Wichita Eagle

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. Lolling.
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.	DELEGTS.	COUNTIES.	DELEGTS.
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	4
Butler	9	Miami	6
Chase	4	Mitchell	7
Chautauqua	5	Montgomery	7
Cherokee	8	Morris	5
Cheyenne	3	Morton	2
Clark	2	Nemaha	7
Clay	6	Neosho	6
Cloud	7	Ness	4
Coffey	6	Norton	5
Comanche	2	Osage	10
Cowley	11	Osborne	5
Crawford	9	Ottawa	5
Decatur	4	Pawnee	4
Dickinson	8	Phillips	5
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	5
Douglas	9	Pratt	4
Edwards	2	Rawlins	4
Elk	5	Reno	9
Ellis	3	Republic	7
Ellsworth	4	Rice	6
Finney	3	Riley	6
Ford	4	Rooks	4
Franklin	7	Rush	3
Garfield	2	Russell	2
Geary	4	Saline	7
Grant	2	Scott	2
Greer	2	Sedgwick	16
Graham	3	Seward	2
Gray	2	Shawnee	30
Greenwood	7	Sheridan	2
Greely	2	Sherman	3
Hamilton	2	Smith	3
Harper	3	Stafford	3
Harvey	6	Stanton	2
Haskell	2	Stevens	2
Hodgeman	2	Sumner	10
Jackson	7	Thomas	3
Jefferson	7	Trego	2
Jewell	7	Wabaunsee	5
Johnson	6	Wallace	2
Kearney	2	Washington	7
Kingman	3	Wichita	2
Kiowa	2	Wilson	6
Labette	8	Woodson	4
Lane	2	Wyandotte	15
Leavenworth	9		
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.
BON 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 o the several counties as follows:

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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	4
Butler	9	Miami	6
Chase	4	Mitchell	7
Chautauqua	5	Montgomery	7
Cherokee	8	Morris	5
Cheyenne	3	Morton	2
Clark	2	Nemaha	7
Clay	6	Neosho	6
Cloud	7	Ness	4
Coffey	6	Norton	5
Comanche	2	Osage	10
Cowley	11	Osborne	5
Crawford	9	Ottawa	5
Decatur	4	Pawnee	4
Dickinson	8	Phillips	5
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	5
Douglas	9	Pratt	4
Edwards	2	Rawlins	4
Elk	5	Reno	9
Ellis	3	Republic	7
Ellsworth	4	Rice	6
Ford	4	Riley	6
Finney	3	Rooks	4
Franklin	7	Rush	3
Garfield	2	Russell	2
Geary	4	Saline	7
Grant	2	Scott	2
Gove	2	Sedgwick	16
Graham	3	Seward	2
Gray	2	Shawnee	30
Greenwood	7	Sheridan	2
Greely	2	Sherman	3
Hamilton	2	Smith	3
Harper	3	Stafford	3
Harvey	6	Stanton	2
Haskell	2	Stevens	2
Hodgeman	2	Sumner	10
Jackson	7	Thomas	3
Jefferson	7	Trego	2
Jewell	7	Wabaunsee	5
Johnson	6	Wallace	2
Kearney	2	Washington	7
Kingman	3	Wichita	2
Kiowa	2	Wilson	6
Labette	8	Woodson	4
Lane	2	Wyandotte	15
Leavenworth	9		
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 STRONG, Secretary. A. L. ALLEN, Chairman.

The child born to Mary Weldon, at Rockford, Ill., which Schweinfurth claimed to be conceived by the Holy Ghost, is a girl.

Chauncey Depew witnessed the "Passion Play" at Obermeic. It is safe to say that he devours the late American cablegrams with more interest.

The Omaha stock yards received 255 cars of hogs Tuesday, estimated at 18,000, and being the largest single day's receipts since the opening of the stock yards and packing houses there.

The Atlanta Constitution received its big elephant, Clio, one day last week, and the city turned out enmasse to celebrate the event. That paper says the procession paraded five miles of streets without a break. Mirable dictu.

A St. Paul man who murdered his wife and child, was captured with a copy of "Kreutzer Sonata" in his possession. This will probably cause the Philadelphia Sunday school superintendent and the postmaster general to hold another conference.

