Daily Eagle
MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

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 MADDEN.
Fifth District—D. A. VALENTINE.
Sixth District—J. R. McGONIGAL.
Seventh District—W. G. EMERSON.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

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

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court,
W. A. JOHNSTON, 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 REPRESENTATIVE TICKET.

For Senator 29th District
O. H. BENTLEY.

For Representative, 82d District,
GEO. L. DOUGLASS.

For Representative 83d District,
E. W. PHILLIPS.

For Representative, 84th District,
H. C. BOYLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For District Clerk,
CHAS. H. LULING.

For County Attorney,
W. S. MORRIS.

For Probate Judge,
W. T. BUCKNER.

For Superintendent Public Instruction,
D. S. PENCE.

For Commissioner 2d District,
C. A. VANNESS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

Will be held at the following places:

Delano Township, September 24, Peterson's School House—J W Adams, J F McCoy.

Illinois Township, September 24, Star School house—E B Jewett, G W C Jones, J W Vaneman.

Gypsum Township, September 25, Means School House—T B Wall, H E Armstrong.

Eagle Township, September 25, Zimmerman School—E B Jewett, I P Campbell.

Mulvane, September 25—R Hatfield, L Redding, H L Gordon.

Valley Center, September 27—H C Sluss, A R Mueller, A M Sturdevant.

Viola Township, September 28, at Viola—I P Campbell, J E Henley.

Grant Township September 28, Park School House—G W C Jones, C F Coffin.

Afton Township, September 29, Rising Star School House—C F Coffin, A E Helm.

West Park Township, September 29, Maize—E B Jewett, W L Sturdevant.

Cheney, October 2—H C Sluss, G W C Jones, E B Jewett.

Payne Township, October 3, Fairview School House—C F Coffin, G W Adams.

Erie Township, October 3, Annas—R Hatfield, J E Hume, J W Vaneman.

East Park Township, October 4, at Duncan's School House—J D Houston, J S Crason, L Redding.

Clearwater, October 4—G W C Jones, W T Buckner.

Ohio Township, October 5, at Bayneville—H E Armstong, I P Campbell, J W Adams.

Waco Township, October 8—Oatville, G W C Jones, L D L Tosh, E B Jewett.

Andale, October 8—T B Wall, A E Helm.

Derby, October 11—H C Sluss, A R Mueller, G. W C Jones.

Greenwich, October 16—T B Wall, G W C Jones.

Mt. Hope, October 17—H C Sluss, C A Markland.

Salem Township, October 17, Waco—C F Coffin, J T McCoy.

Lincoln Township, October 17, Furley—E B Jewett, P A Rhoads.

Valley Center, October 18—T B Wall, J E Henley.

Colwich, October 18—C F Coffin, O G Eckstein.

Manchester, October 19—J E Henley, W L Sturdevant, E A Haste.

Goddard, October 19—W E Stanley, P A Rhoads.

Grant Township, October 19, Sherman school house—H C Sluss, J F McCoy.

Cheney, November 2—W E Stanley, H L Gordon.

Clearwater, November 2—H C Sluss, O H Bentley, W S Morris.

Valley Center, November 3—W E Stanley, C A Markland.

Colwich, November 3—G W C Jones, H L Taylor.

Mt. Hope, November 3—T B Wall, E Callahan.

B. H. DOWNING, chairman.

Dr. Brooks—the Kansas City doctor—says he is getting used to campaign lies. When he has rendered up his final account, if he don't get used to something else, he will think it an unusually long heated term.

Old Sitting Bull seems to be the Boulanger of the northwestern Indians. He has caused his people a deal of trouble and is plotting for more. Somebody wants to sit down on old Sit, and sit down hard.

Dr. Hugh M. Brooks, the man accused of cutting up Preller, is not the same Dr. Brooks who is running for vice president on Botkin's ticket. It was the latter Dr. Brooks who thanked God, etc. He hangs out in Kansas City; the other one was hung in St. Louis.

