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 District Court—Chas. H. Lulling.
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'TES.	COUNTIES.	DELEG'TES.
Allen	6	Linn	6
Anderson	6	Logan	3
Atchison	9	Lyon	9
Barber	3	Marion	4
Barton	4	Marshall	7
Bourbon	10	McPherson	6
Brown	8	Meade	3
Butler	9	Miami	8
Chase	4	Mitchell	6
Chautauqua	5	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	3
Crawford	9	Ottawa	4
Decatur	4	Pawnee	3
Dickinson	8	Phillips	5
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	7
Douglas	5	Pratt	4
Edwards	2	Rawlins	4
Elk	3	Reno	9
Ellis	3	Republic	7
Ellsworth	4	Rice	6
Ford	3	Riley	6
Finney	2	Rooks	4
Franklin	7	Rush	3
Garfield	1	Russell	3
Geary	4	Saline	7
Grant	2	Scott	2
Greenwood	7	Sedgwick	16
Graham	3	Seward	2
Gray	2	Shawnee	20
Greeley	2	Sheridan	3
Hamilton	2	Sherman	3
Harper	5	Smith	5
Harvey	6	Stafford	3
Haskell	2	Stanton	2
Hodgeman	2	Stevens	2
Jackson	6	Sumner	10
Jefferson	7	Thomas	3
Jewell	7	Trego	2
Johnson	5	Wabaunsee	5
Kearney	2	Wallace	2
Kingman	5	Washington	9
Kiowa	2	Wichita	2
Labette	8	Wilson	8
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.
BION 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	6
Brown	8	Meade	3
Butler	9	Miami	8
Chase	4	Mitchell	6
Chautauqua	5	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	3
Crawford	9	Ottawa	4
Decatur	4	Pawnee	3
Dickinson	8	Phillips	5
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	7
Douglas	5	Pratt	4
Edwards	2	Rawlins	4
Elk	3	Reno	9
Ellis	3	Republic	7
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Ford	3	Riley	6
Finney	2	Rooks	4
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Garfield	1	Russell	3
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Haskell	2	Stanton	2
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Jackson	6	Sumner	10
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Johnson	5	Wabaunsee	5
Kearney	2	Wallace	2
Kingman	5	Washington	9
Kiowa	2	Wichita	2
Labette	8	Wilson	8
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 5, 1890. By order of committee.

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

Now that the European war cloud has vanished again, preparations for war will be renewed with vigor.

Thanks to the silver coinage bill, the United States silver "dollar" that eight months ago was valued at 72 cents finds itself worth more than 100 cents today. If the boom goes on the "cartwheel" will become quite a respectable coin.

The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks the importance of corn as compared with wheat, has been greatly underrated. That is natural. Corn is the article from which sour mash is constructed. Without corn life would be a sour mashless waste.—St. Joe News.

Don't see how the Courier-Journal will be able to worm out of this; still, it may double on it, and with plenty of backings may make the run out.

One thing is certain, if Judge Rose is correct in his decision in regard to state prohibitory laws passed before the enactment of the Wilson bill by congress, then State's Attorney Kellogg is wrong in his instructions to county attorneys. The latter says the state's laws on that subject are effective and in force. The former says such laws are null and void of effect no until re-enacted.

Nebraska Democrats really have some hope of electing part of their ticket, probably governor and auditor, as a result of the Alliance deflection from the Republican party. They calculate that Boyd will have ten to fifteen thousand majority in Omaha, and that the popularity of Wahlquist will give him a land on the unpopular Benton. Democrats are of course over sanguine, especially as to the governorship. A Nebraska exchange is positive that there is no reason to doubt the election of Richards.

SUGAR MAKING IN KANSAS.

The Topeka sugar works will commence running sugar on the 1st of September. A governmental experimental station will be started on that date.

The Capital says "the company has 1,000 acres of sorghum in good condition and about 400 acres in fair condition. It will probably require three months to convert this into sugar and will require from sixty to seventy men.

