

**Daily Eagle**  
 M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.  
 SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1886.  
 THE NEW POOLING POINT.  
 Wichita Must, Inevitably, Become the New Southwest Point.

The readers of the EAGLE will very distinctly remember that some two years and a half ago when this paper first opened up its vigorous war on the railway policy of the western trunk lines which compelled all Kansas to pay a local rate from and to Kansas City as a general pooling point on all classes of freight and without regard to the distance of the haul west from Kansas City, that we then said that the logic of events—the development of the southwest, more particularly, would force a new pooling point and that that point would be Wichita, because of her leading position and from the fact that all the trunk lines traversing the state would touch at this point. We advocated the idea, in fact held it as a self-evident truth, that all that was necessary to break up the systemized outrage which compelled the whole of the A-kansas valley to dance to the tune of Kansas City by paying a two hundred and fifty to a four hundred mile local, was to induce the extension of any one of the single trunk lines, terminating on the Missouri river, out into the interior of Kansas, as far as Wichita, which already had their independent trunk lines, two of which were able to largely dodge the Missouri river pool rate. The Rock Island was the road to make the start. The others will follow. If Wichita does not get a pool rate of her own she will get what is better, at least, better than a Kansas City pool rate. It will be a trunk line competition rate.

In this connection we call attention to an account of the late St. Louis conference, called at the instance of the board of trade of Kansas City, who are simply making a fight on Wichita's rate. It will be seen that the matter was referred to Commissioner Midgley and three others. Two of the three are Wichita's friends, and are at the bottom of Kansas City's rate-woe. It will be seen further that a pool farther west than Kansas City is suggested.

So far as the EAGLE is concerned it cares not what the St. Louis conference concludes or does not conclude, for the simple reason that nothing short of a pool at a Missouri rate at Wichita can hold the Missouri Pacific, the Frisco and the Rock Island, all of which roads will reach Wichita and this territory independent of Kansas City's pool or combination, which is now breaking of its own might.

With the three great trunk lines of the west already here and the Rock Island coming Wichita does not particularly desire a pool, even at a Missouri river rate. What Wichita will want is that these lines as they pass beyond us will continue to throw out numerous branches—the rates and goods will be found at Wichita, satisfactory as to limits as well as to supply.

The tidal wave, so to speak, that swept over the country last Tuesday, while it did not change the political complexion altogether of the next congress, it so reduced the Democratic majority in the house as to render it comparatively helpless to accomplish obvious and harmful legislation. Nor is this all. Should the next presidential election be thrown into the house the Republicans will have a majority of states, by delegations, giving them Colorado, with a tie in two states, West Virginia and New Hampshire. It is seen, therefore, that we are much nearer a complete return to Republican control of the legislative and executive department, aside from the present apparent certainty of success in the next presidential election, than we have been for sixteen years. The states which return a majority of Republicans to the Fifteenth congress are: California, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, Wisconsin.

The Sultan of Turkey must have lost his head, if it be true that he is supporting the Czar in his efforts to put to an end to Bulgarian independence. England's motive in endeavoring to sustain Bulgaria is to raise a barrier between Turkey and Russian aggression. Yet Turkey seems determined to oppose the policy of England and to assist Russia. If she persists in this policy, her fate is sealed, and, perhaps, the sooner the better. The extinction of Turkish power, even if it involves the extension of Russian tyranny, may be a necessary step toward the ultimate freedom of many races. Whenever Russia has nothing else to distract her attention, she will doubtless come into direct collision with Austria and Germany, and must either conquer or be conquered. In either case, peace would doubtless be followed by internal revolution, and the collapse of the great empire, so perseveringly and successfully built up by the Romanoffs and their predecessors. Whatever be the fate of Bulgaria, her present courageous struggle for independence will raise her people very greatly in the estimation of all lovers of liberty.

Mr. Edmunds was duly elected United States senator from Vermont. On the informal ballot the day before only eight anti-Edmunds votes were cast. Probably one of these was thrown by Mr. Edwin Fisher, who had the poor judgment to write to Mr. Edmunds for "assurance of your (his) support for the nomination of the Republican National convention for president of the United States in 1888." Mr. Edmunds answered in substance that if Mr. Fisher had any doubt as to "his fidelity to our party, or to its great principles and purposes," he had better not vote for him. In other words, Mr. Edmunds refuses to recant or make any pledges for the future.