John L. Sullivan has knuckled down to writing a drama. We suppose the hero appears in the first scene with the champion belt, a scowl and a chew of tobacco. We don't want to discourage Mr. Sullivan, but we don't think he can write a play.

There is one thing that may be said of the Kentucky Democrats that is in their favor: they usually put up their biggest men for office. W. H. Yost, the recently elected member of the state superior court, is decidedly the biggest man in the "Pennyrile desstrick"—he weighs upwards of 300 pounds.

BOTH GOOD AND BAD.

While the report from the state board of agriculture is to the effect that the corn crop of Kansas will only be 33 per cent of last year's crop, yet it will be equal to the demand, and the price, instead of being 12 or 15 cents per bushel, will be 50 or 60 cents per bushel. So if Kansas produced one-third of a crop this year and gets four times as much per bushel for it as last year a short crop is to her financial benefit.—Garded City Sentinel.

As a mathematical proposition the foregoing is correct, and there is little doubt that the state as a whole is in as good, if not better, condition financially with its present short corn crop than it was last year with its big crop. But this is not true of all the people, more's the pity. The fact is the short crop this year will hurt a class that is not in a condition to stand it—small farmers, and some others who were compelled to sell their big crop last year at the small prices offered to meet immediate needs and pressing obligations. The failure this year leaves them without either crop or money, and the high prices that will be so advantageous to those who were able to hold their surplus crops last year will only add to the distress of those who are compelled to buy.

Attorney General Kellogg says, in answer to an inquiry from the county attorney of Shawnee county, that express companies can not bring liquors into the state C. O. D. under the laws, and if they do so they lay themselves liable. In giving the opinion he says: "Ordinarily, the title to merchandise shipped by railroad or express from one state into another passes from the seller to the buyer at the place of shipment, and by the delivery to the common carrier, who is considered the agent of the buyer. But this is not true of goods shipped c. o. d. The title to such merchandise does not pass until the goods have reached their destination and have there been paid for and delivered. The sale is not completed until then. The common carrier is the agent of the seller and not of the buyer. By collecting the money and delivering the intoxicating liquor the agent or employe of the railroad or express company participates in the sale and becomes liable for a violation of the prohibitory law." To this the Lawrence Journal very pertinently replies that if this view of the case is correct, and we do not think it is, why did not General Kellogg find it out long ago?

The hog market throughout the country has been on a boom for several days. And in view of the immense receipts at all points the market has held up surprisingly well. This is gratifying for the present, but it is not the best for the future. If it is continued much longer it will simply mean scarcity of stock and exalted prices another year. Farmers will consult their best interests by holding on to their young and immature stock, even if they have to strain a point to do so. This applies in the main to hogs only. The flush of receipts on the cattle market is the effect, principally, of the order vacating the forbidden portions of the territory by the cattle men with their herds. These cattle must go on the market very largely, because there is nowhere else for them to go.

Dakota's representatives are interested in the tariff on tin and want it so fixed that there will be an opportunity to develop the great tin mines of South Dakota. And the senate is disposed to yield to their demands, notwithstanding the fact that Senator Plumb's proposition to place a bounty upon all the tin produced in this country equal to the proposed tariff rat would accomplish the same purpose as far as the tin producers are concerned. Verily it looks, more and more every day, like the tariff is a local question: that is to say, the interests that demand protection for protection's sake, are confined to certain localities as against the interests of the masses of the country at large for freer trade.

There is getting to be a good deal of restlessness manifested throughout the country at the slow progress made by the senate with the tariff. In view of the action of that body in endorsing the bill by sections as reported by the committee, extended debate thereon would seem to be a useless waste of time and a resistance against the inevitable. And yet, in view of the apparent determination of the majority party to pass the bill as presented, the discussion, even to an unlimited extent, should be continued, for there can be no question but that the defeat of the measure altogether will be better for the country and better for the party than its passage in its present shape, including many of the items already passed upon.

Shawnee county is the richest county in the state. Sedgwick, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Sumner, Cowley, Lyon, Reno, Atchison follow in the order named. Topeka and her county still manage to keep at the head.—Topeka Journal.

With the concentration of state and corporate interests to pad with and the officials who pass upon and adjust the figures to suit holding their sittings there it would be next to marvelous is Shawnee did not take the lead. But just pull out those great wads of stuffing, and she would have to stand twice in the same place to make a shadow, so to speak, as compared with half a dozen or more other counties in the state.