"A field of ten acres of beets is also in good condition. The manufacture of sugar from beets with this kind of a plant is in the nature of an experiment, but Superintendent Watson feels sure of success, in which case preparations will be made for a much larger crop. It will take about two weeks to run off the sugar from the beets." Nothing having been said for some time about the Topeka plant it was not known until announcement was made that it would be put in operation this season, but from the foregoing it appears that its operations promise to be as large as any other in the state, except the one at Medicine Lodge. All the plants in the state appear to be in perfect condition and the sorghum and beet crops are also reported in good condition, and it is expected that the season's operations will be a full and complete test of the sugar question as far as Kansas is concerned.

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

Manager Webb of the New York Central may think he can afford to refuse to arbitrate the question of difference with the striking employes of his corporation because, as he boasts, he has $2,000,000 ready cash placed at his disposal with which to fight the strikers, but in this he is in error. He may call to his aid and assistance the entire railway system of the country and all of its available capital, but that would aggravate the matter, as every such move or announcement tends to draw popular sympathy towards the operatives. If the question of right in the controversy is wholly on his side he can yet well afford to meet the men and at least try to disabuse their minds of erroneous impressions. Mr. Webb should remember that there is a third party to the situation whose interests outweigh those he represents, and that he cannot afford to hazard these or set them at defiance. The line of policy he has adopted is an arbitrary one and carries with it a half admission that he is partly to blame for the trouble. This is the view the public takes of the matter, and it cannot but strengthen the sentiment that already exists to a considerable extent in favor of putting the railroads under governmental control. If the railroads want this done, let them follow the lead of the New York Central management in dealing with their employes and sustain that road in its present conflict, and they will help along that cause whether it is accomplished immediately or not.

The present situation affords a matchless opportunity for displaying the superior genius and statecraft of the president of the corporation involved if he were only here. But, alas, Mr. Depew is out of the country.

KANSAS PROSPECTS ALL RIGHT.

Discussing the farm mortgage question in this state, the St. Joe News refers to what the EAGLE said about the withdrawal of the Lombard Mortgage company from this state and the reasons assigned therefor, and says: "The EAGLE "cites the fact that several counties in "the state have reported a large decrease "in the farm mortgage debt during the "past year. It must be remembered, "however, that Kansas had a splendid "crop last year, which enabled farmers "to reduce their debts to some extent, "but this year there is a serious crop "failure and it is more than likely that "more farm mortgages will be put on in "the next twelve months than were "taken off."

What the News says about last year's immense crops and the actions of farmers in paying off their indebtedness, is true. And this was done notwithstanding the ruinously low prices that prevailed. And if true last year with its depression in money matters and low prices, it ought to be, and unquestionably will be true this year when prices are from 50 to 200 per cent higher than last year. It is calculated, and apparently with a good degree of accuracy, that this year's crop will bring more money into the state than last year's; then add to this the large surplus that is still held over from last year that will swell the volume of receipts to the farming community by several millions more, and there would appear to be no reason why the mortgage debt should be increased or even allowed to remain at what it is now; but there is every reason to expect that form of debt to be largely reduced. The News makes partial amends for its slap above quoted by making this truthful statement:

"However, there is no reason for alarm about the condition of farmers in Kansas. That state is destined to be among the wealthiest agricultural states in the union before the next census time, and land will not depreciate in value to any material extent."

The progress of Mr. Carnegie through Scotland, his native land, is said to resemble a triumphal procession. At the sound of his approach every town sends out its magnates to offer him its freedom. It must not be supposed that this display of admiration and esteem on the part of the town people is entirely disinterested. They are inspired to such unusual hospitality by the hope of substantial reward. Such expectations have hitherto not been doomed to disappointment. Mr. Carnegie has established a number of free libraries and given substantial aid to many languishing educational and philanthropic enterprises.—Leavenworth Times.

All of which sounds grand, next to sublime, if that were all there is of it. But the grandeur and sublimity of the picture is all knocked out by the reflection that all this display of munificence and philanthropy is made at the expense of thousands of poor people in this country, in the employ of my Lord Andrew's extensive work in Pennsylvania. The most that can be said to Mr. Carnegie's credit is that he had the business sense to profit by the opportunities afforded him in this country to gain wealth rapidly. But to our mind there is no magnamnity or philanthropy in withholding part of the fruits of the labor of employes and dependents to bestow it as a gratuity upon others simply for notoriety's sake.

