



M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

WICHITA, Kan., June 4, 1890. A delegate convention of the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional district of the state of Kansas, is hereby called to be held at Dodge City, Mo., on Wednesday, July 20, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of recommending a delegate to 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 200 voters or fraction of 200 or more voters from Hon. A. H. Peters in 1888, under which rule delegates are apportioned as follows:

Table with columns for County, Delegates, and Total. Lists counties like Barber, Barton, Brown, etc., and their respective delegate counts.

The secretaries of the several counties are instructed to forward to the undersigned secretary at Dodge 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 be called at large for July 20, unless otherwise ordered by the county central committee.

By order of the committee. JESSE TAYLOR, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held at the city of Topeka, Mo., Wednesday, the 24th 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, and Delegates to the national convention, to be held at Denver, Colo., on Wednesday, the 20th day of September, 1890, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Table with columns for County, Delegates, and Total. Lists counties like Adams, Allen, Anderson, etc., and their respective delegate counts.

The secretaries of the several county conventions are instructed to forward to the undersigned secretary at Topeka, Mo., 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 be called at large for September 24, unless otherwise ordered by the county central committee.

By order of the committee. BION S. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

It is a fact of interest that the boiler makers of the United States are having a very quiet meeting in New York.

So the state of Maine after thirty years has taken the first formal step looking toward resubmitting the prohibition question to the people.

"One is company and two is a crowd in a summer hammock," says the New Orleans Picayune, but it depends largely on who the "two" is or are, whichever is correct.

Chauncey M. Depew has had an operation performed on his nose to alter the functions of his olfactory organs. Mr. Depew evidently believes in the purification of politics.

When a Georgia legislator wants to say a real hard, withering thing about an opponent he rises in his place and defiantly declares that he is "buried by sectarianism."

Appropriately, the farmer candidate for governor of South Carolina is a Tillman, says the Boston Herald. And the "aristocratic" candidate is an Earle, replies the Charleston World.

Two ship loads of fire crackers on their way from China were lost in the Pacific last month. But if you listen as you read this, you will find that this Fourth of July is just as noisy as last year.

The census shows so large a falling off in the population of Connecticut that the state will probably lose a member of congress. The loss is in the agricultural districts. How the great west has grown!

For the benefit of those who would like to attain the world-renowned Boston ton culture, the Boston Transcript, which is no doubt an authority, says that baked beans should not be eaten in the months without an r.

P. T. Barnum says he saw four hundred icebergs on his way across the Atlantic, but he failed to get one for his show. The climate of Great Britain seems to have modified the leading characteristics in our big showman.

Forty-three guns will constitute the national salute beginning with this morning's sunrise. Tomorrow it will be forty-four. The president signed the bill authorizing Idaho to statehood yesterday and will sign the Wyoming bill today.

The national game of base ball is declining. Our players, like the old time tulips, are priced too high, and a fine game, like that beautiful flower, will some day only be met with by those who look for itself and not for a price.

Of course Wichita's drop from 45,000 people to 34,000 is entirely due to the rigid enforcement of prohibition in that town.—Topsail Journal.

If that isn't the cause, will you explain it? And the explanation will probably likewise account for the shrinkage in the population of your own town from 35,000 to 30,000, the present estimate.

"INGALLS OF KANSAS."

The final verdict of any people, touching any man or measure, is as unerring as the judgment of the Infinite, with the only difference of celerity. In the tardiness of human action the will of the people may suffer for a time, but often the verdict comes too late to save the deserving man. Especially is this true in times of political upheavals, when the actions of factions are accepted as the expressed conviction of the commonwealth.