Presiding Elder Swartz is the Bismarck of the Southwest Kansas conference. He rises to a dignified, logical and legal reply to Revs. Akin, Beach, Hoyt and Woods in this morning's EAGLE. Reverend Mr. Botkin and his candidacy, of course, is the theme. Oh, no; preachers in politics don't create any dissensions.

As great as was the popular curiosity to see Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, it was as nothing compared to the anxiety to read his Thanksgiving proclamation. And it is purty nigh time it was struck off. You see, the bigness and fatness of the turkey will depend somewhat upon the devoutness and exuberance of that document.

WHO IS FOR HARRISON.

Prof. W. H. Abbett in his letter yesterday speaks of the good vote received by Cleveland on the train taking the professor to Cincinnati. That's all right, but of the one hundred and fifty-six set speeches made at the Columbus G. A. R. national encampment one hundred and fifty-five of them were made by Republicans. The other one was the welcome address made by the Democratic mayor of Columbus.

THE SUGAR INTEREST.

Hon. E. B Cowgill, of Sterling, state inspector of sugar products, passed through the city yesterday enroute home from Ft. Scott whither he had been to inspect the sugar works and output at that place. He reports the operations as very successful in every respect, the product amounting to from twelve to fifteen thousand pounds per day, grading at 96 to 97 per cent. Prof. Cowgill is elated with the success attending the sorghum enterprise this season, not only at Ft. Scott, but also at Conway Springs, Douglas and Topeka. He is positive that it has passed the point of experimentation and is now an assured established industry that will grow and develop into a leading one in the state. Prof. Cowgill says the yield per ton of cane is about one hundred pounds of sugar and twelve gallons of molasses, which at six and a half cents per pound and thirty-five cents per gallon will make that the most profitable crop the farmer can raise, and being an unfailing crop it cannot fail to become a leading feature in the farming operations of the state.

SHOWING THE CLOVEN FOOT.

The interest that has been awakened throughout the country, especially among the laboring people, by the discussion of the tariff question is having a contrary effect to that anticipated by the champions of free trade. Their idea and hope was that they could use it to demagogue the laboring people of the country, especially the farming community, into supporting their theory. But since it has stimulated earnest inquiry on the part of these people, who are, if possible, more vitally interested in the practical solution of the question, and this inquiry is having the effect of allying that class of citizens almost solidly on the side that represents their interests—that of protection—the champions aforementioned have discovered and publicly declare that "it has been an error to give labor such an undue prominence in political controversy." They now boldly declare that "it is wrong for laboring men, as the constituents of a certain class, to ask the government for legislation that will be beneficial to themselves." According to their notions it is all right for capitalists, corporations and monopolists of every kind and character to keep their paid agents at national and state capitals to procure such legislation in their interest as may be desirable, which legislation cannot but be detrimental to the interests of the debtor class, which represents and includes the labor of the country as a class, but it is next to crime for this named portion of the community to so much as ask for any sort of protection or relief.

And this is the position of the leaders of a great party that poses as the special champions of the laboring people of the country, in face of the plain provisions of the constitution that guarantees a government which in all cases shall procure the most good for the greatest number. Laboring men, the same as all others, must expect to vote as citizens and receive governmental benefits of citizenship without regard to what their means of obtaining a living may be. It will not do for them to assume that whatever legislation benefits one class of necessity benefits all, and upon that idea sit down with folded hands and leave the matter of legislation to others who will not fail to influence it to their personal benefit, relying the while upon the broad principle of our fundamental law that inhibits class legislation. The practice that has obtained the latter years of exerting extraneous influence upon our lawmakers, reprehensible as it may be and is, has nevertheless grown into a regular established and systematic method, in view of which the common people cannot afford, as we have said, to leave the matter of making and amending our laws in the hands of those who may and often do prove them false.

Such declarations as we have quoted above are an insult to the intelligence and manhood of every workingman in the land and should be resented at the polls with such emphasis as will put an end to all such autocratic and centralizing theories.

