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. B. 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 Lyon 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:
Greenwich, October 16—T B Wall, G W C Jones.
Mt. Hope, October 1—H C Sluss, C A Markland.
Salem Township, October 11, Waco—C F Coffin, J T McCoy.
Lincoln Township, October 17, Furley—E B Jewett, P A Rhoerbaugh.
Valley Center, October 18—T B Wall, J E Henley.
Colwich, October 18—C F Coffin, O G Eckstein.
Manchester, October 18—J E Henley, W L Sturdevant, R A Hasler.
Goddard, October 19—W E Stanley, P A Rhoerbaugh.
Grant Township, October 31, 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 Beatley, 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.

Let the Eagle scream.—Newton Republican.

Well, we should remark.

The letter published in the Kansas City Times as eminating from Capt. Henry Booth, chairman of the Republican state central committee, is denounced as a forgery by Capt. Booth. The fact that it appeared in the Times was enough to brand it as a lie out of whole cloth.

H stands for Harrison, happiness and health; while M is for Morton, with ability and wealth; P's for Protection, pie, plenty and pelf; and together they're all for pork, potatoes, peaches, preserves, potpie, pudding and a whole lot of good things that the emigrant comes to protected America to get.

Kingman is making ready for a grand demonstration tomorrow, Saturday. Among the attractive features of the occasion, we learn from the Courier, will be thirty-nine young ladies in the procession dressed in red, white and blue, typical of the thirty-nine states, each of whom will carry a broom of American manufacture.

On one street in Indianapolis—Delaware—on which General Harrison resides, there is a portrait of the Republican candidate for president in the window of every residence but two for a distance of over one mile. This is certainly a high testimonial for General Harrison, showing as it does the high regard in which he is held by those who know him best.

The "big four" in the next Kansas legislature will be Jake Admire, Bent Murdock, Tom Osborne and Jim Legate, with Jake high.—Kansas City Star.

The four named constitute a team hard to match, 'tis true, but if they are to be harnessed up in that fashion we shall insist on making it a spike team of five, with H. O. Bentley, the senator from Sedgwick, in the lead, where he is going to be from the start. And make common error.

Dozens of our Republican contemporaries remark that the enemy is on the run. Well, it does look so, but don't let's be too sure about this business. Let's follow General Grant's maxim—lick 'em so they'll stay licked. Besides, it isn't safe to trust to appearances. Every Republican should work from now until the polls closed on the night of November 6, as if the success of the ticket and the platform depended upon his individual effort.

FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

The Republican county ticket, from bottom to top and from top to bottom, is a good ticket, and the man who votes for Harrison and Morton should also vote the full county ticket. As Harrison said, speaking of the tariff, "It is not a question of schedules, but of principle." So with reference to the county ticket, notwithstanding the good men, it is not a question of men, but of principle. They are all good, straight, honorable, competent men, selected by the convention with reference to their special fitness for the positions to which they have been nominated. In fact, there is no other ticket in the field against the Republican ticket, except in spots. Here and there other candidates may be occasionally heard of, but the excellence of the Republican ticket is evidenced by the fact that there is no straight opposition to it. By deception, misrepresentation, detraction, trading and personal effort some of the friends of one or two of the mongrel candidates seek to defeat the candidates on the Republican ticket that their private purposes may be accomplished, but there is no principle in the effort—nothing noble in their action, and Republicans in Sedgwick county should stand firm and not allow a man to be lost.

It is now announced by some papers that the astronomers in charge of the Lick observatory, in California, have made some discoveries in regard to the moon's surface of such an incredible nature that they dare not make public their researches. The announcement has an improbable sound to us. The rule that has obtained heretofore has been to give the public only improbable researches in astronomical lines.

In some sections it is asserted that there is not as much enthusiasm among Republicans as there was four years ago. As to other sections and states we can only judge by what we hear and read in the public prints, but the assertion cannot be truthfully applied to this section and state, for there has surely never been a national campaign in which there was greater interest manifested than in the present. But granting that the assertion were true, it should be remembered that it is ballots, not enthusiasm, that figures in the count on election night, and it is these Republicans are working for this year.

