

Daily Eagle REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indiana.

For Vice President, LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. At Large, JOHN L. WALLER, EUGENE F. WARE.

First District—A. W. ROBINSON, Second District—FRANK R. OGG.

Third District—T. P. ANDERSON, Fourth District—JOHN MAIDEN.

Fifth District—D. A. VALENTINE, Sixth District—J. B. MCGONIGAL.

Seventh District—E. L. CHAPMAN. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT SAMUEL R. PETHNIS OF HARVEY COUNTY.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, W. A. JOHNSON, of Ottawa County.

For Governor, LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, of Montgomery County.

For Lieutenant Governor, A. J. FELT, of Nemaha County.

For Secretary of State, WILLIAM HIGGINS, of Shawnee County.

For Treasurer of State, J. W. HAMILTON, of Sumner County.

For Auditor of State, TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, of Pawnee County.

For Attorney General, L. B. KELLOGG, of Linn County.

For Superintendent of Public Instructions, GEORGE W. WINANS, of Davis County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION. The Republican county convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices to be held by election this fall, to wit:

Probate Judge, County Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Senator.

Will be held at the court house, in the city of Wichita on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1888 at 10 o'clock A. M.

There will also be held at the same place and on the same day, a convention to nominate a candidate for representative for the eighth congressional district.

DECEPTIVE DEMOCRATIC DOGMAS.

The champions of free trade, Mr. Thurman, the Democratic nominee for vice-president, for example, claim that they want to take the taxes off of food and clothing. But just look at the deception they are practicing. The tax on sugar and rice yields a revenue of over sixty millions of dollars a year and increases the "dangerous surplus" to that amount, and this tariff is added to the price of these articles and is thus a tax upon the people. Sugar and rice are staple articles of food, used universally among the people. These taxes the Democratic free traders refused to reduce, because they protect the farmers of the south, while they would remove protection from wool, salt, vegetables and nearly all the products of northern farms.

The tariff on sugar and rice increases the price of living in the United States sixty million dollars and takes that sum out of the pockets of the people. The men who advocate this tax upon every breakfast table in the land to support a southern monopoly and uphold the most iniquitous trust known to the country are preaching "reform" and railing the tariff as a tax on food and clothing. While retaining the tariff on sugar and rice, thus increasing the surplus, they clamor for free wool and the reduction of custom duties on woolen goods, when, as a matter of fact, these protective duties have made woolen products cheaper than ever before.

While the tariff on sugar and rice is a tax, because there is no home competition to cheapen the price, the competition in manufactured goods does reduce the price when the home production is sufficient to supply the market. This is true of woolen, cotton and silk goods and all the products of the shop, mill and farm.

MORE ABOUT WHITMAN.

Yesterday the political crookedness of one Whitman, a colored man living in Pratt county, in this state, who has apostasied and gone up into Iowa in the interest of the Democratic party, was alluded to. The vice-president of the Pratt county league, John A. O'Pliphant, Esq., writes us that Whitman wanted \$1,000 to stump for the Republicans out there but they didn't want anybody to stump so strong a Republican district. Whitman went to the Chicago convention as an alternate and tried to secure work from the national committee, and failing went down into Illinois and made a few speeches when it seems that the Democrats secured him. He probably got his price. Our informant says that before leaving Pratt the dead beat went to Greensburg and got drunk and done up the hard places in town and was finally bounced. He said to our informant and to others he was going to obtain employment, if not of the Republicans, of some one. This is the man whom the Democrats have hired to persuade the intelligent and honest colored men of Iowa to go back on themselves and their families, and we guess that the Democratic committee is out every cent it ever paid for the job.

COMPARISON.