Rough estimates of Kansas' population, as made and given out by the census bureau, places the number at a million and a half, or a gain of a little over 50 per cent in the ten years since 1880. When we consider the drawbacks and disadvantages the state has labored under during that time, and especially for the past two years, the showing is little less surprising than gratifying. Had the state been able to hold all it has had, and to have gotten all it ought, its population today would be 2,000,000, easy.

The St. Paul Globe asserts that the woman suffrage law in Wyoming was passed by the legislature twenty years ago as a joke. The members thought the governor would veto it; but that is where they were fooled. The governor not only signed it but vetoed a repealing act passed by the next legislature. So the joke is and has been all the time on the legislature, and since the women have a say in the matter the joke will hang on to haunt the state for all time, if the assertions of the advocates of that freak, that the women really desire the privilege, are to be believed.

In another column of this issue appears a communication from St. Louis upon the Butterworth anti-option bil now pending before congress. The question has been quite extensively discussed but our correspondent presents some new points, and in a very striking way urges the necessity of prompt and decisive action by congress. It is understood that the measure will be taken up this week, and it is hoped that the interests of the masses, without regard to locality, section or calling, will prevail in the passage of the bill.

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?—Eagle.

How does the Eagle explain it?—Newton Republican.

Don't know that it can. One thing is certain, though, and that is, it wasn't the prohibs that did, or if they did it was not intentional. They would have drowned out the o. p. contingent at the start if they could. But it can't be said that the hated (?) o. p. had no friends in the midst else it would not have held on as it did. Eh?

Patriotism was shown in various forms in Boston during the G. A. R. meeting. A little stand where an infirm old darky blacked boots had a misshapen and misspelled sign, but it was trimmed with the stars and stripes and announced that all Grand Army men's boots will be blacked "fur nuthin' at all, God bless him." As a result the infirm old darky had so much money when the reunion was over that he did not know what to do with it.

It is said that Richard Vaux, the courtly old gentleman who succeeded Samuel J. Randall in congress, strolls over to the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson every morning, and facing it removes his hat as a tribute. Surely this man Vaux is behind the times. According to our Democratic friends it behooves a good member of that party to take off his hat to the rather corpulent Appolo Belvidere who presides over the house.

As a political factor the Alliance or People's party was regarded in Kansas by both the Democratic and Republican parties with feelings akin to awe, but since the Topeka meeting last week the feeling has changed somewhat. The Democrats now think them awful stupid and mean and the Republicans size 'em up as pretty clever fellows, and awful cute.

The house has passed the anti-lottery bill. If it passes the senate it will mean the loss to Louisiana the amount of the lottery company's bid for a new franchise, in all probability, but it will also mean the saving of many millions annually to the people of the country at large, and mainly those who can least afford to lose it.

Programs of the closing exercises, including society events, of the Harper Normal school, which took place at that institution last week, have been received. The Harper Normal occupies a prominent position among the popular and conspicuous educational institutions of the west, and deservedly so.

It is little items like this, from the Advocate, that make the Alliance fellows hot. And the members of the Alliance are not the only ones who criticise such extravagant apeings of royalty. And it is not demagogy to call attention to it and to the necessity for the application of the reform doctrine thereto.

The weekly bank statement for the city of New York last week indicated a general letting go of money. The decrease of nearly two million dollars in the surplus reserve ought to add as much to the volume of active circulation, quite enough to be felt in commercial pulsations.

Brigadier-General John Moore, surgeon general, was placed on the retired list Saturday and repaired to his home, Bloomington, Ind. This is supposed to be the first authentic report of the retirement to private life of a Hoosier during the Harrison administration.

An alleged scientist in Chicago claims to have discovered a process by which aluminum can be extracted in good quantity from common clay. If he has he is a public benefactor and has struck a fortune. He may have done what he claims, but we don't believe it.

The returns from the "back counties" in Kentucky are not all in yet, but enough is known to warrant the Democrats in claiming the state for their candidate for clerk of the court of appeals—the only state officer elected—by upwards of 30,000 majority.

AMONG THE ALGERINES.

CASSOPOLIS, Mich., August 15, 1890.
To the Editor of the Eagle.

