



M. M. METZGER, Editor.

True, the Oklahoma bill is slow, but it has the "get there" quality.

If J. Wilkes Booth were really alive the remaining days of his life would not be sufficient in which to persuade people that he was Wilkes Booth.

George W. Childs has just made up a purse of \$50,000 for the family of Samuel Randall. Mr. Childs is a very fine specimen or the "friend, indeed" variety.

It would be interesting to know how many more people of these United States of America read the base ball column than the dispatches from Washington.

Now that it has been found that Wilkes Booth is not dead (?) the detectives will continue the search for Tascott and Hillman and the banders with renewed confidence and energy.

Rider Haggard the author of "She" will spend this summer in the Rocky mountains. It would seem that a man who selected such a title for a book, would find some attractions in Kansas.

According to the report of the United States senatorial committee on the relations of the railroads of this country and Canada, our lines are at a disadvantage compared with their Dominion competitors under the inter-state act.

The Bostonian cannot get liquor over the bar after May the first, but he can enter a restaurant and ask for salt and they will give him beer. This shows that culture beats the devil around the stump in much the same manner as anything else.

Kansas City Gazette: The profits of the Louisiana lottery are \$800,000 per month, which is \$9,600,000 per annum. This robbery touches every part of the country, and now, notwithstanding the laws, national and state, against lotteries, the sale of tickets is growing enormously.

Kemmler the New York prisoner will be executed by electricity some day this week which has not been announced, but it is supposed that the representatives of the press to be present have already worked themselves up to a pitch almost equalling that which is in good form to display at the death of a central park chimpanzee.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst thinks and says that "Abraham, Joseph's father though recognized as the father of three religions, was a man who would not stand on firm ground in modern society." The papers do not say so, but Mr. Parkhurst probably wrote this immediately after a consultation with Ward McAllister.

Deep water hurricanes are not confined to this hemisphere and we are not the only people who are interested in making sports. An English syndicate with Lord Brassey and Lord Richard Grosvenor at its head is about to turn Brussels into a sport by building a canal and three immense basins. The canal will be large enough to admit ships of 1,000 tons.

The Eagle, in a carefully written editorial, seeks to show that Wichita is not "a boom town." Any one who is disposed to doubt the Eagle's word can go to Wichita and see for himself.—Emporia Republican. That's just what the Eagle said; but whoever comes here to verify the statement will find the liveliest city in the west; one doing more business every day in the week than any other city in the state does in the entire week. Again we say it is not a boom; it's business.

The Rev. Mr. Embury in his sermon Sunday night stated that they have in Leavenworth 343 joints; that there are spent in the city every day \$2,800 per day, \$19,600 per week, or \$1,019,200 per year. If these figures are correctly stated wouldn't it be a pity that prohibition wouldn't prohibit. But the Sun says the city is enjoying a satisfactory degree of prosperity in spite of such a paralyzing incubus (?) as the liquor traffic as carried on there.

Emporia Republican: "Times are improving, things are a moving, business no longer is dead; grain is advancing, values enhancing, Kansas is forging ahead. Interest is stopping, mortgages dropping, money's more easily found; hard times are going, confidence growing, feeling is better all 'round. Leave off your growling, shut off your howling, banish that "hark from the tomb" timber wolf muscle, wake up and hustle—Kansas is snuffing a boom."

Governor Toole, of Montana, who is shortly to wed the daughter of General Rosecrans, is said to be one of the handsomest men in the northwest, a perfect athlete in form and figure, with a curling moustache which could not be duplicated by a French barber. However his form may be, it is this manner of the joining and doubling up the political powers of the day by wedlock, that frightens some of our loyal citizens into believing that our government is running into an aristocracy.

His voice is now for peace, the emperor of Germany tells us, and the pages of his official paper are filled by essays on social reform and Socialism. The imperial orator no longer speaks in the martial tones of the "war lord," but he declares that his "efforts to foster trade and commerce are based on the knowledge that peace alone guarantees prosperity." Most excellent discourse is this. May there be more of it, and may it be lived up to when the danger of the threatened May strikes is over!

The decision of the United States supreme court on the question of importing liquors in original packages into states having local prohibitory laws, wherein the state laws are declared void to that extent, cannot fail to attract universal attention, especially in states immediately interested. What steps will be taken by state authorities to meet the exigencies of the new condition remain to be seen. The shortest way out of the dilemma is indicated in the decision of the court, i. e., through congressional action, and as that body is now in session it is reasonable to presume that such action will be called for, though it is doubtful that the necessary legislation can be secured from the present session.

ANOTHER EMERGENCY.

It will be remembered that Governor Thayer of Nebraska exerted himself to the utmost in behalf of the farmers of that state in the matter of securing lower rates of freight on corn while the market price of that product was low. Not content with the indifferent results of that undertaking, and realizing that the farmer is still placed at a disadvantage when he reaches the market with his crops, by reason of the tricks of trade in which the speculator in farm products is so expert, the governor recently addressed a letter to Senator Paddock urging the importance of corn inspection by the government. The letter is addressed to Senator Paddock because he is chairman of the committee on agriculture. The governor says: "There is no question in my mind but that the farmers of Nebraska have been defrauded of hundreds of thousands of dollars within the last few years by the wrongful classification of corn at Chicago and other great corn centers."

There are three grades of corn—two, three and four. The governor contends that nearly all Nebraska corn should be classified as No. 2, whereas by a system of false grading the elevators degrade it to three and four and rob the corn raiser without mercy. As to government inspection the governor says: "If I doubt exists as to the right of the government to interfere, I answer, the government appoints gaugers to inspect whiskeys, and grade them; the department of agriculture appoints cattle inspectors at different points; congress legislates to prevent the adulteration of lard; it regulates the manufacture of oleomargarine; it is seeking to overturn by legislation the monstrous evil of gambling in food products. May it not legislate to prevent frauds in the grading of corn?"

The governor makes a good case in favor of inspection of the corn product, but why not extend it to wheat and other grain? The wicked insinuation of his enemies that he is making another bid for a third term doesn't cut any figure so long as the suggestion is all right in itself.

NEARING THE CRISIS.

As the day approaches for the labor organizations of the universe to make formal demand for eight hours as a day's work, preparations are hurried for enforcing the demand by a general suspension of labor. In a few instances settlement of the pending conflict has been effected between employer and employee, conceding the demand, but this will only serve as a temporary tide-over if there shall be a general strike, for upon the principle that "the grievance of one is the concern of all," all will be called out if necessary to carry the point, regardless of any agreement or understanding that may exist between laborers and operators in any line or locality. It is sincerely hoped that the issue will be met in an open, manly way and settled with the promptitude that the public interest demands. To do this both sides must be prepared to make some concessions, for it is a fact that cannot be ignored or denied that both sides have rights and interests involved, else there would be no conflict or controversy.

The New York World says: "Senator Vest's funny speech about Chicago will be understood in Missouri, where Mr. Vest is working hard to succeed himself in his present office. But, unfortunately, the Missourians like a serious man, Senator Cockrell is their beau ideal of a statesman." But the News says the World is wrong. Missouri's bean ideal statesmen are found in the St. Joseph common council and not in the United States senate." Now there is a dead lock in the e. c. aforesaid over the distribution of official spoils.

Colonel Tomlinson, who was in Wichita the other day, reports the "Peerless Princess" as being a very nice business house in the city. This is indeed good news. Here's to the Princess.—Topeka Democrat.

If we ever really did think it impossible for a Topeka man to tell the truth about Wichita, it is evident from the above that we were wrong. Here is not only a Topeka man who tells the truth about us, but that man is a Democratic editor. It is a very easy matter, in fact it is an Wichita duty, for us to mix up one truth with the truth, but just let some one try to mix up the truth with a Democratic editor, and a Topeka Democrat at that. We sometimes are inclined to conclude that wondrous never will cease, especially windy wenders. The Peerless Princess waves high her embroidery to the gallant colonel.

It is now given out—from London, of course—that the Empress Frederick is the cause of Bismarck's dismissal from the German chancellorship. As the story goes the mutual dislike for each other dates back to the beginning of the empress' reign in the imperial household at Berlin, but Bismarck at once discovered that she was a strong-willed woman and exerted a controlling influence over her husband, the emperor. This continued during his lifetime, and, although the now deposed prince could not wholly destroy her influence he was successful in maintaining his own position and potency in shaping the affairs of the nation until the vengeful woman got the ear of her erstwhile recalcitrant son, the present emperor, when the object of her life work was soon accomplished. The incident is a forestal illustration of the Scotch proverb: "When a woman will, she will, and you may depend on't."

The department of agriculture has cautioned the people of Kansas against attempting to make sugar west of Medicine Lodge and north of Wichita. There is now a marked coolness between the farmers in this section and your Uncle Jerry.—Ashland Journal.

Have you heard of any change of estimate of or demerit towards Uncle Jerry on the part of the farmers of any part of the sugar district of Kansas on account of the incident referred to. Fact is, the Kansas farmers who have had experience in producing sugar bearing crops know that they know more about that matter, practically, than the government's overseer at Washington city. As for his paternal line, that theory was knocked into a circumference by the extraction of a good quantity and fine quality of sugar from Ness county group by the Conway Springs sugar mill a short time ago. Uncle Jerry ought to come out to Kansas and learn something about sugar making.

U. S. COURT AT WICHITA.

The Committees Favorable Report and the Text of the Bill.

Following we give the report of the committee on the Wichita federal court bill as made by Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey.

Following the report we give the full text of Mr. Peters' bill as recommended by the house judiciary committee. Mr. Buchanan submitted:

The committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred house bill 9488, to fix the times and places for holding the federal courts in the district of Kansas, submit the following report:

Regular terms of the United States district and circuit courts in the district of Kansas are now held at Topeka and Leavenworth, and one having criminal jurisdiction over offenses committed in the Indian territory at Wichita, Kan. The passage of the Oklahoma bill will take from the latter court most of its business. Wichita is 103 miles from Topeka and 98 miles from Leavenworth. House bill No. 9488 provides that terms of the district and circuit courts be held at Wichita for cases where the defendants live in counties that are more conveniently located for attendance upon courts at said place. Litigants residing in the counties named in this bill are distant from Topeka, the nearest point to them at which courts are now held, at least 125 miles, and in many of the counties over 300 miles.

The state is 400 miles from east to west, and Leavenworth is situated on the east line of the state, and Topeka but fifty-seven miles from the east line. The counties by this bill made tributary to Wichita are in the southwest portion of the state, and have a population of 450,000 people. A government census, showing about \$200,000 has just been completed at Wichita with ample court facilities. In view of these facts your committee think that terms of court for the trial of all cases arising in the counties named in the bill should be regularly held at Wichita from 1888 to 1889, and recommend the passage of the bill.

A BILL. To fix the time and place for holding the federal courts in the state of Kansas. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in session assembled, That the judicial district of Kansas be hereby divided into two divisions, to-wit: the first division, to-wit: the counties of Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Rice, Ellsworth, Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, Gray, Hampton, Kingman, Finney, Garfield, Hodgeman, Pawnee, Stafford, Reno, Kingman, Pratt, Kiowa, Edwards, Ford, Gray, Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Morton, Stevens, Seward, Meade, Clark, Comanche, Harper, Barber and Sumner, and a term of the circuit and district courts for said district shall be held therein at the city of Wichita on the first Monday of March and the first Monday of September of each year. The remaining counties embraced in the district of Kansas shall constitute the second division thereof, and the terms of the circuit and district courts for said district shall be held therein at time and places now prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. That all offenses heretofore committed in either of said divisions shall be cognizable and indictable within the division where committed, and all grand and petit juries summoned for service in each division shall be inhabitants thereof. All offenses heretofore committed within said district shall be prosecuted and tried as if this act had not passed.

Sec. 3. That all civil suits not of a local character, which shall hereafter be brought in the district or circuit courts of the United States for the district of Kansas, in either of said divisions, against a single defendant, or where all the defendants reside in the same division of said district, shall be tried in the division in which the defendant or defendants reside, but if there are two or more defendants residing in different divisions such suit may be brought in either of said divisions, may be served and executed in either or both of the divisions.

Sec. 4. That the clerks of the circuit and district courts for said district shall each appoint a deputy clerk at the city of Wichita, each of whom shall, in the absence of the clerk, exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of clerk within the division for which he shall be appointed. Provided, That the appointment of such deputies shall be approved by the court for which they shall be, respectively, appointed, and may be annulled by such court at pleasure. The clerk shall be responsible for the official acts and neglects of all such deputies.

Sec. 5. That all civil suits and proceedings now pending in the circuit or district court of said district of Kansas, and which would, if instituted after the passage of this act, be required to be brought in the second division of said district, may be transferred, by consent of all the parties, to said second division of said district, and there be disposed of in the same manner and with like effect as if the same had been there instituted. And all proceedings and recognitions relating to such suits and proceedings so transferred shall be considered as belonging to the term of the court in the second division of said district in the same manner and with like effect as if they had been issued or taken in reference thereto originally.

Grant Allen, in the last Forum, gives the woman suffragists a terrific blast, and correctly encompasses the whole proposition when he says that they do not desire to defend and uphold womanhood as such, but turn women into second rate copies of men. He further says that celebrate lady lecturers and anti-feminine old maids are seldom given a chance to transmit their unpleasant qualities to another generation, or words to that effect. She dies unrepresented for no man if he suspects it in time will never choose such a woman for the mother of his children. The Eagle wouldn't dare say such things. If it did it would be denounced as vulgar and unrefined, but the Forum admits such talk to its pages.

A BRIEF STATEMENT OF FACTS.

David Lehman of Halstead, in "American Investments," published at Buffalo, New York: "As far as I know, there is not an abandoned farm in my county. Eastern money has been a great help to us where it has been loaned on a reasonable commission. Fact is the commission have been too high. Prospects good here. What hurts the farmer here hurts him elsewhere. We have to pay too much for what we buy, and yet too much for transportation also. A good many of our farms are not mortgaged, and a good many will pay their loans when due. Too many farmers got into trouble by bad management and buying too much land on time. I came here from Illinois, a good country as in that state. I farmed there nineteen years. Been here eleven years. I have not had a failure in crops since I came here. I did have some wheat I was in Illinois. If any body doubts the fact, here and I will soon convince him of the facts."

WILL THE UNITED STATES PRODUCE ITS OWN SUGAR?

To the Editor of the Eagle.

As the Eagle is wide-awake and screaming for everything that is of interest to the farmers of Kansas, I send you herewith a few facts about the manufacture of sorghum and beet sugar. The success of the sugar factory at Medicine Lodge, Kan., and the partial success met with in other places, has demonstrated the fact that an excellent quality of sugar can be made out of sorghum and also out of beets, and that the soil of Kansas is admirably adapted to the production of both cane and sugar-beets. A bill has recently been introduced in congress by Senator Paddock that proposes to pay a bounty of \$1 per ton on every ton of beets raised by farmers, that is converted into sugar, and also a bounty of 1 cent per pound to the sugar manufacturer for all the sugar produced out of beets. The United States imported in 1889 3,700,000 pounds of sugar, at a cost of about \$33,000,000. There was produced in this country about 500,000,000 pounds of cane, sorghum, beet and maple sugar. Over 100,000 pounds of beet sugar was imported into this country from Europe. France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Italy, Turkey, and other European countries have, during the last fifteen years been successfully manufacturing sugar out of beets. The sugar-beet industry in those countries has been encouraged, both by high tariff on foreign sugar and by large bounties offered to farmers and sugar producers. During the year 1887, France produced 465,000 tons of sugar; Germany, 985,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 460,000 tons; Russia and Poland, 315,000 tons. In 1887 Germany had 800,000 acres under cultivation in sugar-beets. The average duty on foreign sugar in the countries mentioned is 4 cents per pound. In addition to this they all have paid very high bounties on the home product of beet sugar. France, in 1887, paid 188¢ per ton, paid over \$43,000,000 bounty on sugar. Germany paid nearly as much. The high tariff on sugar in these countries and the liberal bounties offered by their governments has resulted in the production of more sugar than is consumed and their now large exportations.

Mr. Claus Spreckels, in the year 1888, established a sugar factory at Watsonville, California, at a cost of about \$500,000, that is capable of manufacturing 500 tons of beets into sugar per day. In a report on the success of this enterprise, given in a statement read by Mr. Spreckels before the senate tariff committee in 1889, he makes the following statement: "Operations were commenced on October 20, 1888, and continued until December 30. During this period there was received at the factory from 1,000 acres of land under cultivation 15,000 tons of beets, an average of fifteen tons to the acre, for which the farmers are paid an average of \$5.25 per ton. The highest yield was 20 tons to the acre. The average crop in Germany being twenty to twenty-five tons. The average of succharine in the California beets was 11 1/2 per cent, as against 10 to 14 per cent in Germany. Some of the California beets yielded 20 per cent and over. The result of the season's operations was 1,940 tons of raw sugar, which netted a profit of \$29,930 or nearly \$20 per ton. This does not allow for wear and tear of machinery, and represents a return of 7 per cent on the outlay for machinery and the construction of the factory."

"The result was considered very satisfactory to the farmers, who had no experience in cultivating beets, and was a better showing than the European farmers made, although they have the experience of years to guide them and have the benefit of a large machinery equipment. It is estimated that the cost of production and delivery of the beets at the Watsonville factory was about \$11 per acre. The average yield being fifteen tons per acre, which brought \$5.25 per ton at the factory, it follows that the average value of the beets was \$187.25 per acre from their best crop in 1888. German farmers spend \$15 per acre on fertilizers every third year. The expenditure of \$500,000 on the erection and the equipment of the Watsonville factory cost a great deal of money into circulation in the town, where \$70,000 per month were disbursed. It also gave employment to those in the iron trade in San Francisco, while the farmers employed a small army of boys thinking out the beets during the season, and extra labor, employed by the farmer in hauling beets to the factory was also considerable. The factory employed 145 men."

The following recapitulation of the working expense of the Watsonville beet sugar factory during the campaign year of 1888, is given in December 30, 1888, will show how other industries were benefited: Freight of sugar to San Francisco, \$2,886.75; coal, \$11,276; coke, \$1,758; fuel, crude oil, \$11,356; wood, \$800; lime rock, \$1,750; sugar bags, \$1,740; soda, tallow, extra labor, \$2,000; beets, \$71,621.70. The limestone was burned in kilns at the factory. Suppose there was ten or a dozen such factories in operation in California, there would be prosperous times in every line of industry."

These facts go to show that the people of this country, in the course of a few years, by a sufficient tariff on sugar and offering a liberal bounty for encouraging the production of home-made sugar, produce all the sugar we consume and of a quality as good as any imported sugar on the free list of two cents a pound, and that the farmers and producers of this country an average of nearly one hundred millions of dollars that will otherwise be paid to foreigners for the manufacture of our sugar.

The Arkansas, Kaw, Republican, Walnut, Medicine, News, and others are admirably adapted, so far as soil and climate is concerned, to produce the rich kinds of sorghum or beets and the farmers and business men of Kansas should use their influence to have congress fix the duties of two cents a pound on sugar and have the money obtained paid out as bounties to farmers and manufacturers of sugar in this country. The increased production of sugar thus secured will do more to lower the price of sugar to consumers than putting sugar on the free list will do. Many of these facts I obtained from a recent issue of San Francisco Examiner.

Dr. E. P. MILLER, 87 and 41 West 23rd St. New York.

EFFECT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

From the New York World. I respied the tall and distinguished figure of ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, in Broadway yesterday, near Madison square, and was soon chatting with him about the Pan-American congress, in which he was one of the prominent American members. "It has taken me from my profession for six months and left me sadly behind with important professional matters. The congress, on the whole, has been a success. A great part of its work was chaff. There were many impractical resolutions proposed that nevertheless had to be considered before they could be put aside in due or-

der, that it seemed more chaff than wheat for some time.

The international arbitration resolution was the action which will make the greatest stir in the world at large. It will eventually, I think, in the disarmament of Europe—not at once, perhaps, but in the fulness of time. No people on the face of the earth can long continue to pay for the maintenance of such armaments as are now camped in Europe. The only way to relieve themselves of the burden is to accept peace as the normal condition of mankind and agree to abide in peace. We have been long enough at peace on the American continent without keeping up standing armies to realize what it is to feel that peace is perpetual. But European peoples are beginning to see the same thing and hope to realize it."

"The most important feature of the congress," continued Senator Henderson, "so far as effects on this country are concerned, are the inauguration of customs unions and reciprocity. We have not gone very far, it is true, but the ice has been broken and we shall some day see complete freedom of trade between the various countries—a solderer of different character, but just as compact as that which first began the solidification of the German empire."

SUNFLOWER SHADOWS.

A Conway Springs man lost sixty dollars playing "craps" last week. This shows that Conway Springs is not all sugar.

The Methodist minister of Leavenworth says that six million nineteen thousand and two hundred dollars is spent in that place a year for drink.

El Dorado claims to have more literary people than any city in the state, and it is a place where people wear their hair moderately short, too.

There is only one daily paper in Emporia now. This demonstrates that the community, at some time or another, must become civilized.

Down at Winfield when two pretty tough and irritable characters got into a brawl, the papers, all discretion, announce that they were both probably to blame.

The Atchison county worm is a myth. The story was probably started by somebody who wanted to make Chancellor Snow dissatisfied with his new post.

The St. John Weekly News is another Kansas paper whose enterprise and zeal for a robust and healthy Kansas towns of the distinction of having the best "feel-ers."

The Emporia News-Democrat said that "at present Ingalls is the savory morsel that Father Eskridge tries to roll about under his tongue," and the next day Eskridge bought the paper out.

They say that a quarrel over a dog caused the removal of General Merritt's headquarters from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis. And an investigation adds to the humiliation—the dog was feminine.

A smelling committee will investigate the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth. The committee, if the soldiers are in good condition will notice a strong odoriferous draught issuing from the pontoon bridge.

The Kansas Farmer says that there are 4,000,000 members in the Farmers' Alliance of the United States. If that is so, the state at present, it might be beneficial for the editor of the Farmer to have him look at his head.

Tom Ryan was not present at the Mexican Bower feast Sunday. There is one thing certain if the Mexicans want the United States minister to participate, they will have to postpone the feast till the sunflowers are in bloom.

The Farmers' Alliance of Phillips county is undergoing a severe attack of enlargement of the gall. They demand that the county printing be left to the lowest bidder, which is usually nothing, and then demand that the editor be compelled to furnish a copy of his paper to every taxpayer free.

Summer school has 194 school districts, which is thirty-four more than any county in the state. If all the counties were as prosperous as Sumner in this respect, the price of white mud in Kansas in the grading season, could not be reached with anything but a Kansas corn stalk.

A Leavenworth Democrat says he knows of his personal knowledge that Senator Ingalls is badly scared, and that the senator has appealed to a number of Democrats who have been favored by him for help. It is probably due to the fact of his having a record of a record of Alexander the Great applying to Diogenes for aid.

A writer in the Western Sportsman says: "In 1845, the first gold was discovered at Topeka; in 1850 they could not be grown at Newton; in 1852 they could not be grown at Larned, and in 1859 at Emporia. Extra inducements were pronounced failures, but at present as fine gardens can be shown at nearly all these places, as grown anywhere in the east." The state journal thinks it would be interesting to know who it was that undertook gardening at Topeka in 1845.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

It is only three weeks until that editorial convention comes off.

Beaver City sees no reason why it should not be the seat of the state of Pithole Lodge.

Ingalls' first mayor is at present in Georgia. He didn't stay with Oklahoma long.

Noble doesn't want the capitol. "Capitol," the Democrat says, "makes a town, not a capitol."

The ground in the vicinity of Frisco has been soaked by the recent rains to a depth of six feet.

If it was left to an Oklahoma man to sign that bill, the ink would have been dry four days ago.

There are one or two fellows in Oklahoma who are not yet done celebrating the passage of the bill, but they had a barrel.

It looks like the Oklahoma folk who want territorial government in a hurry are better off when they preserve their patience.

The man who, last winter, proclaimed that Oklahoma was a dry county, and Hutchinson reformer into an insane asylum. As well as not. Sanity, reason and honesty have never been associated with it in any way. "Job and hoodlum" should be chased on every stone in that monument to a betrayal of public trust.

It seems that there was more than one Indiana man who went to Oklahoma for the sole purpose of becoming governor. It is too bad that they have to be disappointed.

The Oklahoma bill as passed into the new territory into seven counties, with county seats at Guthrie, Kingfisher, Oklahoma City, Norman, El Reno, Lawton and Beaver. There is a lot of kicking and snatching of satisfaction.

The little striped ground squirrel has been doing considerable damage to early planted corn in the vicinity of Dover, Mo. It is a pest with a light step—once on the end is great amusement for the boys and destruction to the squires.

The first flag that floated on the breeze of Free creek belonged to Mrs. Simmons, and was hoisted by Walter Snyder at the Simmons ranch, on April 22, to celebrate the anniversary of Oklahoma. Walter Snyder was in the first race, but too young to take a claim.

The washing away of the piles for the new bridge by a drift is sufficient proof that no bridge can be put in upon this spot that will stand one year. It is a fact that is raised sufficiently high that it will sweep the jam of drifts that come down with the high waters, says the Frisco Herald.

Hon. Leo Bennett, grand master of the A. F. & A. M. of the Indian territory, has issued a notice to the judges over the territory which hold the judges of Dover, Mo. It says that the work must be done before 12 o'clock midnight, as the holding of meet-



ART needle-work and valuable embroideries are frequently ruined, or their beauty much impaired by washing them with ordinary soap, which is too rank for such delicate articles. A simple, and the proper method is to make suds of hot water and Ivory Soap, and allow to cool till lukewarm. This solution, while very effective, is perfectly harmless.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

WE WILL HAVE FOR SALE ON MONDAY

1000 yards of English De Laine at 61-4 cents, sold every place at 10 cents. 50 pieces stripe wool dress goods, 38-inches wide, stylish and nobby, we make the price 23 cents, worth 35c. These are just the thing for combinations. New fancy dress goods in plaids and stripes, lovely goods for spring and summer. Beautiful designs in French challies just received. New trimming silks in Scotch tartans, novelty broades, stripes, Persians, etc. We have an immense line of these rare novelties to show in combination with a superb stock of Henriettes and other wool fabrics in all the latest shades. Our great sale of unmade French novelty suits will commence Monday morning.

Do you want a cloak for the baby? We make a sale of infants embroidered cashmere cloaks, in cream and tan shades at \$2.25 each, another bargain at \$3.00.

10 pieces India Linen at 5 cents. Look at the bargain in the carpet department.

White House of Innes & Ross.

On Sunday is "unmaisonic and will not be countenanced by the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma." There is no such man as "O'Donovan Rossa." His name is simply Jeremiah O'Donovan. The Ross part is airs and frills and meaningless poppycock. You might as well speak of Grant New York or Chapin Hissalyn.

Revised for the People. The poet of a salvation army barracks in London, having the hymn "By the Rivers of Babylon," which he wished to "bring down to the people's level," re-wrote the following version: By the waters of Israel we set ourselves down. We work ourselves down for to cry. And as for our 'naps they were wringing 'o wet. So we 'ing 'em on trees for to dry. An' them as had cop't us, they used us to sling. The songs of our country so dear; How the deuce can we sing the Lord's songs here. In a blooming ram place like this 'ere!

The Law No Interference. The Indians are in the Nebraska internal revenue district, and the office at Omaha has not decreased its orders for liquor stamps on account of prohibition. The officials state that the Omaha papers that such laws do not interfere at all with their transactions. The local operators like to keep straight with the United States.

Cert. No Offense. The editor of the Reno City Capital is a preacher, but you wouldn't know it from reading his paper.—Wichita Eagle. Now look here, brother Burdock, we positively object to being called names, not that we are opposed to morality and righteousness, but the ministerial calling is too high and holy to be engaged in by an Oklahoma editor. Please correct your error Mr. Eagle.—Capital.

EXCHANGE SHOTS. What a Monument, Indeed. From the New York Republican. It is now proposed to convert the Hutchinson reformer into an insane asylum. As well as not. Sanity, reason and honesty have never been associated with it in any way. "Job and hoodlum" should be chased on every stone in that monument to a betrayal of public trust.

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