The only soreness over the result of Tuesday's election that is apparent in the state is confined to a few individuals in the Fifth congressional district. The slight abrasion up there will soon heal over, it is hoped, and our body politic present its wonted comely aspect.

**SOMEBODY TELL HIM.**  
 To Editor of the Wichita Eagle.  
 Please inform me through the columns of your paper the name of the American counsel or minister at Melbourne, Australia. By doing so you will oblige and old subscriber.  
 R. H.

**THE SOUTH IN THE UNION ARMY.**  
 Some Interesting Statistics Furnished by a Southerner.  
 According to Felix A. Reeve, a correspondent of the November number of the North American Review, the southern and border slave states furnished over 850,000 white volunteer soldiers for the union army in the war of the rebellion, and nearly 100,000 colored troops for the same service.

"Turning first to Delaware, among the old slave states, we learn with amazement that she furnished a larger number of soldiers for the union army, in proportion to military population than any other state of the national union! In 1860 this heroic little state had only about 18,000 white males between the ages of 15 and 45, yet she sent 13, 670 men into the union army, or 75 per cent of her available strength. New Hampshire contributed 54 per cent; Vermont and Massachusetts 58 each; Maine 59; Rhode Island 66; Illinois and Ohio 69; Kansas 72, and Indiana 74. The other border states did almost as creditably. Maryland furnished the union cause 49 per cent; Kentucky 44; Missouri 47; West Virginia 48, and Tennessee, one of the seceding states, furnished the union cause over 25,000 white soldiers.

Mr. Reeves thinks that without the conservative Union element of the southern and border slave states the dismemberment of the Federal Union would have been inevitable, and had it not been for the conservative stand taken by the Union Democrats of East Tennessee and other portions of the south at the close of the war, the condition of the ex-Confederates would have been miserable beyond measure. Disfranchised, their property taken, and they themselves pursued as political outlaws and traitors, thousands of those who had but lately been arrayed against them in deadly conflict stood like a break-water between them and utter and unutterable ruin, and this, too, without any hope or expectation of reward from any source. This will be seen that these loyal friends of the national government were as generous in peace as they had been brave in battle. The country, therefore, owes much to the union sentiment at the south and ex-Confederates are under an infinite obligation to the brave and unselfish unionists, who, unable to endorse the proscriptive policy of the dominant majority, met their "enemies in the gates, and placing themselves in a hopeless minority, advocated their civil and political rights at a time when they were deprived of both."

The American Short-horn Breeders' association holds its meeting at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, beginning at 8 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, November 17th. At the same hotel, in the forenoon of that day, there is to be a meeting of committees from the Short-horn associations of those states that have such organizations, notably, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, for the purpose of endeavoring to agree upon a scale of points and urge its adoption by the American association for general use. Each state association has been invited to send four delegates to this meeting, and if not already appointed they should be forthwith and urged to attend. The Kansas association has appointed as its committee Gen. J. C. Stone, of Leavenworth; W. A. Harris, of Linwood; E. M. Shelton, of Manhattan, and F. D. Colburn, of Wyandotte. Having already adopted and tested satisfactorily a scale of points and standard of excellence the Kansas boys will have no objection to seeing it adopted by the National Association. We have no doubt if a standard is agreed upon there it will not be greatly different from the present Kansas standard, and if, as has been done in at least one other instance, some chap from another state presents it as his own invention, some man from the Jay-hawker region should rise up and remind him that he needs salt, badly.

It is reported from Atlanta, Georgia, that since prohibition became a settled fact in that city those of its inhabitants who feel that they cannot live without liquor are in the habit of getting their supplies by express from the surrounding towns, and this "jug trade" is said to have grown very large. Even some of those who worked for prohibition are said to be getting liquor in this way. The druggists, too, are besieged by persons who must have alcohol, and are willing to resort to any trick to get it. These facts show what a fearful power this evil spirit has over its victims. They show, too, the disadvantages against which local option laws have to contend. The larger the area covered by prohibition the more easily it can be made effective. After all is said and done, however, prohibition is a great blessing to any town or state, even when only partially enforced.