"Students of maxims rather than markets" is a phrase that will stick to the Democrats like a hole to a doughnut.

"Taxation," says Mr. Cleveland, "has always been the feature of organized government hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness." And the Philadelphia Press at once suggests that herein may be found an explanation of Mr. Cleveland's action in swearing off his personal taxes in Buffalo and disfranchising himself as a voter.

The editor of the Kansas City Times in a grand burst of eloquence declares that this is a free country and that this Republican talk of Democratic office holders being compelled to contribute to Cleveland's campaign is all nonsense. If the editor of the Times happened to hold a federal office he wouldn't think there was much nonsense about it, and he would put up, too, or sweat under the assurance that some other fellow would be found to take his place in case the campaign proved a success.

Congressman Breckinridge, of Arkansas, is reported from Washington as saying: "If we win it will mean that the Mills bill as a preliminary step to free trade is all right. It is a victory or Waterloo for the Republicans. It's victory or a twenty-years set-back for us. And he spoke the truth, in part. A Republican victory means a set-back to the Democracy of twenty years or more, while a Democratic victory will cause a set-back to the commercial and industrial interests of this country the damaging effects of which will require twenty years to overcome. The country can't afford to experiment with any such costly expedients.

In view of the continuous stream of voters from all parts of Indiana, who pour into Indianapolis to greet General Harrison and assure him of their support, one is at loss to even imagine where the Democrats expect to procure votes enough to carry that state in November. Fact is, it is a mere claim, without anything upon which to base it. From every indication so far observable the Republican estimate of fifteen thousand majority is certainly very moderate.

The announcement that the M. H. & O. Railroad company of Michigan has given notice of its withdrawal of all claims it has held upon certained unearned lands embraced in its grant from the government, amounting to two hundred thousand acres, would be gratifying information to the public were it not accompanied by the statement that the lines already constructed have been sold to a foreign corporation. The acquisition of valuable properties by aliens goes right along, despite the protests of our people and the efforts of legal interyention.

Botkin has been going around saying that Elder Swartz had been answered—squelched. There is no telling where Botkin is,—it is safe to say where he isn't, that is that he isn't 'tending to his Martin's business—but if he should happen to pick up this morning's issue of the EAGLE he may be able to realize how Akin, Beach, Hoyt, Woods and the rest of the political preachers, himself excepted, feel. Botkin feels nothing save the buzzing bee in his bonnet and the political pulse of the Jack Peter St. Jack party. As for his deserted churches we guess they are fully better off in the absence of such a spiritual guide and leader, who in breaking the bread of life to communicants would be more solicitous for their votes than their soul's salvation.

The opinion of Judge Gresham concerning the Franco-German situation is anything but assuring of long continued peace between those countries. The condition of the popular feeling in France toward their old and latterly victorious enemy, the Germans, is such that a conflict could be participated without difficulty if they only had a leader in whom they could repose confidence. Boulanger is unquestionably in the ascendency in popular sympathy, though he is not regarded equal to an emergency such as a clash of arms with Germany would produce. It is doubtful whether France will ever be physically able to cope with Germany successfully: it would certainly be the height of folly for her to undertake it now.

The Democratic papers are filled and the Democratic orators loaded with declarations of what great things that party are going to do if Cleveland is elected. All this is like feeding a horse sawdust under promise that hay will be substituted at some future time. The horse dies before the promised hay time. Why don't the Democratic party, under Cleveland, give us a foretaste of the good things promised, and give them now? Its all hog wash and rot, and the universal answer to all such talk ought to be the cry of "rats." Things have been going from bad to worse every year since Cleveland's election, and these promises, in the face of such times as we are now experiencing, have but a single parallel for impudence—the one made by the devil when he asked the Savior to fall down and worship him.