The press of the state are now quoting the declaration of ex-Governor Robinson that he will not accept the Democratic nomination for governor, and seem to accept it as a finality as far as the ex-governor is concerned. They appear to have forgotten that he firmly resolved not to accept the nomination from the People's party convention, but was persuaded to reconsider the matter, and there is no sort of doubt that he would accept the nomination from the Democrats if he was satisfied he could get it. But he evidently understands the purpose of the Democracy not to make a nomination, but do as the Pratt congressional convention did, i. e., pretend to disagree, make no nomination and break up in a row with the understanding that the People's ticket is to be supported.

"The president is not likely to insist on the passage of the election bill this year," remarks the Globe-Democrat. "As a man of sagacity he will see that this measure cannot possibly do good now, while it would inflict serious injury on the party, and as a good Republican he will be glad to see it die on that account." That is probably true, but it comes in rather odd contrast with his urgent reference to the question of southern election methods and the necessity for correcting the evils by congressional enactment in his message to congress at the opening of the session. The president was no doubt sincere then and there is no doubt that he is equally sincere now. A change in conditions often makes necessary a change in policy.

The committee of senators to whom the Republican caucus assigned the duty of arranging the order of business to be transacted during the remainder of this session have decided that the consideration of the election bill shall be postponed until the next session. This action the Leavenworth Times denounces as cowardice on the part of the Republican majority in the senate. The EAGLE does not so interpret it. It simply shows a disposition to heed the demands of the country in regard to material and business matters in preference to partisan and sentimental ones that are regarded by conservative people as of doubtful expediency at any time and under any circumstances.

Congressman Quinn, of New York, offers one reason against the removal of General Grant's remains which New Yorkers will regard as extremely practical. He declares that the selection of the present resting place caused a marked advance in the price of surrounding real estate, and that if the proposed removal should be made the depreciation in values would be disastrous. Nobody doubts the congressman's statement but its candor causes no little surprise. The cause of the earnest solicitude on the part of the Gothamites for the interests and wishes of the family of the dead hero was too patent at the time not to be understood, and it was, and Mr. Quinn's statement does not make it one whit better now.

The new Buenos Ayrean government has resolved to cancel the law authorizing the issue of a hundred million dollars of notes on the security of land values. The idea that land is a proper basis for the paper currency of a nation has some advocates in this country who might learn a profitable lesson by studying the state of affairs that has resulted in the Argentine republic from the adoption of their theories. When it takes $1.50 to $1.70 of public credit bills to buy a coin dollar's worth of merchandise the fact makes itself felt that public credit is a very unconvertible and a very unsafe basis on which to conduct a financial system. The Buenos Ayres lesson is not now, either.

The Wichita EAGLE thinks the advertising committee of the immigration bureau should see that some of their best pamphlets are sent to Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio. The resolutions of several of our county Republican conventions are liable to prejudice him against the state.—Kansas City Gazette.

There is no danger of doing any harm to the state, that it is to say any more harm, through offending the author of the crazy quilt tariff bill that bears his name; he has already exerted himself in that direction, whether purposely or not. The only fear that Kansas has in that connection is that the senate may not be able to cure the pending measure of its many inequalities and reform the tariff on a basis of justice and equity.

If Judge Rose, of North Dakota, is correct in his opinion of the legal status of the prohibition states under the Wilson bill, the prohibitory law will have to be re-enacted at a special session of the legislature to make a sure thing of keeping out the vendor of the "original package" in Kansas. Perhaps the Leavenworth and Atchison county Republicans had received a tip from the Dakota court that prompted them to resolve in favor of a constitutional convention, which implies an extra session of the legislature.

What! is the vaulting, boasting Champion getting wabbly on the tariff a-ready? It quotes Senator Edmunds as favoring free trade under certain conditions, which that paper claims is its position. At the outset of the Champion's conversion it announced itself for free trade pure and simple and without reservation or condition. Perhaps the Champion has adopted the Cleveland idea, that the tariff is an educational question. At any rate the esteemed has several things to learn, old as it is.

