Wichita Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

JAMES R. HALLOWELL,
of Sedgwick County.

For the State Legislature.

82d District—George L. Douglas.
83d 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. Lolling.
Superintendent Public Instruction—D. S. Pence.
Commissioner First District—H. C. Smith.

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:

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	6
Chase	4	Mitchell	5
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	5
Crawford	9	Ottawa	5
Decatur	4	Pawnee	3
Dickinson	8	Phillips	5
Doniphan	7	Pottawatomie	7
Douglas	9	Pratt	4
Edwards	3	Rawlins	4
Elk	5	Reno	9
Ellis	3	Republic	7
Ellsworth	4	Rice	6
Ford	3	Riley	6
Finney	2	Rooks	3
Franklin	7	Rush	3
Garfield	3	Russell	3
Geary	4	Saline	7
Grant	2	Scott	2
Greer	6	Sedgwick	16
Graham	3	Seward	2
Gray	2	Shawnee	20
Greenwood	7	Sheridan	3
Greeley	2	Sherman	3
Hamilton	2	Smith	5
Harper	5	Stafford	3
Harvey	6	Stanton	2
Haskell	2	Stevens	2
Hodgeman	2	Sumner	10
Jackson	6	Thomas	3
Jefferson	7	Trego	2
Jewell	8	Wabaunsee	5
Johnson	6	Wallace	2
Kearney	2	Washington	7
Kingman	5	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 STERNE, Secretary. A. L. ALLEN, Chairman.

Here is September. Ice cream is oystercized from good society.

When the Kansas City Journal has an article that it wants the men to be sure and read it puts it in a column headed, "This is for the Ladies."

The potato crop makes it appear that we will have to pay more for our Saratoga chips this year than for those of the lone variety in poker rooms.

The close match between the two parties in Oklahoma, which lies between the west and south, indicates that the "union of the south and west" that Senator Ingalls spoke of is in motion.

Senator Ingalls' eulogy of the late Senator Beck, delivered in the senate chamber last week, has been loss commented upon by the press of the country than any similar effort he has made for years, though as a literary production and oratorical effort it has not been surpassed.

A Kansas City paper sarcastically says "coal will be cheaper than corn for fuel in Kansas next winter." We suppose this is a modest way the said spokesman for the "best market in the world" had of making a bid for the handling of the Kansas farmers' corn, for the profit there is in the handling. And we also expect to see the two or three fawning gillies in Kansas echo the remark quoted as "a compliment to Kansas."

It is estimated that during the last two years fully five hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred spindles have been added to the cotton-spinning power of Germany, and that during the same time $10,000,000 have been invested in cotton mills. This may be considered a favorable augury to the southern cotton planter for better prices for his great staple crop, but the spinners and weavers of the east will not so regard it.

At a hanging in England a few days ago the head of the murderer was half torn off, and there was a terrible scene on the gallows. The incident shows that the hanging process of disposing of murderers is liable to develop horrors before which the alleged frightful occurences at the recent electrical execution in York state pale in utter insignificance. As compared with this English hanging and others that have been equally as horrible, the Kemmler execution was a very mild affair.

According to the statistics gathered and promulgated by the census bureau the total value of all slate produced in the United States in 1889 was $3,444,863. Over 75 per cent of the product was used for roofing, the balance for the various other commercial uses. Pennsylvania produced more than half the total amount, and Vermont a little more than one-fourth, the balance being distributed among ten other states. The total number of persons employed is 5,926, and the capital invested in the industry is given at $10,042,293.

It is difficult to estimate correctly how many people there are connected with the peace organization in the United States, but it is stated that at the great meeting which has just adjourned, and which was held at Mystic, Conn., more than twenty-five thousand people were present at one time or another during the proceedings, and among the speakers were a number of men and women of more than national reputation. The convention adopted a memorial asking the state of Connecticut to appropriate $10,000 for the purpose of erecting in that state a great temple dedicated to peace, and if the request is complied with the Universal Peace union will supplement that sum by a subscription of $25,000 from its own treasury.

SILK CULTURE.

