

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The Southern Kansas annual conference meets at Hutchinson tomorrow.

Tippecanoe, the oldest elephant in Pennsylvania, died yesterday morning. Tippecanoe was 114 years old, but Dan Rice outlived him.

Texas has a woman 145 years of age and she admits that she never saw Washington. Now what, by all that is reasonable, is the sense in living to be that old and not be able to tell that you know the first president of the United States.

A man has turned up who for several years has drunk nothing but cold tea. The New York Star, at the risk of provoking an inquiry into the manner in which it got the information, declares that the man is not a United States senator.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has the reputation of being the best poker player in Europe, but the people of Missouri will be sorry to learn she is too proud and old a lady to think of accepting the trusteeship of any state and at such a distance.

The dissolution of the French cabinet did not, it seems, create hardly so much as a ripple of excitement on the sea of French politics, perturbable as it is. They are now discussing the formation of a new ministry with the utmost complacency. Ta, la, Orleans! Adieu, Boulanger.

On the 5th of next month Senator Edmunds of Vermont will have served twenty-four years in the United States senate without a break. In years of continuous service he is entitled to the sobriquet of "the father of the senate," though in point of age he is the junior of several members of that body.

Representative Braman, of Lorain county, has introduced a bill in the Ohio legislature making it burglary to rob a dog. This would indicate that the standard of the bill dog, which has hitherto been considered sufficient legislation in this direction, has been allowed to deteriorate in the Buckeye state.

One of the first families of Virginia, a relative of General J. Lee, living in New York, has just died for breach of promise by an octogenarian, and she wants \$25,000. Here is a chance for the general to get rid of a few of the objects of his antipathy—five dollar bills with General Grant's portrait on them—and do his relative a good turn.

Boston is complaining about the hand bill nuisance. They litter the streets and clog the gutters—and yet business men pay immense sums of money for them. This last fact proves that the money is not thrown away and that the objection to hand bills is the whim of a cultured few. Advertising and the enterprising spirit of advertising, like Banquo's ghost, will not down.

The question of compelling the railroads within the city limits to either place their grades above or below the surface at street crossings sufficiently to admit of the uninterrupted passage of vehicles and pedestrians is just now agitating Chicago in a lively way. The Lake City should go to New York and get a few dots from President Lamont of the "L" road who is going to do that very thing on his own motion.

"The tariff is all right," says the Newton Republican. "but there are other things that need to be all right, too." That Congress could well afford to let the tariff rest until it makes provision for more money, better pensions and the death of trusts. Aside from the sugar taxes, the tariff is not hurting anybody in particular. —Emporia Republican.

Just hold to that idea, dear friend, and persuade the party in power to hold to it and set upon it, and you and it will be knocked out as certain as the time for another nail comes around, and with such emphasis that you won't know what struck you. It is a trite old saw that none are so blind as those who will not see, and it seems to apply with peculiar force to some people of today.

Since the first of January seventy can loads of full-fed cattle have been shipped from the neighborhood of El Dorado, aggregating in value about \$70,000. Editor Murdock, of the Republican, has had talks with the growers, shippers, feeders, and bankers, and is inclined to believe that the growers have done fairly well. A number of their state that they have received 25 cents a bushel for the corn which they have fed, besides a fair advance on the price paid for the feeders last fall. One farmer said that he realized 25 cents per bushel for 3,000 bushels of corn fed, besides \$6 per head clear profit on fifty head of cattle that he held four months.

The custom-house statement of the exports of produce and merchandise from the port of New York during the past week exhibited another increase in the money value of the entire shipments, which brought the total up to \$7,118,754, against \$6,972,548 the week before. Cotton was again a conspicuous feature, but the movement of this staple in the aggregate did not come up to that reported a week ago, the clearances to Liverpool having fallen off considerably. This latter port, however, still led, having taken \$314,570, while Antwerp was down for \$187,290, Hamburg \$123,785, Bremen \$36,974 and St. Louis \$31,394. The close showed a slight change for the week in quotations of cereals and grain products.

