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The rains during the past week have proven very general throughout the state, some sections receiving an abundant fall.

When an original package man appears in Ottawa a mob is rung up by a preconcerted signal and then the original package man is arrested for inciting a riot.

The Methodist church is building a great university at Topeka. But for the narrow jealousy of a pretended friend Wichita would have had the Methodist university of Kansas.

The Eagle says that "the census of 1890 is going to show Wichita all right." We all hope so, commode—Topeka Capital.

We most certainly believe it will, but just as emphatically doubt the genuineness of your hope, major.

The platform on which the Resubmission Republicans propose to make their fight will be found this morning in our telegraph columns. They simply declare the right of the people to a rehearing at the polls.

The prohibitionists of Maine, last week, in convention assembled, declared in their platform that the prohibitory law of Maine is nullified and practically a dead letter in all the larger towns and cities, and charged both of the old parties as being responsible for its failure.

The Kansas City papers now say that business, not population, should be the gauge of a city's importance. We have a faint recollection of making the same claim for Wichita, but Wichita's stock yards and packing houses lie within the borders of her own state, and Wichita hasn't asked a recount.

There are reports of gold finds at or near Concordia and Winfield. We trust the reports are founded on fact. But whether they are or not, it is a fact that the state has already produced more gold from her grain fields than any other state or territory will secure from its mines during the whole year.

The character of the man the Democrats of the Sixth Ohio district has put up against Hon. Wm. McKinley for congress is another evidence that party is controlled by expediency, not principle, regardless of its professions and declarations of principles. But there is nothing surprising in this; it is anybody and anything to beat the Republicans.

A junk dealer in Salina informs the Republican that he buys three times as many empty beer bottles as before the supreme court saloons were opened. And yet some people will say that these saloons ought to be allowed to run—Salina Republican.

And yet you have the assurance to tell your readers away from your town that original packages are not wanted there. Bah.

According to the New York Tribune Mr. Depew is henceforth to be called Chanancy M. Eschela-touka-ectape, "if the brand new name which his Indian friends and admirers bestowed upon him just as he left for Europe is to stick."

This appellation is probably an Indian joke, which, like a current joke of an esteemed contemporary, is funny only to those who made it.

More than 2,000,000 population have been added to the thirty leading cities of the country in the last decade. There is nothing like this in the historic period of the world. It is simply immense. But being altogether out of proportion to the increase of the rural population of the country it is not a matter of congratulation, even to the cities that have received the accessions, particularly in view of the oft recurring labor conflicts in the industrial centers of the country. It were infinitely better for all if the large increase in population could be more evenly dispersed throughout the country.

The Chicago Dry Goods Reporter, a non-political, non-sectarian and purely business trade journal that takes no part in politics or prohibition, but confines itself to legitimate commercial news, says:

Lincoln, Neb., the capital of the state, and one of the prettiest towns in the west, is neglecting the question of establishing a wholesale dry goods store. Louis Meyer is doing his best to organize a company with a quarter of a million dollars to engage in the business in the new Fitzgerald block on P and Seventh streets. He has made arrangements for securing about \$200,000 in Lincoln, \$25,000 in Nebraska City, and hopes to get the remainder in the east. He says that the impending vote on the prohibition amendment is the only thing standing in the way of the success of the enterprise.

Senator Teller doesn't seem to give up the fight in behalf of the people's money, i. e., the silver dollar. His resolution declaring it to be the determined policy of the United States government to use both gold and silver as full legal tender money is a timely move. It presents the germ of the money question in such a way that it would seem possible to evade it or find an excuse not to adopt it at the earliest moment it can be got before that body. The resolution will cure at least a portion of the defects in the silver bill as agreed upon in conference, and in which shape it is likely to become a law. Of course the resolution will be stoutly opposed by the antisilver people; but it gives the pretended friends of silver another chance to show their hands.