The Women's Silk Culture association of the United States, which was incorporated in May, 1880, and which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, has issued its tenth annual report.

The Manchester Guardian, which has given the subject considerable attention, says that the result of ten years' work by this association, while not of a striking nature, when the size of the country and the immense consumption of raw silk are considered, are, nevertheless, in many respects, encouraging. Something has certainly been accomplished towards a better understanding of the principles of silk culture, and some advance has been made towards the introduction of the art of rearing the worms and reeling the cocoons. The tangible results of the efforts of the Philadelphia ladies in the interest of silk culture may be briefly summarized as follows:

The association has bought, raised and reeled 12,000 pounds of cocoons; it has had made some 2,000 yards of silk dress goods; has sold some 1,500 pounds of reeled or raw silk; has made some forty United States flags, and dozens of silk handkerchiefs, fringes, ribbons, brocade velvets, trimmings, sewing silk, etc. It presented seventeen flags to the Central and South American countries through their delegates to the Pan-American congress, and it presented to Mrs. James A. Garfield "the first silk dress made from silk raised in this country." It has also made exhibits of work, reels, and reelers at many of the more prominent agricultural fairs held in different sections of the country.

The association takes a sound position in urging that silk culture should not be relied upon as a distinct and separate industry, but should be made auxiliary to other occupations connected with farm life, and through the medium of its publications is undoubtedly doing much toward the eventual popularization of an industry which ought soon to yield the farmers of America a large aggregate income.

We give place in this issue to quite a lengthy discussion of the "option" or "dealing in future" question that is proposed to be covered and its evils corrected by the Butterworth bill before congress. The subject is one of the greatest importance and therefore merits the most profound consideration of the people, and especially of their representatives in congress. The bill has not been acted on in either house, and an impression had grown up among the people that it would not be this session, but information is received from Washington to the effect that the bill will be acted upon before congress adjourns. It is not a perfect measure perhaps, but it approximates the public demand, and the single circumstance that the only opposition to it so far, comes from the class whose occupation will be gone when it becomes a law, is a strong argument in favor of its prompt enactment. If upon practical test it is found imperfect or unsatisfactory in its operations it can be amended at any time.

Only a few years ago Great Britain held a position so far in advance of all other countries in the production of iron that it seemed hardly probable that any of them could overtake her. It now seems likely that this is the heaviest iron-producing country in the world. There is a difference in our favor for the fiscal year, as compared with Great Britain's output for the calendar year, of about three hundred and fifty thousand tons. Even if our output should not come quite up to that of the United Kingdom, the close correspondence between the production of the two nations is most remarkable.

It is a fact that Kansas has never repudiated protection at the polls, and there is is no warrant for saying it ever will.—Emporia Republican.

That is the worst slander on the Republicans of Kansas, by a Republican, we ever read or heard. Do you mean to say they are lying in their demands for tariff reform (interpreted to mean a reduction of duties on imports and not an increase) expressed in the resolutions adopted by every Republican convention held in the state this year? If this uniform demand is not sufficient warrant for the belief that the Republican's idea of protection is not repudiated, the unbelievers must be very Ephraims, indeed.

A short time ago some fellow wrote a screed to an Indiana paper, whose editor gave it room in his columns and dignified it with the heading, "Moses in the Wilderness." The article had the effect to bring to the EAGLE office several communications calling upon us to "give the writer a roast for his outrageous lies." Dear friends of Wichita extant, life is too short. The fellow no doubt belongs to the class referred to by "Kansas Fool" in his brief communication in this issue, which is all that need be said of anything he may write or say.

The next move to be made by a western railway system in the matter of still further reducing freight rates from New York to the west will probably fall to the Santa Fe. By bringing shipments by water to Galveston it ought to be able to discount the combination via Savannah and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, which has brought the rate down from $1.12 to 75 cents per hundred pounds. The time lost in covering the distance from Savannah to Galveston by water can be made up in saving by rail from the latter point to the west.

