Wichita Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.
JAMES R. HALLOWELL,
of Sedgwick County.

For the State Legislature,

83d District—George L. Douglas.
84d District—E. W. Phillips.
84th District—J. E. Henley.

County Officers.

Probate Judge—W. T. Buckner.
County Attorney—W. S. Morris.
Clerk Circuit Court—Chas. H. Lelling.
Superintendent Public Instruction—D. S. Pence.
Commissioner First District—H. C. Smith.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday, the 3d 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.	DELEG'TS.	COUNTIES.	DELEG'TS.
Allen	6	Linn	6
Anderson	6	Logan	3
Atchison	9	Lyon	9
Barber	3	Marion	7
Barton	4	Marshall	7
Bourbon	10	McPherson	7
Brown	8	Meade	3
Butler	9	Miami	8
Chase	4	Mitchell	5
Chautauqua	4	Montgomery	8
Cherokee	8	Morris	5
Cheyenne	3	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	4
Decatur	4	Pawnee	3
Dickinson	8	Phillips	6
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	7
Douglas	5	Pratt	4
Edwards	2	Rawlins	3
Elk	5	Reno	9
Ellis	3	Republic	7
Ellsworth	4	Rice	6
Ford	3	Riley	6
Franklin	7	Rooks	3
Garfield	2	Rush	3
Geary	4	Russell	3
Grant	2	Saline	7
Gove	2	Scott	2
Graham	2	Sedgwick	16
Gray	2	Seward	2
Greenwood	7	Shawnee	20
Greeley	2	Sheridan	3
Hamilton	2	Sherman	3
Harper	4	Smith	5
Harvey	6	Stafford	4
Haskell	2	Stanton	2
Hodgeman	2	Stevens	2
Jackson	6	Sumner	10
Jefferson	6	Thomas	3
Jewell	7	Trego	3
Johnson	6	Wabaunsee	3
Kearney	2	Wallace	2
Kingman	5	Washington	7
Kiowa	2	Wichita	3
Labette	8	Wilson	6
Lane	2	Woodson	4
Leavenworth	9	Wyandotte	15
Lincoln	4	Total	564

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, said credentials to be received at Topeka not later than the evening of September 2. 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.

STATE REPUBLICAN RESUBMISSION CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republican Resubmissionists of Kansas will be held in the city of Wichita, on Tuesday, the 9th day of September, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. 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.
Attorny general.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
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:

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Bourbon	10	McPherson	7
Brown	8	Meade	3
Butler	9	Miami	8
Chase	4	Mitchell	5
Chautauqua	4	Montgomery	8
Cherokee	8	Morris	5
Cheyenne	3	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	4
Decatur	4	Pawnee	3
Dickinson	8	Phillips	6
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	7
Douglas	5	Pratt	4
Edwards	2	Rawlins	3
Elk	5	Reno	9
Ellis	3	Republic	7
Ellsworth	4	Rice	6
Ford	3	Riley	6
Franklin	7	Rooks	3
Garfield	2	Rush	3
Geary	4	Russell	3
Grant	2	Saline	7
Gove	2	Scott	2
Graham	2	Sedgwick	16
Gray	2	Seward	2
Greenwood	7	Shawnee	20
Greeley	2	Sheridan	3
Hamilton	2	Sherman	3
Harper	4	Smith	5
Harvey	6	Stafford	4
Haskell	2	Stanton	2
Hodgeman	2	Stevens	2
Jackson	6	Sumner	10
Jefferson	6	Thomas	3
Jewell	7	Trego	3
Johnson	6	Wabaunsee	3
Kearney	2	Wallace	2
Kingman	5	Washington	7
Kiowa	2	Wichita	3
Labette	8	Wilson	6
Lane	2	Woodson	4
Leavenworth	9	Wyandotte	15
Lincoln	4	Total	564

The chairman of each Republican Resubmission County Central Committee will forward credentials to the undersigned secretary at Topeka, Kansas, said credentials must be received before September 8, 1890. By order of committee,

BEECHER STERNE, Secretary. A. L. ALLEN, Chairman.

The state of Missouri increased in population since 1880 by nearly 600,000, or about 23 per cent. Kansas' figures have not been made public yet.

Congressman O'Donnell, of Michigan, is said to have fallen heir to a fortune of $2,000,000 in Spain. If this is so, Mr. O'Donnell is probably more impressed than ever with his place in the house.