There are persons, and it is claimed by them that their numbers are constantly if not rapidly increasing, who favor and advocate cremation as a means of disposing of the dead. The strongest argument in favor of that idea or plan is that of sanitation, its effects on public health in densely populated communities. It is claimed that by this means epidemics may be checked in their ravages and the lives of thousands of helpless people thus saved annually. Without discussing further the merits or demerits of the theory, it may become necessary to adopt it arbitrarily, to a sufficient extent to test its efficacy, and in this connection we suggest that if the expedient is ever to be tested, the situation at Jacksonville, Fla., certainly presents abundant occasion for its employment. We cannot say we accept the the plan, to be adopted universally, but if it can be employed to public benefit to in emergencies there are abundant precedents to support such action.

Chairman Galloway, of the Democratic state central committee, is engaged in a new scheme to corral a little cheap political capital. He has sent out a circular to postmasters and chairmen of county committees asking that they procure the number and amount of mortgages recorded in each county and town upon farm and city property, together with the number and names of each eastern corporation holding such mortgages. He promises that if the information is promptly furnished he "will shake the g. o. p. out of its boots in this state." The doughty chairman is giving a deal of unnecessary trouble to procure the desired data. If he were to apply at the office of secretary of state, or state board of agriculture in his own city he could get the desired information authentically and not at haphazard. He should have it by all means. And when he gets it he will find that the amount so covered in this state is something like forty million dollars less than in our nearest neighbor to the east, Democratic Missouri.

General Harrison's allusion, in his little speech Wednesday, to the treasury surplus presented the question as to the plans and purposes of the Democratic party so clearly that it can not be misunderstood. He put in the shape of a query so explicit that it will not admit of an evasive reply. Said General Harrison, "Do our Democratic friends propose to give the banks the free use of it (the surplus) till our bonds mature, or do they propose to reduce our annual income below our annual expenditures by a revision of the tariff until this surplus is used, and then revise the tariff again to restore the equilibrium?" And then, in answer to the query from the standpoint of the Republican party, the Democrats having answered it affirmatively by their acts as well as declarations, the general briefly stated it by saying that "it is not whether we will purposely raise money to buy our bonds at a premium—no one would advise that—but whether will so use the surplus that we have on hand and can not lawfully pay out in any other way." This is the surplus question stated in a nutshell, and anybody can understand it.

For the Eagle.

ANOTHER OPEN LETTER FROM ELDER SWARTZ.

To Rev's. D. D. Aiken, E. C. Beach, J. D. Woods and E. A. Hoyt.

DEAR BRETHREN—I had not intended to review your reply to my "open letter to Rev. J. D. Botkin," until I was informed a few days ago that certain parties were boasting that I had "been answered" by you, and that I had been "completely squelched." Well we shall see.

What is the issue between us? Simply this: I affirm that Rev. J. D. Botkin, while a pastor in the M. E. church, should keep out of politics, as a candidate for political office; or in case he persists in making the race for governor of Kansas, he ought to resign his pastorate.

This you deny, and claim that he has the same right to run for political office that any other citizen has, and is under no obligation, whatever, to resign his pastoral relation while making this canvass. Because I dare express my conviction that he is doing wrong in this matter, I am accused of making an "assault" upon him. I use the words "regret," "protest," "most emphatically protest against what seems to me," etc. Is a solemn declaration of opinion, regretfully expressed, an "assault?" Surely not. What can your purpose be in resorting to such misrepresentation?

In reply to my "open letter," and in justifying Brother Botkin's candidacy for governor, you submit this proposition, viz: "A minister loses no right of citizenship when he becomes a minister and of course may do anything that any other good citizen may do, and hence there is nothing wrong, per se, in a minister accepting the nomination for governor on any party ticket he may choose." What do you mean by a minister? One who is duly licensed or authorized to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments? Or do you mean a minister who is also a pastor—one having charge of a congregation or church, and whose duty it is to watch over the spiritual interests of his people and instruct them in the sacred doctrines and duties of the Christian religion? If you mean simply a minister who is not a pastor, you raise a false issue and practice pettifoggery in your reply.