A St. Louis physician hypnotized a young man and then was unable to awaken his subject from sleep. When even a medical man shows his inability to cope with the new power, how much more danger there must be in it in the hands of unpracticed laymen. The necessity of some stringent legal restraints upon experimentation in this new power is strongly emphasized by the St. Louis incident, if, indeed, it had not already been sufficiently indicated before.

Fort Scott Monitor: "Today the Republicans of Kansas will meet in convention at Topka. Among other things the convention will do will be to endorse Senator Ingalls. The whoop and hurrah of that endorsement will be so loud and so long that the echo thereof will become tired of responding to echo." Your guess was verified, substantially; but my, Will, what a cruel stab it was at your pa, the general.

In the August number of the Forum Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, wrote an argument in favor of a law for the national control of elections, directing his attention chiefly to political affairs in the southern states. In the September number of the Forum Senator Morgan, of Alabama, replies to Senator Chandler. After pointing out what he conceives to be the revolutionary character of the proposed law, Senator Morgan presents a great mass of facts and opinions to prove that the federal control of elections is not desired in any section of the country by the masses of the people. He defends the merchants and manufacturers of the border states against the accusation of Senator Chandler that their trade relations with the south have made them cowardly.

Nebraska has taken advantage of the summer months to make a record in congress, Senator Paddock won the esteem of the whole west by his stand on the McKinley bill, and now Representative Connell's eight-hour a day labor bill has passed the house. The eyes of the country are upon the two worthy and courageous Nebraskans.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

There is to be more excitement at the elections than at the conventions, this year.

A Kansas man has an invention making it impossible for train robberies to occur. He advises travelers to walk through Missouri.

What old General Rice wants to do is to affiliate with the People's party and have the courts change his name to "cracked wheat."

Father Eskridge is evidently one of the very few men in the state who believes that Anderson will run independent again and be elected.

The Salina Republican is impressed with the fact that John Anderson was not beaten so much as Leeford Brady's candidate was nomiated.

The Emporia Republican says "after the November election Senator Ingalls and Congressman Anderson will be referred to as 'The Two Johns.'"

The farmers of the Fourth district make the claim for their candidate for congress that he is a very good man. Sort of a "Quaker Otis," we presume.

Ben Clover used to be a miller. This fact ought to settle the variety Ben belongs. Not to the red, surely, for this Clover flour must have been white.

The McKinley organs are taking great delight in the fact that Senator Plumb voted against free wool. They seem to think it was a hair-breadth escape.

Jake Stotler does not want the state printership for the fame there is in it. Jake is too practical a printer to think of making foot-prints in the sands of time.

They say there is a chance for Tom Moonlight to be elected to congress in the First district, but a "chance" for a Democratic congressman in Kansas is 90 per cent below par.

A preacher in Kansas has sued a member of his cloth for calling him a "pale gray ass." It is a common matter to be called an ass, but the doubt implied in the mysterious prefix of "pale gray" makes a legal exposition necessary.

The editor of the Emporia Republican has evidently been looking up the history of base ball at the advent of the Christian era. He says: "Christ was a carpenter, but there is no account of his ever going out on a strike."

Farmer Willits always introduces himself to an audience by stating that he is unfit to be governor of Kansas, and then sets to work to prove himself a liar. And everybody goes away from the meeting thinking just the same as when they came.

Some of the Democrats in the Seventh district are mad at their convention for endorsing a man who once swore his allegiance to the "red flag:" But Jerry Simpson will probably sooth them down. He will tell them that he meant old Thurman's bandanna.

The Emporia Republican is jumping on John A. Anderson's fallen body. The Republican has gotten into a habit of late of following up the wind, and where it has blown the dust away it gives a sweep with its feather duster and claims the credit. Is that the kind of a house cleaner the Republican is?