The natural gas discovery and development at Cheryville, Labette county, promises great things for that enterprising young city. The two wells already in successful flow furnish double the quantity of gas that can be consumed thereat present, and this fact, together with the cheapness and superior quality of the gas and the possibility of further development, unlimited as far as known, should prove a strong inducement to manufacturing enterprises. For domestic use—fuel and light—it has already proven a boon to the citizens of that place, the cost to them being only 75 cents a month for each heater or range, and 25 cents per light. With the enterprise and gas-holdingness of the citizens of Cheryville this invaluable find will undoubtedly be turned to good account in an industrial way.

KANSAS.

In the galaxy of states you will find no brighter star than our own state of Kansas, leading all of them by far in the values of her prosperity, in the arts of peace and war, and her future mirrored brightly on the ages yet afar.

With our streams of winding beauty flowing through enchanting valleys, where her woodlands slip the waters shading beauty over the vales, with her rolling hills and outcrops forming landscapes truly grand, and her limitless prairies an unbounded sea of land.

Laden with the wealth of ages, waiting for the plowman's share To upturn its hidden treasures to the sunshine and the air; Waiting that the seed be planted, where a harvest shall spring forth That will feed the coming thousands from the east and from the north; Coming to this land of promise that they may secure a home.

Coming from the weary winter, where its rigors are unknown, 'Tis here the yieldings of the summer are not swayed up in food. For the teams which did the tending, leaving not a peck for seed.

Where the cattle feed on pasture from the third until the twelfth, Leaving but three months of resting to this source of endless wealth; Where the plowman turns his furrows from the first day of the year, Through all seasons, till December ushers in his Christmas cheer.

Here a man can be a freeman, and an owner of the soil, Sit beneath his vine and fig tree, and reap due return for toll, And the hourings in the stocking ne'er be drawn upon to spend All the savings in endeavor to that an end shall meet an end.

We invite the honest toiler to the garden, not of earth, And extend the hand of welcome to these men of sterling worth. For we need them, "in our business," in the schools and in the church, And we need a few for office that can keep themselves from smirch.

Stay not on the sterile hillside pulling roots and picking bones, Seek the land of milk and honey, leave the hillside to the doves. We have room for brawn and brain, and for energy galore, And the thousands now are coming there is room for thousands more.

AN ESTIMATE OF WICHITA. Last Sunday's issue of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat contained the expressed opinions of a number of leading men touching times in the west. Mr. William Barthold, in speaking of Western cities, said:

Wichita, in ten years, will be a larger city than Kansas City now is, or ever will be. The opening of Oklahoma and other causes, such as new railroads through Kansas, the Indian territory and other parts of the west—all entering Wichita—and the growth in population of adjoining districts, will make Wichita a greater city than Kansas City. The latter place is too near St. Louis ever to be a really great city, and then its location is bad. Talk as you may, a great city must have ample water supply, as no large city was ever completely "inland." Wichita real estate is selling at low prices, but a few years will see the city in an extremely prosperous condition.

Miss Mildred Fuller, the fourth daughter of Chief Justice Fuller, is nineteen years of age, handsome and talented. She writes poetry and has composed an opera. Poor girl.

Senator Blair threatens that if congress does not pass his educational bill he will take revenge by leaving the Republican party. The Republican party is sure to beat the bill. It has some other burdens, but its load will be lighter when it has no longer to carry Blair.

There is not a Jones and only one Brown in congress. But there are three Smiths, three Stewarts, three Turners, four Wilsons and four Taylors. Taking this as a standard from which to judge, it would appear that those of English extraction were in the majority in congress.

This last winter is nothing compared to others in this country, so far as the closeness of money is concerned. Some one remembers, but not correctly, that the winter of 1855 was in all respects like the one just ended. Numismatists tell us that the dollar of 1851 is the rarest of all.

It is proposed to erect a duplicate, at Chicago, of Pueblo's mineral palace against the time of holding the world's fair. The mineral city is flattered, of course, by the proposition, and claims in advance that it will be the most attractive state building there. Fact is, there can be but little originality in the matter of structures either in material or design; both have been about exhausted by the scores of enterprising cities and hundreds of designers of the country.