We should like to ask sympathizers with the labor movement, as represented by Mr. George, to tell us at what point property becomes theft. A man begins life as a farm-laborer or mechanic, and by industry, frugality, integrity, and ability rises from one step to another. First, he becomes his own employer. Second, he employs some one to assist him, and ultimately he rises to be the head of a large establishment with many employes. Does he change from being an honest workman to being a dishonest and bloodthirsty capitalist as soon as he is able to own his home and shop, or when by the growth of his business he becomes so engrossed with care and anxiety that he can hardly think of anything else night or day? "It is not all gold that glitters."

So it seems that the impertinent distinguished statesmen and orators into adroitful district to bolster up the cause of an objectionable candidate does not always accomplish the end desired, as witness the case of Dr. Phillips in the Kansas City, Mo., district. Senator Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, is an oratorical giant, but his labored effort for his friend, the Doctor, availed him little. Perhaps if the Doctor had dismissed the services of his local boss, Corrigan, his imported assistant might have served him better. Fact is the intelligent people of this country don't need political bosses, nor yet special impudences as to what they want and need in the matter of representatives and laws. On the average they are able to decide for themselves.

**THE RAILROADS.**  
 Fixing Differentials on Kansas Business.  
 From the Globe-Democrat.  
 At a meeting of the Southwestern Association lines interested in Kansas business, held at the Southern yesterday, there were present T. J. Potter, vice president; H. B. Stone, general manager, and E. P. Pipley, general freight agent of the Burlington; R. P. Cable, president, and W. M. Sage, general freight agent of the Rock Island; C. H. Chappell, general manager; H. H. Courtright, general freight agent, and F. A. Warne, division freight agent, of the Alton; J. F. Goddard, assistant general manager, and S. B. Haynes, general freight agent, representing the Atchison and the Southern Kansas; Thomas L. Kimball, traffic manager, and J. S. Tibbets, assistant general freight agent, of the Union Pacific; George H. Nettleton, general manager, and M. L. Sargent, general freight agent, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf; A. A. Talnage, general manager, and James Smith, traffic manager, of the Wabash; H. L. Morrill, general manager, and G. W. Cale, general freight agent, of the Frisco; W. H. Newman, general traffic manager, and Oscar G. Murray, freight traffic manager, of the Missouri Pacific, and J. W. Midgley, commissioner of the Southwestern association. The Kansas City board of trade was represented by Messrs. Wilson and Fairman, and St. Louis merchants by E. C. Simmons, Dwight Tredway and R. H. Whiteley. The Kansas City and St. Louis merchants' committees met the members of the association informally. The object of the meeting is to adjust differentials on what is known as Kansas City and St. Louis southern Kansas territory business. A committee was appointed to prepare a report upon the subject, but a failed to agree, and in the afternoon a second committee was appointed, consisting of H. L. Morrill, of the Frisco; J. F. Goddard of the Alton; W. H. Newman, of the Missouri Pacific, and Commissioner Midgley, and this committee will report at 10:30 this morning. The contest is virtually between the Atchison and Missouri Pacific, the former having opened the battle by demanding that the basing rate by the sum of local Kansas City in vogue prior to the vast amount of building accomplished in the past nine months and still in progress. The Missouri Pacific is compelled, in sheer self-protection, to combat this position, and if any compromise is reached it will not be upon the proposition of the Atchison, unless it is modified to a considerable extent. The question also involves the extension of the pool beyond the Missouri river so as to take in Kansas territory, and it is more than probable that a temporary compromise will be effected until such time as the new lines entering that territory have taken definite position. The claims of the western and northwestern lines for recognition are fully conceded as just and equitable, but the demand that the original idea of Kansas City as the center instead of St. Louis can not be acceded to. The result of the recent meeting will decide the future of the southwestern pool.

**THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.**  
 The following is President Cleveland's proclamation designating Thursday, November 25, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer:  
 A Proclamation by the President of the United States:  
 It has long been the custom of the people of the United States, on a day in each year especially set apart for that purpose by their chief executive, to acknowledge the goodness and mercy of God, and to invoke his continued care and protection.  
 In observance of such custom, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, November 25, to be observed and kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. On that day let all our people forego their accustomed employments and assemble in their usual place of worship to give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for our continued enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, for a renewal of business prosperity throughout our land, for the good which has rewarded the labor of those who till the soil, and for our progress as a people, in all that makes a nation great. And while we contemplate the infinite power of God in earthquake, flood and storm, let the grateful hearts of those who have been shielded from harm through divine mercy be turned in sympathy and kindness toward those who have suffered through his visitations. Let us also in the midst of our thanksgiving remember the poor and needy with cheerful gifts and alms, so that our services may, by deeds of charity, be made acceptable in the sight of the Lord.  
 In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America one hundred and eleventh.  
 By the President: GROVER CLEVELAND.  
 T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

**KANSAS KINGS.**  
 The Christian church of Kansas has a membership of 30,000.  
 The Seven-Day Adventists are holding forth at Fort Scott.  
 The registration of voters this fall in the counties of Kansas shows a marked increase.  
 There are now 260 telephones in operation in Atchinson, and orders for several more have been received.  
 The A. M. C. A. state convention held at Ottawa this week, will be the largest ever held in the state.  
 Senator Ingalls seems to be reasonably prosperous. The bricklayers are at work on his double tenement house on North Fourth street, Atchinson.  
 According to the report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, the value of farm implements in 1885 was \$182,897, while for 1886 it was only \$47,963.  
 The Atchinson Globe says: The Topeka notion that that town will have Missouri river rates after the completion of the Rock Island extension, is a great absurdity, and generally laughed at by railroad men.  
 Assessor's returns for March, 1886, shows that Kansas had then 572,000 horses; 80,000 mules and asses; 672,000 cattle; 1,455,000 other cattle; 923,000 sheep; and 1,962,000 swine. The increase over the previous year was an estimate of 112,000 head, and in horses about 60,000. In sheep and swine there was a large decrease.

Some silly Southern editor says the white Knights of Labor of the North are trying "to organize hell" in the South by bringing up the negro question. The bulk of the Southern press, however, joins in rebuking them and advising them—that is the substance of the rebuke—to go and seek their heads.

Last Sunday's Kansas City Times contained a long account of the life and work of M. M. Murdock, of the Wichita Eagle, by "Kicking Bird." It shows what a man of energy, brains and pluck can accomplish and how Murdock has all these essential qualifications.—Peabody Graphic.  
 Thanks, Brother Simpson.

**LAST CALL.**  
 Preparatory to Moving Back to

**Our Old Stand**  
 132 Main Street,  
 WE WILL MAKE VERY LOW PRICES

For the Next Ten Days,  
 On the Remainder of our Stock of

**CLOAKS, DRESS GOODS,**  
 Flannels, Yarns, Etc.

**LARIMER & STINSON**  
 Third door South of First Street, on Main.

**GRAND OPENING OF**  
**S. H. Nelson's Bargain House**  
 NO. 222 NORTH MAIN STREET.  
**Saturday, Oct. 30, '86**  
 See Some of the Bargains Offered.

**Glassware.**  
 Large Goblets, 5 Cents Apiece.  
 Colored Tumblers, 5 " "  
 Large Pickle Dishes, 5 " "  
 " Sauce Dishes, 5 " "  
 " Butter Dishes, 5 " "  
 " Covered Dishes, 5 " "  
 " Cream Pitchers, 5 " "  
 " Sugar Bowls, 5 " "  
 " Spoon-holders, 5 " "  
**Tinware.**  
 Dippers, 5 Cents Apiece.  
 Cups, 5 " "  
 2 Quart Pans, 5 " "  
 3 Quart Pans, 5 " "  
 Bread Pans, 5 " "  
 2 Qt. Covered Buckets 10 " "  
 6 Qt. Covered Buckets 10 " "  
 Dinner Buckets, 25 " "  
 I also carry a full line of larger sized goods at 10 cents apiece.