Since the census superintendent has granted Kansas City, Mo., a recount of its population, (which in point of fact it did not want, and since it is patent that the recount will not materially increase the figures given by the first count, the papers of that place are insisting that it is not so much a question of population that makes a town great as the volume of business it does. In a strictly commercial sense that is true, and there is no objection to the town named making the very best showing possible on that basis if it makes its estimates from its own transactions, had within its own borders. But we repeat, that if that portion of the aggregate volume of business shown by its clearing house reports that legitimately belongs to the Kansas portion of the city were deducted, the business standing would make about as sorry a showing, in contrast with its claims, as its enumeration does.

A USELESS TASK.
There are a few papers in the state that throw themselves into the breach in the farmers' profits made by the low prices that prevailed throughout the country for some time, and until recently when a reaction set up, and these champions, from time to time, tried a number of expedients to effect a change in the stress of the situation. The emergency rate proved an abortion; nevertheless the champions aforesaid stuck and still stick to that idiom, and now because the state railroad commission declines to act according to their dictum and arbitrarily orders the railroads of the state to do a thing that is clearly shown by the commission's statement of the case to be impracticable and would fail to produce the results anticipated, these self-inflated egos denounce the commission and charge it with being in league with the railroads. This is the same spirit as that which prompts some people to denounce the highest judicial tribunal in the land because, forthwith, it decides a great constitutional question otherwise than in accordance with their preconceived notions on the question at issue. These people remind us of the intelligent juror who explained the failure of the jury to return a verdict by the remark that "them 'leven durned fools wouldn't agree to nothin'!" Their doxy is always orthodox and everybody else's heterodoxy. But what's the use? As well try to drown a duck by pouring water on its back as to attempt to lead off such cranks by exposing their crutches; it can't be done.

TOO TOUCHY.
That class of Kansas newspapers that are making fun of the A. J. Mason and the opposition to restore the navigation of the Missouri river are actuated either by a narrow jealousy or display a surprising lack of comprehension of the needs of this section. We hope the enterprise will succeed if it is practicable. If it fails, the money spent in it is not wasted.—Fort Scott Monitor.

You should not take a little pleasurable like that so seriously to heart. The Eagle has had as much to say on that subject, perhaps, as any other paper; not that it did not desire the success of the enterprise if success were possible, but it estimated the chances of success for the new enterprise by the failure of the old ones. We looked at it this way: If the old boats (many of them large and first-class) that plied the Missouri river when there was little or no railroad competition, with the expense of construction already met, and a sufficient volume of water for all practical purposes—we say that if under such circumstances as those boats could not be kept in service, how is it expected to do it now when all the favorable conditions enumerated above have given away to the very reverse in every instance. It is this view of the matter that has caused this paper to look upon the later undertaking as a huge joke, though really meant, no doubt, as a serious bluff. And it has so far seen nothing to change its estimate of the situation, present or prospective.

We assure our solicitors Fort Scott contemporary that we regret the changed condition of affairs touching the navigation of the rivers of the west as much as you can, but regrets cannot restore what has been lost, neither will a bit of good humor prevent such restoration.

Persons Kelly, business agent, preaches third party prohibition, but charges from the most imperative reasons, that the best way to restore the Missouri river is to restore the navigation of the river by the best Republican, Hon. Bernard Kelly in Kansas we never heard of him.—Topeka Capital.

If that be a true estimate, then heaven save the Republican party, for nothing else can.

COL. HALLOWELL ON HIS NOMINATION.
From the Hutchinson News.

J. R. Hallowell, of Wichita, was at the Midland last night. Mr. Hallowell is making an energetic race for the congressional nomination and passed several hours in consultation with the leading Republicans of this city. He leaves this morning for Pratt and Meade county to look up his forces. To a News reporter he said:

"I am confident that I will get the nomination. I start in with more delegates than any other candidate. Of course my own county will vote for me, and I have a fair chance in the other counties. Only five counties have held their conventions and there are thirty-two more to be heard from. I can not say that I expect any of them to be instructed for me, but I will have friends on all delegations. I will require eighty-three votes to nominate. After the first few ballots the strength or weakness of the candidates will be shown and then I expect to secure many of the votes which were cast for men who had no prospects nor expectations of being elected."

"The people of your city are a pleasant gentleman and will have the Reno delegation solid, but what strength he will have outside I do not know. He enters into the race pretty late."