Taking Judge Rose's decision of the Dakota original package case as valid—and it is, until overruled by a higher federal court—and it appears that the o. p. dealers exhibited greater haste in getting out of Kansas than was really necessary. As for that, however, they showed their good sense in leaving a community where there was no demand for their goods and they were not (0) wanted.

The Inequalities of Life.

From the Kansas City Journal.

To the striking employes of the New York Central, who know not where the bread money for their families is to come from, it must be rather disheartening to read that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a ball at Newport the other evening which cost thousands of dollars, and that Vice President Webb and a jolly party of friends traveled by special train to attend the wedding of his brother. A struggle which perhaps involves starvation for the men does not in the least affect their employers' luxurious mode of living.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

The most music is found in a triangle fight.

The ambition to be governor in the First district has a Morrill to it, they say.

Bill Higgins is probably kicking himself because he didn't make a prediction in regard to the potatoes, too.

All Kansas corn is not a failure. Some of it will average forty bushels to the acre and some forty acres to the bushel.

All the 106 counties in Kansas have normal institutes this year, yet Hamlet still remains in a dubious frame of mind.

The class in grammar got in its work at the Topeka People's convention. The platform reads: "The past is gone, the present with us and the future is before us."

A stranger to our government and its ways by reading the dispatches every morning might easily get the idea that the senate was sort of an annex to Preston B. Plumb.

Isn't it about time for Frank MacLennan to come out again and fall a-foul the family relationship in Kansas politics? There is Per-kins, and Bot-kins and Ant-honey.

There is this objection that Bishop Perkins' efforts in passing 151 pension bills in 150 minutes can not strictly be styled "sawin' wool." It was more sweeping. It was cutting Clover.

An eastern young man with a machine for dehorning cattle reached Kansas the other day. The first time he saw a Texas animal he wanted to know what was the matter with desteering the horns.

Notwithstanding that this is a great year for great blows and overwhelming defeats in Kansas politics, it looks very much like John A. Anderson was going to be knocked out of the ring by Fillips.

Nellie Bly will be at the Kansas state fair, it is said. Her chief feature as a curiosity will probably be that she is the only unofficial person who ever went through Kansas and escaped the railroad eating houses.

The Atchison Champion is "stuck" on Guthrie for congress. "It is General Guthrie or no one," it says. Mr. Challis seems to be something of a Vitellius himself. (Now in the days of ancient Rome, you see, Vitellius was, etc.

Did the same spirit that actuates some Smiths to spell it Smythe, influence the Alliance candidate for chief justice to change his name from Wrightmud? The unpretensive and humble members of the Alliance demand an answer.

Sentiment in favor of Colonel Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth, for the Democratic nomination for congress in the First district is crystalizing very rapidly, says the Atchison Patriot. This seems to be sort of an icicle on Colonel Moonlight.

The Cowley county Republican convention endorsed Ingalls. This is Senator King's county. Mr. King has been frequently quoted as an anti-Ingalls man, in reply to which he has said he would vote as his constituency wished. His constituency have wished.

Farmer Funston secured the passage of the meat inspection bill. This as a rebuke to the people who lately referred to Eugene Ware's contest as "brains against beef," is so pointed yet accompanied with such delicacy, that Funston must surely be voted a wit.

AFRICA'S INLAND SEA.

From the New York Sun.

One of the most interesting discoveries reported by Stanley during his recent expedition was the extension of the Victoria Nyanza to the southwest. The fact that in all his letters and reports he has hardly more than hinted at this extension has been disappointing to geographers and whetted their curiosity. It now appears that on his homeward journey he touched the shore of the lake where it extends further southwest than has been represented on the maps at only one point. This is apparent from the map of his journey, which has just been printed in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Geographical society, though for about forty miles his route lay so near the lake that the coast line is indicated, with what degree of accuracy we are as yet unable to say. This map represents the extension as a broad arm about forty miles wide, extending fifty miles southwest of the rounding outline hitherto given to this portion of the lake. It was a strange discovery to make about this enormous inland sea, whose entire outline, it was supposed, had been determined with approximate accuracy.