If you mean a minister who is also a pastor, then I deny your proposition. There are many rights, as citizens, which would materially interfere with pastoral duties, and all such rights are surrendered. In this position I am sustained by the discipline of the church, which has ever expressed its judgment in regard to the rights and duties of pastors. And this is especially true in regard to pastors running for political offices. I never heard of any annual conference favoring anything of the sort, and I venture to say no other man ever did.

I admit that ministers may do many things which would be totally inconsistant for pastors to do. To illustrate; a minister may and often does, very properly engage in mercantile pursuits, but there is not a merchant in Christendom but knows that such business would interfere materially with pastoral duties.

A minister may own, and give his personal supervision to a "stock ranch." Could a pastor do so without interfering with his duties as a pastor? A minister might be a soldier, might command a company, a regiment, as you suggest. Could a pastor do so? No. And such a thing never occurred in late war. Like honest men we gave up our pastoral charges.

The law of the church provides that traveling preachers may be appointed professors and presidents of colleges. Will you please show me where it provides for running, even for the honorable position of governor?

The general conference may assign preachers to the "management of the 'Book Concern,'" and indeed all our vows are taken with the understanding that the church may demand our services in these fields of labor, above referred to. Is there the slightest hint anywhere in the discipline that we may run for political offices while in the pastoral work? Not the slightest. When any pastor is appointed to any of these positions he must give up his pastorate.

How absurd then the idea that one may continue in charge, as a pastor, of some congregation; may prostitute the sacred office of a pastor in running for some political office, for which the church makes no provision and which is absolutely inconsistent with the duties of the pastorate, and yet not be permitted to hold any of these positions for which the discipline of the church specifically provides.

I affirm that every man of ordinary discernment knows that it is utterly inconsistent with the duties of a pastor to run for political office, and I challenge you to deny it.

Referring to college presidents, professors, book concern agents, etc., you say "they all took the same vows" I refer to. I am surprised at such statement, as not one of them has done any such thing, except those who were received into full connection as itinerant preachers or pastors. Such statement is most miserable pettifoggery, and shows your want of information or of candor.

I protest "against what seems to me a defiant disregard of solemn vows taken," etc.

In your answer you pretend to think I meant solemn "ordination" vows. I will not say you intentionally misrepresent me. It is a mystery to me how you could fail to understand me, when my quotations were right there before your eyes, referring not to vows taken at ordination at all, but taken on entering that peculiar body of ministers known as "traveling preachers," from amongst whom pastors are selected, in the regular work of the church.

And these are vows taken under circumstances of the greatest possible solemnity. An oath administered by any court of law could not be more so. These vows are taken "after solemn fasting and prayer," (solemn mockery, if afterward they are to be trifled with). Then they are specific in their nature and meaning, as every one knows who takes them, binding the preacher taking them to lay aside all secularities, all other work but the work of God "as a traveling preacher, binding him to employ all his time in this one work of God" in preparatory study, in pastoral visiting and looking after the spiritual interests of those under his care. These vows bind him to do these things, and these alone, so long as he continues in the regular effective pastoral work. I challenge you to deny any one of these statements.

Further, I affirm that the man who enters into any other pursuits gives his time, his energies to any other work except to supply himself and family with such things as they must have to enable him to do his work as a pastor violates these most solemn vows. And the pastor who willfully violates these vows is guilty of moral perjury.

It is a mere evasion of the question to say as you do that there are many Methodist preachers who are not doing the ordinary work of the pastorate, such as "presidents and professors of colleges, volunteer soldiers and officers as in the late war &c."

Such trifling on your part deserves rebuke. Everybody, including yourselves, knows that pastors entering these positions invariably give up their pastoral charges. Let Jeremiah D. Botkin "go and do likewise" if he has the slightest appreciation of the proprieties of the case.

You state that the "Southwest Kansas conference never prohibited its members from being candidates for political office, etc."