"Swenson's run will be short. He is in Europe now and a candidate should be on the ground in St. Louis and two or three neighboring counties were in this district, his prospects would be better, but I doubt if he gets any other delegation than the one from his own county."

"The papers west of here have made an attack upon Hon. Humphrey and prohibition. Humphrey and I have been intimate friends for years. Why, I believe I know more about his private affairs than anyone else in the state. It would be strange if I opposed him now. Governor Humphrey will be renominated and it will be upon."

A PROHIBITION PLATFORM.
Has made a good executive and will poll a heavy vote. These papers have charged also that I am opposed to prohibition. I voted for it in the legislature of '89 and voted for it in the campaign of '90 and voted for it at the polls. I have prosecuted more liquor cases in Wichita than any other lawyer, and come near closing up the joints at one time."

"By the way, Wichita will send a delegation 200 strong to the Topeka convention next week. The news has boomed that into a grand success, and I am glad of it. Temperance people in Wichita are wild over it and propose to swamp the resubmission meeting in point of numbers."

The Tariff Treat.

That was an immense concourse of people at the farmers' demonstration at Emporia, Kan., last Saturday, where a proposition was formed five miles long and as wide as the Mississippi river. It belongs to the Kansas portion of the city were deducted, the business standing would make about as sorry a showing, in contrast with its claims, as its enumeration does.

THE WATERS UNDER THE EARTH.

Noble L. Prentiss in K. C. Star.

A Maine man, born within hearing of the sounding sea, and taking his first trip through Kansas, declared the other day that the most noticeable thing he had seen in Kansas was the salt lake. He had seen it constructed at Lawrence. He had seen hundreds of miles of Kansas wheat and corn; he had gazed for the first time on that curious-looking machine, a "header," in full operation; he had watched the laborers of black smoke rise from the salt works at Hutchinson, but to him this bit of salt water, blue as Penobscot bay, this seeming fragment of the Atlantic ocean dropped down in the midst of what Mitchell's old atlas upstairs displays as the Great American Desert was the most wonderful sight yet. A thousand miles from the nearest salt water, it was yet the ocean brine, but by some sort of Kansas chemical transformation, made soft as the water of the Arkansas flowing a few yards away, and for the comfort of man and beast, it was here, in the depths of the Kansas earth; a good deal of enterprise ran into the ground, as it were. Men have hunted down there for coal and oil, and salt and gas, and often sunk their money with their drills, but otherwise; yet something has been found out, and it is likely that for all time the search will be continued, just as men will always search for Captain Kidd's money, and for that Spanish galleon freighted with gold, reported sunk in so many widely-scattered seas, off so many coasts.

It seems to me that the most precious thing so far found or yet to be found in Kansas is water: "the waters under the earth" which formed a third part of the universe as man first wrote about it. The Kansas sky and the Kansas soil are open and known. But what exists under the earth, and what waters there, the little that is known but stimulates enterprise and curiosity. Letting alone the coal and the oil, and the gas, in which I confess I do not believe much, one hundred miles from the Missouri river, there is yet to be sought the "waters under the earth."

My own interest in the matter was greatly roused by a visit this week to Meade county, where, in the almost continuous travel of half a dozen years had not before embraced. There I saw things that I trust somebody who thinks more to the practical purpose than I do will investigate with the result of saving knowledge.

It was very dry down in that corner of the state at the time of this visit. It rained the night before at Hutchinson and the next morning the sky was still soft and misty and gray, and pools of water stood in the ditches beside the railroad track and in the corn rows, and for forty or fifty miles every where, but for there never was another county so beautifully by having its face washed as Kansas. Then, as if the rain had stopped by arrangement at a marked line, came the dry country. The clouds gathered in the west, and the rain fell on the sky by the force and intolerant sun. The air was filled with dust that might be felt but not seen, and to an immense distance, seemingly to the edge of the world, rolled in brown swells the sunburned prairie, and on the verge of the desert, the wind whistled through the trees, the boys and inlets, the winding channel, the airy cities by wide harbors of the false mirage. There was no use in denying it: there was the old Kansas terror, the drought. The wheat had grown before it came in all its destructiveness, but the oats and corn had been eaten, and the hardy buffalo grass was browned under the sun as in the breath of a furnace. It may be observed here that cheerful conversation about the "climatic change" and the moving "rain belt," may be indulged in, but it is better to bank up in the sky and the breeze is blowing as if from the sea, and the thunder is muttering in the nearer distance, but on such a bright old July day as that under discussion not even the "oldest inhabitant" who stayed by the country all through the drought, and who has never seen anything like this, has any meteorological observations to offer.