TOLL GATE.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Listen to the remarks of Kansas City and St. Joe drummers: "I would rather be a lamp post in St. Joe or Kansas City than to be chief of police of Wichita or Topeka. Kansas is no good, To hell with all such states as Kansas. Kansas compared with Missouri don't amount to a d——." Such is the talk of men who represent the jobbing trade of Missouri; men who make the rounds every sixty and ninety days, and the houses they represent are growing fat upon the sales to a state that don't amount to a d——. I am glad you have sounded the tocsin of alarm under the head of Toll Gate. Now let the people of Kansas look to her own interests and follow out the line the EAGLE has marked out, and in five years those same drummers would rather be a lamp post in some Kansas town than to be chief of police in Kansas City or St. Joe. Will the people of Kansas never catch on?

KANSAS FOOL.

The Status of the World's Fair.

From the Chicago Times.

Let us see where we stand:

A tendered site practically repudiated by the directory suffering it, and no place as yet for so much as a post hole. Consequently, of course, not a spade of earth is turned.

No supervising architect chosen, no building sketched, no understanding as to the number, or use, or location of such buildings. In short no post hole and no post.

Growing uncertainty of the popular willingness to vote $5,000,000 of city money to be expended by a directory which has difficulty in getting a quorum and does nothing when the quorum is barely had.

Growing impatience of stockholders who have paid 20 per cent of their subscriptions and are asking themselves for what.

If there be no change of method in the directory which leaves matters in this deplorable condition there will be such popular demand for their resignation that sheer force of public opinion will compel their retirement.

Slandered by the Enemy.

From the Abilene Reflector.

Who in the world can have been palmed off on the "Kansas Notes" of the Kansas City Times as Colonel Phillips? "It was one of the finest reproductions of a photograph that was ever produced in any newspaper. It was an extraordinarily faithful and speaking likeness," is his remark concerning that horrible caricature of the Fifth district's next congressman which the Times had the other day. It resembled the actual Colonel Philips less than it did the ghost of Robinson Crusoe.

THE BUTTERWORTH BILL AND WHAT IT WILL DO FOR TOILERS ON AMERICAN SOIL.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

The Buttterworth bill to tax and regulate option dealing in farm and swine products by those not owning same, is one of the most important measures ever laid before our national legislature. It involves not only, to a great extent, the morals of the people but the future prosperity or destruction of the productive wealth of the entire farming, laboring and commercial classes of the United States.

It is a question whether the material future of this nation shall be ruled by honest industry and commercial honor, or, surrendered into the keeping of a small class of gambling option dealers who, under the name of a new and false system of commercial ethics, are fast destroying not only the intrinsic value of labor and production, but is underming the morals of the people by the glittering temptations of making sudden wealth by gambling in the property of others, substituting semi-legalized theories for supply-and-demand fixed principles.

To claim that the sale of farm products at sellers' option by non-owners is as legitimate and proper as bona fide sales by producers and owners, is to prostitute the English language, and to place such a fraudulent transaction on the same level is to drive out capital. What capitalist that does not understand the exact workings of this new method of option dealing will buy or invest one dollar in any of the articles that are kicked about in the trading pits of the country?

Any argument for or against the Butterworth bill should be read with care by all thinking men, and any criticism on the subject should be made fairly and to the point on the merits of the bill and its effect on the country. The writer objects to the assumptions and logic of the Chicago board of trade's "memorial to congress" on this subject. It is too long to answer fully in a short paper.

The passage and enforcement of the Butterworth bill would lift off the pressure of the short sellers who sell at "sellers options" one hundred times more product than is produced, and by so doing necessarily force down the value below the cost of production. Relieve the market of this enormous fictitious supply, and to get rid of this kind of trading would increase the value of every pound of actual product. Certainly, no calamity could result from this.

The quicker the government makes a vital attack on the fraudulent methods and usages of dealing in things which have no actual existence and brings back the commerce of the country to dealers in actual property on supply and demand principles, the better off will the laboring and producing classes be.

Legitimate commerce does not embrace trades in that which does not exist. Every pound or bushel of grain sold on the boards of trade in excess of the actual supply means a trade in what does not exist. It is a trade in fictitious, unreal stuff, created only for gambling purposes. If men must gamble in farm products they should at least be made to gamble in the actual products of the soil and not be permitted to destroy the value of the actual product by pounding it with stuff the supply of which is absolutely unlimited, because every gambler in this land can offer any amount of it for sale, knowing he will never be required to deliver anything but money margin, or difference. Surely no calamity can come to legitimate commerce by requiring gamblers in purely imaginary stuff to pay a liberal tax on such trade.