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth. A short time ago the Penny Press of Kansas City discovered what is alleged to be a gross mismanagement of the city prison. An investigation followed and it developed a scandalous state of affairs. The trouble seems to have been that the criminal class has outgrown the capacity of the city to take care of them with its present facilities.

The grain gamblers in Chicago have a valuable friend to their business in the governor of Nebraska. The first named having absorbed all the benefit resulting from the recent 10 per cent reduction in freight rates, the governor makes demand upon the railroads for another 10 per cent cut. The governor may be taking advantage of the present condition of affairs to squeeze freight rates down on general principles, upon the idea that they are too high, but the farmers will not realize any benefit for some time, even if he succeeds. His efforts have a plausible cast, nevertheless.

Three car loads of dressed beef from Manitoba have arrived at St. John, N. B. It is the beginning of what the Canadians expect will be a large trade, "practically driving American beef out of the market." Well, well, is not beef from Manitoba American beef, pray? Some of the Canadians are as judgmental over this prospect of diminishing the trade of the United States as if they lived on the other side of the ocean. By their own confession all there is of America is the United States. But the wily Canucks aver that they desire to become part and parcel of us—for policy's sake. They are welcome to all they can make off the States—and the tail goes with the hide.

The Wichita Eagle office will publish the state immigration bureau's look—Albion's Reflector.

The above was published a day before the printing was to have been let. This ought to be investigated.—Salina Republican.

The Eagle is not prepared to say whether the Republican's assertion is true or not; but it is prepared to say that the matter of awarding the contract for the work named was done strictly in accordance with the bureau's published announcement. If there was any disappointment in any quarter it was on account of a misapprehension on the part of the disappointed and not anybody's fault. This much to correct the erroneous impression the Republican's squib is calculated to create.

The present Tory parliament in Great Britain has three years to run yet. Gladstone's followers look forward to his leadership through these three years more of opposition. Then, after a hot struggle, they expect to defeat the Conservatives and themselves come into power again. All through the three years of opposition, and through the storm parliamentary election, the Liberals expect Gladstone to lead them still, although he is now in his 81st year. In the fourth year, after the victory is won and Irish home rule gained, Gladstone is to be allowed to retire to private life, if he still lives, and some other Englishman will step into the G. O. M.'s shoes. But who can fill them?

Those persons who are banking on the supposition that this year's crops are likely to be short in consequence of the prevailing low prices of last year's product don't know what sort of stuff Kansas farmers are made of. True, the farmers have been disappointed at the low prices they have and are receiving for what they have to sell, but they are not so simple as not to know that the man who has something to sell is in infinitely better fix, even if the price is low, than the man who has nothing. Oh, no; the farmers of Kansas, instead of abating, will go into the spring campaign with renewed and redoubled energy, and using the experience of the past—particularly the last season—as a sort of springboard, they will succeed in thrusting themselves well forward in the way of material progress.

Secret executions, after the manner of the Venetian Council of Ten, were astonishingly defended last Tuesday by several members of the assembly of the New York city legislature of sufficient experience to have acquired more wisdom. The plea that the admission of press representatives to witness the most solemn and impressive function of the law promotes sensationalism is erroneous. We agree with the New York Star that the attempt to defeat the publication of proper accounts can only result in the circulation of inaccurate and demoralizing stories. The matter touches not only the liberty of the press, but the welfare of the community, through the deterrent effect of punishment. Sensationalism is to be deprecated, but devotional publicity is necessary. American law should never work in the dark, except in the pursuit of undetected crime.