Some super-econmical Democrats are still objecting to the policy of the government purchasing in the markets its unmatured bonds because, forsooth, it has to pay so large premium, never taking into consideration the ultimate saving to be effected in the matter of interest thus cut off, nor the necessity of getting the surplus money in the treasury into circulation, there being no other means of disbursing it provided by congress. But these same critics have never so much as a word of objection to the partisan scheme of placing sixty millions of the people's money in favorite banks last for the use of which the government receives not one cent. This is one conspicuous instance of Democratic consistency as well as an illustration of the principles of political economy inculcated and practiced by that school.

The report of the senate investigating committee of the result of its investigations into the operations of the civil service of the government under the present administration, as it appeared in yesterday's dispatches, speaks for itself and needs no comment. Such unblushing hypocracy and flagrant disregard for law, common decency and the interests of the whole people as has been practiced by those now in authority, from the head down, has no parallel in the history of this country, if, indeed, in any other civilized nation at any period. And yet, with characteristic impudence, the reigning regime are asking the intelligent, right-thinking, equity-loving people of the United States to continue them in position that they may continue their autocratic practices. Well, guess not.

Whatever may be the opinion or belief of Mr. Cleveland's supporters in his success in the pending campaign their champion evidently does not share their conviction. If he felt any degree of assurance of a re-election he certainly would not thus early begin making arrangements for a permanent home elsewhere. The white house in Washington has hitherto been esteemed quite good enough abiding place for four and even eight years by occupants of the presidential chair, notwithstanding most of them have, just as Mr. Cleveland has, taken temporary summer residence in the suburbs of the city. The fact, however, that his excellency is just now negotiating for a residence on Georgetown Heights with a view to making it his permanent home indicates very clearly that he expects to vacate the white house on or before the fourth of next March. A very large number of his fellow-citizens extant agree with him in the conclusion.

In consequence of natural gas Indiana is entering an era of manufacturing. All through its large natural gas belt mills and factories are in operation or are building. Five years from now, if the tariff is left undisturbed, Indiana will resemble Ohio or New England in its many manufacturing villages. The agricultural character of the state is changing to one of diversified occupations, thanks to natural gas and a protective tariff. With the change in occupation is also going on a change in political beliefs. The inhabitants want to see their infant industries develop and prosper. The change in political belief in consequence has brought to the Republican party several thousand votes, while the number of protectionists who have settled in the natural gas regions since its discovery amount to several thousand more—enough in themselves to make the state Republican this fall. The same conditions as to its industrial outlook and the diversification of occupations obtain to a considerable extent in Kansas. The development of its vast mineral and agricultural resources now so auspiciously begun will be carried forward without serious interruption to an extent that will astonish the world if the fostering and patronizing policy of the government inaugurated and successfully maintained by the Republican party shall be continued in operation. These things involve more than mere partisan sentiment and party success for party's sake; they effect the well-being of every citizen.

TO THE HANDSOME EDITOR OF THE EAGLE.

[A lady contributor to this paper sends in the following response to our "Ergo, Ergo," in which she plasters it on without stint, as all will agree.—ED. EAGLE.]

O, lightly has Time, that subtle thief,
Stolen away your years,
Fifty-one! 'tis beyond belief,—
Gone with past hope and fears.
You surely have some way miscounted,
And made it twenty too long;
It seems that among the thirties,
Is the place where you belong.

May age touch lightly the iron brand,
Of his stamp upon thy brow;
You've been our friend so many years,
We'll could spare you now.
You are the star f our Princess,
One she loves best and most true;
'Twould be a dark day in her life time,
If she ever lives on without you.

The monarch of all the forest,
Of stately oaks in the town
The love and respect of the people,
Have placed on thy head the crown;
The very soul of the city,
None ever can take thy place,
It gives our hearts new courage,
Just to catch a new glimpse of your face.

Long live the Wichita EAGLE,
And her handsome editor, too.
He is one of the very noblest men,
And the best we ever knew.

October 10, 1888. N. W. H.

THE CHEROKEE CATTLEMEN MAKE A MOVE.

To the Editor of the Daily Eagle.

They are making preparations to take squatter's right of 160 each and all their help and relations. Some have already made selections and commenced work.

They knew it was government land as Payne's trial showed. When the court declared it public domain and set Payne at liberty charged with no crime.

They have played a game of bluff on the settlers until now they see it won't work so they will take claims and call it public domain.

It is a fact that the Indians never had a title to any land west of 96 meridian. The Atlantic & Pacific railroad received a grant from 96 merdian west through Oklahoma. The government canceled all Indian title there was any doubt about.