I have arranged for a continuation of the excursions east of the Trans-Missouri limit to be given twice a month after this date. Organizations, associations, bureaus in any number will effect nothing without personal work. What the railroads want is tonnage. To get this, personal service must be carried on among the people in order to explain a situation that can not be done by correspondence, either letter or newspaper: though I consider the good the EAGLE has done this summer in the east is worth, in hard-earned dollars to Kansas and Wichita, a thousand times the cost of it. Politics do not affect anybody's regard for the state. It is a question of natural advantages. The world goes slow now because people are poor everywhere. When the present stress is over in the east Kansas will fill up.

Speaking about Kansas farmers being hard up: This whole eastern farm element is gored to the heart with the horn of the mortgage-maker, and one of the largest farmers in this country told me recently that they could never hope to pay out.

There will be a nice party return with us next week. There has been a continued drouth for eight weeks.

I was down in Indiana the other day and the people wanted to know if it was really their Jimmy that was going to congress. They say he is a natural born thunderbolt; a living dynamo; with enough electricity in him to make Kansas flash for years.

H. C.

The free love paper at Valley Falls has quit. This is a poor year for "free love" in Kansas. Even the affection existing between the Farmers' Alliance and the Democratic party seems kind of strained.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

Senator Ingalls' new home at Atchison is situated in a—corn field. It is called "Oak Ridge."

What has become of the step ladders with which the Kansas farmer used to gather his corn?

Senator Plumb has been plaigarizing from Senator Ingalls. He has got to wearing a red necktie.

Judge Pfeffer wants to discuss the tariff question with Senator Ingalls. In this Judge Pfeffer is "away off."

What has become of Dr. Krohn? Does he think he could conscientiously edit the Atchison Champion of today?

Ingalls and Horton, some say, have buried the hatchet. But it is still thought by a majority that they left the handle sticking out of the ground.

Mr. A. T. Sharpe, of the Ottawa Republican, is very sick and consolatory and hopeful words from all his brothers of the profession are pouring in upon him.

Ben Clover, as a delegate to the Third congressional convention, voted for the renomination of Bishop Perkins and for his re-election. But that was two years ago.

There is some doubt as to the spelling of the name of the People's party's candidate for governor. So far there seems to be but one thing settled in regard to Mr. Willets—that he is unknown.

We all ought to be thankful for that big Alliance picnic in Atchison county, Saturday. It will take the papers' minds off the renomination of Congressman Morrill for a few days at least.

The next congressional convention is that of the Fifth district. The convention is a late one and Mr. Anderson's chances for re-nomination are just about three months better than Congressman Turner's were.

All the buildings in Bismarck grove at Lawrence are into ruins. Like the man of the same name, they have seen some fiery flights of oratory. Also some horse races and illimitable train of white dresses and taffy candy.

The story circulated that Senator Ingalls is to be in Fort Scott next week has been proven to be without foundation, but we don't notice any article in the Fort Scott papers of the same issue welcoming "General" Rice back to his home.

A Montana man has a trained moose which he wants to trot in harness against a running horse at the Kansas state fair, but as he wants $500 for the unique exhibition, he will hardly be engaged. He has made a contract with the Nebraska state fair.

This is the last of the summer and it is becoming dull. Occasionally the silence is broken by a Democratic convention somewhere in the state that opposes the re-election of Ingalls and denounces President Harrison for beating Grover Cleveland in the fall of '88.

Frank MacLennan remarks with his pertness that "Mr. Democrat made a proposal to Miss People's party and she gave him the mitten." Mr. MacLennan is right. But we have even heard some Democrats go so far as to say that it was made out of Republican yarns.

Out in Dickinson county the Farmers' Alliance has nominated Hiram Harvey for the legislature. Some of the alliance people want Harvey to pledge himself not to vote for Senator Ingalls, which he declines to do. He says he has got the nomination, and proposes to do as he pleases.

Senator Plumb flies a danger signal and whenever his colleagues in the senate see it fluttering in the breeze they look out for collisions, says a Washington dispatch. It is a bright red necktie with flaring ends, and against the somber suit usually worn by the Kansas senator it is glaringly apparent. He wore it first, so far as is now remembered, the day when the discussion over the army appropriation bill waxed so warm as to lead to almost violent demonstration on his part against Senators Sherman and Edmunds. It was not noticed again until yesterday, when he took a tilt against Father Dawes on the subject of duty on tin plate.