In 1879, at the session of the South Kansas conference held at Hutchinson, Kansas, of which we, now of the Southwest Kansas conference, were all members, who were in Kansas at that date, the following was passed, viz:

"Resolved, That we condemn emphatically and unqualifiedly the engagement of members of this conference in politics as candidates for office while holding efficient (effective) relations to the active ministry;" i. e. as pastors.

Again, following out the spirit of the above resolution, in 1887 the following was passed:

"Resolved, That it is the sense (the judgment, not advice simply) of this annual conference that preachers in the actual pastoral work should not under any circumstances allow their names to be used as candidates for any political offices."

These resolutions were passed unanimously, and my recollection is that Brother Botkin expressed himself very freely of, and voted for the latter one. "Oh, consistency thou art a jewel."

You declare that "these resolutions were only advisory," and assume that "the preacher may take the advice if he chooses," if otherwise he need not.

How modest to ignore the advice of an entire annual conference.

Is is not an attitude of defiance on the part of Brother B. after his conference has expressed its judgment so unequivocally against its members running for political office to say as he did at Hutchinson: "I have been a preacher for twelve (?) years, but I am going into this canvass as candidate for governor, for all it is worth, preacher or no preacher."

And yet he has prescribed to those "Rules of a preacher's conduct" which say, "act in all things not according to your will. . . It is your duty to employ your time in the manner which we (the church, through its conferences, annual and general) direct in preaching, and visiting from house to house, in reading, meditation and prayer. . . . And doing that part of the work which we advise, (Ah, he is to follow the advice of the conference, is he?) at those times and places which we judge most for His glory."—Paragraph 120. And every preacher says: "I have studied these rules and will cheerfully be governed by them." Was there any mental reservation, Brother Botkin, when you made that solemn declaration? I pity the pastor whose conscience will quietly rest under such promises while he goes into a political canvass requiring more than half his time. God have mercy upon the whole outfit of vow-breakers and conference-authority defiers!

You attempt to justify Brother Botkin's course by saying that "the general conference has committed the whole church to the principle of prohibition." What has that to do with Pastor Botkin running for office and yet holding on to the pastorate? Can you tell me? Does not that smack of the pettifogger's art? The general conference did not make provision for any pastor going into a candidacy for any political office whatever. More than that, it did not commit the church to political or third-party prohibition, either directly or indirectly, as you very well know.

You further say, the general conference advises our people to co-operate in all measures which seem to them (individually) adapted to secure society against the evils of intemperance, and your wise conclusion is, therefore, Bro. Botkin is justified in running for governor, while in the regular pastoral work; regardless of the discipline, of solemn vows, that he will "devote himself wholly to the work of God, that he will cheerfully be governed by the 'rules for a preacher's conduct,' and do the work when and where the church advises, regardless of the judgment of his conference." If you mean anything you mean all this. Such twaddle!

You proceed, "When a Methodist preacher (pastor) co-operates with a measure (though it be to accept the nomination for governor) which seems to him adapted to secure that end, he is not to be arraigned in the columns of a newspaper," etc. Of course not; let him snap his fingers at the law of the church, ignore his vows, defy the judgment, the advice of his conference if it dares to express its judgment adversely to his "sweet will" and through his mouth pieces, coolly inform said conference that he was not obliged to take thin advice.

"O, Cæsar, on what meat hast thou fed that thou art grown so great?"

Whatever influence he may have, has come through the endorsement of the church as the instructor and guide of the souls of men.

Is it right for Bro. B. to prostitute that influence, obtained through so grand a channel, and designed for such holy purposes, to the gaining of a little political notoriety? What a coming down.

This course may accord with his ethics in politics, but the precedent can only be demoralizing to the conference, and disastrous to public morals.

B. C. SWARTS.

The plans and purposes of the free traders develop to the public as the discussion of the great campaign issue progresses. The dogma of "free trade and direct taxation" logically and unavoidably calls for restricted suffrage as the legitimate sequel to a property qualification to entitle the citizen to the privilege of the ballot. A direct tax implies the possession of something to tax, the absence of which would relieve a large number of any share of the burdens of the government, and this in turn would be used in defense of the demand that the privileges of participating in the government, i. e., the right to vote and hold office should be restricted. In short, the doctrine of free trade if put to practice and permitted to run to its logical end could not fail to disfranchise a large majority of the voters of the country, placing the affairs of government in the hands of those who hold and control the wealth of the country, without regard to intellectual or moral qualifications. Laboring people, wage workers, what do you think of it?