The statues says any land where Indian title has been extinguished or to become so in future is open for settlement. It further says where there is any railroad land grant or any other grant every even section in said district is open for settlement.

That shows Oklahoma and Cherokee strip are open for settlement without further legislation.

THOSE MORTGAGES ON KANSAS FARMS AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

A moment's consideration will show how unjust it is to attempt to cast the blame for these mortgages on the Republican party. Following the panic of 1873 the prices of nearly all farm produce was low until 1879; the grasshopper scourge occurred also during those years, and of course, the Kansas farmers made but little during those years.

In 1879 the prices came up, then there were several splendid crops and for several years our farmers did well. They paid off their mortgages, they improved their farms and the outlook was hopeful. But after the Grant-Ward failure in 1884 the bottom dropped out of prices, although the crops that year were heavy they were sold at a low figure and netted the farmers little or nothing. Since '84 there have been drouths (?), chinch bugs, web worms, etc., so that there has been at least a partial failure in Kansas as in other states these four years now and not only that, the prices of nearly all farm products have been very low, so that what surplus the farmers had brought them very little.

Under these circumstances what could the farmers do? By the closest economy, owing to the failure of crops and low prices they could not make the ends meet. They had to live, so they were compelled, many of them, to mortgage their farms. This is a plain, unvarnished statement of the case. What then had the Republican party to do with the matter or any other party. As well might the blame for these mortgages be thrown the king of "Timbuctoo" or the "man in the moon." One thing is certain no political capital can be made out of this. J. S. M.

OF COURSE.

DIGHTON, Kan., Oct. 9, 1888.

Editor Eagle.

I clip the following from the New York Mail of Sept. 19. It may enlighten some misguided Kansas Prohibitionists. Truly,

J. W. WRIGHT.

PROHIBITIONISTS AND DEMOCRATS

A LOVELY PARTNERSHIP—"YOU PAYS YOUR MONEY AND YOU TAKES YOUR CHOICE."

To the Editor of the Mail and Express:

Yours being the leading Anti-Saloon Republican paper of the country, I send you enclosed a handbill advertising a joint meeting of Democrats and Prohibitionists, held in the town of Durand, Ill. The speakers strove to see which could heap the greatest amount of abuse on the Republicans. Please publish the handbill in the Mail and Express.

Yours truly, J. W. CALDWELL,
Davis, Ill., Sept. 11, 1888.

"Durand Democrats Prohibitionists will hold a joint meeting at the town hall, Saturday, September 8th. Music will be furnished by the Democratic and Prohibition glee clubs, of Rockford, and the Durand brass band. The Cleveland-Thurman Escort corps, of Rockford, the prize club of Winnebago county, will be present. Speaking by Major N. C. Warner, J. W. Hart, of Rockford, and others. Everybody come and listen to the discussion of the issues of the day. Special train, fare for the round trip, 70 cents."

PLUMB AT WICHITA.

From the Topeka Capital.

Colonel J. R. Hallowell was up from Wichita yesterday. He says that the Republican demonstration held there on Monday evening was one of the greatest demonstrations ever held in Kansas. There was not a town for fifty miles around that was not creditably represented with earnest, enthusiastic Republicans. Some of the old time Republicans stated when the parade was over that it was larger than any parade they had ever seen in Kansas.

Senator Plumb, he says, made one of the grandest speeches of his life. The senator stated that the Democrats have spent annually $86,000,000 more than the Republicans. Hendricks said at least 25 per cent of government positions would be dispensed with, but on the contrary they have been increased over one thousand offices. The postal service showed inefficiency. The speaker referred to the administration loaning favorite national banks $60,000,000 without interest. The Democrats had promised to empty the treasury department of the surplus. Instead they had increased the surplus and made it more than 7 per cent of the currency. After giving figures as to the amount of money given Cleveland for salary and expenses, he referred to his vetoes of pensions. He gave instances of such official acts concerning soldiers for whose pensions he had worked. These 206 vetoed bills called for less than $20,000 per annum. Cleveland has been a law unto the Democratic party, but also a law unto himself. The president had not vetoed a single building appropriation in a southern state.

CHIVINGTON AND SAND CREEK.