PASS THE BUTTERWORTH BILL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1890.
To the Editor of the Eagle.

The passage of the anti-option bill, known as the Butterworth bill, is of such vast and far reaching importance to the farming, producing and exporting interests of the United States, that I feel impelled to call your attention for a few moments to the necessity of passing the bill, and asking your assistance in saving these interests from destruction and bankruptcy.

It is simply a question whether a few gamblers can control for their own benefit the entire wealth, labor and interstate commerce of this country, or, whether supply and demand shall make values and enable the farmers and producers to intelligently raise such crops as the soil they own is suited for, and the producer and manufacturer such goods as are a prime necessity of which they know will be wanted without danger of having the value of their labor and production destroyed by the vandalism of selling promises in place of actual property.

It is a well known fact that the quotations (manipulated) sent out from New York, New Orleans, Chicago and other speculative exchanges fixes the values of the productions in this country and are used effectually in the markets of the world. When prices are depressed first in this country by sales of 100 times as much product as is produced, the buyers are appalled at the magnitude of the crops and supplies in this country and withdraw from the market, enabling the sellers of these false promises to put down values without hardly at times making a sale, checking consumption and distribution all over the world, and encouraging gamblers in other countries to assist in this downward flow of values by selling their promises in the United States against the crops of grain and cotton raised in Europe, Asia and India. It is well known that the more fictitious sales that are made, the easier it will be to buy back their promises at a profit, thus destroying the production of the world without furnishing any substitute to make amends for the injury they have done to the labor of the world, and particularly to these United States, which is one of the largest apricultural countries on the face of the globe.

The friends of the anti-option bill claim that it is the duty of congress to foster the agricultural and laboring interests of this country first, not to the injury of other legitimate interests, but in harmony, and that harmony can be firmly established by legislating in favor of all restriction and abolishing all false methods of trading, and stopping all impediment to the free development of supply and demand principles for actual property, not promises that represent nothing and would be utterly impossible to keep.

The very existence of such contracts and false promises to deliver is a national disgrace, and destroys all incentive to honest labor, and encourages a spirit of gambling that will demoralize and debauch the rising generation. McE.

COMMANDER VEAZEY'S CAREER.

The following interesting sketch of the career of Colonel Wheelock G. Veazey, recently elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., will be read with interest:

Wheelock G. Veazey was born in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, about fifty-three years ago, and was educated at Phillips' Exeter academy, Dartmouth college, and the Albany law school. He had just begun practice in Springfield, Vt., when the war broke out. At the close of his military service he resumed practice at Rutland, in partnership with the Hon. Redfield Proctor, the present secretary of war. He enlisted as a private in the Third Vermont volunteers early in 1861, was chosen captain of company A, and promoted to be major and lieutenant colonel that summer. The colonel of the regiment was William F. Smith, who afterward became popularly known as General "Baldy" Smith. Being a West Point man he gave his command thorough discipline, and it distinguished itself at Lee Mills, the first battle of the peninsular campaign in 1872. By this time, however, its colonel had been made a general and was in command of a division, and Colonel Veazey was his chief of staff and was engaged in all the battles of the peninsular campaign. In addition to a leading law practice in 1864 he accepted an appointment as reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Vermont, and held the office eight years, publishing nine volumes. He was a state senator in 1872-3, and a leading member of that body. Still continuing to practice law, he was appointed register in bankruptcy in 1873, which he held until the law was repealed. In 1879 he was chosen a judge of the supreme court of Vermont, the highest court in the state, and held this office for ten years, becoming distinguished for judicial learning and probity, and being called to preside at nisi prius over the most difficult trials in the state. In 1879 he was appointed by the governor a commissioner to report to the legislature upon court expenses, with a view to retrenchment and reform. Soon after going on the bench he was appointed a commissioner for revising the statutes of the state. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison an interstate commissioner, and this office he holds at the present time. While not a politician, he has always been a Republican, and in 1876 was a delegate at large to the national convention in Cincinnati. He has been a trustee of Dartmouth college since 1873, and has held a similar relation to other institutions. In 1873 Dartmouth college conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

An application is being prepared by the attorneys of the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern road, asking the United States court to allow an expenditure of money in improving the old Carbondale branch. This branch, which is forty-five miles long, is, in its present condition, of very little use. The motion to improve it is a part of the plan agreed upon by the management in making the sale of the Northwestern stock to Jay Gould. It is to be used in making a short line connection for the Missouri Pacific between Kansas City and the west. The line will be extended shortly to Osage City, thus making the connection with the Gould road and shortening the distance to Denver about twenty-five miles.—Topeka Democrat.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Everybody Knows That.