THE CIGARETTE.

The special from Anniston, Ala., published yesterday in the World announcing the removal of a prominent citizen from that city to the state asylum, violently insane, on account of the habit of smoking cigarettes, will not, we suppose, produce the least effect upon the minds of the votaries of that cult, for many of those most addicted to the practice are perfectly willing to admit its baneful effects, although they nevertheless have failed to abandon the pernicious habit, and, by the force of example, have encouraged the young and thoughtless to indulge therein.

That, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, the habit is spreading is not to be doubted, as the following extract from the Baltimore Sunday Herald would seem to indicate. That paper says: "But a little observation is needed to convince the most skeptical that the habit of tobacco smoking among boys is upon the increase. Little fellows in knee pants, and some of them, richly dressed, are seen everywhere puffing the cigarette, or trying the stronger and more manly cigar. Boys not more than 8 years old, and in many instances even younger, are regularly addicted to this habit, and the testimony of one's eyesight in the street is sufficient to prove the alarming presence of smoking among young and growing male children."

Legislation has been directed towards this evil and various acts have been passed attempting to grapple with the evil, but nothing has come of it.

As the Herald most pertinently observes, "under existing conditions of loose moral restraint at the home, and the cigarette for sale everywhere," there is no way to stop this habit save by heroic measures.

THE GREAT COTTON BELT.

From Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

The cotton-producing states are the two Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. The annual product ranges from five and one-half to seven and one-fifth million bales. This product should bring the planters about $350,000,000 on an average annually. Of this, the seed alone should bring $42,000,000.

The only hope of an increase in the productiveness of the United States in the annual output of cotton lies in the clearing of the swamp lands of the Mississippi bottoms, and in the opening of new lands in Florida. It is possible that there may be an increase from Texas and from Southwestern Tennessee, when cleared. But the Yazoo delta is the great hope of the country, and it is to that point that the attention of the negro and of capital should be directed.

The United States neither consumes nor manufactures very much of its cotton. It exports over one-half of its production and has less than 15,000,000 spindles, as compared with nearly 70,000,000 in Europe. There are about 30,000 square miles under cotton culture in the United States. In India 23,000 square miles are under cotton culture; in Egypt, 1,400 square miles; the area under cultivation in Brazil is not known to the deponent.

To enter into the statistical realm of cotton would be tedious. To many a description of a cotton mill might be acceptable, but the inventive genius of America is revolutionizing the mills so rapidly that before this article gets into print the whole system may be changed.

The most interesting spectacle which cotton presents is upon the wharves at New Orleans. There the panorama of miles of bales being loaded upon miles of river steamers and ocean steamships and the incoming and outgoing of innumerable drays drawn by innumerable mules driven by innumerable darkies, is food for the eyes and contemplation for the brain. New Orleans does not sell so much cotton on paper as does the metropolis, but she actually handles twice as much. New York treats us to the spectacle of over 20,000,000 bales annually sold for future delivery, while the entire product of the country is seldom over 7,000,000 bales.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

There is no letter "u" in Mr. Colson's name.

The Oklahoma City council has voted itself a salary.

The Guthrie trustees have levied an occupation tax.

Legislation is here. It was a year and a half a coming.

The roosters, that is the campaign birds, will return to dust.

J. C. Roberts, of Kingfisher, has been mentioned for congress.

The grand and petit jurors of Logan county have been named.

The Oklahoma Chief's new head-gear is not so attractive as the old.

The first insurance policy was written out in Hennessey, last week.

See 'em flock to Guthrie. Everybody wants to see the first legislature organize.

Several of the members will rent houses in Guthrie and move their families there during the session.

If the present price keeps up only the most opulent families in Oklahoma will be able to eat potatoes.

"Pawnee Bill" is up in Canada with his show and he calls himself "the Chief of the Oklahoma boomers."

Some of the papers seem to think a man is often a "harmer" at the nomination who is anything else at the election.

Secretary Martin has issued a charter for the Guthrie Milling company, with a capital stock of $40,000, divided into 800 shares.