The speech of Mr. Randall against the Mills bill is full of unanswerable points. Perhaps the most astounding declaration it contains is his argument that the bill, if put into practical operation as a law, would increase the treasury surplus. Another point made by Randall is the fact that it proposes to tax the necessities of the poor man and relieve from duty the luxuries of the rich. Some of the comparisons of necessities and luxuries made by Mr. Randall will be found in the following exhibit:

Olive oil for the rich, free. Castor oil for the poor, 97 per cent. Tin plates for monopolists, free. Rice for everybody, 100 per cent. Bone-black for sugar trust, free. Sugar for grocers, 68 per cent.

This is a good deal of truth in the remark of an exchange that if men would display as much zeal for the welfare of their wives as they do to elect their favorite candidates to office, there would be more happy homes and fewer divorce suits filed before the courts, because less ground on which to base them.

The point of Cleveland's ineligibility to the office of president, that he is not a citizen of the United States, is we think not well taken; but if there were really anything in it there is no need to raise it now; he has no show of election and it will do no harm for him to run the race through, if it will be any satisfaction to him or his following.

Marsh Murdock instances another proof that Cleveland is a failure. Although he has been married two years there are neither paragon bottles on the White House shelves nor a baby carriage in the hall—leavenworth times.

"Paragon bottles nor a baby carriage?" Well, we should remark. There are even no loaves or edgings scattered about nor no damel on the sewing machine.

THE LETTER THAT NEVER CAME.

How long, ye suffering Grover, Must we wait and moan, And will its grandeur, when it comes, For tardiness atone? Art thou 'till now at side o' that Encyclopedist? Doh! Webster bluish 'neath thy keen glance? Make it English "ya kna."

Throw in the big words, Grover, The poor man, too, befuddle, And when he tries to think it out His brain will be a muddle. Think not on thy first odd letter, Forget those written views, Or they will tell the agony, That thou shouldst reuse.

Don't make it as long as your message, Nor as—short as the one before, And to make it fit each location Will be no "veto" chore. And we should be patient, Grover, For it seems a whole decade, For "here" it must mean procession; And "there" simon pure" free trade.

Accept, then "destined" Grover; The last day soon shall come. The whole world joins the chorus of: "The letter has never come." The committee hath quit operation, Tammany begs your reply; So send it instant, dear Grover, Or send us the reason why.

A Democratic exchange construes the remark of Senator Frye that "the discussion of the tariff in the house was the most remarkable that ever took place in the world," as a high compliment to the dignity and quality of the great topic brought out by the president's message. The compliment is found in the dignity and persistency with which the friends of American institutions stood up and resisted the attacks made upon them.

Now comes the report that Mr. Cleveland will withhold his letter of acceptance till he sees what kind of a tariff bill will be proposed by the senate. As the leading free trade journals are insisting that the senate will not offer to substitute a measure for the Mills bill, it may be that Grover will hold back his formal acceptance till after the election. Then he may say, "didn't I tell you in 1884 that I would not be a candidate for re-election?"

The Republicans of the representative district comprising the city of Ft. Scott, have nominated W. M. Rice, of the Daily Monitor, for the legislature. Will Rice is a man of sterling qualities, and of board and comprehensive views, who will honor himself and one of the largest and most wealthy cities of the state as a representative of the Twenty-Second District. The indications so far this fall are that the days of cranky legislatures have had their run.

It is scarcely four months since Minnesota saw the last of her snow-drifts, and now the presence of a white frost heralds the approach of another winter. Yesterday the thermometer fell, among the thirties, and growing crops were badly injured. Pretty soon ear-mufflers, mittens, fur-boots, scarfs and buffalo-skin overcoats will appear in Minnesota, and the editor of the Minneapolis Tribune will once more begin to wonder why people leave that state for Kansas.

The free traders still harp on the moderation of the Mills bill, laying stress upon the point that the average reduction of duties provided for in the bill is only about 7 per cent. They have nothing to say about the forty articles that are transferred bodily to the free list. At that rate it will require only four more efforts to wipe out the list of dutiable imports altogether. If they should succeed in enacting the pending measure and in re-electing the present regime, it is possible for them to inaugurate their free trade scheme, pure and simple, by the time its present head should go out four years hence.