The American party, alias the Peoples party, alias the alliance of California held its state convention in San Francisco last Friday and nominated General John Bidwell for governor and a full state ticket.

Isn't it just a little remarkable that with the beginning of the original package invasion of Kansas the rain clouds took their exit, and did not return to any extent worth speaking of until the o. p. reign was ended?

The exact amount of gold shipped last week to Europe, says the Financier, was $6,337,466, and $2,098 to South America. Total gold exports January 1 to August 2 were $17,139,236; silver, $11,663,898. Imports gold, $5,381,444, and silver $3,258,618.

It is worthy of more than passing notice that farm mortgages are not in favor at present, Boston especially, of the large cities, showing a decided aversion to such investments. Seemingly the mortgage investment companies realize their loss of popularity, since unusual efforts are being made to restore public confidence in this matter. And it is worthy of note to observe that the Kansas farmers have contributed a liberal share towards bringing about this unsatisfactory condition to the mortgage holders by paying off a large per cent of such outstanding obligations.

HON. GEORGE L. DOUGLASS.

The Fort Scott Monitor pays Hon. George L. Douglass, the popular and able ex-representative in the state legislature from the Eighty-second district, the following merited compliment: "The Republicans of Wichita have renominated Hon. George L. Douglass, of Sedgwick county, to represent that city in the legislature. In this they have done well. Mr. Douglass was one of the strongest members of the last house, honest, earnest and clear-headed. He made no mistakes, and was always on hand when Wichita was interested. As chairman of the judiciary committee he did the entire state good service. His renomination was not only a wise thing for Wichita, but a good thing for the whole state."

LIGHT FROM THE EAST.

For an intelligent discussion of the political situation in the Big Seventh district of Kansas we commend our readers to such papers as the New York Evening Post, the Boston Journal and Boston Advertiser. The latter elucidated the matter for the information of its readers in the following very concise and intelligent manner:

Last week the Republicans of the Seventh Kansas district met and nominated a farmer for congress. In 1888 that district threw over 82,000 votes for congressman and it includes hardly a town of over 5,000 people. They are all farmers in that district. The convention also adopted a vote (sic) in regard to economic questions which included the following:

We hereby absolve the nominee of this convention from the dictation of party caucus upon all economic questions.

The convention was controlled by the Farmers' Alliance and its nominee will be elected. He will be elected, however, on the principles of that Alliance, as a Republican, simply because the district has been overwhelmingly Republican. If it had been Democratic, he would be elected as a representative of the Alliance in the Democratic party.

It is but just to the Advertiser, however, to state that its conclusions in regard to Colonel Hallowell's election are correct and that he will as faithfully and intelligently represent the interests of the farmers of the district, the state and the country at large as though he had been engaged in agriculture all his life.

KANSAS COMPLIMENTED.

The Lombard Investment company announces an increase of its capital stock from $1,250,000 to $4,000,000, and a change in the state under which laws it is incorporated from Kansas to Missouri. The company has deemed this course advisable for the following reasons which are taken from The Investor, its organ:

"First. Doubt having arisen as to the availability of the double liability of our stockholders as an asset, and the stockholders being unwilling to assume this obligation without a corresponding benefit to the company, it was determined to substitute the substance for the shadow, and to increase our cash capital to an amount more than equal to the present stock and the double liability.

"Second. This course seems especially desirable at this time, also, because of the increased opportunities for the employment of our capital at profitable rates.

"Third. Criticism has been made that the amount of the company's capital was disproportionate to the volume of business transacted. While not acknowledging the truth of this criticism, because of the fact that the real guaranty to our loans was in the intrinsic value of the property upon which they are secured [generally three times the amount of the average loan], and because of the careful and approved methods derived from much experience, yet as the course indicated above would effectually remove this objection, and would also give an increased sense of security to our investors, it was accepted as an additional reason for the proposed change."

Whether the company so meant it or not, as we suppose not, the reasons set forth contain a high compliment to Kansas. First, in that it shows that our laws were framed for the protection of our own people as well as those of other states who may wish to do business here. Second, because it shows the condition of our people has so much improved that they are not compelled to ask and accept favors on terms wholly onesided in their bearings upon the contracting parties. And third, because, as indicated in the foregoing, the character of our security—land—has appreciated in actual value until its owners are not compelled to predicate from three to five hundred per cent of values to secure a loan. The company named has done an extensive business in Kansas heretofore, and so far as we know or have heard, its dealings have been fair and honorable, on the basis upon which its business has been predicated. It has helped many a man in this state out of a tight place, and these will entertain a kindly feeling for it, notwithstanding they have paid liberally for the favors received and now owe it nothing.