Hon. B. Jolly, editor of the Noble Democrat, has given notice that a change will take place in the management of that paper on September 1.

During the thunder storm Wednesday evening, last week, C. S. Robb's house, on his claim near Mulhall, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Oklahoma City Journal: The cotton crop is improving daily. It will average a full half crop, and there are many fields along the valley that will make a bale to the acre.

There is a town down in the southern part of the Indian territory called Texlonia. What's the matter with the capital of the Cherokee strip being called Kansionia?

A dispatch from Washington says: The executive order fixing October 1 as the date for the cattlemen to remove their herds from the Cherokee strip will not be suspended.

The three members of the Norman townsite board, Messrs. Hay, Joyce and Leavy, have entered upon the duties of their office and have applied to enter the 240 acres comprising the townsite. The time set for hearing for final proof is September 5.

Editor Fugate of the Guthrie Democrat, runs a column called "Oklahoma Melange." It is a question whether people who have been on a diet of meat and potatoes since April 22, '89, will be able to swallow anything so Frenchy as that.

The Edmond Sun is out this week with every rule turned and one whole page of obituary notices. The writer of this has seen among Kansas and Oklahoma exchanges enough notices to fill five such pages. No one has had but good words for Milt Reynolds.

The Kingfisher New World thus speaks of Captain William Grimes, our United States marshal:

The Hon. William Grimes, the recipient of this distinction, is about 32 years of age and in the prime of a vigorous and robust manhood. He was formerly an honored citizen of Nebraska, being sheriff of Johnson county in that state for three years. He was always a prominent figure in state and local politics, as a man of his energy, force and character will always be, no matter where he is. He resigned the office of sheriff of Johnson county, Nebraska, in the early spring of 1889 and removed to Oklahoma, settling upon a claim adjoining Kingfisher. During the past fifteen months his life has been familiar to every citizen of Kingfisher. In every good work he has been at the front. He is honest and faithful in every relation of life and "Bill" Grimes, as he is familiarly called, was never known to falter in any cause he once espoused, or to go back on a friend.

Oklahoma City Journal: Those who have witnessed an election for chief in the Cherokee nation say that its like is witnessed nowhere else on earth, except it be in Indiana during a presidential campaign. Every Indian is a politician and makes it his business to see every other Indian and argue with him on the burning issue of the day. The campaign for the election to be held in November has already begun over there and the political fight is now in full blast. Each party met last Monday to nominate candidates for principal and assistant chiefs. The Nationals nominated Judge George W. Benge, of Tahlequah district, for principal chief, and Hon. R. Bunch, of Flint, for assistant. The Downing party put out as their standard bearers Joel B. Mayes, of Coweescoowee, for principal, and Judge David Rowe, of Saline, for assistant. Some dissatisfaction is expressed with the Downing ticket and it is said that a third party will be put in the field with D. W. Bushyhead for principal and Samuel Smith for assistant. Smith was tendered the nomination on the ticket with Mayes, but refused it.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

An Astonisher!

From the Emporia Republican.

At present Kansas occupies before the world the position of badly needing a new constitution and being too cowardly to provide it.

On a Parity.

From the Kingfisher Journal.

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

If you can answer that here is another one: How much is it worth in the convention?

An Implied Injustice.

From the Lawrence Journal.

Some of the counties of Oklahoma are sending out bitter denunciations of the reports of destitution there. There are lots of people in that country who have so much nerve that they would stay there and starve rather than acknowledge the country is worthless.

Is Pales Into Insignificance.

From the Ness County News.

The platform adopted by the state convention of the Peoples party is a very good document as far as it goes, but it does not cover more than half the important issues of the day. When compared with the platform of the Seventh congressional district Republicans it pales into insignificance.

JUST OPENED

Fall Wraps, Jackets and Capes!

Very Latest Styles.

Steckenette Jackets, Beaver, Cloths, Cheviots. English Walking Coats, Marie Antionette collars, vest fronts, Reefers, Blazers and Prince Alberts.

Plush sacques in all lengths and prices.

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Closing out sale of beaded and braided wraps sold without regard to cost.

