

Daily Eagle
M. M. MURDOCK, R. F. MURDOCK, Publishers and Proprietors.
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All letters pertaining to the business of the printing department, binder, subscription or advertising should be addressed to the business manager.

AMUSEMENTS.
Crawford Grand
E. L. Hartling, Manager
Wednesday, Aug. 30
The Great Double Show.
Mahara's Big Minstrel Carnival
Prof. Genter's Trained Dogs and Ponies

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
For District Judge... J. M. Balderston
For Sheriff... C. W. Simmons
For County Treasurer... D. E. Boone
For County Clerk... J. M. Chain
For Register of Deeds... A. S. Marble
For Surveyor... R. H. Mandeville
For Coroner... M. M. McAllister
For Commissioner First District... M. H. Edwards

PLATFORM.
The Republican party of Sedgwick county respectfully and briefly states its convictions upon the questions of public interest.
It has full confidence in the integrity, statesmanship and high purposes of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, president of the United States. It is our belief that his administration has added to the renown and stability of Republican institutions and forms of government at home and abroad; that its influence marks the beginning of a new era in which humanity has been advanced to a higher plane, at home and in the nations of the world; that his administration has restored national prosperity, and we agree with the words of the great Democratic New York World, "it is a good time in a good country" that it has placed the country where of right it properly belongs—the leader among the powers of the world.

That our right to be there and oppose armed insurrection is no longer a party question; to uphold the government so long as armed forces are opposing it in its efforts to establish a stable government there, is loyalty. We condemn and denounce the unpatriotic and un-American utterances of all who are giving encouragement to the Filipinos in their resistance to the American flag. Never yet has the old flag retreated before any armed foe, and wherever raised there it must stay.

The aggregation in this county known as the Fusion party is neither moved by, nor in possession of, a conviction or moral principle. It has abandoned every issue which brought it into life save the greed for office, and it now seeks by having its platform of treason adopted by the people of this county to bring the fair name and fame of Sedgwick county into disrepute and to disgrace the name of the gallant soldier which it bears.

We are opposed to aggregated capital, whether organized in the form of trusts, corporations or otherwise for the purpose of controlling the industrial affairs of the people, and we demand of our party in this state and in the nation such legislation which will at all times be for the best interests of all the people. That it is our conviction that every great question in which the people of this country have been interested has been in the past and will be in the future, settled in the interest of the people, by that genius of justice and right which prevails in and which brought the Republican party into existence; that it has the ability and integrity to properly settle and adjust the relations of capital and labor in the interest of the people.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used over FIFTY YEARS BY MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Notice to Contractors.
Bids will be received for the building of a Scottish Rite Masonic Temple at Guthrie, O. T., at the office of E. L. Blincoe, at Guthrie, O. T., where plans and specifications may be seen, up to and including September 5, 1899. 5-24 to 5-31

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.
The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the trans-continental traveler the grandest scenery. Two separate and distinct routes through the Rocky Mountains, all through tickets via either. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with Pullman palace and tourist sleeping cars between Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and Denver and Portland. The best line to Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington via the "Optima Gateway." Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T., Denver, Colorado, for illustrated descriptive pamphlets.

Exchange Stables.
Make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Also do a general livery business. Traveling men's patronage solicited. SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

Notice.
The special G. A. R. train for Philadelphia will leave the Rock Island depot at 9:40 a. m. Saturday, September 2. Tourist cars and day coaches will go through to Philadelphia without change. Those desiring reservations in tourist sleepers will please call on or address E. DRAKE, D. P. A.

COWLEY COUNTY FAIR.
WINFIELD, KAN., SEPT. 19 to 22.
Rate of one and one-third has been made for the round trip. Tickets on sale September 13 to 22. Final return limit September 23. L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

MURINE
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Other following low rates and inducements for round trip tickets:
Dates of sale, September 1, 2 and 3, 1899.
Open return limit—Tickets will be good to leave Philadelphia returning, without exception, up to and including September 12, 1899.
Extended return limit—By depositing ticket with joint agent at Philadelphia between September 5 and 8, both dates inclusive, and on payment of 50 cents at time of deposit, return limit may be extended to leave Philadelphia up to and including September 28, 1899.
Rates—For ticket limited to continuous passage and no stop-off in either direction, \$2.45.
For ticket, going and returning via the same route, but with the privilege of one stop-over at any point east of Pittsburgh, Pa., the rate is \$2.15.
For ticket, going upon one route and returning another, and with the privilege of stopping off at any point east of Pittsburgh, Pa., in addition to the regular stop-offs granted on first class tickets to Philadelphia, the rate will be \$2.15.
S. L. BILEY, Gen. Mgr., F. & S. A., 24 North Main Street, Wichita, Kan.