The Globe-Democrat is regarded by many as the great and infallible oracle of the Republican party and it must be allowed that its publication of several articles, with slight variations. It is noticed of late, however, that it has modified its views somewhat on some of the more prominent and pressing questions of the hour. For instance, it admonishes the ways and means committee of the house to form the pending tariff measure more with a view to conserving the interests of the agricultural community of the west more than has been done heretofore; the thing the Eagle has been laboring for for several months; for the doing of which some super legislators would have read its editor out of the party. The Eagle is pleased to state that there are evidences that the party in power, now that it is in position to do so without let or hindrance, will perform its promises to the people to revise and reform the tariff laws in accordance with the needs and demands of the times and upon the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number.

On the Bule of Contrariety. From the W. C. Star. Not Miller of the Troy Chief says he intended keeping out of the fight over Mexican ties, but the fact that the paper which is in favor of admitting them free of duty favors Prof. Canfield for chancellor of the university satisfies him that they ought not to be allowed to come into the country without being taxed. This is also the view of Ben Morgan who will occasionally say and do very foolish things.

IT WON'T WORK.

The press of the country has pretty generally stood for the scheme proposed by Senator Stanford wherein he essays to afford a means of relief to the land owners of the country at the government expense, but it has been treated more as a joke than otherwise. This scheme, in general, is for the government to issue legal tender currency upon real estate mortgages. The senator does not explain in any detail or with any explicitness how he would operate the scheme. And upon the method of operation a good deal would depend.

One way would be to take a mortgage and issue the tempting and convenient legal tender to every land owner, great or small, who should apply. In that event nearly everybody would apply. The poor farmer, struggling under a mortgage, with an interest exaction of 6 to 10 or 12 per cent, would seek to replace it with the government instrument at 1 to 2. The agriculturist, just out of debt, would go up with his mortgage to get legal tender for improvements, for stock, for carriages, for household furniture or for a European tour. The land owner of a money making farm would present his securities to get the legal tenders to reloan at a higher rate or to speculate with in other ways.

Hence, money would become wonderfully and delightfully plenty. Prices would go up. Business would be stimulated. Trade would expand. Buildings would be constructed in vast numbers in the cities and towns and villages and farms. Everybody would flourish. The people would all have diamonds. But might not the thing in time be overdone? Might not the common condition afford from delightful exhilaration to dangerous intoxication? And might not that culminate in disastrous and disagreeable collapse.

It is stated that fine board with an elegant suite of rooms and the constant attendance of a retinue of servants can be secured in the Sandwich Islands for forty-five cents a week. But it is added as a corollary to this that it is next to impossible to earn forty-five cents a week in the Sandwich Islands. Money was perhaps never so plenty anywhere else in the world as in the Southern Confederacy during the winter of 1864-5. Every little darkey had his pockets full of twenty and one hundred dollar bills. But then no ordinary amount of the money would buy anything. It was hard for anyone to get money enough to say a week's word.

So it seems that the cheapness of prices and the plenty of money may go to inconvenient excesses. So might we not get into trouble with Mr. Stanford's mortgage scheme, operated on the servile all who apply basis? All other classes would become indebted to the land owners. Real estate mortgages would become the sole basis of the country's currency, swollen to an immense volume. Real estate would be the basis of everything. Might not its value break? With the breaking of the foundation the whole gorgeous superstructure would come down in a hopeless ruin.

Another method of operating the sagacious Californian's scheme would be for the government to limit the amount of legal tender to be issued. This would probably be the one adopted. Then the government would control the amount of currency. It could stimulate and depress business at will. It could expand and contract values at its discretion. It could at its caprice send prices dancing in the air or strike them to the ground. Is not this almost too much of a power to give any government? What the country needs is a financial system that will leave the volume of currency, and thus the nation's business, to the operation and control of the natural laws.

FUN EVEN IN A CENSUS.

"The funniest thing that has turned up thus far in connection with the preparation for the tenth census," said the King of the census bureau, in a Washington Star reporter, "has come about through the sending of what might be called miniature registers of births and deaths to colored clergymen all over the south, with requests that the little school-blank books should be filled in with memoranda concerning all the blacks in their parishes who changed to be born or die during the census year. You see, from that part of the country it is very difficult to obtain accurate returns, and to our chief clerk, the negro is a very objectionable element, that is to say, as to the ages at which they die, the diseases to which they succumb, and all such things from which we derive valuable knowledge as to the relations between disease and race, longevity and occupation, and so on. Down there many colored infants are born without any such attendant formalities as registration, and many colored people die without medical attendance or legal cognizance of the fact. So we thought it a good idea to ask these parsons, who are always men of large influence among their people, to put down in the blank books we sent them memoranda upon such matters in their own parishes."