There is no man of whom the people of Kansas feel a greater pride than for John James Ingalls. As a beardless boy, inspired by the same faith in freedom that impelled his ancestor to cast his lot with the Mayflower's heroic crew, he left the hills of his New England home to throw in his chances of life with the intrepid few who landed on the west bank of the Missouri in the "Kansas and Nebraska" days, and who by their bravery and fortitude wiped the stain of human servitude from the escutcheon of Kansas, and wrote the words "ad astra per aspera" there. In the thirty-three years which followed, and whose record unfold our entire history as a people, the New England boy has ever proved true to the impulses which linked his fortunes to a wilderness-environment of martyrs and heroes. Every ambition of his manhood, every aspiration of his subsequent public career, every word that ever came from his trenchant pen or that fell from his undeniably eloquent lips have been of and for Kansas and for the principles of human equality which have rendered Kansas a people marked and peculiar. His bold and clear utterances in the behalf of the free, indeed, have not only become the admiration of true men of all the states but the quoted prophecies of other nations and of distant climes. Those of the peers of the very body over which he exalted choice presidencies, who hold to marked distinctions and classes against universal manhood, have respect unto the declarations of "Ingalls, of Kansas," and dread the force of his fearless enunciations.

But a "time" has been reached in Kansas politics, a period of unrest and dissatisfaction. The unequal and unjust operations of national administration policies have been oppressing honest industry of her producers. Her own legislation has become extremely hypocritical, wildly expensive and extravagant, and altogether disastrous to her communities, so much so that wheels within wheels have begun to move and organizations within organizations to plot and plan. So many outrages in the name of progress have been so repeatedly committed by her legislative powers, that they stand like dismantled monuments of reproach ever facing the people, and a sacrifice of absolute justice is demanded, not only, but is absolutely warranted. The mistake should not be made of slaying innocent victims for the real offenders, nor should the movement of the smaller wheels be mistaken for a revolution of the entire machine, nor yet resolves of sub-organizations for the determination of the whole people.

The life of Ingalls for the past seven years in the United States senate has been an every-day open page to Kansas and to the world. The record he has made stands unshadowed and without the possibility of a veiling or of a misinterpretation. With his mere personal relations and personal misunderstandings or with the conflicting ambitions of members of his own party in Kansas we have nothing to do, nor do the people care for them. By his political record as a representative of Kansas, in her stakehold, and as a statesman, only should he be measured, and by it should he stand or fall.

Preconceived notions or prejudices touching his personality or his supposed idiosyncrasies should all be swept from the scales and his words and deeds alone be left to determine his worth as one of two who has been entrusted with the great dignity and honor of speaking for a state which encompasses the homes—the all—of a million and a half of people. No speech or act made in the face or penulency of a campaign should have the force or weight of the words, speeches and acts of the record of his years, and any demand made that he should in such a juncture repeat in words his own record of convictions of his whole political life, could come only from enemies or from those seeking to gain his place by questionable methods. The resolve of an Alliance, or Union, that is either composed of a majority of Democrats, or which is dominated by men who love not the principles of the Republican party ought not to be permitted to be put in the balance against an untarnished Republican record of thirty years standing.

For years we have been convinced that no state in the union was so completely and thoroughly represented in the United States senate as Kansas, not alone in the distinguished and marked ability of the two men, but in their diverse and widely differing talents. So conspicuous has this fact been, and so impressive withal that the common remark among eastern representative men is that to replace either would hardly be possible. On financial and economic questions Mr. Plumb cannot only hold his own against the treasury influences and Wall street combined, but as against all the world of jobbers, while Mr. Ingalls in the advocacy of the living principles and genius of a government of, for, and by the people, and in holding up to the light and the world's scorn petty tyranny and the still surviving seditious spirit of the slave oligarchy, has the nation for an audience.