Boards of trade and exchanges should be guardians of fair and honest dealing and should suppress fraudulent trading. If they do not they are an injury to commerce and should be wiped out.

Transportation interests can suffer no injury by the suppression of dealing in options and futures. The carrier depends solely on the actual product; he does not engage in or get paid for carrying "wind" deals—whatever encourages the producer is a benefit to the carrier, for it tends to give the producer courage for increasing the amount of his product, and thus increases the amount to be hauled by the carrier. Traders in "wind" are their own carriers. They carry millions upon millions of bushels every day simply in their mouths. If they would only keep their mouths shut no harm could come of it. But unloading it means simply crving down prices of real products, which should not be permitted.

The federal and state courts have unwillingly recognized deals in futures in certain cases because there was no law against it. The Butterworth bill proposes to make a law that will govern deals of this kind and if passed, the courts will cheerfully aid in its enforcement.

The Butterworth bill does not interfere in any way with legitimate future contracts by actual owners or their agents. No one who is about building a house or block goes into the option pit to make his contract; he wants a house or block, not the difference, and he looks for the actual owners and laborers with whom to make his contract. Merchants who wish to contract for a future supply of an article go to the manufacturer and engages with him to supply the article when needed in the future. He does not contract for it with people who do not have it. Why should farm products be on a different basis? If one wishes to contract for these to be delivered in the future let him contract with those who have them or have the appliances for making them. The Butterworth bill does not touch such contracts. The farmer can contract to deliver his crops in the future, just as the manufacturer can contract to deliver his products when manufacturered. It is only the party who contracts to deliver in the future farm products he neither owns or has the appliances to sow or reap who is retired under the bill to pay the tax herein prescribed.

Nothing in the Butterworth bill prevents mill owners, merchants or any one else from buying ahead. The bill provides that those who sell to them shall be owners, of what they sell; or, if not they shall pay a good round tax for speculating on the chance of being able to get the stuff from somebody else whenever it is needed, or, if they miss this chance, settling the trade by paying some money damages.

Whilst there must be a buyer for every dollar's worth that is sold, yet if the sellers are limited to actual owners or producers thereby creating more buyers in proportion than sellers and as a necessary consequence enlarging the demand and enhancing the price, how can producers or owners be effected injuriously.

The turning of all the blame on to the bucket shops is unfair. The bucket shops only adopted the option principles that were in vogue on regular boards of trade, etc., making such changes as would suit their convenience and incsease their profits. The writer agrees to the charges against the bucket shops provided their teachers, the boards of trade, are included.

Sorry to say it, but the bulk of trading that is done on both boards of trade and bucket shops is only the froth formed by the rushing mighty volume of option dealing underneath. To say that the principles of legitimate supply and demand has any power except remotely on this mighty stream of gambling is an astonishing assumption and closes all argument.

Bucket shops make no pretentions to rightousness. Boards of trade etc., do. Still professions are cheap and an outsider who watches the trading on both finds it difficult to keep from confounding the two together. This is unfortunate, but, corporations like individuals must be judged by the company they keep, and by the consequences which result from their acts.

Boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and market places were in vogue many years before this peculiarly American and modern system of option and future dealing was thought of. They made such changes from time to time as would sustain commerce and bring about and facilitate interchange of the actual products of different nations. They even built warehouses and elevators for the storeage of these products and established classifications to facilitate the sale and delivery of them. These bodies and the business they carried on were certainly as reputable as they are today. To put it mildly, they were far more so, for while they permitted speculation they did not aid and abet mere gambling. The same business will be required of them and they will continue to exist right along, and (if we may be allowed the prediction) their members will be more prosperous, and certainly more influential, than they are today if the Butterworth bill becomes a law.

Not much danger of transportation being injured or congested with the facilities we now have of rail, river and ocean. With elevators in every township, plenty of product and sound money, plenty of good, energetic men and capital for all legitimate purposes, with foreign nations wanting our products and banks soliciting exchange.