SALT LAKE DRYING UP
Continued from Second Page.
from the starting point of its mad career.
None may guess the interval between the first depression and the second. The mountain handwriting tells of three separate falls, but gives no limit to the time which elapsed before one followed the other. After the third outpouring, a different disturbance must have raised the boundary walls and blocked the former outlets. Three gateways may have closed at once; there is no saying that the freed waters followed identical courses to the ocean. Indeed, the contrary is more within the range of probability. The volcanic theory fits nearly every hypothesis.

Within the present century a radical change in area and contour has been accounted for on the basis that the internal disturbances still continue, and that a part of the shore is as apt to sink downward tomorrow as it was in the days before humanity had begun to keep its record.
The lake became salt after its final egress was cut off. Were outlets formed at this late erid it would remain salt for ages, so deep has become the salt bed in the century since stagnation has been the fate of the waters above. A few months ago a professor who made a series of experiments, in the interest of the salt industry of the lake, announced that if every other source of salt supply in the world were cut off, the Great Salt Lake would be able to furnish the ingredient as long as the world should endure. In that statement he made no calculation for the possibility that the lake itself should cease to exist, but even in that event, it is estimated that the solid deposits in its bottom would be sufficient to earth for a long period as the mind can grasp.

From these illustrations, better than from figures one is able to gain an appreciation of the time which must have passed since the last disturbance closed the northern gate and waled in the then fresh water lake. Although the area of the period evidently many times exceeded that of modern times, it may be asserted with certainty that Bear and Utah lakes had by that time become separate from the main body, or were by that convulsion set free. They have remained fresh because they drained into the Great Salt Lake. From the fact that Utah lake is today but 200 feet above Salt lake, it is apparent that the larger body has fallen less than that distance since the last of the three great outpourings of its contents.

The proof that it has been much lowered since then is found in the numerous salt deposits within ten and twenty miles of the shore, showing that the sea salt once lay above the deposits.
It did not take the lake long to become intensely saline after it was locked in. For its expanse, it was shallow even then, not more than 100 feet deep at its deepest depth today is sixty feet, and the average is not half that figure. At some points one may wade a mile and more from shore without getting in water over the knees. It was as if a huge and shallow basin had been spread out in the sun. T he ratio of evaporation, far greater than at sea level, hurried the chemical action and in a comparatively short time the fresh water lake was a of the alkali in the surrounding soil is problematical. Some persons have credited it with being fundamental cause of the exceptional salinity.

In the proportion of solid matter in its contents, the Great Salt Lake is surpassed only by the dead sea. In the former the ratio is eighty-six parts of water to fourteen of solids, in the latter seventy-six parts of water to twenty-four of solids. The Atlantic ocean contains 86.5 parts of water to 2.5 parts of solids, emphasizing the abnormal quantity of salt in both the inland reservoirs.

As the salinity increased the amount of evaporation increased, and it is likely enough that to this cause alone the lake owed the gradual fall which brought it down to an area of 1,700 square miles—seventy-five miles long and between twenty-five and thirty miles broad—its surface during the earlier half of the present century and at the time the Mormons came into the Jordan valley.

About 1850 the lake began to rise rapidly in a few years the lake rose several miles, which it retained until 1870, when irrigation ceased to be desultory and became a system. The lake's rise has given rise to much discussion, and furnished some excuse for inference of a hidden feeding stream. In general the phenomenon is laid to the series of unusually wet seasons, which not only increased the volume of the streams emptying into the lake but also did away with the necessity of irrigation.

Since 1870 irrigation has been taking yearly more and more of the water, until the length of the lake has decreased from eighty miles thirty years ago to barely seventy, while its width in no place is greater than twenty-five miles. At some places the shore line has receded five miles within a few years.

The Mormons, however, do not fear the lake will ever disappear, for they are their sources of wealth, the pumps which draw the water from the lake to the evaporating squares while dot the shores often going night and day. It would be more difficult and more expensive to mine salt than to pump water and leave the rest of the manufacture to the sun, hence they have faith that the lord will not let the blow upon them. They need river water for irrigation, therefore they take it; they look to lake water for some of their income, therefore they expect that the divine power which they believe led them to their holy land will see that the lake is kept filled. The contradiction in their action and their face they do not appear to notice. They certainly

FALLING HAIR RESTORED
by warm washings with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA OINTMENT. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, restore the follicles, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair, fill them, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and produce luxuriant hair with clean, wholesome scalp. CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA OINTMENT, CUTICURA PILLS. Sold everywhere. Price 25c per box. Beware of cheap imitations. Write for full particulars. CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA OINTMENT, CUTICURA PILLS. Sold everywhere. Price 25c per box. Beware of cheap imitations. Write for full particulars.

BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

looked to none but themselves to settle the irrigation difficulty.
To the older generation of Mormons the lake is a sort of fetish. The pioneers regarded it with actual reverence, and though they were not its finders they never would consider that any who preceded them had part in the honors of the discovery. They made their own claims good by bestowing upon it the name it bears.

The Great Salt Lake has been discovered for the first time by as many different persons as have most parts of Africa. Before any on actually visited it, the existence of a body of water had been carried by the Indians over the mountain ranges on either side. The historian of the west, Herbert How Bancroft, takes pains to say that the Frenchman, Baron La Hontan, who explored or pretended to explore the lower central Mississippi country in the latter part of the seventeenth century, drew upon his imagination when he wrote that the Indian he was told him of the "bitter water" as far west as the sunset. Mr. Bancroft, however, advances no proof of his assertion. Although Baron La Hontan wrote many fairy tales he told the truth in many instances, and this may have been one of them.

The tale is plausible enough.
The Great Salt Lake was in the country of the Comanche Indians when the Spanish explorer, Escalante, came in September of the next century, and he learned they had been rulers there for many generations. The Comanche influence extended far to the eastward, and nothing would be more natural than that the gospel of the "bitter water" should travel to border tribes and by them be transmitted to the river dwellers.

Escalante gave civilization the first definite knowledge of the Great Salt Lake. In his report he stated that the "bitter water" was the name of the middle north. The emigrant desired to learn if a route could be found between Santa Fe and the post at Monterey on the Pacific coast. The friar volunteered to be an explorer and early in the summer set off at the head of a party. Instead of going west he went north, and error which prevented his reaching Monterey, but which brought him, early in September, to the shores of the Utah lake. He found its shores inhabited by the Yuta Indians, who told him of the warlike Comanches to the north and the salt lake.

"The other lake with which this communicates," he wrote in his diary, "occupies as they tell us, many leagues, and its waters are injurious and extremely salt. He who wets any part of his body with this water immediately feels an itching on the wet parts and small eruptions." Escalante did not go on to make proof of hearsay, but turned to the southward and made an effort to scale the Sierras. He failed and returned to Santa Fe. Apparently his discoveries at the north aroused curiosity. He did not go back and no other Spaniard followed in his footsteps.

Nearly fifty years passed before a white man touched upon the shores and landed the water to prove that the Indian legend was true. The man was James Bridger, an American trapper and hunter, whose party had camped for the winter of 1824-'25 at Bear lake. Bridger had heard the Indians' tell of the "bitter water" and perhaps had paid some attention to them. His discovery was the result of a wager that he could follow Bear river to the body into which it emptied. He hardly would have made the bet had he believed his journey would be a long one. He left his friends and went down the river in company with Indian guides. When at length he returned he told his white companions he had discovered a branch of the ocean. He held to his conviction until the following year, when he and three other members of the party circumnavigated the lake in skin boats, finding that it had no outlet.

Steele Ogden, another hunter, whose name remains as that of the important railroad junction point north of Salt Lake City, led a party of Hudson Bay company trappers to the shore of the lake in that same year, and after that it was frequently visited by the members of this hardy, wandering class.

It was not until 1827 that Captain Bonneville, a second La Hontan, came upon the lake. He had been sent by the United States government to explore the territory which he was not content with giving his own name to the actual lake but bestowed it also upon the prehistoric sea, which he was the first to see must have existed. Washington Irving paid the adventurer the undeserved tribute of keeping the title, lake Bonneville.

General John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, showed as much vanity as Bonneville, finding that it had no outlet to the Salt Lake in 1842, navigating the boat in rubber boots. In his published work he afterwards claimed his boat was the first to cut the heavy waters. He landed on his first trip on one of the numerous small islands in the lake, evidently expecting to be rewarded for his stiff climb to the summit of the rock by the sight which he would see there. He found nothing to satisfy him, and he is to the island the name of Disappointment. It held the title until Mormons changed it to Castle Island.

invading army marched in from the west, a solid phalanx with miles of front. All vegetation disappeared before its advance. In vain the immigrants plowed ditches ahead of the column, pouring into them oil and inflammable brush, which they fired as the had of the creek army jumped down the ditches. Millions of the insects died, but the fires burned themselves out, and the undaunted remainder of the ravenous throng trod over the scorched bodies to the green fields beyond.