And we all thank it for the compliment it pays the state in the reasons set forth in its withdrawal.

The St. Louis Republic says "reciprocity and protection mean the same thing and look so much alike that it is hard to tell them apart." The Republic is correct for once; the two terms are synonymous, at least as far as the interests of the west are concerned, and that is why the west so promptly and heartily endorsed the "reciprocity" proposition. As the west understands it, it embraces the very essence of the principles of protection, and with that understanding she will continue to not only endorse it, but urge its adoption as the policy of the government. There is ample time for congress to enact the necessary legislation to carry that policy into effect, or at least to inaugurate it, and the west expects it to be done before the session ends.

It may be set down as a fact that the Democratic convention of this district will endorse the candidacy of Jerry Simpson, the Alliance nominee for congress. The party press of the district without exception has already done so and committed the party to that policy. This will simplify the political situation in the district and make plain sailing for the popular Republican nominee, the champion of the peoples' interests, Colonel James R. Hallowell.

George Martin says: "A dispatch from St. Joseph says that the Missouri river threatens to get away with a large part of Doniphan county. We trust Sol Miller will remain on the hill top. We wouldn't hove him come floating down here for anything."

MAYBE AN IDLE SUSPICION.

The suspicion seems to be growing in the west that the election bill now before congress and which was announced to be in the interest of fair elections, in the south particularly, has a deeper significance and is really meant to be applied to the centers of population throughout the country in the interest of the money power. We should regret to know that the suspicion had any foundation in fact, but the absence of any apparent urgent necessity at this late date in the south, where affairs political are no worse now than they have been for a decade, affords ground for some suspicion of the real object of the measure, and this is not allayed one whit by the circumstance that the measure originated in and is championed mainly by men from the quarter that would seem to give some color to the suspicion. The EAGLE is not disposed to be unduly critical, but it is very jealous of the best interests of its section and people.

This year seems to be a singularly fatal one, so far as financial interests are concerned. All the South American republics, Cuba, Spain, Portugal and Italy are in desperate straits according to all reports, while a great noise is being made over a supposed deficit in the treasury of the United States, and England is complaining of a great depression in certain lines of commerce. It is gratifying to note the marked contrast between the condition of the countries mentioned, nationally, and that of the private interests of the citizens of this country as indicated by the weekly statement of bank clearings. In this respect the United States is a long way in advance of any and all the nations of the earth.

The Wichita EAGLE publishes a list of Kansas cities with their per cent of increase of population during the past ten years. It is, of course, safe to say that only those are published which would enable that city to stand at the head of the list. Will friend Murdock inform us why Arkansas City was left entirely out of the account? We shall not be ashamed to have our growth during the last ten years compared with any city in the state.—Arkansas City Traveler.

Ask Superintendent Porter of the census bureau: he made up or caused to be made up the statement referred to and all the EAGLE had to do with it was to publish it as it was received. As soon as we get the figures for Arkansas City we will publish them, and would rejoice if they should show 1,000 per cent of increase in population.

Schweinfurth, the messiah of Rockford, Ill., sticks to the Holy Ghost story and will not marry Mary Welden. At a meeting last Sunday the woman rose and gave testimony that she was pure and chaste and that the child she was soon to bring into the world was conceived by the Holy Ghost and without sin. The five lusty brothers of Mary Welden all believe in the Holy Ghost story, and one of them said: "If we did not know this was an immaculate conception, but was chargeable to anyone, we would make anyone who is responsible very tired of life."

In his great tariff speech in the senate on July 31 Senator Plumb condensed the truth and essence of the question into this brief statement that is simply unanswerable: "What is wanted is to treat this tariff question as a business question, is to apply to these schedules precisely the rule we apply in all other legislation. Whoever demands taxes to be levied for his benefit, let him show conclusively that what he wants for his interest is equally for the public interest."

What antics the political teeter-board does play with aspiring statesmen sometimes. From the exalted station of secretary of state, Thomas F. Bayard has descended to the station of a ward politician in his home city of Wilmington, Del. He has just been made a ward delegate to the convention of party. But that isn't much worse than ex-President Hayes' career since leaving the executive mansion. He has served as road overseer and magistrate.