"Quite true." "A good one, we thought. But the immediate results of its application have been a little surprising. We told the clergymen whom we addressed that we were merely asking a service which would be entirely voluntary on their part, and that we should be very glad if they would assist us in our effort to make the census as accurate as possible. About three weeks ago answers began to pour into the office here, and some of them are remarkably come. As a rule the replies seem to be something like this: "Dear sir—I accept your appointment and would like to know when the appropriate time for my work will be sent me. Also please inform me as to how many assistants I had better engage. Yours respectfully, etc."

"But the quaintest answer of all," said Mr. King in conclusion, "was one that we got from a reverend gentleman whose post-office address is Skunk Hollow, Miss., and who remarked that the chief question in his region was what should be done with the white folks, and not at all as to the existence and propagation of the negroes."

A New Railroad Enterprise.

From the W. C. Star. We learn from reliable source that a company is being formed for the purpose of securing the aid and building a southern railroad. This project is a good one and well needed. It will not only reach the coal fields of southern Kansas and Indian Territory and the cheap lumber country, but will take direct connection with deep water markets, which is a feature. It is also a fact that the Missouri country people are ready for propositions and will extend the aid asked.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWS.

Pittsburg's new electric railway will be in operation shortly. Work begins April 1st. The students of the Haskell institute have been three times a day. No wonder they develop warlike natures. Abilene's gas well hole is down 1,300 feet, and is still again. If there are any latent treasures under Abilene she is determined to know it.

Alma will sink another shaft immediately to the twenty-two inch vein of anthracite coal. This discovery is in a new line in Kansas. Howells, in his latest novel, a "Hazard of New Fortunes," makes one of his characters say: "The advertising department is the heart and soul of every business."

The egg industry must be protected. A Parsons attorney has just won a case which has been pending in the courts for some months over a fighting rooster. He gets a judgment in favor of his client for \$20 and costs. When the Kansas Missouri river towns have a superfluity of tramps they transport them to the opposite side. It is said that the tramps are great punishment as they know on which side of the river their bread is buttered.

The Kansas Druggists' association will hold its first state convention in Topeka, commencing May 1st. The Kansas druggist has become a well known character all over the United States, especially in the foreign papers that poke fun at prohibition. The druggist of Axtell still exists to a considerable extent. The local paper is carrying on a warfare against the pope. Some one should notify his papal highness. He probably doesn't know anything about it.

The citizens of Dickinson county show signs of diminishing the county officers' salary, notwithstanding that recently such a curtailment was consummated. In several other counties in Kansas the salary of officers is liable to be reduced to mere glory and boodie. "There is no such thing," says Noble Prentiss, "as a Kansas dime." But he entirely forgets the Kansas boomer. He is, if anything, original, and those selections of the language through the agency of which he depicts the Kansas of his state, while Johnsonian, are not Queen's English.

Burns boasts of having the champion cracker eater of the United States. He offers to eat a twenty-one pound box of soda crackers in ten hours. Some day this will swallow some water by mistake and swell up and die. A man who can eat that much cracker in ten hours is not fit for this mundane sphere.

Christ hospital, at Topeka, has received \$250 for an endowment of a child's cot, the first installment of an intended endowment of \$1,000 by the late Mrs. A. Boyle, of New York City, in memory of a deceased daughter. Miss Boyle was a friend of the late Bishop Van Hook and gave him much generous aid in his work in the state. The other day C. H. Lebold of Abilene resigned the following positions: The majority of the city, the presidency of the Dickinson county immigration society, the presidency of the Abilene Gas company, the presidency of the Abilene Improvement company and the superintendency of the Lutheran Sunday school.