As we stated in the beginning Kansas is the victim of untoward national policies, as also the victim of expensive, extravagant and corrupt state

municipal and corporate legislation, and there is, at the hands of the people, a long delayed settlement coming, in which, if there is found no recompense for past wrongs and burthens, the right will at least be regained and the guilty either adequately punished or consigned to obscurity. We, however, desire to reiterate in conclusion that prejudice should not be permitted to weigh against facts, nor yet unreasonable demands heeded. The soldier element for instance, of the Republican party in Kansas, who may have joined quasi political organizations with the laudable purpose of righting his wrongs, should in all fairness, before casting a vote of instructions against Ingalls, look up his record of measures, of votes and of speeches during the years when he was chairman of the pension committee and an acknowledged advocate of the union soldier's cause and a recognized extremist in his views and demands touching the obligations of the general government to its defenders. They will find that record not only untarnished but brilliant. So to the farmer who is dissatisfied with the tariff and with the monetary policy of the east and conditions of the west will find that Mr. Ingalls has always been in sentiments and in acts with his state. They will find that as far back as 1853 he made a speech square over for free coinage and that he voted for free lumber and free sugar in the session of seven years ago.

And so with all the convictions, sentiments and demands of Kansas, he has ever been in the fullest accord, the contrary of which cannot be shown, nor can mere resolutions obliterate the facts. No man possesses a stronger faith in the righteousness of the final judgment of the people touching the character of any man or the merit of any measure, than does Mr. Ingalls; his thoroughly trained mind and his comprehensive experience readily warranting the assertion of such a conclusion; yet no right minded Republican can but be disagreeably impressed with the spirit of a warfare begotten almost, if not entirely, of prejudices arising out of an abnormal state of things, beyond the reach of any individual power to adjust, which warfare threatens personal disaster and defeat to him ere the final vindication of the people can be reached. Recollection may fail, and the oppression of untoward circumstances and recurring hard times may result in prejudicial and hasty actions such as might lay "Ingalls of Kansas" on the shelf, but the facts of the record will stand, showing that for eighteen years no Republican ever found cause to blush over the reflection that Ingalls was of Kansas.

HAWAII AND THE SUGAR BOUNTY

Some years ago the United States negotiated with the Hawaiian government a treaty, by the terms of which the sugar of the Hawaiian islands was to be admitted free of duty into this country, and the exclusive use of Pearl harbor, belonging to Hawaii, was granted to the United States. It is said that the Hawaiian minister at Washington has informed our government that his government will consider the paying of a bounty on sugar grown in this country a violation of the treaty, unless a bounty is also granted to Hawaiian sugar. He reasons that the consideration promised Hawaii was free competition in this country with the sugar of the United States, and that can not be if the sugar planters of this country are given a bounty and the Hawaiian planters none.

Such a claim, at first glance, would seem to be ridiculous; but yet the consideration given to the United States remains intact, and that promised to Hawaii would be lost or lessened in value by the sugar bounty.

Another thing to be considered is that Hawaii bargained for an exclusive privilege—one allowed no other country—the free importation of its sugar into the United States. But if the sugar of all countries is to be admitted free, as proposed by the McKinley bill, Hawaii will lose that advantage over other foreign sugar producing countries.

If, therefore, the tariff measure now before the senate is passed, with a provision abrogating the treaty stipulations mentioned, the only thing this government can do will be to either propose a new treaty with the Hawaiian government, or relinquish its claim to the harbor privileges embraced in the present compact. As to the bounty on sugar, it is anything but a satisfactory provision to those engaged in the sugar industry, for they fully appreciate the uncertainty of its being continued any length of time. If sugar goes on the free list it may just as well be placed there unconditionally. The producers of this country care very little for the bounty proposition.

The anti-rebubmissionists are now clamoring for an extra session of the legislature so that the prohibitory laws of the state may be amended to conform to the decisions of the federal courts on the liquor traffic, since it is found that the present laws cannot be made operative, even with the passage of the Wilson bill or any other measure on that subject by congress. Such a turning about would be remarkable in any other quarter, in view of the vindictive opposition the anti has waged against the extra session idea when it was urged in the interest of a rehearing of the prohibition at the polls. But as it is there is no surprise, as that following is consistent only in its inconsistencies.

