Daily Eagle
M. L. MURDOCK, Editor.
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1886.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

For Associate Justice—
D. M. VALENTINE, Franklin county.

For Governor—
JOHN A. MARTIN, Atchison county.

For Lieutenant Governor—
A. P. RIDDLE, Ottawa county.

For Secretary of State—
E. B. ALLEN, Sedgwick county

For State Treasurer—
JAMES W. HAMILTON, Sumner county.

For Auditor of State—
TIMOTHY McCARTHY, Pawnee county.

For Attorney General—
S. B. BRADFORD, Osage county.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—
J. H. LAWHEAD, Bourbon county.

FOR CONGRESSMEN.

First District—
HON. E. N. MORRILL, Brown county.

Second District—
HON. E. H. FUNSTON, Allen county.

Third District—
HON. B. W. PERKINS, Neosha county.

Fourth District—
HON. THOMAS RYAN, Shawnee county.

Fifth District—
HON. A. S. WILSON, Washington county.

Sixth District—
HON. E. J. TURNER, Sheridan county.

Seventh District—
HON. S. R. PETERS, Harvey county.

JUDICIAL—18th DISTRICT.

For Judge—
HON. T. B. WALL, Sedgwick County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following officers, Probate Judge, County Attorney, District Clerk, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Coroner, will be held in the city of Wichita on the 4th day of September, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the opera house.

There will also be held at the same time and place, and after the adjournment of said county convention, a convention to nominate a candidate for representative for the Eighty-second Representative district.

There will also be held on the same day and after the adjournment of said county convention, a convention in the First ward of the city of Wichita, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative for the Eighty-fourth Representative district.

On Friday, the third day of September, 1886, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, at the city of Goddard, there will be held a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative for the Eighty-third Representative district and for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of county commissioner for the Third Commissioner district.

Said conventions are called by order of the Republican Central Committee, and the townships and wards will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

First ward	15
Second Ward	10
Third Ward	9
Fourth Ward	13
Fifth Ward	4
Lincoln township	4
Payne township	3
Ninnesha township	3
Grant township	7
Kechi township	4
Wichita township	9
Gypsum township	3
Rockford township (upper precinct)	3
Rockford township (lower precinct)	3
Park township (west of Big river)	4
Park township (east of Big river)	3
Greeley township	5
Sherman township	3
Union township	5
Delano township	5
Attica township	5
Garden Plain township (upper precinct)	2
Garden Plain township (lower precinct)	3
Grand River township	2
Waco township	6
Illinois township	2
Afton township	2
Morton township	7
Salem township	4
Ohio township	2
Ninescah township	7
Viola township	2
Erie township	2
Valley Center township (east of river)	4
Valley Center township (west of river)	2
Eagle towhship	4

The primaries to elect said delegates will be held on Thursday, September 2nd, 1886, at the usual voting places. In the country the polls will be opened from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock p. m., and in the city from 2 o'clock until 6:30 p. m. E. B. JEWETT, Chairman.
M. S. ROCHELLE Secretary

CONGRESSIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the Seventh congressional Republican committee is hereby called to meet at Hutchinson, on Monday, September 6, 1886, at 10 a. m. It is hoped that all members of the committee may be present, as business of great importance will be called up for action.

E. L. CHAPMAN, Chairmrn.
D. M FROST, Secretary.

THOSE PICTURES.

For some time past the EAGLE has been publishing wood cuts of Wichita's city addition speculators. The Bird got excited and so much confused that some of the aforesaid cuts were printed with the wrong label. This is not strange, however, as it was a job lot of cuts and all look about as much like each other as they do like the victims they were intended to crush.—Kingman Democrat.

If the pictures were so poor-looked, so much alike, how did you determine that two of them were labelled wrong?—which by the way was done on purpose. The truth is for wood cuts, nothing to equal them has ever appeared in any newspaper in the state.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The vigorous manner in which the Republicans of the Buckeye state in convention assembled exposed the shortcomings and pretences of the present administration tells of better times to come for the people of this country. The hollow mockery that the democracy have made of civil service reform may fail to reach the conscience of the mugwump crowd, but intelligent people appreciate, and with disgust, the hypocracy which has become a national reproach.

PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR.

Gladstone may be the Jim Blaine of England, but the plumed knight stands without a rival in America as a comprehensive statesman. To the Democratic party and its policy, both in the executive and legislative departments, do the American people owe the late labor troubles, undoubtedly. These troubles were simply the result of a general distrust, and, as Mr. Blaine says, one of the principal remedies has not only been overlooked by the administration, but apparently studiously ignored, and that is the protection of American labor.

Blaine struck the key-note of the next campaign.

The Russian czar graciously grants Prince Alexander personal liberty, provided he will agree to abdicate. Oh, well.

A MISSOURIAN HOWLS.

The Kansas Bird Drives an Ozark Mountaineer Mad.

Some little time since the Springfield (Mo.) Republican went out of its way to misrepresent Wichita, which was made the occasion upon the part of the EAGLE for a somewhat emphatic reply, in which unmistakable language was employed in setting out that the Missouri writer either didn't know what he was talking about or that otherwise his method was that of the malicious slanderer. Most certainly the original article was as uncalled for as it was untruthful. Nobody with any knowledge of the facts would or could say but that Wichita is today the most prosperous and rapidly growing city in Kansas, if not in the west. Another issue of that paper now reaches us with a column and a quarter editorial devoted to the abuse of the EAGLE and the belittling of Wichita. As a specimen of the dense ignorance of the editor of the Missouri contemporary or of his willful misrepresentation we quote the following:

"It is doubtful if either of the four trunk lines referred to, and to which half a million of bonds was voted by the city and county, is ever built to Wichita, and it is certain that one of them will never be built. It is a fact, attested by those who have visited the town, that a very large number of the houses going up are shells, with a foundation of stilts, looking for all the world as if the owners contemplated the probability of putting them on wheels."

We are completely at a loss in conceiving even a motive for such misrepresentations as are crowded into the two sentences quoted. Now, for the better information of the Herald people, and of all other people who are as densely ignorant; that Wichita is not only doing a greater and more solid business than any city in the state of Kansas; that the city of Wichita is not only increasing more rapidly in population than any city west of the Missouri river; that Wichita is not only spreading out wider and more surely, but that there is more money going into finer, more solid, permanent and architecturally handsomer buildings this single season than the entire city of Springfield can boast.

And that is not all. The four trunk lines will not only all reach Wichita within the next fourteen or fifteen months, but Wichita for 1887 and 1888 will add more to her population and more value to her tax rolls, than can be found in Springfield's entire population and her total wealth. In other words, there will be added to Wichita's population and wealth in the next two seasons vastly more than would make Springfield, Missouri.

To show in what estimate the senseless vaporings of the Springfield paper is held by a neighbor, we quote from the Pierce City Daily Empire touching this matter:

The Springfield Herald has tumbled into a good sized batch of hot water with the Wichita EAGLE by a recent rather unwarrantable statement of the Herald concerning Wichita's boom. The Herald assumes that there is nothing but wind in it, and proceeds to warn people accordingly. Be that as it may, the Herald's sources of information are not ample enough to warrant the wholesale charges against Wichita that it makes, and its attempt to belittle other growing towns is a clear confession of the weakness of the Springfield boom. What we object to is the fact that such tactics will result in more injury to southwest Missouri than good. It does not appear that Wichita exhibited this sort of petty envy and we may rest assured that they will make it tell against Springfield. What we want is friendly rivalry, and a fair and unprejudiced comparison of our resources with theirs, in which case we have no fears of the results. We have just as good country as any other on the earth, but misrepresenting other countries, undeniably good, will not improve our chances for a share of the prosperity that awaits the great west. Just such things were said of Kansas City as the Herald says of Wichita, but she continued to boom all the same. Friendly rivalry benefits all parties, but envy and spite only return to torment those who indulge in it.

THE CHINESE, GEYSERS AND MORMONS.

Colonel Stewart in Another Highly Entertaining Letter.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 22, '86.