AT HOME, HAPPY HOLLOW, Kan.,
October, 1888.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Not very long ago I was at a neighbor's and always being of a disposition to see and to know all that was going on I picked up a newspaper printed in Wichita. When nearly the first word I seen distinctly was Col. Chivington and massacre, (being one of the pet lambs I understood was up). Now the writer has only told one side of the story and makes it look very plausible to the reading part of the community that know nothing of the other side that his side is right. It has been about twenty-four years since the Sand creek fight and I may not be able to give our side just exactly as it was in every particular, but I will try and not exagerate in coloring. Black Kettle was in command of the Cheyennes at Sand creek, and perhaps a month before the fight occurred he dug rifle pits and sent a chalenge to the commander at Fort Lyon to come out and fight him, a distance of about forty miles. Winkoop, I think he was in command at Fort Lyon, a major of the (pet lambs) Colorado First, sent word to Denver to Col. Chivington that Black Kettle was at Sand creek spoiling for fight, and wanted him to come out to fight him. Winkoop, or the major in cammand at Fort Lyon, had only about 200 men all told in his command; some of that number were out on a scout, others guarding the mail and some would have to guard the Fort, so he had but a few men that he could take. Chivington had, I think, two companies of the First and took nearly all the colored Third, commanded by Col. Shoup.

Now the way Col. Chivington managed to come on the (theiving) hunting party by surprise was this: The distance from Denver to Fort Lyon was two hundred and fifty miles. Col. Chivington started from Denver and traveled on easy marches to Bent's old fort, about forty-five miles from Ft. Lyon, camped there one night; had stopped the stage both ways and all messengers; allowed no man to leave the command that was traveling. From Bent's Fort to Fort Lyon was a forced march, getting there by 10 a. m. the same day. His first order, not a man to touch a drop of liquor that day. Second order, to prepare three days cooked rations right away, and at sundown start for Sand creek with all the men that could be spared from the fort: got to Sand creek just at coming daylight next morning, but not early enough to catch the Indians napping. A brother of George Bent, or some one from Fort Lyon got there just as the troops did, or before, and gave the alarm and they got away with the most of their stock, but we got I think about sixty head of horses, mostly Indian ponies. The squaws and pappooses fought as hard as the men and as venomous as they could.

The writer in the paper alluded to intimates that the Indians were surprised and at a disadvantage. How was it with the Hungate family; did the Indians send them word they were coming? Nay, verily; but came on them in cold blood and murdered them and scalped them, some of them twice. Seven or eight Indians and only three whites, a man, his wife, and I think a little daughter. This was in June or July before the Sand creek fight, only a few miles out from Denver, perhaps twelve or fifteen miles, where they were living on a ranch.

I have said perhaps, enough for one time. I intimated that this was a thieving pack of Indians; I will give my reasons for so saying in another article.

ZARCH MCCLUNG.

Co. L., Colorado First.

JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the EAGLE:

The Beacon of last Monday says:

"It seems that Elder Gates received a message from Attorney General Bradford, stating that nothing would be done with Hallowell until after the election," etc.

I immediately had an interview with the editor, stating that his informant was wrong; that I never either so intimated to any living mortal, much less said it, and that I desired the statement corrected. Under the caption "Didn't Do It," in the daily issue of October 9, I find this statement: "The Rev. M. L. Gates, pastor of the First M. E. church, denies that he was the member of the Minister's Alliance who had the correspondence with Attorney General Bradford relative to the impeachment of Assistant Attorney General Hallowell." The correction is about as misleading as the original statement was. To my certain knowledge no member of the Minister's Alliance ever reported that any correspondence was had with Attorney General Bradford with the above mentioned result. Any member of the alliance that so declares maliciously falsifies for political purposes, and is not worthy a membership in said Alliance.

I declare right here, as a member of the Ministers' Alliance, that the proceedings of said alliance were not correctly reported to the Daily Beacon. I quote from the same issue to which I referred above, October 9, these words: "Another minister said, the saloon men are not prosecuted by Hallowell on condition that they vote the Republican ticket. This said by some of the others to be quite a strong statement, but the majority of the alliance believe that this, too, can be proven." I doubt whether any minister gave utterance to this language. I did not hear it. Several other members who were present during the entire session, emphatically any such assertion from any of those present. The latter part of the quotation is certainly the wildest conjecture. A majority of the members of the alliance do not believe any such thing.

Again, in the issue of October 10 I find these words. "It is hinted that the recent meeting of the Ministerial Alliance took some action in this matter and that they will attempt to procure from Mr. Morris a distinct declaration on the matter." Such action was never taken by the alliance.