At the end of thirty-six hours of conflict, when the settlers were despairing, the flutter of wings was heard from the direct v of the lake. In a moment the air was as white as the arth was black and thousands of great gulls were settling down towards the flat spread for them on the ground. According to the Mormon chronicles, the gulls ate until their crops protruded, then disgorged the dead insects and began over again. The winged gulls saved the crops, eating the last of the crickets at the close of the second day. From that day to this it has been a criminal offense to slay a gull, and in consequence the birds have become exceedingly tame, while the lake has kept the credit of being the abiding place of the winged saviors.

Bird life abounds about the shores of the Great Salt Lake, including an abundance of wild geese, swan, which however, have no fish to live upon, as the water is so dense that it is death to all but a species of shrimp. Water insects thrive upon its surface, and upon them and the shrimp the birds feed.
The lake had been a long time an adjunct of Salt Lake City before the Mormons set about to profit from the opportunity for salt making. In late years the industry has increased to such a large degree that it is not improbable that the water pumped out has contributed somewhat to the lowering of the lake. The process of salt making is simplicity itself. Pipes are run out into the lake and the water is pumped ashore, where it is distributed to the depth of several inches over prepared oblong beds, formed by banks of mud up in little walls. After evaporation, when the water is gone and only the white sediment remains, immediately above the wells. Their value is for gardens and small orchards, but Jordan valley is green and fruitful, but the s-s-downs over the Great lake grows darker.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life
I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first I would have saved my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by druggists.

Gunboat Wilmington Disabled
New York, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo says: The United States gunboat Wilmington has arrived at this port with her crew broken. She was bound for Rio Janeiro, Brazil, when a violent tempest surprised her off Cape Polanco. The storm lasted five days and the damage to her machinery happened during the very heavy weather. The Wilmington will have to remain here until the arrival of a new crew from the United States, the special pattern of screw used on the gunboat not being obtainable on the river Plate.

YOU ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. Hocking Drug Co., G. Gehring and Wells Miller, druggists.

A Surgeon's Remarks
About Grape-Nuts.
See Below.
SURGEON OF PEARY EXPEDITION

Dr. E. E. Vincent, Now in Charge of the Keeley Institute, Detroit.
Dr. Vincent lately obtained such valuable personal aid from the famous Grape-Nuts food, that he has been kind enough to volunteer the following information:
"By recommending your Grape-Nuts food I speak from personal experience when suffering from a tedious attack of jaundice which was the result of nervous dyspepsia, brought on by overwork and close confinement. Your preparation was of such infinite value in my own case that when in charge of one of the largest Keeley Institutes in the United States, I introduced the food on the table as a regular article of diet.
We receive many patients who for days have been unable to retain food in the stomach, and I have the first one to treat who could not retain the food. On the contrary, patients invariably find Grape-Nuts nourishing and palatable."

COLONEL PELOON ROARS
Because There's "Too Much Rot About the Klondike."

ALL JOINTS LOOK ALIKE
But Those of the Klondike are a Little More So.
Topeka, Kan., Aug. 28.—The Capital says: a reporter for the Capital in Leavenworth yesterday called upon Colonel Thomas F. Felton, the veteran Democratic lawyer and politician whom Governor Stanley has paid \$500 out of his consignment fund to make war on the Klondike, and asked him if any steps had been taken toward the enforcement of law in that locality.

"Young man," said Colonel Felton, glaring fiercely at the reporter, "there already has been too much rot in the newspapers, and especially in the Topeka Capital, about the Klondike, and about my private business. Please state to your paper that I haven't a damn thing to say."

One night last week Governor Stanley, Attorney General Goddard and F. B. Dawes of Leavenworth held a conference in Kansas City, the Klondike being the subject under discussion. It was reported at the time that the governor and the attorney general offered Dawes \$500 to assist Felton in the fight, and that Dawes had taken the matter under advisement.

Yesterday Mr. Dawes was asked if he would assist in the proposed Klondike prosecutions.
"I don't know," was the reply.
Mr. Dawes is quoted in Leavenworth as having said that Governor Stanley's plan to suppress the Klondike would fall for the reason that no Leavenworth county jury would convict a saloon keeper on spotter testimony.

Mr. Dawes also is quoted as having said that the way to suppress Klondike for the attorney general to notify the sheriff and county attorney that unless they enforced the law within a month he would commence auster proceedings against them in the supreme court.

Mr. Dawes would neither affirm nor deny any of the reports in circulation about his views on the subject, or his intentions in the matter.
The citizens of Leavenworth county pay no attention to the proposed crusade. They all along have refused to treat it seriously.