The points of interest visited by the Wichita tourists after arriving at San Francisco were confined to Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Jose, Oakland and Sacramento. I regret to say that the most noted places of resort, such as the Calaiwas big trees, the Yosemite and the Geysers, were totally ignored. The intense heat away from the coast—the abominable dust that envelopes one like a fog when staging is attempted, had the effect of discouraging any one of our party from making a trip that would necessitate a ride by stage coach. San Francisco however, was well explored. As I remarked before, the miniature empire of China in the very heart of the city being of greatest interest to me, as it afforded an opportunity from personal observation to get a correct insight. I confess that I had no correct conception from what I had heard or read of these people, who are regarded in San Francisco in the same light as a band of coyotes would be in the middle of a sheep pasture. I noticed this placard in front of a store near Chinatown "Selling off below cost. We are worse than burned out, we are crowded out by the Chinese." Many establishments advertise goods made by white labor. There are 35,000 Chinese, ninety-nine hundredths of whom are males, residing in that portion of the city known as Chinatown. I am not prepared to state the extent of the territory they occupy. I was pointed out one building that contained three hundred, and conducted down into dark and noisome cellars where three or four persons without one particle of ventilation, and the air reeking with the stench of opium smoke, cooked, ate and slept in a space scarcely 8 by 10 feet. After night the streets and alleys swarm with this despised though cunning race. It is impossible to thread their narrow pavements without being jostled. Here you will find almost every variety of business conducted by them that is common to their race. They have wholesale tea stores, manufactories of different kinds, especially cigars, bazars, and lots of them too, filled with all manner of Chinese curiosities, fancy work and china ware of great beauty and considerable value. Here the female tourists, not only from Kansas but from thirty other states of the Union, managed to get rid of all their pin money. I heard a New York lady say she would rather "shop" in Chinatown than in any part of the city. As a rule the Chinese shop keepers are neat in appearauce and intelligent, and for shrewdness in dealing need ask no odds of any white nationality under the sun. It is a mistake to suppose that the Chinaman's tongue is so constructed as to make him incapable of speaking the English language except in a ridiculous lingo. I felt like blushing for my country when a tourist from the far away east would hold up some article of ware and ask the intelligent Chinaman "how muchee takee." The shopkeepers of Chinatown all talk English quite as well as the same number of Germans, French or Italians—possibly better, who might be similarly situated. Occasionally you find one who fail to sound the "v". It is related of John that he met an Irishman, and wishing to be friendly, remarked that it was "belly cold" (very cold). Pat replied, "Good for you, you domd haythen, if you wore your shirt in the inside yer belley wouldn't be cowld." Besides the bazars, there are numerous meat markets, where you can buy a slice of a pig smoked whole or you can buy meats which I fancy would require an educated taste to make palpable. There are groceries that contain nothing except what is imported from China, and here is sold opium in small quanties to the debauched. Our guide conducted us to a restaurant when we sat around small tables and drank tea, and eat the kernais of a nut grown in China also a peculiar prune encased in a thin shell, preserved ginger and watermelon rind concluded the cruise costing our party of ten $3.25. From the restaurant where the contiuual beating of gongs during the repast set our teeth on edge. We went to a Joss house where the priest put on his robes to burn incense and worship according to their peculiar forms and customs. It was rank idolatry—real simon pure religion to them, doubtless, to us the wildest mockery of a rite which true worship of a Supreme Being holds sacred. Leaving rather unceremoniously before the benediction was pronounced, our guide hurried us to the theatre. In order to reach the stage without passing through the auditorium which was one mass of pig-tails we were taken through an underground passage and by "ways that are dark" conducted through the green-room to the stage where a farce was being performed by a Chinese troope assisted by an orchastra with a gong, drum, two-stringed fiddle and pipe. I have no doubt the music sounded heavenly to the celestials. It was a source of regret to me that my musical education had been neglected in my youth. I fear our whole party failed to carry away with them a just appreciation of the performance, owing as in my case to a defect in their education. We at home only know the Chinese as washermen, here they are merchants, manufacturers and skilled workmen. They are likewise farmers and gardners and the best there are in California. I have seen them in gangs of fifteen or twenty in the onion fields, everywhere busy where work was to be had. In Nevada they raise nearly all the vegetables that are eaten besides furnishing all the available help at housework. In nearly all the restaurants and hotels they are cooks and general factotums and universally throughout the Pacific slope they relieve women of the drudgery of washing clothes.