There is no overproduction except the stuff sold by the gamblers in options and futures. There may be an over production of actual products in some years, but this is counterbalanced by partial or possibly a total failure in other years. The one offsets the other, if we can only hold the trading down to the actual product.

Were the short sellers suppressed we would have steady, reliable markets and regular demand at high prices.

The rapid changes in market values are not caused either by over or under production. They come about directly from the frantic or desperate efforts from time to time by the "longs" and "shorts" to put up or put down the price at which their gambling deals are to be settled. And it, somehow, happens that the farmer or producer rarely has any produce on hand or for sale when these manipulators succeed in putting the price up.

The boards of trade, etc., do not furnish the capital that carries the product over dull times. If they were even willing to do so they have not the money to do it with. Those who operate on them, as a rule, are only brokers, commission men, clerks or gentlemen without visible means of support." Their operations are confined mainly to speculations of their own. The money to move or carry the crops is furnished by the banks and by the merchants who supply the wants of the producers. Grant that $138,000,000 is employed in carrying the product of the country, of what significance is that fact in the consideration of the Butterworth bill? The sellers of options and futures do not furnish this money, and if all of them were to "fold their tents" and leave the boards of trade the money required for carrying these products would still be furnished from the same sources that supply it now.

It is to be regretted that this question is not fairly discussed by the public press. It is one of the most vital questions of the time. It bears directly on labor and production. The farmers and laboring classes of the country are dissatisfied; they are joining alliances, secret societies, wheels, strikes and political organizations in order to secure their rights and to get such legislation as will protect them. It is the part of wisdom for congress to give heed to, and as far as may lawfully do, satisfy the reasonable demands of these classes. Surely if these organizations become thoroughly aroused their power will be irresistable. Let us do justice to the poor in time. The lessons of the French revolution should not be forgotten. If we must legislate for the few let us also take care of the masses. The future welfare and stability of this government rests with and is dependent upon the loyality and patriotism of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Whatever tends to prosper and elevate them should receive all lawful endorsement and support from congress. Whatever tends to injure or degrade them should meet with all lawful punishment or restriction from congress.

The Butterworth bill does not restrict parties owning or growing these products from dealing in them as they wish. Such dealings will remain unimpeded and untaxed. What the bill aims at is the enormous dealing in stuff which requires no money to carry and which has no visible or actual existence.

The memorial of the Chicago board of trade avoids this distinction. It attempts to confound actual with fictitious produce; and by calling attention to the facilities which exist for hauling and disposing of the actual product endeavors to create the impression that these would all be destroyed if restrictions are imposed on the fictitious product.

A careful reading of the memorial will disclose that every good feature it calls attention to as existing under the present system of trading, is a feature which will not be disturbed or destroyed by the Butterworth bill. All of them have reference to actual products which can be sold by owners or producers either for present or future delivery just the same after the Butterworth bill is passed as they can now.

TRUTH.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

McKinley Neither Prophet Nor Apostle.

From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, Rep.

It is just as silly to talk about "free trade" when some one happens to object to an increase of duties already averaging some 47 per cent as it is to quote the doctrine of true Republicanism under the impression that the McKinley bill can be made to square with it. If the good honest people who really think that this bill can be called a Republican measure would but acquaint themselves with the facts by examining its provisions it would have no more chance for becoming law than a bill to create revenue by instituting a poll tax of $5 per head of the entire population of the United States. The Republican party is all right. But McKinley is neither its prophet nor its apostle.

The Costliness of Neglect.

From the St. Joe Gazette.

The lady that wrote "Curfew Must Not Ring Tonight" complains rather bitterly that she forgot to copyright it, and people are using it continually to make money while she has yet to profit a cent from it. She has plenty of company. There was Sparticus, who "Came not here to talk," and Mark Antony, Red Jacket and Patrick Henry, all of whom in the hurry of the moment forgot about a copyright, and people are rolling in wealth whose means of subsistence is to repeat the good things of others. Always get a copyright.