It is the opinion of the Globe-Democrat that the "Farmers' Alliance is doing as much damage to the Bourbons in North Carolina as it is in South Carolina or Georgia, and more than it is in Tennessee. Life for the Bourbons has been hardly worth living since the Alliance started in business." If that is true the Alliance should be regarded as a God-send to the south, and ought to be encouraged in that quarter.

The New York Tribune don't seem to catch the situation, and as the Globe-Democrat pertinently observes, is not helping the cause of higher duties or hurting Senator Plumb by comparing him to Doolittle, Trumbull and Ross. Plumb's course is sustained by the masses of his party in his state, in his section, and in the whole country. The course of Doolittle, Trumbull and Ross was not.

CONGRESSMAN PETERS.

Congressman Samuel R. Peters, of the big Seventh district of Kansas, was at the union depot this morning, says the Kansas City Star of yesterday, on his way home to Newton from Washington. He expressed himself as being well satisfied with the nomination of Colonel J. R. Hallowell as his successor, and he believed that the candidate would roll up the usual old time Republican majority. Congressman Peters said that at no time since he gave it out last fall did he entertain the thought of running for congress again. His reasons were very simple. He could save no money on the salary of $5,000 a year, and he felt confident that his successor could do no better. It is not the intention of Congressman Peters to return to Washington again this fall. Upon resuming his resi at Newton he expects to enter the practice of law for the money there is in it.

Speaking on the subject of tariff reform, Congressman Peters said the west would be greatly benefited by a shaking up and revision of the present tariff laws. Kansas was necessarily an agricultural state and there was no advantage to be had by a high tariff for the benefit of eastern manufacturers. There would, he thought, be a revision of the tariff that would distinctly mark it as a Republican measure. The benefit to Kansas farmers would be inestimable and he felt confident that it would come.

The Ingersoll of Kansas.

From the Greeley Tribune.

Judge Reed's speech at Dodge City in which he nominated Colonel J. R. Hallowell, was a brilliant production, comparing favorably with that of Robert Ingersoll when he nominated James G. Blaine at Chicago.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

Senator Plumb's favorite drink is champagne—when, of course, he can't get Kansas water.

Hold up, Daniel Anthony, and quit bossing Governor Humphrey. That's Barnard Kelley's job.

Ben Clover lives at Hutchinson. There seems to be an attempt to give the Seventh district two congressmen and of course the Seventh won't object.

Senator Plumb's presidential boom, to be sure, is not in seven league boots, but it is not lying down and going to sleep by the wayside.

The new marshal of Leavenworth is 70 years of age and not able to walk erect. This is immaterial. Does he assume a comfortable position in sleeping?

There is more corn than the reports give account of. The corn has been scandalized. It is pretty hard to get the better of Kansas corn by lying about it, in prosperous or drouthy seasons.

The Boston Advertiser says that "Farmer" Hallowell was nominated by the Farmers' Alliance. The Advertiser is off. He is going to be voted for by the Farmers' Alliance, however.

J. R. Graham will start a paper in Emporia. Mr. Graham is the man who thinks that the principal cause of a lack of progress among the farmers is the abscence of attention and study on the farm.

Senator Ingalls himself probably knows whom his opponents will be in the next fight better than any other man. He knows disappointed office seekers, when he sees them, and Democrats, by instinct.

Mr. Tomlinson, of the Topeka Democrat, says: "If we get downed again this year I am free to say that I shall leave the state for good." The importance of this statement depends on whom Mr. Tomlinson means by "we."

Will Rice publishes all the complimentary notices of himself in the Fort Scott Monitor, but leaves the old man's out. The time has gone by when Willie would go out and cut a stick for the old general to lick him with.

Daniel Anthony, the Leavenworth police commissioner, should not be so hard on people who can't enforce the prohibition law. Everybody is not capable of spying out the joints like Colonel Anthony. In fact, everybody hasn't a nose like Colonel Anthony.

On the day of the Farmers' Alliance convention in Emporia the Republican contained the account of a rural hen that laid a double egg. Notwithstanding this argument the Republican members of the Farmers' Alliance still remain unanimous for Ingalls.

There is a great amount of palaver because Topeka did not send its brass band to the Boston encampment. It is claimed that it would have advertised the state. It is wrong to expect so much of Topeka. The fact that Topeka is capital of Kansas is enough to expect from it.