I asked a lady who had resided in Nevada for seventeen years her opinion of the Chinese. She replied that they were "a necessary evil." She said: "We of Nevada could not get along without them. We have no other help, and whatever they do they do well." One objection to them is that whilst they are producers they are not consumers; for each dollar acquired by a Chinaman the country is drained to the extent of 92 cents; he will spend 5 cents and send the other 95 to China. He occupies the land but is not a voter. He fills all avenues of labor to the exclusion of white men and works cheaper. He is an idolater, a leech on the body politic. Clearly the Chinese must go, and under the present law, if not modified, a few decades will find this plant from the orient withered and leafless. They are the only race or nationality which our cosmopolitan country will not assimulate and owing to the vast preponderance of males there can be no compensating gains by birth to make up the losses by death and return to China. I have devoted more space to this subject than perhaps its merits or general interest deserves, but this, in connection with the Mormon question, is a live issues, and no thinking man should pass them by as unworthy of his consideration.

I spent nearly a week in Nevada visiting relatives and fishing for trout in the Humboldt. As an episode of one of these fishing excursion nine miles distant from Elko, I will relate that on the return to town after catching a nice mess of speckled beauties, I undertook to count the number of jack rabbits that would appear as we bowled over the dusty road behind a spanking pair of cayuses, as they call the mountain ponies in this region. I scored 421 and they tell me it wasn't much of a day for jack rabbits, either.

We arrived in Salt Lake yesterday and have already visited all places of interest. I shall not burden your columns with details which have appeared there before, and are familiar to your readers. I am somewhat surprised at this city, because, in general aspect, it resembles more nearly our own Wichita than I was led to expect; of course, I do not allude to its surroundings. Instead of the Mormons holding the whip hand here, it looks to me as if the gentiles were on top. In the days of Brigham there was no restraining "Edmunds' law" to discourage polygamy, and, under his noted leadership, Mormonism, as we understand it, was at high tide. How is it today? As a people, they are moderately prosperous and well-to-do They are doubtless sincere in their belief, and as long as their faith is unshaken, the Mormon church will hold together, vitalized as it is by the constant accessions from Europe, through the efforts of their evangelists. But polygamy is practically a thing of the past. The Edmunds' law, so-called, has the same withering influence upon it as the anti-Chinese immigration law has upon the importation of coolies. Of course, it is met with stern opposition by all the polygamous leaders in Mormondom, but the law is inflexible, and, as a result, the Mormon president, John Taylor, and their late delegate in congress, J. Q. Cannon, are refugees, and this morning's Herald, a Mormon paper, publishes a list of forty-six of the saints who are now in confinement in the penitentiary for a term of six months to three years, added to which is a fine of $300 (the penalty for being a polygamist, and being caught at it). I am disappointed in Salt Lake, because I expected to find it so intensely Mormon that you could read it in the countenances of the people, or like a Chinaman, you could tell one as far as you could smell him. I expected to find all Mormon establishments with the ear marks of him upon them, and the gentiles living there merely upon sufferance. I expected to find Mormon women dressed in homespun, with dull care stamped upon their features. Is it possible I see only the whited sepulchre which within is full of dead men's bones? Forbid it hevings! The time was when fine buildings were only erected by the boss Mormon, but the finest square of residences here have been built and are now owned and occupied by gentiles. The leading hotel was built and is now owned by a gentile, as well as the opera house and the best stores, with one exception, are owned by gentiles. A tower similar in construction to the Bunker Hill monument is now being built of granite by a gentile on an elevation overlooking the city and the lake twenty miles away. If Salt Lake is ever to become a city of great magnitude I venture the assertion that it will be accomplished through the energy and wealth of the gentiles. A people who are thirty-six years in constructing a temple which a Wichita contractor would complete in two years will be left far to leeward in competition with such men as have built up Chicago and Kansas City, and our own city of the Nile, and I will here repeat a remark made in San Francisco which holds good in Salt Lake, that more buildings have been erected in Wichita the present year than I have seen all put together in this four weeks' trip on the Pacific slope. This may seem like a wild assertion, but unless I saw with my eyes shut, the testimony of the other Wichita tourists will bear me out. At the risk of growing tedious I feel tempted to discuss at greater length the Mormon question. My landlady tells me that the imprisonment of forty-six of their bishops and elders at Ft. Douglas, for the crime of polygamy, is looked upon by the whole church in the light of religious persecution. The "blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church," and the two sermons I listened to at the tabernacle today, where an audience of over ten thousand people sat under one roof, pointed out clearly the line of policy to be pursued. These polygamous convicts were to pose before their adherents and followers as martyrs, imprisoned for "conscience sake"—an expression I heard used in both sermons and in prayer. The gentile with whom I have conversed says the Edmunds law will eventually fail in its purpose, but I adhere to the opinion previously expressed, that the death knell of polyamy has been sounded. It may not be fully consummated until the old bald-headed reprobates who now rule the church have passed in their checks. When that time comes the church of Latter-day Saints, unless the ignorant and superstitious are to rule, will pay less heed to the book of Mormon, and more to the book of Jesus Christ.