We notice a disposition in certain Democratic quarters to asperse the G. A. R. as an organization because a number of its members took occasion, while in attendance upon the late grand encampment to run down to Indianapolis and pay their respects to General Harrison. Although an honored and distinguished member of the order General Harrison deprived himself of the pleasure of attending the annual reunion and meeting and mingling with his old comrades in arm, because he knew such an act on his part would be seized upon and paraded by his political enemies as simply an electioneering dodge. But such construction cannot be placed upon the action of his comrades who went to his home to see him, neither can they accused of violating the law of the order which declares that it is and ever shall be non-political, else those members who called to pay their respects to Mr. Thurman while in Columbus are likewise guilty. The insinuation employed to discredit General Harrison and his comrade-friends who called to see him is simply contemptible and unworthy the notice of any fair minded man of whatever political affiliation.

THE : WHITE : HOUSE

SPECIAL : OPENING : DISPLAY!

—and advance sale of—

Ladies and Misses Cloaks, Commencing Monday Morn.

Elegant assortment of new

Fall and Winter Jackets,
Newmarkets,
Cloaks and Wraps,

of the latest fashions, all at specially low prices for this week.

Our cloak room has been refitted, making it a perfectly comfortable and agreeable place for ladies to shop with pleasure. We invite your inspection.

We are showing a grand assortment of new plushes, velvets, dress goods, broadcloths, silks and satins with trimmings to match. In order to attract special notice to our silk department we will offer surah silks in all colors at 48c worth 75c; satin Rhadames in all colors 84c, worth $1.25; black Faille Francaise at 98c would be a bargain at $1.25. We still have a full assortment of those plushes at 36c, you know they are worth 3 times the price.

In addition to above attractions we will offer in our carpet department a special bargain sale of China mattings, at less than wholesale prices, because we need the room.
23 pieces fancy matting 20c a yard, regular price 45c.
19 pieces fancy matting 25c a yard, regular price 50c.

To close out a lot of ladies fine lisle thread vests, long sleeves and high neck. We make them 55c, regular price $1.25; also an assorted lot of corsets regular price 50c, 75c and 100c, choice for 25 cents.

We are showing a complete and large assortment of carpets, art squares, rugs, floor oil cloths, linoleums, lace curtains, portiers and everything in house furnishings and draperies at the lowest possible prices. Window shadings in opaques and Scotch Hollands, in all colors and widths, made and put up to order.

Do not fail to call on us this week.

INNES & ROSS,
116 TO 120 MAIN STREET.

THAT LOAD OF WATERMELONS AT COLUMBUS.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

ATTICA, KAN., Sept. 19, 1888.

DEAR SIR: The following appears in the EAGLE of this date:

Some enthusiastic admirer of General Harrison down at Attica expressed the general a sixty-pound watermelon a few days ago and before it reached its destination it was magnified in size and increased in number to a car load, as witness this: The Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch of Wednesday says: "A car load of watermelons from Attica, Kansas, arrived today. The melons are a gift and are distributed.

As the above is a misrepresentation please permit me to characterize it.

The citizens of Attica and vicinity did as claimed in the Columbus Dispatch, viz: Ship as fine a car load of watermelons as ever left Kansas, to the G. A. R. boys at Columbus to whom they were donated, the Santa Fe company hauling them as far as Chicago free. The paper named above in its issue of the 14th inst. says further: "Mr. C. E. Voorhes, of Attica, Harper county, Kansas, has at the Grand Central hotel a car load of melons. They are extraordinary large," etc.