It is told that "Farmer" Otis of the Fourth district met "Farmer" Kelley of the same, one morning. "Good morning, 'Farmer' Otis," says Kelley, "what have you in your wagon?" "Those are Polled-Angus porkers," said "Farmer" Otis proudly, "And what, 'Farmer' Kelley, have you in those barrels?" "Jeff Davis apples," responded the congressman from the Fourth district, cheerfully, and the two "farmers" cracked their whips and drove on.

Prairie fires are raging in the western counties of Kansas and are spreading in spite of the efforts of the people to check them. In Ford and Edwards counties the fires appear to break out from spontaneous combustion and sweep over large tracks of country, leaving nothing but the bare ground in the track. In the northern portion of Ford county, a track twenty miles square was burned over inside two hours. The corn fields are like so much tinder and when the fire strikes one edge of the field, it passes through it with the quickness of a flash of lightning.

THE TARIFF.

Discussed From a Free Trade Standpoint.

ANTHONY, Kan., August 12, '90.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

If Webster used this strong language against higher tariff duties in 1824, what would he have said against the McKinley monstrosity of 1890? This is what he said about the tariff bill of 1823-24, towit:

"On the general question, allow me to ask if the doctrine of prohibition, as a general doctrine, be not preposterous? Suppose all nations to act upon it; they would be prosperous, then, according to the argument, precisely in the proportion in which they abolished intercourse with one another. The best apology for laws of prohibition and laws of monopoly, will be found in that state of society, not only unenlightened but sluggish. But our age is wholly of a different character, and its legislation takes another turn. Society is full of excitement; competition comes in place of monopoly, and intelligence and industry ask only for fair play and an open field."

If Webster was right in 1824, then Major McKinley must be wrong in 1890. Who is the biggest man, Webster or McKinley?

Again, Thomas H. Benton said in 1828, regarding the effects of the tariff on the south: "He felt for the sad change which had taken place in the south, in the last fifty years. Before the revolution it was the seat of wealth, as well as of hospitality. Money, and all that it commanded, abounded there. But how now? All this is reversed. In place of wealth, a universal pressure for money was felt; not enough for current expenses; the price of all property down; the country drooping and languishing; towns and cities decaying; and the frugal habits of the people pushed to the verge of universal self denial, for the preservation of their family estates. Such a result is a strange and wonderful phenomenon. It calls upon statesmen to inquire into the cause; and if they inquire into the theater of this strange metamorphosis, they will receive one universal answer from all ranks and all ages, that it is federal legislation which has worked this ruin. Under this legislation the exports of the south have been made the basis of the federal revenue. The twenty odd millions annually levied upon imported goods, are deducted out of the price of their cotton, rice and tobacco, either in the diminished price which they receive for these staples in foreign ports, or in the increased price which they pay for the articles they have to consume at home."

If the tariff of 1816 to 1828 so impoverished the south, have we not some idea as to the cause of the present condition of the west? and further, what would the condition of the western people be reduced to if the McKanley abomination bill should become a law? If Webster is right this bill would stifle all competition and be a complete surrender of our intelligence, genius and industry, to the avarice of monopolies, trusts and combines. We would ask, do our industries need any protection? This is what this same man Benton said, as long ago as 1832, in the United States senate, regarding this matter, and if they needed no protection then why should they now after over fifty years more of high protection? Mark his words.

"And here I would ask, how many and which are the articles that require the present high rate of protection? Certainly not the cotton manufacture; for the senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay) who appears on this floor as the leading champion of domestic manufactures, and whose admission of facts must be conclusive against his arguments of theory; this senator tells you, and dwells upon the discourse with triumphant exultation, that American cottons are now exported to Asia and sold at a profit in the cotton markets of Canton and Calcutta. Surely, sir, our tariff laws of 1824 and 1828 are not in force in Bengal and China. And I appeal to all mankind for the truth of the inference, that, if our cottons can go to these countries, and be sold at a profit without any protection at all, they can stay at home, and be sold to our own citizens, without loss, under a less protection than 50 and 250 per centum. One fact, Mr. President, is said to be worth a thousand theories; I will add that it is worth a hundred thousand speeches; and this fact that the American cottons traverse one half of the circumference of this globe, cross the equinoctial line, descend to the antipodes, seek foreign markets on the double theatre of British and Asiatic competition, and come off victorious from the contest, is a full and overwhelming answer to all the speeches that have been made in favor of high protecting duties. on these cottons at home. The only effect of such duties is to cut off importations, to create monopoly at home, to enable our manufacturers to sell their goods higher to their own Christian fellow-citizens than to the pagan worshippers of Fo and of Brahma: to enable the inhabitants of the Ganges and the Bureampooter to wear American cottons upon cheaper terms, than the inhabitants of the Ohio and Mississippi. And every western citizen knows the fact that when these shipments of American cottons were making to the extremeties of Asia, the price of these same cottons was actually raised 20 and 25 per cent in all the towns of the west; with this further difference to our prejudice, that we can only pay for them in money, while the inhabitants of Asia make payment in the products of their own country."