The name of the member of the alliance who furnishes the above to said paper, made ostensibly for campaign purposes and to defeat Mr. Morris, is withheld, yet he is well known to all the members of the alliance and if any more such gross misrepresentations of the proceedings of the alliance are published we will give his name to the public. I have very reluctantly written the above, I did so in justification of the Minister's Alliance of this city, which I believe is, to say the least, unfairly represented.

M. L. GATES.

The case of Henry Cohen, vs. John V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, for damages fixed at $75,000, for false imprisonment, has been certified from the district court of Sedgwick county, this state, where it was begun in July, 1888, to the United States circuit court. The plaintiff lives at St. Mary's and says he was unlawfully imprisoned five days at defendants' request.—Commonwealth.

Grand Rapids Eagle: "General Harrison could make a multitude of Democratic bosses happy if he would stop making speeches, or if he would make an occasional blunder. It is unfortunate for the Democracy that the General's engagement is not for their benefit."

THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.

The Prohibitionists Shown to Have Steadily Hindered the Prohibition Cause.

Prof. J. T. Duffild, D. D., of Princeton, asks the question "Ought temperance men to vote with the third party?" in the last Independent, and answers it in the negative. He says:

"Whether a Prohibition party is the only way to secure prohibitory legislation is not a question of theory, to be decided by reasoning; it is a simple question of fact, to be decided by reference to the record.

"The Prohibition party was organized in 1869. Prior to 1869 a prohibitory law had been enacted in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas—that is, in sixteen states. My authority for this statement is, "The World Almanac," for 1887. In some of these states the law was declared unconstitutional, in others it was subsequently repealed, in others modified by local option amendment, in others it remains in force to the present day. Now, in view of these facts, what becomes of your conclusion based on the assumption that there can be no prohibitory legislation except by a Prohibition party?

"Further, since the organization of the Prohibition party local option prohibitory laws have been enacted in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri—fifteen states. How much, or rather how little, the Prohibition party had to do in securing this legislation in indicated by the fact that in the states mentioned, in 1884, out of a total vote of 2,165,524, the Prohibition candidate for the presidency received 21,578 votes — that is, one vote out of every 150. Again I ask, in view of these facts, what becomes of the conclusion based on the assumption that there can be no prohibitory legislation except by a political party specially organized for that purpose?

"In Maine, Kansas and Iowa prohibition has been adopted by decided majorities. And yet in 1884, out of a total vote in these states of 771,219, the Prohibition candidate for the presidency received just 8,596 votes—that is, 1 vote out of 90. Supposing prohibition adopted in these states by a bare majority, the Prohibition candidate received but one vote out of every 45 pronounced prohibitionists.

"The question as to the expediency of a Prohibition party has also, as it seems to me, been settled by the test of experiment.

"The party has been in existence for nearly twenty years. Prohibitory laws have been passed in thirty-one of the thirty-eight states of the union. In no single instance has this prohibitory legislation been due to the Prohibition party. In most cases these laws have been passed by legislators elected in spite of the opposition at the ballot box of rum sellers and party Prohibitionists. So far as I am informed, not a single vote for a prohibitory law has ever been cast by a legislator elected by the Prohibition party. The only effect of the party as a factor in politics, in the northern states, has been to draw off votes from the party to which we are mainly indebted for prohibitory legislation and thus occasionally elect the candidates of the party avowedly opposed to prohibitory legislation. The Prohibition party, therefore, is rather a hindrance than a help to the cause of Prohibition."

PRESIDING ELDERS IN POLITICS.

The Northwestern reports the following words of Bishop Goodsell as he was about to read the appointments at the Northwest Iowa Conference. They are worthy of universal consideration and acceptance: "There is a matter of which I feel I must speak. It is known to you all that our honored friend and brother, Wilmot Whitfield, has thought it his duty as a Christian to accept a nomination from a political party. No man doubts his integrity, his honesty, his Christian character. He has my fullest confidence, and for the sake of the work I shall return him to his district. But I wish to say that the Methodist Episcopal church, as a church, knows nothing about party, nor does its administration applaud or punish men for their political affiliations. To do so would be to make Christ's kingdom a worldly kingdom. Every man, lay or clerical, in the Methodist Episcopal church is at full liberty to belong to any party in which he thinks he can best honor God and the state in his personal capacity. Our pastors and presiding elders are at full liberty to believe in and advocate the principles of their party, not in the pulpit, but in private conversation, and, governed by the law of christian expediency, on the platform. But no pastor or presiding elder ought, in my judgment, to complicate his relation by being the candidate of any political party whatever. Not because he has lost his rights as an individual by becoming a minister, but because he embarrasses and entangles by his candidacy his work as a shepherd of Jesus Christ. I cannot and do not approve of the political candidacy of my beloved and honored and trusted brother, Wilmot Whitfield. But as he has my full confidence, I return him to this district without burden of advice or pressure as to his political position from me, in the hope that he will find some honorable way to adjust his political candidacy to his duties as a presiding elder."