**Miscellaneous.**  
 Towel Racks, 10 Cents Apiece.  
 Hat Racks, 15 " "  
 Large Screw Drivers, 10 " "  
 Rolling Pins, 10 " "  
 Wooden Bowls, 15 " "  
 Knife Boxes, 15 " "  
 Lamps, 25 " "  
 Lamps, 35 " "  
 Lamps, Larger Size, 50 " "  
 Lamps, Extra Finished, 1.00 " "  
 Soap, 3 Cakes in a Box, 5 " A Box.  
 Soap, 3 Cakes in a Box, 10 " "  
 Three Child's Handkerchiefs for Ladies' Handkerchiefs 5 cents apiece.  
 Ladies' Handkerchiefs 10 cents apiece.  
 Gents' Handkerchiefs 10 cents apiece.  
 Extra All-Linen Towels 10 cents apiece.  
 Large Bath Towels 25 cents apiece.  
 Fine Assortment of Buckets 10 to 50 cents.  
 Fine Assortment of Vases 15 cents to \$1.50.  
 Ladies' Gossamers, Extra Fine \$1.00.  
 Fine Assortment of Albums 25 cents to \$3.00.  
 Full Assortment of Scrap Albums 10 cents to \$2.  
 Decorated Sets, 44 pieces, \$6 per set.  
 A Large Washbowl and Pitcher for \$1.  
 Coal Oil Stoves \$1 Each.  
 Children's Trunks from 80 Cents to \$1.25.  
 Dolls, All Sizes from 5 cents to \$2.  
 Large Assortment of Decorated Cups and Saucers 35c to 1.50.  
 Large Assortment of Decorated China Mugs 5c to 40c.  
 Large Assortment of Ladies' comb and Brush Cases.  
 Large Assortment of Ladies' Work Boxes.  
 Gents' Fur-top Gloves, 50 Cents a Pair.  
 Gents' Seamless Half Hose 10 Cents a Pair.  
 Fine Assortment of Pocket Knives.  
 Hair, Cloth and Shoe Brushes.  
 Fine Assortment of Agate Ware.  
 Fine Assortment of White Granite Ware.  
 Other Goods of Every Description in Proportion.

I Invite all to Call and be Convinced

**424 Dozen!**  
 BLIZZARD BREAKERS.

All Wool Caps for Men and Boys,  
 worth 50 and 75 cents  
 Each only 10 cents.  
**"FAMOUS"**  
**S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.,**  
 422 East Douglas Avenue.

**THE LAMAR NURSERIES**  
 Will make their delivery of Nursery Stock in Wichita, on Friday, Nov. 12. DELIVERING GROUNDS near the east end of the Arkansas river bridge, south side Douglas ave. We will have a fine lot of stock more than is ordered, which we will sell at cheap prices. Come and see our stock.  
 C. H. FINK & SON.  
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 E. T. BROWN, E. P. MARTIN, Attorney at Law.  
**E. T. BROWN & CO.,**  
**REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS.**  
 Dealers in choice Real Estate and Residence Property, Farms, Ranches, and Acre Property. Rooms 2 and 3  
 377 E. Douglas Ave.  
 WICHITA, KANSAS.

**Kansas Furniture Co.**  
**Carpets! Carpets!**  
 Moquets, :: Velvets,  
 Brussels, :: Tapestry,  
**CHOICE PATTERNS, RICH SHADINGS.**  
 20c to \$1.75.

100,000 Yards will be placed on Sale  
**Monday - Morning**  
 At prices that defy competition.

Having Bought at 50c on the \$1,  
 We can and will place a carpet within the reach of everybody in the City of Wichita. This is by far the largest and finest stock of carpets ever seen in the west.

**Come and See us Monday.**

**Kansas Furniture Co.**  
**WEST WICHITA.**  
 For Bargains in  
**Real Estate**  
 Call on  
**E. H. DEVORE & CO.**  
**Gentlemen's Neckwear**  
**STIFF HATS,**  
 Latest Shape.  
**HULL,**  
**Furnisher, Hatter**  
**and Shirtmaker.**  
 Noble Block, 402 Douglas Ave.  
**MONEY**  
 At Lowest Rates and Ready for  
 Borrowers  
**=AT ONCE=**  
**S. W. COOPER,** 412 MAIN STREET, WICHITA, KAN.