From the Lawrence Journal.

The Republicans of the state are just about ananim as in the opinion that the Alliance did the best thing that could have been done "under the circumstances" by nominating Willetts. Governor Humphrey is particularly well pleased with the nomination. Had he not intended to be so the nomination would not have been made. See?

Adopts the Eagle's Platform.

From the Leavenworth Times.

The Times is one of the few papers in the state that remain true to the Republican principles. It believes that the Republican party is about as near right now as it was in 1888. But it does not believe that the office holders of the state are sacred white elephants or that they are the best material we have for the places. In asking for a new deal the Times is as true to the best interests of the party as it is in advocating the principles of the party.

Kansas' Kick is Coming.

From the Kansas City Gazette.

The dispatches tell us that when the lead ore duty is reached in the McKinley bill Senator Ingalls will wade in for the aforesaid bill more savagely than Senator Plumb has. He ought to do so. If there is anything in the world that the people of Kansas need it is diversified industries. And it is sheer idiocy that the snielting plant we have, and which promises so much if undisturbed by a tax of $20 per ton on flux ore, should be so taxed solely that a few millionaires in Denver may get more. They boast of their enormous profits in the face of competition with free Mexican ore, and Kansas should kick violently against furnishing the pound of flesh.

Puts it Pretty Strong.

The Oskaloosa Independent says the nomination of John F. Willets, of that county, for governor, caused a broad smile of derision to spread all over the county. His record there, it says, "is ———." It gives a sample of his mental and moral calibre, which shows him to be a profane blackguard.

Still Other Prosperous Farmers.

From the Newton Republican.

We like to pass around such items as the following: Mr. Henry Hawkey, six miles north of town, has invested $8,000 in Kansas farm land. He has just paid off $800, clearing up his last indebtedness, and gone home to buy another farm. Another farmer was in today, who has found this the best year of the twelve years he has been in Kansas. His debts are all paid and he feels that this is God's country. Probably these and others like them can tell any farmer, who would like to know and wants to do it, just how the thing is done. Next!

What They Think of It.

From the Leavenworth Times.

The nomination of Willetts was the all-absorbing topic among the politicians of the city yesterday. There were those who thought that it meant the defeat of the Republican candidate in November, but the greater majority expressed the belief that at the most it only makes the result doubtful and that Charles Robinson, with the endorsement of the Democrats, would have been far stronger. All agree, however, that there will be a pretty little fight.

Explained in the P. S.

Robert J. Burdette tells a good story on himself. He once, he says, received a letter enthusiastically praising him as the writer of the verses beginning "Out on the borders of moonshine land." He wrote three or four pages of grateful acknowledgment, flattering the taste of his correspondent, and saying that he always thought himself that those were very good verses. He signed his name; then he added:

"P. S.—I didn't write those verses. They were written by my friend, James Whitcomb Riley."

BARGAIN WEEK

—AT THE—

WHITE . HOUSE!

Ladies French balbriggan vests 24c each, 2 for 45c. They are worth 65c.
One lot extra fine lace stripe nainsook, marked down to 11¼c, worth 20c.
500 yards lace stripe marked down from 45c to 30c.
New fall dress goods, wool mixtures, 40 inches wide, at 22c a yard.
New fall suiting and novelty suiting chiviots, Tartun plaids and the latest styles just received. Get your first choice.
Our great hosiery sale will continue this week.

White House of Innes & Ross.

KEITH & PERRY COAL COMPANY,
(Successors to Economy Coal Co.)
Miners : and : Dealers : in : all : Grades : of : Coal
Main Office 116 N Market. Telephone 301.

Another Kick from Brady.

From the Salina Republican.

The demand that the railroad commissioners be elected by the people is one that must be met. What with appointing supreme court commissioners and commissioners in general, the governor has more patronage than the exegencies of the case warrant. In so far as possible all offices should be filled by the people. The appointments made by the governor are made practically be the politicians and in them the people have no say. No one ever heard of Humphrey consulting any but politicians. The people are to be trusted to attend to their own business.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

There is a seventy pound watermelon on exhibition in Oklahoma City.