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A Casus Belli.

From the Burlington Republican.

The most "rantakarous" of the Union Lator-Alliance speech-makers, is Mrs. Lease, of Wichita. She boldly asserts that the leaders of the old parties are knaves and the rank and file fools, and that no man can give a sensible reason for voting the Republican ticket. That is her way of practicing the Alliance principle "to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others."

Has More Corn Than Last Year.

From the South Kansas Tribune.

W. B. Brady, north of the city, called Saturday. Instead of complaining of drouth and oppression and slavery, as do the People's party, he says he will have at least one-third more corn this year than last, and that he will make two dollars to one, and he names others who are having a more profitable season than for years.

The Need for Reciprocity Explained.

By the Emporia Republican.

In reality Mr. Blaine's position is this: The recent pension and other legislation threatens the country with a treasury deficit. The increased duties on other articles will not make up for the $50,000,000 lost in making sugar free. The sugar duties must, therefore, be retained until we see our way clear to a satisfactory balance of revenue. Reciprocity offers a good excuse for doing this. It is, in fact, the only way out. Therefore we must stick for reciprocity.

Yes, Settle All the Cranks.

From the Kansas City Gazette.

Speaking of the census, and the backing of the various cities, the Atchison Globe says: "Wichita banked on her wind and Hutchinson on her salt. Wyandotte is the only city in the state that shows up anything like her previous claims. Hogs did it." Why don't some "Armourdale" crank go to Atchison and settle that "Wyandotte" crank?

Send Him to Join McGinty.

From an Exchange.

Bury the croaker out in the woods in a beautiful hole in the ground, where the woodpecker pecks and bumblebee buns and the straddlebug straddles around. He is no go to this town of push—too impractical, stingy and dead—but he wants the whole earth and all of the crusts, and the stars that shine overhead. Then hustle him off to the bumblebee's roost and bury him deep in the ground; he's no use to us here; get him out of the way and make room for the man who is sound.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The "single tax" in Oklahoma is, "will we get the capital?"

There will be a cotton gin in operation at Oklahoma within a week.

Isn't it about time for El Reno and Norman to begin pulling their strings for the capital?

The citizens of the territory don't hitch as to this need of aid. There is some destitution no doubt.

It will be capital punishment, sure enough, to the town that doesn't get to be seat of government.

There is only one lawyer in the house, but that is no sign that all the rest of the members are truthful.

There is only one Republican on the committee for the location of the capital, excepting Judge Brown.

A dispatch from Guthrie says "all the legislators retire early." We understand. Early in the morning.

Speaker Daniels went to college when he was young, but got over it bravely before he grew up to be a man.

Mr. Long, of Beaver, has the greatest mileage of all the members. There seems to be good deal in this man's name.

George Payne, of Beaver, will make a fierce contestant for the place in the council but his opponent is a Grimmer.

Grimes has now a chance to spread himself as United States marshal. He has "all buttoned down, before" we believe.

The "sooner" is at last gaining recognition. It is the duty of the presiding officer to hear the first man on the floor.

Lots of the legislators couldn't dance, especially those who forgot to leave their wives at home when they came to Guthrie.

The largest address made during the first week of the legislature was not by a legislator. It was the prayer at the opening session of the house.

Milt. Reynolds said that it was a very doubtful question whether Oklahoma was Democratic or Republican, but how many of us believed him then?

The trustees of the Guthrie town site state that they will be ready to give deeds by September 23. This will be a year and five months from the opening of the territory.

Judge Brown, of Oklahoma City, is chairman of two committees in the council. But then, Judge is the only senator who can look in two directions at the same time.

You can't blame a farmer for seeking political shape. Some of the agricultural members are just about $30 richer than they would have been, had they remained at home.

Judge Foster, of Logan, is chairman of the ways and means committee in the council, and nothing will be considered in the committee without spectacles, depend upon it.

It may surprise you but the biggest beats in Oklahoma are obtained from the ground. One at Oklahoma City measures two feet in length and seventeen inches in diameter.