It is not usual that Kansas and Kansas are ever serious readers of matrimonial papers, or look upon them in any light other than as a curiosity. But when contractors through such agencies are made, and that would be the case in a matrimonial tinge is omitted. Kansas lives more romances than any other state in the nation. The latest story is to the effect that through overlooking in a matrimonial paper in Chicago Mrs. Connor, a widow at Zanesville, O., became engaged to A. S. Kenoyer, postmaster at Puxico, Mo. He sent her a blue ribbon around her neck and that he should wear a red necktie.

Two Kansas gentlemen hitherto not mentioned much are at present being done biographically in the West. H. I. Johnson, the president of the Farmers' Alliance, is one of these and the other Rev. Innocent Wolf, abbot of St. Benedict's abbey at Abilene. The late Part Scott and his duties were assigned to Rev. Wolf, who will probably remain in the position until the meeting of the next chapter or conference. His duties were assigned to Rev. Wolf, who will probably remain in the position until the meeting of the next chapter or conference. His duties were assigned to Rev. Wolf, who will probably remain in the position until the meeting of the next chapter or conference.

St. Mary's college, St. Marys, Kan., claims to be the oldest institution of learning in Kansas. It was founded in 1854, and the Mississippi. It was commenced on its present site in 1848 before Kansas City was laid out or California had been secured. It was first proclaimed a territory by the bill of Douglas. In fact its origin is traced ten years earlier, to Portawantone creek of the Sugar creek, the first settled by that tribe in Kansas, about fifteen miles from the border and sixty miles south of Westport, where two Jesuit fathers, the Revs. Christian Forster and Felix Healy, with three lay brothers and four religious brothers of the Sacred Heart, opened school on the Portawantone mission. They raised the first school in Kansas, and while its fertile valleys were known only to the fur-trading caravans of the Santa Fe trail, the modest little mission of a Christian mission, the influence of all the neighboring tribes, and the priests called out to visit the scattered white settlements, at Westport, Independence, and Lawrence. These schools where the children sat on logs, and ciphered on slates picked up on the side of the hill gave birth to the modern colleges of St. Marys, with its piles of stone and brick buildings extending back in long perspective or scattered around behind the avenues and walkways and bridges that skirt the Union Pacific mainstem.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Hennessey had a small fire Thursday morning. A town company has been organized at Willow Springs. Friday the week begins to receive its mail by the Rock Island route. The annual observer Oklahoma has had not less than six arbor days already. The Oklahoma City Times is fighting Armour men for the protection of local farmers. A gentleman was hurt the other evening while firing salutes in celebration of the bill passing the house. A large coal deposit has been discovered at Berwyn, shafts will be sunk and worked on a large scale. Guthrie has disposed of one car load of cotton seed and the second car load has arrived and will be distributed. Not less than 50,000 cattle are now being fed in the vicinity of six miles of Oklahoma city, the Times says. Stillwater being only four miles from the line is naturally headquarters for the strip boomers, the Standard notes. Tallman is Temperance. His council has shut off every salaried member and all contractors and brewers with a tinge of alcohol. Quite a number of Shawnee, Potawatome and Kickapoo Indians come here to do their purchasing, says the Norman Transcript.

The Catholics of Guthrie are preparing a grand celebration to be given April 27, in which every nation on the earth will be represented. It is to be the largest and most beautiful private residence in the territory. It is to be completed by Oklahoma's anniversary. You can tell a man who has been in the west and fighting prairie fires, says the Arkansas City Traveler.

As the air warms up and the ice disappears from the streams, the question arises, "Will the cowbirds be a stampede?" It is quite amusing to hear the Okla-

Do You Wear Gloves?

We are Selling the best Kid Gloves Made. Centimeter & Co. Kid Gloves. Only agents west of Chicago. Perfect fitting. Exquisite finish. All the new shades and black. You will purchase no other after wearing a Centimeter glove. We place on sale a full line of colors in the celebrated brand of Biarritz French Kid Gloves. No buttons or hooks. Just the thing for street wear or driving.