In the morning, we metaphorically "fold our tents and silently steal away"—not, however, without paying our bills—and we have still one trunk left. We hie away from the heat of this city, the most noted of modern days—don't forget it—to the cooling shades of Manitou for a day or two, and then home. M. S.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

What May be Expected of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

From the Commonwealth.

The Rock Island company is making very little noise with regard to its Kansas and Nebraska extensions, but they are being pushed vigorously, and with a rapidity that means an early completion of the system west of the Missouri river. The line to the junction, forty miles west of St. Joseph, is already in operation, and it is claimed that the main line extension to the southwest, as far as this city, will be in running order by October 15. While there has been no delay in any direction, work has been started in various places alung the line in rather a desultory manner, owing to the fact that propositions for county and township assistance have not been acted on in many places where it was proposed to submit the question to the people. The preliminaries have now, however, been mostly settled, and nothing interposes towards carrying out the project as outlined. The same thing holds good with regard to the northwestern branch, graders having been put to work at several places along the line, and at least two hundred miles of this portion of the system will be ready to operate in time for next season's business. Predictions are freely made that the seven hundred miles of road indicated in the articles of incorporatin will be completed by December, 1887. At present the Rock Island has a force of more than 5,000 men at work, and they will be kept busily employed as long as the weather permits. It is thought that in southern Kansas winter will not interrupt the labor. The entire equipment of this, including motive power, passenger, freight and stock cars, has been ordered, and will be ready as fast as required. There is not much doubt but that El Paso is the real objective point of the southern extension of the Rock Island, which will run through the Indian territory to that point. A glance at the map will show that it will be the shortest line to El Paso by a couple of hundred miles.

The first piles of the Rock Island bridge were driven on this side of the river yesterday. A large force of laborers are at work on the grade on this side, while a large force of stone cutters are at work on the stone for the piers. The work on the bridge will open up in earnest in a few days.

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Situated between Second street and Central avenue. There are only eight lots, containing about two and a half acres each. This tract is as fine as any on the Hill just east of the city. For prices and terms call at my office.

Vacant Lots in every part of the city, and don't forget we can give you some fine bargains.

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We have three lots on Water street.
We have twenty-five lots on Main street.
We have several on Market street.
We have twelve lots on Lawrence avenue.
We have six lots on Topeka avenue.
We have six lots on Emporia avenue and several on Fourth avenue. These are all close to Douglas avenue, and if you want a bargain in Business Lots do not fail to see me and get prices.
We have twelve lots on Douglas avenue.

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In endless profusion in every part of the city.

ACRE PROPERTY:—We have a number of fine pieces of land in tracts of from five to forty acres. We have several of these tracts at such prices that a fine profit could be realized at once.

FARMS AND STOCK RANCHES

Of every description, all over Kansas. Ranches of from one thousand to three thousand acres—fine land, and farms at from $10 per acre up. Come and see me and be convinced.

STRANGERS .·. ALWAYS .·. WELCOME.

Correspondence promptly attended to. Money invested for non-residents when desired. Please remember that I have no other business but Real Estate. If you want Real Estate come and see me or write.

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Wichita, - Kansas.

F. W. SWAB,

(SUCCESSOR TO F. STACKMAN)

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Keeps on hand Fne Goods of the latest styles. The largest stock in the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. No trouble to show goods. Call and see me.

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