The proposition to erect equestrian statues to both General Grant and General Lee at Cumberland Gap is receiving hearty support from quite a number of prominent men. The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette publishes letters or dispatches from the following gentlemen approving the movement and promising their support: Governor Campbell and ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio; Governor Buckner of Kentucky; Governor Taylor of Tennessee; Governor Mellette of South Dakota; Congressman Carlisle and McCarty; editors of the New York Press, Sun and Tribune; St. Louis Republic; Louisville Courier-Journal; and others. It is stated that the sum of \$36,000 has already been subscribed.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.



HEY put him in bed in his little nightgown, and he was so young that he was in the town. Yes, he had been opened the only well-eyed man. "Two thumbs and eight fingers with his feet were tied up. On his back was a bump like an upside-down egg. And his smile was distorted. His nose all day he had lived in the powder and dirt. While the boom of the cannon roared up to the sky. To mark young America's Fourth of July.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

The fire cracker man of the Chattanooga Times says that the Fourth of July should be celebrated in fine style this year. It has been neglected so long, he says, that we ought to revive it with three cheers and a tiger and make the day glorious indeed. He goes into ecstasies over it and delivers himself as follows: "Let us throw ourselves into it head over heels in a regular old-fashioned schoolboy somersault. Let's not think of business on that day at all—it won't hurt any of us, mentally, morally, physically or financially, to take one day off for fun. Turn all the boys loose, with the single admonition that as long as they keep sober and don't violate any law, the whole town and all the rest of the world is theirs for twenty-four hours at least. Don't be afraid there will be too much racket—the more noise of an innocent sort the better. And be sure to decorate, not with "paint," but with flags and bunting and all manner of gorgeous colors. Be sure to have "Old Glory" everywhere, with forty-two stars on him. Make him the most conspicuous feature of the day.

"Through the masses' red glare And bombs bursting in air, Let us see through the night, This our flag shall still be there."

"Let's have plenty of music, too—music of a national, patriotic sort that will make our hearts beat faster and our steps grow quicker and prouder."

It will be seen from this that Chattanooga means to do the square thing by the Fourth of July, but she will be careful to keep her head over her heels while she is about it. Similar expressions came from other cities and sections of the south, and it is evident that a measure of the old time enthusiasm is returning in that quarter in the observation of that national anniversary, and this is something of an assurance of loyalty when taken in contrast with some recent demonstrations in that quarter.

The fact is, there is no reason why we should pay more attention to the glorious Fourth in all parts of the country without regard to section. Of late years it has become too much the practice to turn the occasion over to the children and youth of the country, and as for fitting observance of the event commemorated by the adult population—those capable of appreciating it, it has been permitted to go by default. It is right and proper to make it a gala day, but it is no less a duty for the older portion of the community to join heartily in the demonstrations and festivities of the day and thus give proper bent to the young that they may grow into a fuller realization of what the event means to them as citizens of this matchless country.

The Fourth of July is ours of right as a priceless heritage, and we should make the most of it.

Now that the general government has recognized the woman suffrage privilege by endorsing the constitution of Wyoming, the way is formally open to any and every office in the government for all women who choose to enter the lists from that state.

On the same day that congress extended the privilege of suffrage to women, by the admission of Wyoming, it took from the states the right to control the election of its representatives to congress and presidential electors. Verily the revolution continues to revolute.

The net revenue of the German post-office department reached higher figures in the financial year just closed than ever before. The receipts amounted to 214,000,000 marks, the expenditures to 181,000,000, leaving a net profit of 30,000,000 marks, which sum exceeds that of 1888-9 by nearly 4,000,000 marks. The United States government has pursued a different policy. Here, instead of permitting the postal department to yield a net revenue, its earnings have been employed in increasing the efficiency of the service and in extending its scope.