The little boys of Oklahoma if they are real smart, will let their big brothers play "wild west."

Here is another question: How much is the word "Farmer" before a nominee's name worth?

We have always counted on some items from the Edmond Sun, but it failed to appear this week.

United States Marshal Grimes will not make any appointments to posts under him just at present.

The first cotton of the season was marketed at Arlmore on Wednesday, and brought 12 cents a pound.

The troops at Oklahoma City will be removed for the time to Fort Reno, on account of the scarcity of water.

All the big persimmons have been knocked, but there are lots of good ones left hanging to tree yet if they are little.

Will Puckett, the People's party candidate for assemblyman, take more Democratic votes than Republicans or vice versa?

What does this "mash" between Guthrie and Kingfisher mean? Lately Kingfisher seems to be Guthrie's "Little Annie Rooney."

A week from tomorrow, then the legislature. It doesn't seem so long ago when Oklahoma was made a territory. How tempus does fugit.

They say that the poor cotton planter who has the most children is the most fortunate. This ought to strike some people in Oklahoma favorably.

Messrs. Robertson and Linn, of Guthrie, two county commissioners have resigned, on account of their having been elected to represent Logan county in the legislature.

Kingfisher gets the marshalship, one of her men mentioned for congress and the nominee for assemblyman at large. Did anybody ask what was the matter with Kingfisher?

It is reported that the Alliance men say they will contest the Guthrie delegation in the legislature, on the ground that they were elected through fraudulent votes cast in Guthrie.

William Monroe, of Oklahoma City, has been appointed United States commissioner for Judge Shackleford's court at Purcell. This is the best commissionership in the territory and the business is sufficient to pay a handsome salary.

Chickasaw Byrd, the nominee of the full bloods, was elected governor by a large majority over Sam Paul, the nominee of the progressives. The squaw men were not allowed to vote. Paul will contest the election in the courts.

The Edmond Sun is a good newspaper plant and will make a good investment for the purchaser, as it will be sold at a great sacrifice. Some starving young man should embrace the opportunity offered by the sale of that paper, to get into a good paying business, and one in which he can rise to an enviable position in the territory.

It is reported that Charles Grimmer is elected councilmen from Beaver county, although it will take the official count to determine the result as between he and George Payne. Mr. Grimmer will be remembered by a good many of "formerly of Kansas" people as a resident of Anderson county, residing near Greely.

A big burly man from the Post country made things lively in town Tuesday evening. He smashed up Wall & Isbell's drug store, breaking furniture, bottles, lamps, windows, etc., and when he got through with the job the inside of that store looked as it it had been struck by a first-class Kansas cyclone. No arrests—no officers.—Noble Courier.

Information has been received that a band of Cherokee Indians, under the leadership of J. W. Jordan, a half breed, have located in the southeast corner of the Cherokee outlet, and are there to stay—so they say, says the Guthrie Democrat. At least, up to date, they have been non-yielding and defiant, not even the persuasive eloquence of Special Agent Parker can penetrate their thick skulls. They number forty-two, and are barricaded in the block house built of heavy cedar logs, with port holes on either side, and they swear that the government hasn't enough soldiers to dislodge them. They expect fifty more families will soon join them, and that settlements will soon be made on the Black Bear and, also, one near Arkansas City, Kan. Jordan claims to be acting under the personal direction of Chief Mayes, which is significant if true.

Oklahoma City Journal: On Wednesday night the clouds came up from the north, the south, the east and the west and for a time it looked as if a second deluge was about to visit the earth, the clouds looking black and dark and full of water, but they failed to give down and disappointed everybody. On Thursday night the sky was as clear as crystal until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and it looked as if no clouds were within a thousand miles of Oklahoma, but about 2 o'clock a. m. a black cloud appeared in the northwestern horizon and grew and grew until it covered the earth and commencing about 3 o'clock the rain descended in great sheets, giving us the heaviest and best rain we have had this year. It was a regular old fashioned down pour, and accompanied by the keenest, sharpest lightning and most tremendous thunder that we have ever seen or heard. By actual measurement there were 2¼ inches of water fell, and the air yesterday was pure and health-giving and everybody felt good wading around in the mud. It will be an immense benefit to the cotton crop and late vegetables, and will make fine fall pasture.

Jagway—Travers had a bad accident the other day. He was going down to Long Branch on the boat, when his hat blew off. Had a hundred dollar bill inside the rim.

Robinson—Phew! what a loss.

Jagway—No. It was a tailor's bill.—Clothier and Furnisher.

THE BALL WENT THROUGH HIM.

The Soldier Thought So and He Sat Waiting to Die.

"I was wounded three times during the war," said Maj. L. with a merry twinkle in his fine brown eye, "once fatally, but you see I am still an inhabitant of this beautiful earth."

"Perhaps," suggested one of his listeners, "you were like the man of whom the newspaper man wrote: 'The ball entered his left side, inflicting a mortal wound. With good care he will be able to pull through all right.'"

"That's just where the ball did enter," replied the grizzled veteran cheerfully. "I was in the Shenandoah valley with Sheridan, and we were having a lively little time of it, a regular hare and hounds race all the time, it seemed. We were chasing the enemy out of the country, and in one of our charges I suddenly stopped short, feeling as if a red hot sword had been thrust through me. I was wounded, badly, too. The ball had entered my left side and had passed clean through my body, leaving a fierce burning trail.

"'Well,' I said to myself, 'Abe L——, this time you are a dead man. No man can live when a bullet has plowed its way through his vitals.'

"I staggered out of the line. The fighting business was so brisk just then that wounded men were looking out for themselves. I managed to get to a log and sat down on it to wait until I should die. The pain was so fearful that I could barely move my limbs. It seemed to paralyze my nervous and muscular force. As I sat there watching the men scampering along, one of my old comrades passed me.

"'What's the matter, Abe?' he cried. 'Hit?'

"'They've done me this time,' I answered.

"'Hope not,' he turned to yell back as he ran. One doesn't expect delicate attention at such times.

"Well, I waited to die until finally I said to myself, 'If this is dying it isn't so bad after all.'

"I unbuckled my belt to ease the pain and thought that I would like to see what a deadly wound looked like. I took a look and there was no wound there. I could not believe my eyes. I knew I had been hit, for I could feel where the ball had come out in my back. I put my hand around there to touch the hole and could not find it. There was not a sign of a wound in my side, not a mark on the skin. It took me not more than thirty seconds to buckle my belt around me and make a run for my company. I caught it in twenty minutes.

"'How's this?' two or three of the boys panted. 'We thought you were killed.'

"'Well, you see I am not,' I said, falling into the rank.

"I had been hit by a spent ball, and that night when I [illegible] my side I found a black and blue spot on it as big as my cap. I didn't mind it in the least. A man who suddenly recovers from a mortal wound feels pretty cheerful."—New York Tribune.

A Railroad Car Used for a Barn.

For [illegible] car that for present purposes may be known as No. 1,428, had been [illegible] the man who keeps track of the cars on the South Shore road. He traced it to a [illegible], and there all track of it was lost. In the mountainous region of the [illegible] been known to tumble [illegible] principles and thus become [illegible] such a thing could not happen. [illegible] of the regulations or grew [illegible] to such an extent that he determined [illegible] in the storm. [illegible] to the stating of which [illegible] was last heard from [illegible] after the freeze loosened. [illegible] from the Harlem point but a few miles [illegible] happening, he went in on a hunt [illegible] that is a sure shipper, and where the track is not kept open in winter [illegible] a mile or so out on the branch he suddenly ran onto No. 1,428. Upon investigation he found that a farmer who lived in the vicinity had been, and was still, using the car as a barn, there being six horses in the car at the time. It is needless to say that the track was plowed out [illegible] and the farmer's barn is [illegible] in the wheat traffic.

Danger In Benzine.

Benzine is [illegible] used for cleaning furniture. [illegible] should make note of the [illegible] accident from its use reported from Bennington, N. H. If benzine is to be used [illegible]—and it is probably impossible to use it not [illegible]—the windows should be opened until the last has all evaporated, and care be taken to have no fire about. The vapors are sometimes ignited in the kitchen range, a considerable distance away from the parlor where the benzine is being used. It is the invisible vapor which causes the mischief usually, for people who are careful enough with the fluid itself sometimes forget that when exposed it gives off vapors that spread all through the house and may be explosive.