Yes, we know this talk is old and getting stale, and we do not wonder that Boss Reed applied the gag rule in the house, but the people will all the same keep right on fighting for equal rights and the preservation of their homes against the encroachments of the money power. Yours truly, L.

THE CHINESE SILVER ISSUE.

The Handi correspondent of the Courrier d' Haiphong, referring to the export of dollars from Hong Kong, says: "If what I have heard from Shanghai be true, a much larger exportation must be expected. The viceroy of Chili, dissatisfied that China should be the only country that has not a silver coinage of its own, and has to use the dollars of other countries, has obtained from Peking authority to strike a Chinese silver coinage. In a few months two hundred millions will be coined. If China went into the market in America to buy the silver for this coinage there would immediately be a rise of from 4 to 5 per cent in the price in consequence of such a large order, which is a matter for consideration to the Chinese government. The viceroy, therefore, will content himself by buying little by little the silver available in the far east. For more than a year the stock has been accumulating, and the same process will be continued until the amount on hand reaches a hundred millions. Then the minting will be commenced, and will be continued in proportion to the requirements and the purchases of silver.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The late Mr. Burke was a Catholic.

The Oklahoma Directory is out and doing good work.

The fight for a successor to Milton Reynolds is going to be a hot one.

Mr. Grimes, of Kingfisher, is an applicant for the marshalship of Oklahoma.

A Guthrie man writes a very pretty poem in memory of Milt Reynolds in the Guthrie News.

The governor has received word that frauds were practiced in the late election in Beaver county.

The Fort Worth Gazette blames the defeat of the Oklahoma Democrats on the Farmers' Alliance.

Governor Steele has announced that the members of the legislature are expected in Guthrie August 26.

Already two of Oklahoma's staunchest pioneers are gone; Captain Couch and Milton W. Reynolds.

The Chickasaws had something yesterday similar to what Oklahoma experienced a week ago, Tuesday.

The Guthrie Democrat is of the opinion that "the pathway of the legislator will not be strewn with flowers."

It is so easy to tell and so hard to hear what these rains would have done if they had come six weeks ago.

Guthrie has a practicing brass band. The only fellow who don't make a discord is the man with the base drum.

Whatever became of that great university that was going to be built in Oklahoma, and to be endowed by John Quincy Adams?

The Hennessey Courier is all right. It says its devil eats three square meals a day and takes his girl out to ice cream in the evening.

The editor of the Frisco Herald says the editor of the Union City Advocate "ought to be lynched." Whoop-e-e! Now watch the feathers fly.

There are now some 500 members of the G. A. R. organization in the territory, and a grand reunion is being arranged for to be held at El Reno some time in October.

A delegate convention will be held at Guthrie, Ok., Saturday, August 16, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for representative for the Eighth representative district.

It is said that the juice of cucumbers will ease the pain of a sunburnt skin. The majority of people, however, have found out that the juice of the cucumber will cause a pain where the skin is not burnt, says the Oklahoma City Journal.

Some of our farmer friends tell us that they will at once put in their second crop of potatoes, as it is a very easy matter in this mild climate to raise two good crops each year. This is a good idea and should be largely followed.—Purcell Topic.

"The Kelly Bros. have disposed of their saloon. They traded it to J. D. Dent, last Saturday, for a farm south of town, consisting of 120 acres of very fine land. This is the first transfer of deeded real estate in the territory.—Kingfisher Journal."

The location of the Oklahoma City land office has at last been determined upon. It will be in the third story of the Overholser block on the southeast corner of Grand and Robinson. The safe arrived yesterday and was taken into the office, and the officials are getting ready for business.