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In Danger of Forked Lightning.

Murat Halstead.

The mind of Mr. Plumb, of the senate, is still in an agitated condition. He is looking abroad over the universe, as it were. Talk about reciprocity and he wants it extended to the end of the earth. Speak of sugar, and he would sweeten the Mississippi river and all of its tributaries, and he has a heart big enough to include all the hides of South America and the wool of Australia. If Mr. Plumb is not careful he may place himself in the way of being struck by forked lightning. We discern his luminous name in the Washington reports every morning like a newly arisen orb.

Compliment to the Eagle.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

No party can endure that is guilty of either folly or wrong. To live, it must keep on a level with the intelligence and conscience of the people. The honest party man who is at the helm and sees his party drifting on the rocks because of the folly or wrong of those in command is bound not to obey orders or approve a course which means the party's destruction. It is his duty to head the party the other way and keep it out of peril. It is the independent, courageous, honest party man in control of the newspaper who is the best editor—best not only for his country but for his party. He is not only the best but he is the most loyal and useful.

A Rebel Trumpet Blasts.

From the Frankfort, Ky., Capital.

In all Kentucky there are but six ex-Confederates soldiers who are a charge upon the counties of their residence. A prominent federal soldier recently said that this fact of itself was the proudest monument the Confederates could wish. The Confederates draw no pensions, but they help to pay them to others; they have no soldiers' homes, but are taxed to support those of the men who fought them; they are good citizens, hard working, peaceable, honorable men; paying what they owe and looking the whole world in the face. They have a record that they are not ashamed of, and have no apologies to make to any man or set of men on the earth. They are true to the United States government, and if any foreign nation thinks to the contrary, let it send over an army to see us.

MAPS FOR THE BLIND.

Interesting Facts About Their Construction and Their Use.

A map for the blind is a curiosity. Blind people are fond of history, and as history cannot be properly learned, or indeed learned at all without some knowledge of geography, and to learn the latter without a map is impossible, something of the kind was necessary, and so special maps were invented and manufactured for the use of the eyeless. They are all of the kind known as the "dissected maps," and are of wood—are really carved blocks. All land stands in relief, the mountains are in ridges, the rivers are long depressions, the state lines are elevated. Each state is a separate block, and the pupil is taught to fit the blocks together and thus prepare for himself a map of the whole country.

The name of each state is marked, sometimes on the back, sometimes on the front, of the block, and the observer will notice all over the surface of the blocks small aggregations of what to him are meaningless dots. These are the names of rivers, towns and cities. Cities are designated by pin or tack heads, and the size and shape of these show the approximate number of population. In one map cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants were indicated by pin heads flat on top, and those of 10,000 to 50,000 by hemispherical. Flat tack heads showed the localities of cities having 30,000 to 50,000, rounded tack heads from 50,000 to 100,000. Tack heads flat and square indicated cities between 100,000 and 200,000. Tack heads round, but with a depression on the top, showed cities of greater size.

"Bounding" the states is an easy matter to the pupil. Taking Missouri, for example, the child requested to do the work began by placing the hand flat on the block to get a general idea of its position; then the forefinger of the right hand found the northwest corner, ran rapidly along the elevated Iowa line, followed the Mississippi down to Kansas, went too far and passed to Helena, where a pause was made, the name read and the mistake discovered; returned, found the line, traced it to the west along the southern limits of Pemiscot and Dunklin counties, missed it again at the St. Francis river, recovered it, went north, found the line at Butler county, ran it to the corner of McDonald county, thence along the western boundary to the starting point and then gave the whole result orally without a moment's hesitation.

By means of these dissected maps a fair idea is also gained by the pupils of the respective size of various countries and states. When asked to compare Ohio with Texas the boy laid the Ohio block on the Texas map, measured it off, turned it this way, that way, carefully keeping the count with his fingers on the space already covered, and finally announced that Texas, according to his idea, was about five times as large as Ohio, a calculation close enough to the truth to excite wonder at the accuracy rather than criticism of its lack of exactness. Dissected maps of every continent are provided, and a large globe, made on the principles which underlie the construction of the maps, enables the pupils to gain a fair general idea of the shape and geographical features of our planet. Geography, in most schools, is used as an aid to the study of history, and is studied not as a collection of meaningless names but as a subject which throws indispensable light on the deeds and words of mankind.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Presidential Profanity.