As if to conciliate their Democratic allies in the senate and the administration at the defeat of the fisheries treaty the Britons are telling them that it is a matter of little or no consequence; that it will cause no change in the policy of the English government in its treatment of the subject of the Canadian fisheries, and that the failure to ratify the measure, which was not endorsed unanimously by the Canadians, will only result in the resubmission of the question at issue to a new tribunal for adjustment; all of which is unqualified endorsement of the opposition of the Republicans to the proposed instrument.

The Democrats have been laying great store by the opening shot of the campaign on their side to be fired by Judge Thurman at Port Huron, Ohio, Wednesday. Well, the charge was touched off, but the report was such a fizzle that the faithful are wondering what on earth could have been the matter. The old gentleman was known to be in his dotage, but no one suspected that he had reached his second childhood, as his opening effort shows clearly he has. He has lost the vigor, power of logic and plausible reasoning that gave him distinction a quarter of a century ago. Pity the poor old man.

The constituency of Representative Fitch of New York, who was elected as a Republican but who voted for the Mills bill and has since gone over body and breeches to the Democracy, are demanding his immediate resignation, upon the ground that he does not represent the sentiments of those who elected him. Under our system of government, of majority rule, the demands made upon the recalcitrant representative are just and proper and should be enforced. No body questions his right to entertain and express his own peculiar views on any subject, but he has no right as agent to misrepresent his principal and act contrary to the wishes of his employer.

Until the new steamship, City of New York, appeared upon the Atlantic race course the big Umbria, of the Cunard line, claimed the penant for speed. The two vessels met in the port of New York and made ready for the return trip to the other side simultaneously, both vessels weighing anchor at the same time last Saturday. No open challenge or bet was made, but it was understood that the trip across was to be a "race for life," so to speak. The Umbria's best time is six days, fourteen hours and three minutes. The vessels left New York harbor at 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and if as good times is made as that to the Umbria's credit, she or both should be in Queenstown at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning. The result of the contest is being looked for with interest by all who are sportingly inclined.

THE CRITTENDEN COUNTY OUTRAGE

One of the Exiles, Now in Wichita, Makes a Statement. To the Editor of the EAGLE. I have seen so many comments by the press of the country upon the recent Crittenden county outrage that I, as one who was banished from that county by a band of armed rebels, desire to state the facts as they actually occurred. Crittenden county is situated in the northeastern part of Arkansas, separated from Memphis by the Mississippi river. The population is about 9,000, of which 7,000 are colored and 2,000 white. For several years the colored people have, by honest suffrage, elected men of their race to fill some of the county offices, namely, clerk, probate judge and assessor, always, however, giving the Democrats the two best and most lucrative offices, i. e. sheriff and treasurer. They did this because they thought it right to let the white people have a hand in the administration of the affairs of the county. The sheriff is ex-officio collector of taxes and the treasurer the holder of all county funds, hence the money affairs are all in the hands of the whites. On the 11th day of July one Col. Smith came into the court house when circuit court was in session and in a pretended state of excitement said that he and several other white citizens had received letters without signatures warning them to leave the county in five days under penalty of death. He showed the letters to the county clerk and others and said that the whites were fussed over the matter. The clerk, most other colored men at once drew up a petition to the judge of the circuit court, asking him to leave the grand jury there in session to fully investigate the matter and to find out and punish the guilty party. The whites did not want any investigation and our petition was ignored. That night a secret meeting was held, men were sent over the county and telegrams to adjoining counties, saying "we are in distress, help us." These telegrams were responded to by bands of armed men. On the 12th, the town of Marion was filled with men armed with guns; they rode up to the clerk's office and in true desperado style demanded him to give up the keys of his office, and at the points of a score of guns compelled him to sign his resignation as clerk of that county. They then searched and placed him and his deputies in a line, under guards and went out to look for all other colored men who had dared to advocate the cause of the Republican party. I was sick in bed, yet I was ordered and compelled to get up and fall into the hands of the whites. They were told that we could take our choice of leaving the county forever, or death. We had no chance to make any preparation to leave our homes forever; some had to go without hats, coats, money or anything else. Men were forced to leave their families and property in the mercy of men who will stoop to any crime to maintain and perpetuate Democracy in the south. The colored officers of the county were men of education, and no fault whatever could be found of their official capacity, but they were Republicans; they advocated the cause, and for this reason they are today among strangers. What evidence was there to show that these letters threatening the whites were written by colored men? Those armed men searched every colored man's house in the county, they found no weapons or any warlike preparation. It seems reasonable that if the colored people of that county had made any threats that they would have made some preparation to carry those threats into execution. And those anonymous letters were only fabricated articles, manufactured by J. E. Smith and others, as a pretext to carry into execution their plan to rid the county of the leading colored men. In order that Crittenden county might hereafter be carried by the Democratic party, they would have to get rid of the colored men. They thought of this, and for this reason they fabricated articles, manufactured by J. E. Smith and others, as a pretext to carry into execution their plan to rid the county of the leading colored men. In order that Crittenden county might hereafter be carried by the Democratic party, they would have to get rid of the colored men. They thought of this, and for this reason they fabricated articles, manufactured by J. E. Smith and others, as a pretext to carry into execution their plan to rid the county of the leading colored men.

