the power behind the throne has long been recognized in the diplomatic circles of Europe. It has been written of her: "She has created government policies, placed crowns on several brows, made viceroys, ousted diplomats and caused kings to tremble."

It has been known that it was her shrewdness that wrested the fruits of victory from Japan; it has been realized that on Li Tung was made a puppet in her hands as the emperor himself, and the great men of Europe have been compelled to admit that in diplomacy and statecraft few, if any of them, were her equal.

All this has long been an open secret among those who were in a position to know such things, but no one realized that she would ever have the splendid audacity to undertake the final coup that has placed her in absolute control of the empire. The weakness of the emperor opened the way, however, and with the aid of the great men of the empire she seized the opportunity to bring her long-cherished plans into execution.

The emperor was always an effeminate character. From the Chinese standpoint he was also a reformer, and that was worse. Those who have met him say that he is a charming young man, but one of the most ordinary mental caliber. To influence him was not difficult, and he quickly turned a willing ear to those who had reforms to propose.

It has even been said that he has a leaning towards Christianity, and that he has begun to wear European clothes. All this, however, was all right, and he has contented himself with scheming. When he put his schemes into practice and proceeded to inaugurate reforms, not one score of people help up their hands in horror. Was it possible, they said, that the traditions of their ancestors were to be overruled in this manner? Was the nation to be turned over to the Europeans without a struggle?

In China woman has always been regarded as an inferior. Female children are protected at birth, and are often drowned in infancy like so many kittens, but when the emperor came forward and boldly denounced that she had relieved the emperor of all power and that in the future she, and she alone, would rule, they were willing to overlook this tradition to save those that were more sacred to them.

Outlines of Oklahoma.

In Oklahoma storms, Oklahoma City seems to get the wind and Guthrie the water. Winkler's territorial equalization bill is now a law and that controversy is settled forever.

The council is probably wondering what the power of confirmation is given it for, any way. The wind at Oklahoma City Saturday morning moved from 75 to 80 miles an hour. Whew!

It was a mighty good thing that the Republican legislature only skirted woman suffrage.

There is every indication at Oklahoma City that the weather bureau and Guthrie are in cahoots. The legislature refused to even appropriate money for furniture to the Normal school.

Harper Cunningham has put aside his plug hat and go right along serving as attorney general.

The moment the storm struck Oklahoma City the temperature dropped almost instantly from 90 to 20.

The Havens bill took up a good deal of the time of the legislature, to go up in smoke the way it did.

The chances are that the contractor of the Alva Normal school will get tired and sue the territory for payment.

The legislature did divide Woods county, making Croo the county seat of McKinley county, the southern half.

All the minor territorial officers had to be re-appointed by Governor Barnes as soon as the legislature adjourned.

Sidney Clarke looms up as the big figure of the last legislature.

During a row just at adjournment of the legislature, Sergeant-at-arms Smith threw E. P. McCabe, assistant auditor, out of the council chamber.

The bill prohibiting the governor from issuing warrants in excess of the appropriation which was vetoed by Governor Barnes, was passed over his veto, and is law.

C. G. Jones and Jim Cotttingham do not speak now as they pass by. Jones accused Cotttingham of trying to hoodie the legislature and Cotttingham wanted to lick him.

While Attorney General Cunningham cannot continue as attorney general by being re-appointed, the next legislature can make him pay back his salary at the end of two years.

The additional clerks in the house and council will get their money. The last appropriation bill to reach the governor had their pay in it and it was too late for the governor to veto it.

The legislature did not do the right thing when it reimbursed the railroads who helped put up the money for the Omaha exhibit, but refused to reimburse the individuals, who also helped.

Young Mr. Stevens, who was in the legislature from Hennessey, is one of the coming men of the legislature. His election bill is a good thing, and on other measures he was active and a winner every time.

The territorial council directed that a copy of the findings of the investigating committee be sent to President McKinley. McKinley will never read them. The new secretary of interior will, and wish that he was back in Russia.

Mr. Reno Globe: Mr. Lo and his numerous progeny have been patronizing the 2d Reno merchants this week. The semi-annual payment to the Cheyenne and Arapahos was commenced at Darlington last week, and the Indians have expended several thousand dollars with merchants of this city. As a general rule, the Indians are using very good judgment in laying in their supplies, buying only those things which they can use. There is at least one trait in an Indian character which is commendable, and that is he loves his children, or at least it is so with the Cheyennes and Arapahos. He will stint himself of what to him are necessities of life in order to buy dolls, whistles and toys of all kinds to please the children. The merchants have found the opportunity to unload a good many Christmas goods which were left over from Christmas.

Along the Kansas Nile, An infair was given a bridal pair near Mulvane last week.

Ed-Superintendent Stryker will enter Yale to learn a little more.

Ed Little is an crutcher, but will be able to return to the service April 1.

Geo. Innes & Co. Elegant Dimities. We are showing a line of very nobby colored striped Dimities. These are very desirable patterns and are going fast. If interested you had better see them soon, as we cannot duplicate them. Price of these, 25c a yard. Cheaper grades down to 6c a yard.

Claremore Coal. Costs the same as other soft Coals, and is the best on the market; per ton, \$4.50. We are exclusive agents in Wichita for this excellent Coal; a trial order will convince you of its superior quality. Ross Coal Co., 215 WEST DOUGLAS AVENUE. TELEPHONE 215.

Just Step Into My ...DISHERY... and See Dishes To Your Left Dishes To Your Right Dishes! Dishes! Dishes! Dishes Overhead Dishes On the Floor Cheap! J. E. Caldwell, 130 North Main



The manager of a corset manufacturing company in Chicago, not long since, performed a philanthropic action which has shown gratifying results: "One of my salesmen," he says, "about a year ago came in suffering from a severe bilious headache. I gave him a Ripans Tabule from a box I always keep on my desk, and it relieved him in a short time of his sufferings. He has so much confidence in them now that he has not been without a box of them since that day."

Eagle Pay Wants Best! Put yours in next Sunday's Eagle if you want to get results. Advertisement for Ripans Tabule.