The beautiful women of the world are requested in a circular to send their photographs to the Baroness Clara Von Decker at Tiffis. These will be examined by a committee of artists and those selected will be put into an album with the title, "Types of Female Beauty of the last Years of the Nineteenth Century." Then the album will be sent to the Moscow museum. If any married woman is doubtful whether she is qualified to send her picture, let her decide by asking her husband's sister, and if she is single let her advise with her fellow's other girl as to whether she is beautiful enough.

Kate Field claims to have discovered from the archives that George Washington "not only drank stimulants, but drew up an agreement with his gardener, Philip Bator, arranging for periodical bursts of temperance on the part of Bator, who evidently loved strong drink." She says: "Washington doubtless valued Bator and wanted to keep him sober. With this aim in view, the agreement allowed Bator a dram in the morning and a drink of grog at dinner and at noon." Then Washington promised to give Bator \$4 at Christmas with which he was to drink four days and four nights; \$2 at Easter to affect the same purpose, and \$2 at Whitsuntide to be drunk two days.

The mayor of Boston has forbidden the usual firecracker racket on the Fourth. If his excellency does not wish to see his mandate broken and tramped on today, he had better stuff his ears with cotton and leave the city. Prohibiting the firecracker on the Fourth of July has never been a success.

Kansas City has 43,000 residents of school age. The incomplete census returns set down her total population at 135,000. Such a relation does not exist in any other city in the union.—Kansas City Times.

Oh, yes, we guess it does. Kansas City is playing the baby act. Wichita returns this year, simultaneously with the government census, children of school age to the number of 7,281. Kansas City returns only six times, in round numbers, the school children returned by Wichita and six times her population, so such a relation does exist. The truth is if Kansas City is entitled to a new count, so is Wichita, and so a hundred or a thousand other towns of the country. If Kansas City gets a new count she will make Porter ashamed of himself.

Referring to the silver question and the attitude of parties and individuals thereon, the Salina Republican observes that "the Democrats will do well to get all their laughing in on that question now, for it won't be half as funny for them when they begin to devise ways and means to place Grover Cleveland on a free coinage platform. His is on record as emphatically opposed to any increase of silver coinage. That's all true enough; but speaking of a laughing in connection with the question, it is pertinent to remark that they laugh best who laugh last, and from the stand taken by Benjamin Harrison and his advisors, it is not quite clear but that the display of risibles will be with our friends, the enemy, after all. Some people are cute enough to catch the drift of popular sentiment and some are not.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

They say that Funston is confused. It ought not to be "farmer" then. It ought to be Chaos Funston.

The most interesting part of the Emporia Republican is the last column on the third page. Look at it.

An Emporia boy has just been graduated at Yale. There is some hope for him as he didn't take any prize.

J. N. Reynolds with his little string of "hells" is talking of erecting a Prisoner's Home. It will be an experiment.

Senator Rush, of Larned, wants George R. Peck for senator in Ingalls' place, but as yet he has found no organ to uphold his idea.

Congressman Turner recently appointed his brother postmaster of Hoxie. As a candidate for mayor last spring the gentleman received one vote.

The metropolitan police commissioners of Leavenworth are in a fix. They are going to resign. This, of course, is not expected to include Dan Anthony.

The way the Kansas editors are laying in new fonts of italics must be appalling to the Kansas politicians who have never had articles emphasized on that behalf.

Some prohibitionists at Ottawa seized upon an original package dealer's stock and ran away with it. This is a much cheaper, but less honorable way than buying it.

Dick Walker, the United States marshal, is in Washington, on official business. Nobody knows what this business can be unless it is to arrest the actions of some of our congressmen.

Tom Hubbard, supervisor of census in the Seventh district, has picked the whole delegation of summer census for the congressional nomination. He will not fail to enumerate these.

The Abilene Reflector says "there are no boys any more. They are all young men and dadelets." The Reflector apparently is not courting the G. A. R. crowd this summer.

At times George Martin, of the Kansas City Gazette, is a great wit. In his latest he says: "There are already symptoms that the steamer A. L. Mason is affecting railroad freight rates."