The Democratic county attorney and sheriff have no intention of moving in the matter. They treat Governor Stanley's offer of rewards for the information leading to the conviction as a lunge joke.
The people, as well as the officers, pride themselves upon the success in which they have trampled the prohibitory law under foot.

As to the Klondike, the joints out there do not differ materially from joints in other localities. They contain the usual fixtures; the usual bear-eyed bartender serves the usual bad liquor; the usual bacco smoke, beer drunk and flies are there, and the usual drunken scenes are enacted.
The Klondike infamy has been made great in the eyes of the public by the fact that the principal patrons of the joints are aged civil war veterans from the Soldiers home.
Klondike extends to the very gates of the home. Last week the old soldiers were paid \$9,000 in pensions, and Klondike is reaping a harvest now.
Of course all the old soldiers don't spend their money in Klondike, but so many of them do that from early in the morning till late at night a string of veterans can be seen wending their way to and from their favorite joints.

be used near the summit and the people whose houses were blown away must replace them with the same material as that destroyed, which they are doing and will do if the hungry are fed. If the charitable people of the United States relieve the hunger of all, who would famish, we are sure will have been accomplished and all that I think we should be expected to attain. I repeat former request for 1,000 tons of food weekly until further notice. While I do not want to discourage efforts to restore dwellings, I think it should not be attempted until it is sure that starvation will be prevented. Would like to have estimate from central relief committee of resources at disposal or in sight."

The Most Fatal Disease.
More adults die of kidney trouble than of any other disease. When the first symptoms of this disease appear, no time should be lost in taking Foley's Kidney Cure, which is guaranteed or money refunded. 25-40c. Hocking Drug Co., G. Gehring and Wells Miller, druggists.

BEDLOE MUST EXPLAIN
To the State Department His Actions While Consul in Canton.
Washington, Aug. 28.—United States Consul Bedloe is expected to reach Washington next week to make explanation to the state department for occurrences which led to his suspension as consul at Canton. As to the nature of these charges the state department officials are reticent, but at least in some part they date back more than two years and to a time just after Bedloe's arrival at his post. It is believed that he became involved in trouble with the local Tanals, in connection with some American consular action. Secretary Hay himself directed the inquiry into this subject, which has just been concluded, and which, it is said, forms the basis of the specifications upon which Consul Bedloe was suspended.

Rev. J. M. Yonling, pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist church at Cumberland, Md., says: "It affords me much pleasure to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it and know others who have done so. I have never known it to fail. It is a sure cure when taken in time." For sale by Druggists.

CRAZED BY A FAKE STORY
Sheriff of Donegal Suicides on News of His Daughter's Death.
Dublin, Aug. 28.—J. M. Sinclair, high sheriff of Donegal, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday, on receipt of the announcement that his daughter, 18 years of age, had been drowned in another part of the county. The latter story now turns out to be false, and has caused an immense sensation in the county, where the family is prominent. The author of the falsehood which caused the father to commit suicide is unknown.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of J. C. Atkinson

ATBARA BRIDGE OPENED
It Is Yankee-Built and J. Hull Hopes It Will Wash Out.
London, Aug. 28.—A special dispatch from Cairo says the British Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, successfully opened the Atbara bridge today, which was constructed by the Philadelphia firm after competition with British firms for the contract. The Evening News says: "It now remains to be seen whether the bridge will be able to stand the Atbara's rushing floods."

Who Who Robbed the Alameda.
San Francisco, Aug. 28.—The police declare that two of the men who robbed the treasure room of the steamer Alameda of 5,000 sovereigns some time ago have now been accounted for, one of them, Jack Casey, who is in custody, according to Jimmie Kelly, an alleged associate in the crime, is dead. Casey came here from El Paso, Texas, last Friday and was arrested on Saturday morning when he was taken to the police station. Kelly says that Casey committed the robbery of the crime committed on the Alameda.

To Consumptives.
As an honest remedy, Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hopes in advanced stages, but truthfully claims to give comfort and relief in the very worst cases, and in the early stage to effect a cure. Hocking Drug Co., G. Gehring and Wells Miller, druggists.

New Kentucky Food Market.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 28.—Special to the Times from Louisville, Ky., says: News has been received here confirming a report that a pitched battle took place Saturday evening between James Hayes and his three sons, on one side, and Senator William Clark and Sherman Goodford, on the other, on the streets of Jackson, Jackson county. Clark received three pistol wounds and his condition is critical. Young Hayes was shot in the breast and will die. Better feeling of long standing between the two families caused the shooting.