correspondent of the Philadelphia Press thinks there are grounds for believing that a bit has been put in the colonel's mouth, that he has been told he must consult his elders and not act "out of his own head," and that an early organization of the working force at Democratic headquarters may be looked for. "The main trouble about doing away with Brice," he adds, "is that the president has no one to put in his place. There is absolute proof that Cleveland has sought Senator Gorman and begged him to take control of the canvass. The last heard from the Maryland senator was that he would continue to decline to do so."

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A Veritable Prodigal's Return.

At a camp meeting near Urbana, Ill., last Sunday, Rev. Fleming Jay, of Champaign, preached on the parable of the prodigal son. During his delivery the son returned, forlorn looking and dressed in rags and carrying some old pans and cooking utensils. The preacher ran out to meet him with unbounded expressions of affection, put on him a robe and gave him a banquet. The remarkable performance attracted great attention.

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Junction City has three women on its school board and one of them is president of the board. Though a little late in the month, the regular election occurred Tuesday at North Topeka. James A. Smith has been nominated for a fifth term as probate judge of Crawford county.

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Not a hundred people attended the circus at Sterling. It is not to be understood by this, however, that the good people of that place deprecate circuses. The Kansas Farmer, after an exhaustive investigation of the subject, estimates that the aggregate farm mortgage indebtedness in Kansas is \$90,000,000. The total tax levy for all purposes, general and special, for 1888, as arranged by the city council at Topeka for municipal purposes, is \$9 and 4-10 mills, as against 35 and 4-10 mills for 1887. McPherson Republican: There are parties in the country from Nebraska that are offering to deliver in the cars in this city any amount of corn from one bushel up to twenty cents a bushel.

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WHITE HOUSE

Continuation of the AUGUST - CLEARING - UP - SALE. Of all kinds of desirable new DRY GOODS, CARPETS, And every article in our mammoth establishment.

We enumerate a few of the many genuine bargains specially marked down to close out this week:

18 dress patterns worth from 12 to \$15 each, placed on sale Monday at \$6 for choice.

Another lot of dress goods, 36 to 40-in. wide, slaughtered at 27 cents, worth 50 to 60 cents per yard.

Our finest silk parasols and umbrellas choice for \$3, many of them cost \$5.50 to \$6.

Mens fine fancy shirts marked down from \$1.75 to 95c. We need more room and they must go.