The lack of fields and other evidences of settlement, the wide-openness of a new country did not help any. The drought is a calamity in a wilderness where no man is. It was a burden and a grief to the buffalo.

At Meade was a release from the train and a meeting with friends: "disfigured but still in the ring," putting up with these "light afflictions," certain that it was "but for a moment," filled with that grim humor which may be found in Kansas. In the worst of times and exerting the Kansas spirit of pity which faileth not. They were glad to show their country, and hence this interview with the "waters under the earth."

In Kansas, it may be said, all over the state, there is a great deal to be had, which in some cases seems to have a queer rock salt. Deep borings in every quarter of the state have reached this level, under successive veins of fresh water. In Meade county the undersea water has been reversed and the salt water flows out. About a mile from town is a "sink," as they only call it in Tennessee or Kentucky, only the water is salt, and very salt. Here, in 1878, the prairie "fell down on itself" and revealed this pool, and ever since the surrounding soil has cracked and slowly sinks as if the rock were being pulled down, and giving way. Cattle men formerly pumped the water to the surface of the prairie and let it run over the ground and evaporate to salt, making a "salt lick" for their cattle, so that the ground is here and hard for a large space about. The deep, yellow water, which is as dense as a building place, the water being as dense as that of the sea and as salt. The pool is the Conroy Island, the Long Branch, the Cape May of Meade county.

Where does the salt water come from; the pool running to the same depth all the year? A good many people speculate about that, but nobody knows. Had Paul listened to the pious rant and senseless drivel of religious cranks; had he yielded to the allurement and sophistry of the politicians and went to mixing politics with religion, he would have destroyed his usefulness and proven himself a failure.

The foregoing texts should be printed on cards and hung up as mottoes on the walls of every political church in the city. Politics at church is the devil's dish. It is a true Christian, according to Bible teaching, goes to his church for religious instruction and spiritual food and is served with stinking party soup and a plate of rotten political hash that would turn the stomach of a kangaroo. It is not to be wondered at that he goes home grieved as well as disgusted.

The ecclesiastical "trust" of Kansas may control the legislative and executive departments of the state, and a part of the judicial, but thank fortune it cannot cut. The law is heard from Judge Crozier he was still judge of this district. The fire of lay musketry and the heavy cannoning of pulp ministry does not appear to frighten him. Having been elected to that office, and taken the oath to faithfully and impartially discharge its duties, he is not to be presumed to intend to abdicate in favor of political routers like Embree and Ross.

The 1,000-copy edition of the Chickasaw has just been completed. It comprises 322 pages.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

To brighten and bless the fields below.

This, if there is not another in Kansas, is an illustration of the most successful irrigation, not by the waters of a large stream, but of a little creek no larger than thousands in Kansas. A few years ago a farmer in Meade county struck Cox had a well bored for miles and struck the "top story" of saline water, at an average rate of 100 feet the drill sunk to better water and he found it; the water came up with a rush, carrying, according to tradition, the drill with it. Mr. Cox had struck by accident what capital and science working by design in Kansas had failed to find—artesian water. The water that then began to flow has never ceased to flow since. Men have utilized it or not, according to their intelligence or energy, but wherever along the low valley for miles the dusty roads on one side of the highway was the brown prairie, studded with cactus, sign and symbol of dry desolation. On the other was a great rectangle of corn, the yellow stubble and thick standing shocks of wheat; on a row, with a row of trees standing in a row, were stacks of wheat, ten acres, with a yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre, ten bushels more than on any unirrigated acre in Meade county.