TOPSY. TOSPY. TOSPY. Topsy Brand of Fast Black Hosiery. Absolutely fast black. One pair and a Card of Darning Yarn for 25 Cents. Also full line of Onyx Black.

Royals and Girls Star Waists. Buy these Goods now. Full line of all sizes and Styles.

Priestly's Black Goods.

Black Silk Wrap Henriettes, pure black, perfect fibre and texture. We are showing all the new weaves. The most superb wearing fabric manufactured. Examine these before purchasing.

BLACK SILK. BLACK SILK.

Pou d' Soie, Failles, Surahs and Gros Grains. GO TO THE White House of Innis & Ross, For Bargains in Dry Goods.

homa boomers tell the strippers to keep back and wait until the time comes. The Oklahomaite is not always consistent. During the strip invasion a boomer in jumping from the train at Willow Springs Saturday broke his leg. Fortunately a physician was among the boomers and reduced the fracture.

It is reported that a woman with twin babies in a market basket has invaded the strip. Moses was found in a wicker basket and it may turn out that some day one of these little babies will be governor of Oklahoma. Such things have happened. Edmund wants a United States commissioner appointed for that point, a new depot and several things. A town that knows its wants and goes to work to have them supplied, like an impetuous boy, generally amounts to something in the end. A word from the Edmund Sun: "The development in this section has been wonderful and still continues. The settlers generally are fixing up their claims in a manner which clearly denotes a firm determination to make this what it is destined to be—the grandest county extant."

During the recent strip invasion several novel scenes were beheld. One group was described by a vote of three to one. A man with a coil of rope extending over his shoulder. Attached to the rope was a saw and behind the saw walked a woman. Every time the saw hesitated the woman would twist the animal's tail.

HISTORY OF PROHIBITION.

In a recent issue the Chicago Tribune compiles the history of prohibition, and presents an array of statements which to say the least make interesting reading. For the information the readers of the Eagle we give the Tribune article in full: Illinois enacted prohibition in 1855, but repudiated it the polls in the same year. New York passed the law in 1854, tried it for two years and gave it up as a bad job. Massachusetts tried prohibition for fifteen years and repealed it as vain and injurious.

An effort to restore prohibition in Massachusetts was voted down by an overwhelming majority April 22, 1859. Atlanta tried the law for one year and repudiated it by an overwhelming majority in November, 1857. The injury to the city was incalculable. Connecticut enacted the law in 1854, tried in vain to enforce it for eighteen years, and then finally repealed it forever in 1872. Ohio enacted prohibition 1853, and after a few months of bitter experience, repealed it.

Maryland passed a prohibitory law in 1857. The results were so disastrous, both to material and moral welfare, that after a few months' trial it was repealed, and the lesson was so sovery that the question has never been raised again in that state. New Hampshire tried prohibition for thirty-four years. April 12, 1869, an effort was made to incorporate it into her constitution. This was voted down by an enormous majority, only two counties in the state giving a majority in favor of prohibition.

Delaware tried it in 1855, and after two years found that it as affected the welfare of the state that it was repealed in 1857. The Independent Anti-Prohibition Republicans and Democrats of Iowa are united for the purpose of overthrowing prohibition. The law was twice passed in Wisconsin and twice vetoed by the governor, with the unanimous support of the people. Since then the state has been untroubled by fanaticism.

Rhode Island enacted prohibition in 1853, and after ten years trial repudiated the law in 1862. She again enacted it two years ago by incorporating it in the constitution, and after two years' trial on Wednesday June 10, 1889, voted by a vote of nearly two to one to take the amendment out of the constitution, because its enforcement was a failure and an injury to the state. Under prohibition

Massachusetts. "You shouldn't consider any one beneath you," said the kind old gentleman to one of his employees. "How about McCarthy?" "It's as he is!" "It's the man that made the engine down in the cellar."—Washington Post.

PRICE'S CREAMS BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the City of London, the most healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Alumina, Lime or Arsenic. Sold only in cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. New York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco.