Wichita Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

DODGE CITY, Kan., June 4, 1890.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of the Seventh congressional district of the state of Kansas, is hereby called to be held at Dodge City, Kan., on Wednesday, July 30, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress from said district. The basis of representation to said convention will be one delegate at large from each county in said district, and one delegate for every 300 votes, or fraction of 150 or more votes cast for Hon. S. R. Peters in 1888, under which rule delegates are apportioned as follows:

Co.	Del.	Co.	Del.
Barber	4	Lane	2
Barton	6	McPherson	7
Clark	2	Meade	3
Comanche	3	Morton	2
Edwards	3	Ness	4
Finney	5	Pawnee	5
Ford	4	Pratt	3
Grant	2	Reno	11
Gray	2	Rice	7
Garfield	2	Rush	3
Greeley	2	Scott	2
Hamilton	3	Sedgwick	26
Harper	6	Seward	2
Hartley	5	Stafford	4
Hodgeman	2	Stanton	2
Haskell	2	Sumner	13
Kingman	8	Stevens	2
Kiowa	3	Wichita	2
Kearney	2		
		Total	164

The secretaries of the several counties are instructed to forward to the undersigned secretary, at Garden City, Kan., a certified copy of the credentials of their several delegates immediately upon the adjournment of the county conventions.

It is hereby recommended that the several counties in said district select their delegates on July 26, 1890, unless otherwise ordered by the county central committee.

By order of the committee.

LAFAYETTE KELLY, Chairman.

JESSE TAYLOR, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, the 24 day of September, 1890, at the hour of 4 o'clock p. m., for the nomination of candidates for—

Chief justice of the supreme court.
Governor.
Lieutenant governor.
Secretary of state.
Auditor of state.
Treasurer of state.
Attorney general.
Superintendent of public instruction.

Delegates to the convention mentioned above shall be elected by county conventions, duly called by the several county Republican committees, under such rules and regulations as may be by them prescribed. The basis of apportionment of delegates to said state convention will be one delegate at large for each county of the state, and one delegate for every 400 voters or fraction of 200 or more votes cast for Eugene F. Ware for elector at large in the election of 1888, under which rule delegates are apportioned to the several counties as follows:

COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.	COUNTIES.	DELEGATES.
Allen	6	Linn	6
Anderson	5	Logan	2
Atchison	7	Lyon	7
Barber	4	Marion	5
Marion	3	Marshall	7
Bourbon	10	McPherson	7
Brown	8	Meade	3
Butler	7	Miami	7
Chase	4	Mitchell	6
Chautauqua	5	Montgomery	8
Cherokee	8	Morris	5
Cheyenne	2	Morton	2
Clark	2	Nemaha	7
Clay	6	Neosho	6
Cloud	7	Ness	3
Coffey	6	Norton	5
Comanche	2	Osage	10
Cowley	11	Osborne	5
Crawford	9	Ottawa	5
Decatur	4	Pawnee	3
Dickinson	7	Phillips	6
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	7
Douglas	9	Pratt	3
Edwards	3	Rawlins	4
Elk	5	Reno	11
Ellis	3	Republic	7
Ellsworth	4	Rice	6
Finney	5	Riley	4
Ford	4	Rooks	5
Franklin	7	Rush	3
Garfield	2	Russell	3
Geary	4	Saline	7
Gove	2	Scott	2
Graham	3	Sedgwick	16
Grant	2	Seward	2
Gray	2	Shawnee	20
Greenwood	8	Sherman	2
Greeley	2	Sheridan	3
Hamilton	3	Smith	5
Harper	4	Stafford	4
Harvey	5	Stanton	2
Haskell	2	Stevens	2
Hodgeman	2	Sumner	13
Jackson	8	Thomas	7
Jefferson	8	Trego	2
Jewell	7	Wabaunsee	5
Johnson	6	Wallace	2
Kearney	2	Washington	9
Kingman	3	Wichita	2
Kiowa	3	Wilson	6
Labette	8	Woodson	4
Lane	2	Wyandotte	15
Leavenworth	15		
Lincoln	5	Total	563

The secretaries of the several county conventions are instructed to forward to the undersigned secretary at Topeka, Kansas, a certified copy of the credentials of their several delegates, immediately upon the adjournment of the county convention. Alternates may be selected at Topeka not later than 10 o'clock a. m. September 24. From these credentials the Republican state central committee will prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the committee.

HENRY BOOTH, Chairman.

RON S. HUTCHINS, Secretary.

Northern Kansas has been blessed with good rains since Sunday.

New York city figures up 1,627,227 people, and Brooklyn 839,679.

None are more frightened than the Democrats over the report that James G. Blaine is throwing some of the politics of his party to the wind.

When President Harrison read in the dispatches, "Tom Hendricks, Indianapolis' most illustrious son," he did not articulate. He simply thought "eh?"

When all this festive pomp is going on over Thomas Hendricks in bronze, there are lots and lots of Hoosiers who can't keep a "golden circle out of their minds.

A farmer near Cincinnati has shot himself because the weather is so hot. Farmers in that region should move to cool and fertile valley of the great Arkansas.

The State Journal publishes the census returns of the principal cities of Kansas. It is safe to say that, so far as Wichita is concerned, the figures given were purely guess work.

Philadelphia shows a population of 1,046,964, which makes her the second largest city in the United States, unless Chicago by her returns, which are not yet in, surpasses her.

They enumerated the inhabitants of the stock yards at Kansas City, but unfortunately for the Missouri end of the combination, all the full yards were found on the Kansas side of the line.

The telegraph poles in Nevada are taking root and growing. Instead of the country assuming charge of the telegraph system it looks very much as though the telegraph system was taking hold of the country.

Since the late enumeration it is Kansas City, and Kansas City, Mo., sure enough. By another decade it will be simply Kansas City, the Missouri end having dwindled down to proportions unworthy the attention of the census bureau.

Two-thirds of our senators are baldheaded. This is important information to young housewives in domestic economy. It shows that our senators, while mostly rich men, have wives who are not at all unfamiliar with the broom stick.

Dr. Talmage announces that Adam and Eve were formally married June 1 of the year 1. As the reverend doctor has scrupulously avoided the ballot all the days of his life, it would be interesting to know where he got his information.

From our dispatches this morning it will be seen that the Sumner county Republicans, in convention assembled at Wellington yesterday, elected sixteen delegates to the congressional convention for the Seventh district solidly instructed for T. A. Hubbard for congress. Sumner, next to Sedgwick, is the biggest county in the district, and she seems about as unanimous for Hubbard as Sedgwick is for Hallowell.

THE WEST AND EAST.

Why Free Coinage and More Money are Denied.

The west is in debt to the east in a sum of almost unnumbered millions of dollars, in the way of borrowed money, which money was borrowed in comparatively flush times. This debt of the west to the east is at present twice as great, dollar for dollar, as it was when contracted, because money being twice as scarce the debt is twice as hard to pay. The eastern loaner, therefore, is not only getting his contracted interest, but finds that the money due him has twice the value or purchasing power that it had when he loaned it, and, desiring that it shall hold such enforced value until it is paid back, it becomes his interest to strenuously fight any and every proposition which promises to make money more plenty and times easier. As the free coinage of silver would inevitably and directly enlarge the volume of the currency and make higher prices and advance the current price of all kinds of property, especially in the debt-ridden west, the eastern creditor fights free coinage with a vehemence proportionate to the abnormal value of his credits. Losing sight of the fact that, if free coinage was an accomplished fact, with money plentier and times easier, that his western debtor would be better enabled and more sure to pay his debt, principal and interest, promptly, he, in the narrow spirit of a Shylock, calls for not only the pound of flesh nominated in the bond, but for the life blood of his victim. It is a narrowness begotten of selfishness, only, which causes the eastern creditor to blindly fight every proposition which promises to help the producing west and, by reflex action the whole country.

In this connection we propose to add a few thoughts in the way of suggestions rather than declarations, touching the interests of the east and west, and of Kansas as a producing state, and eastern manufacturing states, in the matter of tariff reform. Taking the tariff question and the money question into the consideration and has not the time come when in a fair and unprejudiced way some sectional wrongs whereby the west and the southwest, including Kansas, as sufferers, should be righted. We of this state must, at the proper time, be Kansans, and as Kansans for Kansas we will now endeavor to speak but will at present confine ourselves to the tariff and its effect upon our people and state. In the later workings of the protective tariff it appears to the interested western observer that there is really no particular patriotism involved, but that it is rather a business matter, and which is quite as much to the point, that view alone is recognized by the east or Atlantic seaboard states whose citizens it should be remembered are not largely new comers or emigrants, as with us, but are mostly native born, and trained from childhood to understand what is for their political well being or rather to understand how to use the ballot in the pecuniary interests of their section, and to act almost as a unit in that interest on election day. By so doing they set the example for Kansas, who when her interests are better understood by her sons, both native and adopted, will look upon the tariff no longer as a patriotic measure, but as a mere matter of business, and by means of which neighborhoods, states and sections of our republic seek to improve their condition.

In proof of this we have only to consider for a moment that great protective and protected community known as the state of Pennsylvania. How does it happen that Randall, a Democrat and a long time leader of his party in the house of representatives, and Kelley, a long time leader of his party in congress, a Republican of Republicans, were both protectionists and as such were kept in congress for life. Is it to be presumed for a moment that the state of Pennsylvania made any mistake in keeping these able men in congress to represent that great commonwealth, or is it to be supposed these men with national reputations, in any sense were sent there with the expectation that they would advocate measures equally as just to Kansas, as profitable to Pennsylvania or that gratitude to that party in Kansas for her support of the protective tariff and upon which party the protected have engrafted the alleged principle of protection will impel them to advocate measures of relief from the wrongs protection has inflicted?

As stated in the beginning, we are patriotic, but desire to continue patriotism as a sentiment that ought to benefit Kansas, our home, just as much and no more than it does Pensylvania or New England, Texas or California.

It is found that the Democrats, the party of free trade, are quite indifferent about protected manufactories in New England, but at the same time are quite urgent in having the tariff permit them to procure the raw materials for their own manufactories, free. That is to say, as Kansas, the west and the southwest are practically non-manufacturing sections, and are on the other hand producers, almost entirely of raw materials, the patriotic tariff experts of the land of the Rising Sun practically ask us to burn our candle at both ends, and furnish an illustration, so they may run their protected manufactories, double time, with free raw materials so they may sell to us dear that which we are compelled to buy of them, and at the same time buy cheaply that which is about all we have to sell, raw materials. We of Kansas have aided in protecting Carnegie and a hundred other millionaires in making their millions in the name of patriotism, and it is high time for us to consider whether patriotism which shall fairly benefit Kansas, the west and the whole country equally, is not the patriotism of the patriotic.

No true American that does not desire to see American manufactures protected in their infancy; but now we are in the ridiculous attitude of coddling an infunt twenty-five years old, and feeding protection pap with a spoon to an athelete. But then the pap and the spoon are dignified with the name of protection, and Kansas is furnishing more than her just proportion of pap and spoons; still, since our eastern brother calls it patriotism we have been happy. Is it not time that Kansas shall wake up and demand her full share of the benefits, both of national legislation and of national appropriations, always acknowledging equal obligation to all other sections, but firmly demanding even justice to Kansas?

We think so.

In the webb of experience into which has been woven the woof of reason alone will be found the texture that will stand the test of time and the wear of years.

MEXICO'S ONE MAN.

Porfino Diaz, president of the Republic of Mexico, has done his country a great deal of patriotic service and has been elevated three times to the presidential office, the better to serve her, the constitution of the republic having been altered so as to allow him to succeed himself on the occation of his last candidacy.

It is now stated that the constitution will again be altered shortly, and he will again be a candidate for re-election. No matter what Diaz may have done for Mexico, this habit of altering the constitution in deference to one man, must be exceedingly injurious to the country, for it presupposes that the people are dependent upon one man, and no people can be called free and independent who are so dependent.

Certainly there must be some one in Mexico, besides Diaz, who is capable of administering the government, and if the first thoughts of Diaz are really for Mexico, and the gratification of his own ambition is a secondary consideration, he could best serve Mexico by allowing another candidate to be brought forward, if only for the purpose of educating the people up to the proper degree of choosing their officials.

Even an official much inferior to Diaz in ability and popularity could do little harm; while, no matter how superior his attainments may be, the continual reelection of Diaz to the presidency, in spite of the constitution, makes him virtually a dictator.

GREAT THINGS AHEAD.

The Dallas News has collected data from every county in the state as to the prospects for cotton and corn in Texas. The yield in these great staples of the state promises to be exceedingly abundant. Texas has stepped to the front among the southern states. Georgia is no longer the empire state of the south. That distinction has passed to Texas. It is the young giant of the south with a magnificent future. The point we would make in noting this is that Texas is a portion of the great agricultural belt running north and south, including Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas and the Indian Territory, most of which is substantially the same in its topography and soil, and, with the exception of the territory, is in about the same condition as to development; that is to say, about the same proportion of the areas have been brought under cultivation—say about one third. As a suggestion of what this magnificent domain, of which Kansas is the center, in all the involvings of the term, will be when wholly occupied and fully developed, the foregoing statements are big with promise and good cheer.

And just hare it is appropriate to note that the admission of Wyoming as a state, considered in a material sense, marks another great stride in the wonderful development of the west. And such a state as this will be! Rich in almost every known mineral, and coal, and oil—greater in resources than Pennsylvania, the giant of the east. A land of promise, rich in the possibilities of fulfillment to the grand army of development. The states and territory first above mentioned constitute a magnificent chain of agricultural states. Wyoming and Colorado will furnish us with coal, and oil, and iron, and precious metals. In return they will take our agricultural and manufactured products—a fair and happy exchange.

Great things, indeed, are in store for this grand empire, and fortunate are those whose happy privilege it is to be in the splendid army of conquest and occupation through whose patriotic endeavor the glory of the land shall be brought up to complete realization.

MISSISSIPPI'S DEFAULTING TREASURER.

The trial of Colonel Hemingway, the defaulting state treasurer of Mississippi, closed at Jackson, the capitol of that state, last Saturday, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty as charged. The amount of the defalcation is placed at $315,000. An appeal to the state supreme court was asked and granted. The accused firmly asserts his innocence of misappropriating one dollar of the state's money to his own use or of knowingly diverting it or any part of it to any unauthorized purpose. He has an expert accountant now at work on the books and vouchers of the treasurer's office and claims that he will be able to prove that he is not guilty of the charge against him. The sentiment of the community, it is said, is a blank—that is, neither accusing nor excusing the accused until he shall have had time to finish his search for the missing funds.

Mr. Hemingway is brother to one of the supreme court justices of Arkansas, and is also prominently and extensively connected in Mississippi. He was treasurer of Mississippi for fifteen years. When he was first elected he was a plain farmer and knew but little of the modern methods of finance accounting. An exceptional feature in this now celebrated case is the fact that not one of his friends has relaxed in loyalty or belief in his honor and integrity.

A dramatic scene occurred at the close of the trial. When the court asked the accused if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he stood up and remarked that he believed there was nothing necessary for him to say. The judge was about to proceed when Colonel Hemingway interrupted him and began a little talk of five or six minutes. He said he was not guilty, and had never taken the state's money, and time would prove his innocence. He had asked for time but had not had enough, etc. Then reviewing some statements made outside of the testimony, he turned and remarked:

"I may be sent to the penitentiary, and I may die there, and when I approach the judgment bar of God I may be sent to hell; but I trust I will never sink to the level of that man there!" pointing to Prosecutor Miller. The scene was a powerful one. He then referred to certain charges made by Miller, and the judge pronounced a sentence of five years in the penitentiary.

Kansas City's two hundred and fifty thousand population is failing to materialize by one hundred thousand. But a hundred thousand people will not be missed by so great a city, being a number that can be expressed by a figure one and five naughts.

In Hawaii the government reporter usually condenses the half hour speeches of members of the legislature into a few sentences. It would be an interesting and exciting spectacle to see such a reporter wrestling with the speeches of some of the blatherskites in our national legislature in their attempts to hoodwink and mistify the public on some of the great economic questions of the day.

The extraordinary heat of the past week has extended all over the country. Usually at this season the heat is more intense and more fatal in its effects in the northern than in the southern states, but information from the south is to the effect that the heat has been unprecedented, both in degree and in its effects. It is hoped that the worst is past for this season.

Touching the census of the principal cities of Kansas, we give the following figures as estimates, as appearing in exchanges, but it will be a week yet, probably, or more, before the true figures can be ascertained:

	1870.	1880.	1890.
Kansas City, Kan.	4,000	14,000	40,000
Topeka	5,740	15,541	31,000
Wichita	50	4,911	25,050
Atchison	7,654	15,106	17,000
Lawrence	8,320	8,511	10,992
Leavenworth	17,837	16,550	20,457

Topeka is disappointed, sorely, over her failure to show up the 50,000 population she has been claiming so confidently ever since she fell upon the scheme of scooping in the outlying additions to the city that were spread out pretty much over Shawnee county, but a local enterprise into which she has thrown herself bodily, is affording her a dam site of encouragement, to use one of her favorite terms.

A great prohibition convention is called for at Topeka July 16th. Kansas has, instead of gaining in population, as has all her sister state surrounding, lost people; and if that disagreeable fact is due to any lack of prohibition sentiment in the state we hope that the Topeka convention may not only ascertain and demonstrate that fact, but give us a series of resolutions strong enough to stem the Texas and Nebraska tides and depopulate Local-Option Missouri.

A reporter of a Washington newspaper has discovered from a dealer in feminine equipments that Washington women are adopting divided skirts. "Only the other week," he says, "two ladies of cabinet families bought them here. I will venture to say that 500 women in this city are wearing them today, and within a year there will be 5,000." With women adopting more and more men's habiliaments, and if we are to believe pictures of dudes published in comic papers, with men's clothing becoming more and more similar to ladies', it is only a question of time when the question will arise as to which is the man.

The lower house of the congress having run rough shod over the will and interests of the great mass of the people in the matters of the tariff and silver, that body is now preparing to repeat the performance on an alleged educational bill that is said to be fashioned after the Blair monstrosity that was strangled in the senate. Such proceedings is simply adding insult to injury. The popular branch of the national legislature seems bent on sowing to the wind, but not more rapidly than the people are treasuring up wrath. When the whirlwind comes what a day of wrath and overturning it will be.

A sort of tornado epidemic seems to have invaded many portions of the country during the past week. One of the severest occurred at Gallatin, Tenn., Sunday evening, lasting about ten minutes. A church of the African Methodists was blown to pieces and the roof caved in on the congregation. Their screams and cries could be heard a great distance. Ten were taken from the debris, two so terrible crushed by the roof and falling timbers that they are dying. Granville Brown, the minister, was badly crushed in the pulpit. The church was filled, and how any escaped is a miracle. Gallatin's public school was damaged by a part of the front blowing in, but the loss is not serious. Fencing and trees were swept away by by the storm, and in many private residences carpets were blown from the floor and furniture smashed into kindling wood. No other loss of life is reported.

The judiciary committee of the house has reported favorably a bill providing for fining and imprisoning any person who shall use the national flag, either by printing, painting or otherwise affixing on said flag, or otherwise attaching to the same any advertisement for public display or private gain. The report goes on to elaborate over the emblem as a reminder of American fortitude, courage and heroism. While it is true that the flag should be held sacred, this does not imply that we are to hide it away in some temple, as the Hindu his idol. It is bright and gay. If its stars and stripes are used as attractions in advertisements, it shows an admiration for our national emblem on the part of the advertiser rather than any inclination to deface it. Thousands and thousands of flags are demolished by our American youth on Independence day annually. Would the judiciary committee arraign our boys for their frolics on the Fourth of July?

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

It is a great wonder that some of the prohibition organs have not presumed so far as to designate the jim-jams as supreme court snakes.

Some papers claim that the only thing suggestive of water about Prohibitionist Troutman, of Topeka, is the first syllable of his name.

While there is a half dozen or more aspirants for his place, Sam Peters has not yet given a public intimation of what promotion he is to secure.

Ira Collins has his pole away up in the branches of the persimmons tree of the First district and he is standing on the shoulders of the G. A. R.

Clark county didn't have any local candidates for the congressional nomination, but it didn't take it long to decide on what outside candidates deserved its support.

Recent whisky prosecutions have cost Shawnee county a thousand dollars. The hypocrisy of prohibition alone is bad enough for the people to stand, without paying for it.

The Topeka Capital's threat that Kansas would invert its great majority if congress didn't hurry up the Wilson bill, doesn't seem to have frightened our national legislators a bit.

Judge Foster has just rendered a decision to the effect that the supreme court of the United States knows his business. Attorney Welch, of Topeka, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Webb McNall tells the farmers he will be a great friend to them, but he hasn't been sufficiently impressed with the idea himself to comply with that request of theirs to resign that $10 a day office.

The Atchison Champion says that the Farmers' Alliance will be the John L. Sullivan of Kansas this year. The new editor, whoever he is, is no great shakes on metaphors. John L. Sullivan is a bully and a brute.

Ex-Governor Robinson says give the Democratic nomination for governor to a younger man, but Tom Moonlight doesn't want it. The chances are consequently that the nomination will be pressed on Robinson.

They say that the farmers have "got it in for" Sol Miller. In the absence of a county election or any other convenient rumpus, Sol Miller will be as much pleased over this announcement as if he had heard that Sam Lappin had again returned or that Baby McKee had fallen down the white house steps and bruised his infantile proboscis.

Kansas drinkers swallow their original packages behind a screen. The Courier-Journal thinks this timid and bashful practice will gradually cease as the Kansan becomes more accustomed to his freedom. The Courier-Journal is informed that it is not timidity that necessitates the screen in Kansas. The facial expression that accompanies a swallow of Missouri whisky is something that no man cares to make public.

A small fragment from the Washington meteor is said to look almost exactly like the broken end of a piece of carbon, such as that used in the arc electric lights. About the only difference is that it is of coarser grain and contains small particles of mineral such as iron, copper, nickel and silver. The largest piece of the meteor itself weighs 188 pounds, and is shaped like an egg with a flat side. The man who claims to own it by right of discovery has it on exhibition, charging ten cents to see it. He had a telegram from a New York scientist Saturday evening, asking him to name a price for it. He has already been offered $500 but asks $1,000. Chancellor Snow, of the state university, wants it and has told the man that the state will give more for it than anybody else. The man is doing very well with it at present, his receipts from people who are curious to see it being $15 or $20 a day. He expects to take in $100 on the Fourth of July.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Oh, Hush.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The advent of the watermelon has thrown the blackberry joke in the shade, and the Georgia editors now remark in the language of the poet.

"Talkin' about good things to eat,
Ripe mushmillion's hard to beat;
But watermillion beats the mush—
Rare and red and juicy—hush!"

Always Successful.

From the Greensburg Signal.

Wichita is preparing to have the grandest exposition the coming fall ever given in the state. Wichita has a way of making a success of everything she undertakes.

Figures Without Water.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Three years ago Philadelphia had 5,773 saloons she knew of, with a probability that there were 100 other drinking places. A license fee of $500 has reduced the number to 1,173. In one year the number of arrests by the police has dropped almost 5,000.

STRIKES FOR THE YEAR.

According to the labor statistics reported to Bradstreet's the number of wage earners involved in strikes was 216,000 in May, 1886, and 337,000 in the first five months of last year. In May, 1887, there were 59,000 strikers, and 213,000 from January 1, to June 1. In May, 1888, there were 13,000 wage-workers involved in strikes, and 111,000 in the first five months in the year. Last May 26,000 persons were on strike, making 75,000 up to June 1. This year May furnished about 68,000 strikers, swelling the total from 1890 down to date to 137,000. Thus, in spite of the eight hour movement, the labor troubles of this year are only about up the average in extent, while the losses this year have been smaller than usual. The house building in sections where carpenters are on the strike will simply be transferred to a later part of the season, when work for carpenters is apt to be slack.

A Reminiscence of Stanley.

M. W. Reynolds in Edmond, Ok., Sun.

Stanley, the newspaper correspondent, years ago ate Kansas buffalo chips and slept under Kansas cottonwoods on Kansas prairies. Stanley, the African explorer, today, is banqueted, lionized and admired by all England. Wonder if Stanley ever thinks of the men who gave him the opportunity that made him what he is today?—Wichita Eagle.

Oh, no! The chips were used to boil the coffee. As we tented with Stanley when he was out on the plains with the Indians in 1867, we know what his habits were. He would tell the biggest stories around the camp fires of any man we ever knew. He was reckless and foolhardy, and he came very near getting the entire press gang there were six or eight of us, including Buckley, of the New York Herald, and Knox, the subsequent famous Siberian traveler and writer of books into a bad scrape by driving out of line on the march. General Stanley, of Minnesota, drew a rifle on him and our persuasive notes, as we were sitting in the same seat with Stanley in the ambulance, prevailed on him, or rather on the driver, to wheel back into line. We were always a famous peacemaker. We think some of joining the disintegrating party that are now making pieces of Ingalls and Plumb.

IMPROVED INGRAIN

ONYX DYED HOSIERY.

The great success of Onyx dyed hosiery is due entirely to its superior quality, and the fact that it does not stain the feet or garments, and that it will withstand the effect of repeated washings as well as perspiration.

We confidently recommend the Onyx to our customers as the best article for purity of dye and wearing quality ever offered to the public. It is made from Ingrain Yarns and is absolutely fast black.

Over five million pair have been sold.

We have an extra good number at 25c.

For 30c we will give you the best hose you ever saw for the price.

Best quality of ingrains at 50c.
Beautiful lisle at 65 and 75c.
Extra grade silk hose $1.25.

Onyx half hose for gentlemen at 25c.
Children's hose all sizes and qualities.

—AT THE—

White House of Innes & Ross.

FOX ·.& ·.SON

WILL CLOSE AUGUST 1ST

Until then we will push drive and slaughter goods terribly without regard to cost or actual value.

WE MUST SELL!

Come in, prices will not stand in the way. In one month we must sell nearly all the goods that are sold in the city.

FOX ·.& ·.SON

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The Alliance at Yates has thirty members.

Senator Plumb is still doing good work for Oklahoma.

A Guthrie boy was drowned while swimming, Sunday afternoon.

The Guthrie News and Marshal Lurty's private secretary are having a fuss.

Reno City has a woman who composes waltzes. She is the Strauss of the territory.

A permanent organization of the Oklahoma City Fair association has been effected.

H. E. Vantresse has been appointed a justice and S. P. Houser constable at Hennessey.

D. N. Cable has been appointed a justice and L. N. Thompson a constable of the First county.

The new receiver of the Oklahoma City land office is expected to arrive the 10th of this month.

David G. Bothell has been appointed justice and G. W. Taylor constable of township 15, range 7.

The county printing is now encroaching on the pleasant dreams of the newspaper men of Oklahoma.

Marshal Lurty has imported a colored man from West Virginia to fill the position of deputy in Kingfisher county.

At the election of the legislators it is provided that the people of each county may vote for a name for such county.

Dr. Talmage spoke to a number at the Guthrie depot platform. Guthrie also has a few representatives on the platform.

The Guthrie National bank is publishing the first charter to a national bank in Oklahoma. It makes a good advertisement.

Governor Steele has been announced to appear at ten different places in Oklahoma on the Fourth of July. He will have to rustle.

The last case at Oklahoma City on Judge Burton's docket is number thirty-one, which indicates that court business is lively in Oklahoma.

An immense camp meeting of the Methodists of western Oklahoma commenced yesterday on Uncle John's creek, near Rock Island station.

There is a faint scintillation visible of a future racket between the Kingfisher World and the Hennessey Clipper. They ought to stop. They might hate each other.

One Kansas newspaper thinks that the citizens of Oklahoma are going to have nearly as much fun as they had on the famous April day when the country was thrown open.

Guthrie News: The Democrats claim Oklahoma, Norman and El Reno counties, but by good organization there is a splendid fighting chance to carry Oklahoma and El Reno counties.

The Sun thinks a daily line of stages and mail from Edmond to Reno to connect with the Sac and Fox agency route east is greatly needed. A postoffice is being established ten miles west and two miles north of Edmond.

A woman writes to Governor Steele from Beaver county asking for protection. She says the Texas cattle have a penchant for running their heads up against the domiciles of the inhabitants and "horning down the sod houses."

Saturday's Guthrie Democrat contains a long opinion from Amos Green on the townsite trustee question and the manner in which they are to be paid. In common with all real estate owners in the cities and towns of Oklahoma, the judge thinks the provisions for paying the trustees are outrageous and will be found to be very burdensome on the people, and advises a strong petition to the secretary of the interior, asking him to suspend the enforcement of the law or appeal to congress to repeal the obnoxious law. His idea is that towns may apply under section 2378 of the revised statutes, through the probate judge of the county, to enter the land in trust and by the time that is done we may have a territorial legislation to adopt rules to govern in the execution of the trust and in relation to contests. What, however, is done must be done speedily.

Governor Steele held a secret conclave with the county officials Thursday afternoon. The chief matter of consultation was the jurisdiction which was recently under consideration by the supreme court. In other words the consideration of the question of the jurisdiction of United States commissioners and United States marshals over cases arising under territorial laws. After much discussion pro and con the matter was determined about as follows. Hereafter the commissioners of the United States will confine themselves to United States offenses. If a case of murder occurs the sheriff will have charge of the criminal, the county judge will preside at the preliminary trial and the prisoner will go to the territorial circuit court, meantime being under the custody of the sheriff. Several cases have already arisen where the United States commissioners have sent parties to Wichita charged with offenses against the laws of the territory. In all these cases their right to do so is very seriously questioned. Marshal Lurty, who has all along maintained his right to take charge of these cases, was present and after much hesitancy finally acknowledged that he had exceeded his authority. This, says the Oklahoma City Times, has been a perplexing question to our county officials and it is a relief to them to have the matter settled.

The Clove Cure.

From Life.

She was talking confidentially to her bosom friend.

"Now, that we as married," she said, "John has stopped drinking entirely. I have not detected the color of liquor about him since our wedding day."

"Was it difficult for him to stop?" inquired the bosom friend.

"Oh, no, not at all. He just eats cloves. He says that is a certain cure.

Tote Fair.

From the Guthrie News.

The greatest drawback to nearly all the otherwise bright, progressive and enterprising towns in Oklahoma is their inordinate jealousy of each other.—Wichita EAGLE.

The News heartily endorses the above. This territory and its towns and cities are, as the Oklahoma City Gazette says: "Good enough without a lying boom. Tell the truth." It behooves the towns to all "tote fair" and pull together for the big prosperity just dawning, without squabbling with one another to the detriment of all.

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