The Mr. Voorhes referred to is a resident of Attica and commander of the G. A. R. post here. The melons were consigned to him for distribution to his comrades at Columbus who greatly enjoyed them.

As no other part of the state was more complimentary to the old soldiers than this, it is not unreasonable that our citizens should feel that they are entitled to as much consideration at the hands of friends of the veterans as from the latter who are sounding our praises for being thus remembered. Yours respectfully,

B. C. COOK.

CHEAP LABOR—ABOUT WHEAT.

From the K. C. Journal.

Senator Plumb made a startling statement in the senate on Monday last that ought to arrest the attention of the American voter on the farm as well as elsewhere. It came up in the discussion of a bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture, and to create an executive department to be known as the department of agriculture. We reproduce from the report the remarks of Mr. Plumb, who, in describing the competition which the American agriculturists met and would continue to meet in the markets of the world, from South America, Australia, Africa and India, said: "He believed that unless existing conditions were changed and markedly changed, India wheat would sell in New York market in five years, duty paid, in competition with American wheat."

Senator Plumb is not a sensational politician, but one of the clearest headed business men in the senate. He is never forward in political debate, and when heard from it is on some measure of practical bearing upon the interests of the people or in the working of the government business. And when such a man makes a statement of this kind it means something. It was not in a tariff debate this declaration was made, but in the discussion of a bill of practical and immediate interest on another subject.

And why should India wheat so sell? Because the cost of its production is merely nominal—less than a nickle a day in many instances. The cost of keeping one farmer's family in Missouri or Kansas per year would keep a whole township of India laborers better than they now live, and then this produce carried in subsidized English vessels by water would very readily compete with the Missouri and Kansas farmer with his 1,000 to 1,500 miles of rail. So this question of labor, wages, comfort, education and American mode of living is is one that affects every one of the sixty millions of people who make up this free nation.

KANSAS KOLLARY.

Montgomery county boasts of its blue stem grass eight feet high.

The Abilene Fair and Driving Park association will be held at Abilene, October 10 to 12.

Medicine Lodge has begun work preparatory to working the gypsum deposits at that place.

Great is Kansas. The ladies of the Presbyterian society at Greensburg advertised a baby show and twenty-four hours later four additional births were recorded in town.

The Horton Daily Register bobs up with a smile of serene satisfaction on its face. The Whitaker boys manipulate the motive power.

In a quarrel over a board bill yesterday, M. S. Parsons shot and killed W. D. Denson, proprietor of the Claverdon hotel at Springfield, Kansas. Parsons was arrested.

The state convention of the Christian church will convene in Emporia next Tuesday at 2 p. m., and will not close till Friday morning. There will be present a number of leading men from different parts of the state.

The Kingman Daily Courier again bounds upon the course ground and caparisoned for the race, with J. Malcom Johnson as rider. May he hold 'er to the course without a break and pass under the wire in the lead.

A fellow was arraigned before the judge of Wy—in Kansas City, Kan., on a writ of lunacy, but upon inquiry the jury decided that it was only a case of jeemes preserves, and up-ended the case and subject out of court.

The Santa Fe company has all its coal bins along the line west well filled with Colorado coal for winter use, so that it is not at all probable that they will again be caught, as they were last winter, out of coal, almost causing a coal famine.

The fruit crop is assured, what there is of it, for this season. An anxious public now waits to hear prognostications of Sage of Genda for the coming winter. What say the rabbit foot, the goose bone, the corn husk, etcet, old Kick?

After all the years during which work has been carried on at the penitentiary coal mine with the large force of men available at that institution it transpires that the first or upper vein only has been removed from under 110 acres, leaving the two other veins, which are known to be much thicker, entirely untouched.—Sun.

The new proprietor of the Arkansas City Traveler have discovered the presence of at least two citizens of that place who are possessed of good understandings. Says the Traveler: "It is said, and upon good authority at that, the local editor of the Dispatch and Uncle Billy Mellen wear the same size shoes, No. 14. The city council charges the Dispatch man a license for walking the streets."