There seemed to have been no concerted action; no organized company; no board of directors; no stockholders; a well or wells. Sometimes the well cost no more than \$8; others required casing and were more costly; but all within the means of the homesteader, and then water forever and ever.

The water was doing its work not only as a garden, but as a farmer. In one place they were stacking wheat, ten acres, with a yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre, ten bushels more than on any unirrigated acre in Meade county.

There was a good bit of talk with friends about this irrigation, and a very bountiful God. Some thought the source an underground river from the Rocky mountains, and stories were told of pieces of pine wood brought up from the depths; some tree that had drifted for a few hundred miles; but no one can know certainly. But the water is there; the wilderness cannot come back, nor sun nor storm drive man away. The patience and skill of man having found where to work will yet utilize to an extent we cannot prophesy the "waters under the earth."

NOBLE L. PRENTISS.

POLITICAL PREACHERS.

From the Elworth Star.

When the devil gets it into his head to do a preacher up he gets a lot of religious lunatics to egg him into preaching politics. That settles him. No one but a skillful circus performer can ride two horses at once. The Apostle Paul never understood it. He was determined to know nothing but Christ and him crucified. Paul was a man of brains and a man of sense. He never attempted to stop the west wind from blowing; never undertook to dip the river of Jordan dry with a spoon.

Referring to such people as are running this prohibition business, Paul said: "Destruction and misery are in their ways. Professing themselves to be wise they become fools. Judge not the brother. They have a zeal of God but not according to knowledge. I know that there are some among you which are busy bodies. Let the deacons be not given to too much wine nor greedy of filthy lucre. Drink no longer water but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities. Give no offense in anything that thy minister be not blamed. The fruit of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness and temperance. Who hath made you ministers of the New Testament and of the spirit, not of the law? It is possible as much as men, live soberly, ably with all men. For one believeth that he may eat all things—another who is weak eateth herbs. Let him that eateth not judge not him that eateth. One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. Let us not be judged, judge one another any more. I know and am persuaded by the Lord Jesus that there is nothing unclean of itself, but to him that esteemeth anything unclean to him it is unclean. If I eat that which is not meat and drink to a conscience never let me eat that which is given to me, and I obey it in a manner to command the respect and admiration of all men. Paul's faithfulness to his mission and his singleness of purpose made it possible for him to do a great work. He was in the front of the great Christian propagator, organizer and builder of the Christian religion.

Had Paul listened to the pious rant and senseless drivel of religious cranks; had he yielded to the allurement and sophistry of the politicians and went to mixing politics with religion, he would have destroyed his usefulness and proven himself a failure.

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OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Norman has a very live bore trade.

Beaver country, it is said, is in favor of local option herd law. The political whirl-gig is again—stand from under the guy ropes. The New World, of Kingfisher, appears as a six column folio now. Oklahoma City will incorporate 400 acres occupied for municipal purposes. Mr. J. D. Calvert, of Guthrie, has been mentioned as a candidate for the legislature. Oklahoma has had some liars, but the worst ones are those who live away from home. The preachers of Oklahoma are doing a very commendable thing—staying out of politics. The first legislature will have their portraits taken in a group. The Ex-territory will have their portraits taken in a group. The Ex-territory will have their portraits taken in a group.

The Alliance Advocate has excelled itself into writing an alarming article headed "The Decline of an American Republic." It is easily disposed of, however. Has the editor of the Advocate ever read of the foolish little boy riding in the railway coach who thought the houses, trees, the landscape, all were running away? Or has he ever heard of the balloonist who falls out of his car and beholds the ground rushing up to him? The lieutenant governor, A. J. Felt, on the original decision, said in a speech in Nemaha county recently: "While I respect the mandates of the supreme court of the United States, I consider that I owe my first allegiance to the constitution and laws of my state." Andrew Jackson Felt, then, is a states righter. Andrew Jackson Felt is not with the original decision, said in a speech in Nemaha county recently: "While I respect the mandates of the supreme court of the United States, I consider that I owe my first allegiance to the constitution and laws of my state." 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