By some it is considered doubtful whether our delegation in Washington could at the present time get up enough courage to sing together "John Brown's Body," or for that even "Yankee Doodle."

It is reported that General Rice and the president are not on very good terms. The general probably asked for the pen that signed the appointment of G. Leland to the internal revenue collectorship and couldn't get it.

RARE AND RADIANT.

She doesn't paint on china, In a weird, fantastic way, She isn't daff on Browning, And Chopin she doesn't play. She doesn't seek to make a name, She's not a manish dresser, She's just a lovely bonus-made girl— Lord bless her. —Washington Post.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

What it Means. San Francisco is kicking about the census, too, a pretty good indication that the citizens have been unduly inflating the population in their estimates during the last few years.

Listen to My Tale of Woe.

After withholding his report until the last moment possible, Census Supervisor Miller now informs the world that the actual bona fide population of Kansas City as certified to by the United States government is 135,000.

Not All, But Some.

Judge Foster has discharged another lot of whistler soldiers. He holds that under Judge Caldwell's dictum they can not be held for trial by the state courts. Of course the state press will immediately proceed to try Judge Foster again, and convict him.

A Cogitation.

I wonder if my paper is as dull and uninteresting as the others in the state are this hot weather. If it is I hope the boys will have as much charity for me as I have for them and believe that the paper will brace up when the cold wave comes.

Plumb for President.

If there is anything a Kansas man don't see he will generally ask for it. A Kansas newspaper comes out hotly and squarely for Senator Plumb for president in 1892. A good many things many things may happen by that time, but unless its temper and tone should undergo a very radical change, the way is going to have something to say on that very point. This is certain to be the case if the silver bill fails to materialize in the acceptable form. It is remarkable that the arrogance of the east has already been borne so long and so patiently. A western man for the next president is very likely to be the order, and a lusty glance over the field fails to show up a more suitable piece of timber than Preston B. 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 ingrain at 50c. Beautiful list 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.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

season that it does now, the cool weather of the past four weeks being just what was needed.

Eastern people can never realize the wonderful recuperative powers of this state until they have visited it and examined the soil and the almost phenomenal crop it produces with little more than one tenth of the area of the state under actual cultivation. Here is an instant characteristic of the state and the possibilities of the Kansas farmer: The other day a Harvey county farmer and stock raiser sold forty-seven head of cattle for \$2,762. With this money he wiped out all of his indebtedness, leaving his farm free of mortgage and stocked with sixty young cattle and 200 hogs.

Among other things which have a good deal to do with the condition of the farmer in Kansas is the farmer himself.

MCKINLEY BILL DOOMED.

A special to the Chicago Tribune says that the Morrill-McKinley tariff bill has been given a private burial. Several western senators who have positive views about the feeling in their section against raising the duties, and the New England senators, who are pinched by the demand for free raw materials, have promised to put up the headstone. Senators Morrill and Sherman do not know what has been done yet, but they are likely to find out that there has been a funeral. The western senators have not held any caucus as reported. They simply agreed that the Morrill-McKinley measure, with its high duties and its ridiculous features like the maple sugar bounty would not do for them. They are now trying in an informal way to find a bill that they can support. The underlying agreement of their platform is sound, for they do not want any increase except in the rare instances where they are justified. They will encourage Senator Allison to stand steady in his fight against the wool and the paper tariff, and they will support Mr. Cramer in the finance committee. Lumber they will try to bring lower than the bill provides, and so on. Unfortunately they have not yet got to the point of taking up Secretary Haine's reciprocity position in its entirety, partly because Senator Allison has not so far seen his way clear to yield his belief in unconditional and immediate free sugar. But with the progress that is making there is hope that an understanding may be reached. Among the western senators who want into the moratorium to lay the Morrill-McKinley bill away without fuss or feathers are said to be Spooner of Wisconsin, Farwell of Illinois, Plumb of Kansas, Davis of Minnesota, and Manderson of Nebraska.

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