The druggists of Oklahoma were called to meet at Edmond Monday and organize a pharmaceutical association, but owing to the limited time it was advertised, none were present except from the towns on the Santa Fe. The meeting was organized by electing Dr. Peck, of Guthrie, temporary chairman and F. B. Lilly secretary. A committee on constitution and by-laws was then appointed, which consists of the following persons: F. B. Lilly, J. M. Craig, Dr. Peck, W. T. Mayfield, G. H. Crosser and J. M. Hobson. The committee on permanent organization consisted of J. M. Wallace, Dr. Munger and Robert Farrell. J. M. Craig was elected permanent president, J. M. Hobson, vice-president, W. T. Mayfield, secretary, and R. B. Farrell, treasurer. The officers are elected for one year. There will be another meeting at Guthrie on Wednesday, August 20, to perfect the organization, and after that it is the intention to meet yearly.

Nathan N. Block, the young forger of Stillwater, came to a sad end at Edmond about 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Deputy United States Marshal Galbreat, at that place, was notified that the man was supposed to be there, and he immediately began searching for him. He did not search long, however, until he found Block in a saloon and undertook to arrest him. Instead of surrendering at the command of the officer, he attempted to draw his revolver, and being prevented started to run, and had succeeded in getting some distance away when the marshal shot him in the foot. A second report immediately followed and Block fell dead. When he was picked up his revolver was found in his hands with one load shot out of it. The physicians who examined him said the ball entered the breast and lodged under his left shoulder. Some suppose he intended to shoot at the officer over his shoulder and the revolver accidentally went off before he had raised it to the desired height, but others think he took his own life rather than submit to arrest. The coroners jury, which was empanelled immediately after the shooting, rendered a verdict—after the examination of twenty-five witnesses—in accordance with the above facts, and completely exonerated Deputy Marshal Galbreath from all blame. His remains were brought to Guthrie Monday morning and placed in charge of an undertaker until his mother is heard from. His mother is a very wealthy New York lady, who, no doubt, would have lavished any luxury on her son to have kept him at home and averted so disgraceful and sad an end.

BANKING NOTES.

From the Financier.

The Bank of the United States was incorporated in 1791, and went into operation in 1794 with a capital of $10,000,000.

The Bank of North America, Philadelphia, was incorporated by congress in 1781; by the state of Pennsylvania in 1782.

The state banks nearly all suspended specie payments in 1837, resuming again the following year, again in 1857, and still again in 1861.

An act creating the system of national banks in the United States was passed February 25, 1863. No bank should be of less capital than $50,000. In cities of over 10,000 inhabitants no bank should be of less capital than $100,000.

The act allowing $54,000,000 additional circulation was passed July 12, 1870. No bank was to exceed in capital $500,000.

A repeal of all limitation on amount of circulation was passed on January 14, 1875, thus making national banking practically free.

St. Louis is to have a new national bank. It will open for business about January 1, 1891. General W. A. J. Sparks, land commissioner under Ex-President Cleveland, will be president, and Mr. August Schlafly, a banker of Carlyle, Ill., will be cashier. The bank will start with a capital of $500,000, and if deemed expedient this will be increased. The name has not been chosen.

Under the new ruling following recent legislation the available balance in the United States treasury is $127,214,119, the largest amount ever held by the treasury under that head.

The New United States bank was chartered in 1816 with a capital of $35,000,000. The United States funds were withdrawn from this bank in September, 1833.

The New United States bank was recharted by Pennsylvania in 1826; temporarily suspended payment of specie in 1831 and again on October 9, 1837. It resumed in compliance with an act of Pennsylvania legislature January 15, 1840, and finally suspended February 4, 1890, having sunk its entire capital.

RAILROAD DATA.

From the New York Financier.

Nine billion dollars are invested in the railways of the United States.

Sleeping cars were first adopted by American railroads in 1858. They are now in use upon more than 30,000 miles of American roads.

In 1873 the railway mileage in Great Britain was 16,082, the working expenditures were £30,752,848. The mileage in all the other countries of Europe was, in 1873, 52,424.

The railway mileage of the world at the beginning of 1890, according to the best authorities, aggregated a little over 357,000 miles, divided among the continents as follows: Europe, 133,900; America, 190,000; Asia, 17,800; Africa, 5,200, and Australia, 10,000. The United States have 160,000, or nearly 45 per cent of the grand total.

The liabilities of the railway systems of this country are $10,000,000,000. They paid out in dividends $1,000,000,000 last year. They carry annually one-half a billion passengers, with a very small per centage of accidents. They have increased their facilities at a ratio one-third greater than the increase of population. More than one-tenth of the entire population of the country live directly or indirectly by railroads.