ABOUT OUR CANDIDATE.

Opinions and Personal Estimates of Gen. Ben Harrison and His Candidacy.

James G. Blaine: "General Harrison has shown remarkable ability in condensing a whole argument within the dimensions of a proverb. This is a great and rare talent. It was the striking feature in Franklin's mode of reasoning, and was practiced by Lincoln with irresistible effect. When General Harrison in his letter of acceptance described the dogmatic free traders as 'students of maxims and not of markets,' he exposed in one brief sentence the fallacy and the weakness of their economic creed."

Kansas City Journal: "It is a most remarkable thing that General Harrison should have been making speeches for three months without having 'laid himself open' once to his watchful opponents. No other public speaker in the country has ever equalled that record."

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: "There is no doubt at all about it that the current runs strong for Harrison and Morton. The Republicans are now confident that there cannot be frauds enough sent across the Ohio river to beat Harrison in his own state. Harrison makes a most admirable candidate. He has since his nomination grown enormously in the public estimation."

Indianapolis News: "It is customary in the public schools of this city, to give the pupil some special information of the life and character of George Washington preliminary to announcing a holiday in honor of his birth. Away back in the seventies, after remarks upon such an occasion with a class of first year pupils, the teacher asked any one to tell who was the very best man he knew. One little fellow, not yet seven years old, loudely vociferated: 'Ben Harrison.' He was questioned some to learn the grounds of his preference. He replied: 'Why, he gave me a nickel for pulling some weeds.'"

Philadelphia Telegraph (Ind.): "There are political as well as other conditions which are indescribable; and it may be recognized, without being capable of explanation, that the position of the Republican party has greatly improved during the last month, and that that of the Democrats has correspondingly fallen off. There is a feeling in the air, as it were of Republican success, the existence of which even the Democrats admit by their strenuous efforts in behalf of their candidates."

Baltimore American: "So far, the campaign liar has shown a wonderful surplus of energy, combined with a marvelous lack of ingenuity. His lies have been so preposterous that no sensible person can believe them."

St. Joseph, Mo., Herald: General Harrison goes on, day after day, making speeches that are the delight of his friends and the envy of the Democracy, which can not pick a flaw in any of them. These speeches alone are something any man might be proud of. They give unmistakable evidence that the Republican candidate is much more than the grandson of his grandfather.

Council Grove, Kan., Republican: The free traders say that carpets cost 30 per cent more in America than in England. But they fail to explain why it is that the laboring men of the United States have carpets on the floors of their homes, while the laboring men of England not only do not have carpets, but often no floors.

Trenton, N. J., Gazette: "The cost of crockery to the consumer has been reduced by one-half since 1870. Estimating that the country has used $10,000,000 worth each year since that time, the protective policy has saved to the country in the eighteen years, in the item of crockery alone, almost one hundred millions of dollars.

Lafayette, Ind., Courier: "General Harrison, since his nomination, has shown himself especially competent to grasp and handle intelligently the financial or business feature of current statesmanship."

1250 NEW CLOAKS AND WRAPS 1250

—Received the Past Week—

LEADING IN STYLES! LEADING IN ASSORTMENT! LEADING IN LOW PRICES!

Plush Sacques, Cloth Ragalans, Cloth Jackets, Misses, Childrens and infants Cloaks, Ladies Seal Plush Street Jackets, London Dye; Ladies Seal Plush Derectoire Jackets, the nobbiest wrap of the season. All plush goods warranted at the

WHITE HOUSE
—OF—
INNES - & - ROSS,

Silk and Rhadine Bargains:
5 pieces black regetta silk at 68 cents, worth 100 cents.
4 pieces black Faille Francais, imported, that beats anything we have ever offered.
25 pieces colored satin rhadine at 72 cents, worth 100 cents.
16 pieces colored satin rhadine at 98 cents, worth 125 cents.
Real, Genuine, Simon-pure Bargains.