Two lots of corsets at 33 and 62c, many of them worth 1.25 and \$1.50 each. The best value ever sold by us.

China matting at 9 cents a yard, worth 20 and 25 cents.

Carpetings of all qualities in short lengths up to about twenty yards each, will be closed out regardless of cost or values.

A stroll through our stock will convince you that advantage should be taken of this great opportunity to secure bargains.

INNES & ROSS, 116 TO 120 MAIN STREET.

THE SHADOWS.

Green are the fields and fair the skies, And bright is the world today, But over my house a shadow lies, And it will not go away. And my heart is held with a fearful dread, For my love lies pale as a weary lad. Over the lawn my little boy, Chases a butterfly; His laugh has a ring of careless joy, And happiness beams from his eyes, Ah, me! it is well that he cannot see The awful shadow that frightens me. The doctor is gone; I have closed the doors And what were the words he said? Alas! I have thought them over and over, And they weigh on my heart like lead. And I sit alone in dark despair And the awful shadow lingers there. —Donald Innes.

The Aztecs of Cortez's Time.

The Aztecs of the time of Cortez were in many respects a superior people. They cultivated the ground. They had a king and a form of government, laws, courts, and tribunals, immense and costly public buildings. Their king and the chiefs lived in all the glittering splendor of eastern monarchs. Their wealth in gold when the Spaniards first entered the country was almost fabulous. Their dresses were made of dazlingly wrought gold and beautifully colored feather work and plummage of birds. They were worshippers of the sun, and their practices of superstition were most cruel and horrible. Every city of note contained a Tzocalla, or tower of sacrifice. The towers at Cholula and Tenochtitlan each covered nearly an acre of ground, and were several stories in height. On these towers the sacred fire was ever kept burning. On an open battlement or unenclosed area on the top of each tower, in plain view of the whole and a round about, stood the idols or gods, and also the sacrificial stone. Scores of priests and executioners at certain seasons of the year assembled on this open area, and the broad, winding outside stairways were crowded with thousands of human victims awaiting their turn. These enormous sacrifices made it necessary for the Aztecs to remain at perpetual war with neighboring tribes, as the prisoners taken in battle supplied the victims, and when they fell short of what was needed for sacrifice, the number lacking had to be drawn from their own ranks. The manner of sacrifice was so horrible that war was hailed with a sense of relief and joy by every Aztec. Torture of victims was not practiced by them, except as a sacred duty. They did not have their war dances and great over sufferings at the stake as do the roving tribes of our own day. —New York Post.

Benefits of Lung Exercise.

But the greatest benefits to be derived from lung exercise are not in the cases of healthy individuals, but rather in those whose vital capacity is below the normal—who are hollow chested, stooping and feeble in their breathing. The imperfect development of their respiratory functions invites disease; their lungs are vulnerable. Proper exercise will throw off this debility and render them less liable to disease. We may go even a step further and say that in many cases where lung diseases actually exist breathing exercises is one of the most valuable elements in treatment. I have often been gratified with the way in which a consolidated lung in chronic pneumonia of long standing and slow progress would improve under proper lung exercise. Indeed, in some of these cases it has seemed that properly regulated exercises have rendered greater service than could be derived from ordinary drugs. —John L. Davis, A. B., M. D.

Arsenic as a Cosmetic.

The deleterious effect of arsenic upon the skin was recently discussed in the Pathological society of London, after a communication had been read by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson. The skin is the tissue on which arsenic has, perhaps, its most marked influence. The poison may spoil the complexion instead of improving it, by making it rosy and unhealthy. A similar action is exhibited in all parts of the skin, and may lead to the development of soft corns, not warts, on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, where a roughened condition also grows up under its influence. Mr. Hutchinson also expressed the belief that arsenic can produce epithelial cancer. —Popular Science Monthly.

New Theatre Curtain.

A new theatre curtain is made of canvas with a backing of spongy