The greatest electric railway which has been planned is the one proposed in Russia between St. Petersburg and Archangel, a distance of 500 miles. The plan is to erect stations along the route for the generation of electricity. The estimated cost is only about $15,000 a mile.

The estimated gross earnings of the entire system of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, both east and west of the Missouri river, for the month of July, are $1,273,169.

The total receipts of the railway mail service for 1889 were $6,026,992.11 and the total expenditures $2,265,379.12 (including $1,032,123.72 expended for free delivery service), giving a net revenue of $3,761,402.99, and exhibiting an increase in the total receipts of the office over the previous year of $596,811.27, nearly 10 per cent.

The June statement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad shows gross earnings, $2,741,000; increase, $57,000; expenses and charges, $2,760,000; increase, $321,000; deficit, $19,000.

The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad earnings for June were $2,427,000, an increase of $115,000; the net earnings were $629,000, an increase of $14,000.

According to the annual report of the commissioner of labor, Carroll D. Wright, the number of employes on all the railroads of the country amount to 700,000. There are 1,518 different railroad corporations.

Trustworthy figures, recently compiled, show the mileage of street car tracks in the United States and Canada to be nearly 9,000. Horse railways occupy 5,963, electric railways 1,753, dummy lines 556, and cable lines 441. The number of electric roads now in operation is 264 against 44 cable roads.

Since 1878 the railroad mileage of the United States has doubled, increasing from 79,208 to 160,544 miles, and during the same period the capital stock has increased from $2,292,000,000 to $4,495,000,000; the funded debt from $2,297,000,000 to $4,495,000,000, and the other debt from $182,000,000 to $357,000,000. As will be seen the capital and debt have increased about in the same proportion as the mileage—that is 100 per cent. The business of the railroads, however, has increased at a much more rapid rate, the gross earnings having increased from $490,000,000 to $1,003,000,000. At the same time there has been a decided reduction in rates.—Hannibal Daily Courier.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Now You Are Shoutin'.

From the Globe-Democrat.

Kansas gave 80,000 plurality for General Harrison, but Kansas would be quickly placed in the list of doubtful states if the prohibitory tariff policy which some unwise Republicans have temporarily forced on the party should become permanent.

Their Guns Are Spiked.

From the Atchison Champion.

In Superintendent Porter's census bulletin showing indebtedness of thirty-eight states between 1880 and 1890, Kansas takes third place in financial condition. Only New York and Minnesota are ahead of her. Seventeen states have more money than debt. Ten years ago Kansas stood seventh. The campaign thunder of the Democrats about the rumous mortgages will never peal again.

Following the Eagle's Lead.

From the Atchison Patriot.

How they are falling into line! The erstwhile protection organs are getting off the high perch. Tr oping after the EAGLE we see the Atchison Champion, Kansas City Gazette, the Hutchison News, the Fort Scott Monitor, the Topeka Capital, the Topeka Journal and the Salina Republican.

Will Test the Law.

From the Topeka Democrat.

There is one original package man in Topeka who in spite of the Wilson law declines to close his doors and retire from business. As a reward for his boldness he has a monopoly in the package line and he is selling his stock as fast as he can deal it out. His intention is probably is to test the constitutionality of the new law.

Here's a Pretty Howdydo.

From the Emporia Republican.

The Atchison Globe, a Democratic organ, reads General Rice out of the Republican party. If the Globe should find something in the Bible unfavorable to Ingalls' re-election, it would unhesitatingly denounce the sacred book as an infamous rebel publication.

"Tricks of the Trade."

From the Kansas City Times.

Victor Murdock, who does the bright paragraphing on the Wichita EAGLE, has gone off on a vacation. It didn't take Victor but about six months to catch on to all the tricks of the trade, and the first thing he did was to get married. The next was to start on an editorial excursion.

Not Strayed, but Took the Lead.

From the New York Sun.

Everything indicates that the Hon. Preston Blair Plumb is having a good time. An athletic bull calf turned loose in a four-acre lot could not disport himself more joyously. A bay steer of independent habits couldn't kick with a more rugged heartiness. Plumb has strayed from the herd and up to date he seems glad of it.

GREAT HOSIERY SALE!

Odds and Ends and Odd Lots.

Ladies' and Misses Hosiery at 10 cents, worth 15 cents.
Ladies' and Misses at 15 cents, two for 25 cents, in fast black, solid colors, and fancy, both Cotton and Lisle Thread, worth 25 to 50 cents.
Lot No. 2—Ladies