Big Comfort, Quilt and Blanket Bonanza:
Lot 631, white blanket 275 cents, regular price 350 cents.
Lot 611, white blanket 350 cents, regular price 425 cents.
Lot 711, white blanket 400 cents, regular price 475 cents.
An extra heavy scarlet blanket at 248 cents, only a few left.
15 pairs all wool scarlet blankets, at 350 cents, worth 425 cents.
11 pairs all wool scarlet blankets at 450 cents, worth 525 cents.
One bale grey blankets will be sold at 98 cents a pair. Great big bargains at 175, 225, 250 and 300 cents, etc.

Comforts, Comforts, Comforts.
A manufacturers lot to close his stock. We will sell choice grades at 75, 85, 100 and 125 cents.
Extra quality print and material 150, 175 and 200c. up to 400c.
One case of superior weight and quality scarlet twill flannel only 19 cents a yard.
One more extra fine only 24 cents a yard
Large Assortment Heavy Cloakings.
Ladies Jersey knit skirts in all colors, blue, cardinal, pink, drab.

Ladies Flannel and Felt Skirts,
50 cents, worth 1.00. 60 cents, worth 1.25. 65 cents, worth 1.50. 70 cents, worth 1.65. 80 cents, worth 175.

A magnificent line of ladies, children and infants knit underwear white, scarlet, camels hair, naturals, wools, at the lowest prices ever seen here.

Special Sale
Of gentlemens underwear. Shirts and pants, at 32, 48, 68, 78c.
These are extraordinary bargains, better goods at same reduction
New Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Curtains, Housekeeping goods.
It pays to trade at the WHITE HOUSE of

INNES & ROSS,
116 TO 120 MAIN STREET.

New York's Magnificent Harbor.

The passage from New York to Staten Island means a trip across the most magnificent harbor the world knows. A bay so large that the navies of the universe could easily rest upon its inviting bosom, a bay surrounded literally by sheltering islands—Long Island, Staten Island, Manhattan Island, with Jersey's shores beyond. The trip secures you first a view of this quiet expanse, bowed by high heavens of blue, fringed by most inviting landscape all round, a surface as of molten silver, through which blow incessantly lively little tugs, alert on business; majestic steamers incoming with their happy loads of immigrants, or outgoing with men and women, joyous with anticipation of foreign sights; pleasure boats of every name, description and size and errand; yachts, the most exquisite in mold, the most costly in construction, the most hospitable in experience that can be found in any water upon the face of the earth, huge transportation factors carrying thousands at a trip from New York to Long Branch, to Coney Island, to Staten Island, to the Narrows, Rockaway, to the Fishing Banks and everywhere.—Joe Howard in Boston Globe.

Dragging His Father's Musket.

Gen. Hancock used to tell of a child scarcely 6 years old, who, in the midst of the fighting at Gettysburg was seen coming towards him with a musket, which the little one was dragging across the field, not having the strength to carry it. When near enough to speak, a feeble little voice that could scarcely be heard amidst the rattling of musketry, the roar of artillery, and the shouts of the struggling men, cried out:

"Here's my pope's gun. Papa is dead, but here's his gun. Somebody else must shoot it. Papa can't shoot it any more."

As the general spoke a kindly word, and ordered the little waif to be taken to a place of safety, "something on the soldier's cheek washed off the stains of powder."

The father, like a number of the patriotic citizens who lived there, had shouldered his musket and taken part in the defense of the town. The child had strayed after him and seemed to know that he would not like that gun to be idle on such a day.—Gen. Horace Porter in Youth's Companion.

The American Boy Abroad.

He abounds in Paris, he is common in Italy and he is a drug in Switzerland. He is not only restless himself, but he is the cause of restlessness in others. He has no respect for the quiescent evening hour, devoted to cigarettes on the terrace after the table d'hote, and he is not to be overawed by a look. It is a constant source of wonder to the thoughtfully inclined how the American man is evolved from the American boy. No one need desire a pleasanter traveling companion than the American man; it is impossible to imagine one more disagreeable than the American boy.—St. James' Gazette.

Food for Reflection.

Some time since the scientific heads of the Great Universities of the country took up the subject of baking powders, subjecting every brand on the American market to a chemical inquisition that nothing known to the adulterator's art could possibly escape. A feature of their findings, a feature that has food for reflection in it, is that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was found to be free from all adulterants. The most perfect made.