President Harrison, being a deacon in the Presbyterian church, is supposed to not be in the habit of swearing. Nobody has been known to hear him. Many of the presidents have, however, been able to swear, and did so. Jackson stands pre-eminent for his mouth filling oaths. His genius for inventing startling expletives was extraordinary. With age, however, his habit of cursing grew less pronounced, and he generally contented himself with saying, "By the Eternal!" unless the occasion required something stronger. Andy Johnson cussed frightfully. Grant, although a smoker and drinker, seldom uttered an oath, though he was a military man. He was the only soldier president who never swore. The best known swearer of the present day is Gen. Sherman, although Sheridan when he lived was a rival for the honor, but with little Phil dead he reigns the prince of oath inventors.—Pittsburg Press.

How to Bind Magazines.

One good way to bind a file of magazines cheaply is to punch three holes near the back of each magazine, and pass strong cord through the holes, tieing tightly with the regular binder's knot. The edges may be trimmed under a printer's paper cutter, or even with a sharp knife. Of course, a bookbinder can do a better job. Some people, by the way, do not know that a bookbinder will bind a volume of magazines strongly and neatly in "library sheep" for twenty-five cents. The owner can letter the volume with a pen, and it is quite as serviceable as if it were more expensively bound.—Writer.

Theine Is Found in Tea.

Careful investigations show that theine is a deadly poison when administered to animals. Seven and a half grains will kill a cat in a few moments. Twelve grains have been known to produce serious results in human beings; twenty grains would be almost or quite fatal. It is not so fatal in small doses as arsenic or strychnine, and most people are habituated to its use in much the same way that the opium eater takes his deadly drug with safety.—J. H. Kellogg, M. D.

Ancient Dentistry.

Recent discoveries among the ancient tombs in Etruria unmistakably show that dentistry was practiced as far back as six centuries before the Christian era. Several of the skulls examined had false teeth, carved from those of some large animals, while many of the natural teeth had gold fillings.—Traveler and Hotel Record.

Culture by Electric Light.

In the botanical department of Cornell university there have recently been made some very curious experiments in the cultivation of plants under electric light. A number of flowers and vegetables have been placed where the rays of powerful electric lamps fall upon them night and day, and their growth is compared with that of others of their own species planted at the same time and under similar conditions except in the matter of light.

The first and most noticeable effect of the treatment is an enormously increased rate of growth. The plants which are lighted seem to work day and night, and to become especially important in foliage.

The vegetables sent forward with great quickness, peas for instance, which become in a few weeks two or three times as tall as their brethren living by common daylight, and the same thing is true of all the plants.

When it came to seeds or fruit of any sort, the matter was entirely different. Here the plants which had grown slowly and by daylight were ahead. It is true that the pea which grew by electric light came to bearing much sooner than the other, but its hardly made pods had very few peas, often only one, and those of an inferior quality.

In every instance the reproductive powers of the plant seemed to have been most strongly affected, being contributed to mere foliage and rapidity of increase in general size.—Youth's Companion.

Dyspeptics Take Note.

Dyspeptics will do well to observe the following general rules: Live on two meals a day if possible. Never eat to excess. Estimate as nearly as you can the actual needs of the system, and limit the quantity of food to them, remembering that one grows weak if he eats too much. Eat slowly and masticate all food even longer and more thoroughly than a healthy person careful of his digestion would do. Quite dry foods, as a rule, are best suited to dyspeptics, who should drink sparingly with their meals. Some can take ice water in very small quantities without being disturbed by it, but generally it retards digestion. And the same is true of all cold drinks.

Warm corn suit most dyspeptics best, and a very little weak tea, if properly made, is not at all likely to do any harm. The food should be neither very hot nor very cold. Properly, it should be about "blood warm." Every one knows from experience just what foods distress them, and what are well borne; of course, the former should be excluded from the diet.—Boston