The commissioners of the several counties are about to call a general convention whereby they may be able to form plans for the provisions of working public roads, building bridges, etc.

If the insurance companies "get onto" the fact that there is such a dangerous thing as a veto in his building, they will be apt to increase the premium on Major Herriett's policy.

It is a little strange that Jake Admire would leave the territory just at the time the first legislature was to convene. Not then, maybe, Jake has a purpose in not getting mixed up in these sectional squabbles.

It is said that Mr. Fugate, of the Guthrie Democrat, is contemplating moving his paper to Oklahoma City. It is not thought that Oklahoma City could support more than ten more daily payers even if it should get the capital.

The Oklahoma Medical society held its regular meeting Monday evening at Oklahoma City in view of the pressing needs for the regulating the practice in this territory. Three delegates were elected to meet with other physicians at Guthrie Wednesday to confer with our legislators upon the expediencd of passing an efficient bill to that effect. Owing to pressure of business no paper was read and the meeting adjourned to meet the first Monday in October.

Norman Advance: Sam Paul the Progressive candidate for governor of the Chickasaw nation at the last election was in Norman Monday shaking hands with his many friends. In conversation with a representative of the Advance he said that the returns from Tishomingo were not all in yet but that it made no difference as the Byrd party would claim the election any way. When asked if the Progressive would take the matter into the courts he said he thought not; that the process would be too slow. They would in all probability apply to the government to be allowed to take their allottment. This would also allow them to begin suit against the Chickasaws in the United States court. Said he, the Chickasaw nation for twenty years held out inducements to white men to come among them, and all the prosperity of the nation is due to the white blood, and, in his judgment, the Chickasaws were hastening that which they had fought against for fifty years, the breaking up of their tribal relations. They now wanted to deprive the white men of the rights given them by the constitution and had it not been for the white men they would be like the blanket Indians west of us. In my judgment, said Mr. Paul, two years, without taking to the courts for redress, will open up the Chickasaw country. The whole nation is being used to benefit a few men who would eventually ruin it.

A correspondent of the Dallas News, writing from Edenville, Tex., says: "Seeing an article in the News of recent date, concerning gold and silver in the Indian territory, it might not be amiss to add a few lines on the subject. The locality mentioned in the article referred to was unmistakably the Wichita mountains in the Kiowa and Comanche reservation. In the northern part of the Wichita mountain range, in Greer county, silver mining has been quietly carried on for three years or more. I have seen the assay of the ore of Greer county as furnished from samples sent to Denver, Col., giving $21 per ton of silver and a small amount of gold, but as the crude ore must be hauled fifty miles by wagon and then shipped by rail there is no money in it. When parties undertake it who will treat the ore on the ground and ship the precious metal to New Orleans then look out for bonanzas. Another and principal cause for not hearing more of these mines is that there is no title obtainable at present, and knowing ones are keeping still and winking hoping to get the first grab when the land comes onto the market. The cattlemen have official notice to vacate the Fort Sill country by October next. The gold and silver mines of the Indian territory are in the Wichita mountains, between Fort Sill and Mangum, near the Texas border. From the Wichita mountains to Red River, extending from Fort Sill to Greer county, is the country so highly praised by General George B. McClellan when he made the survey of Red River. It lies mostly in the celebrated Paul's valley, and is virtually the same country. The Texas Oklahoma colony (the Oklahoma union) having located Navahoe, Oklahoma and Union City, have driven their stakes near Fort Sill, christened it Texioma, and will commence the settlement of that beautiful country in the near future.

A Modern Heroine.

Levelhead—There goes the writer of the latest succesful novel—one that everybody is going crazy over; millions of copies sold.

Friend—That man? He doesn't look as if he had a particle of genius.

Levelhead—He hasn't.—New York Weekly.

Enjoyed It, Too, Probably.

"You don't seem well this morning?"

"No, I lay insensible for eight hours last night."

"Goodness gracious! What was the matter?"

"I was asleep."—Chatter.

Queer Patents.

A luminous harness has been patented so that a horse being driven at night looks like a sheet of chain lightning, and you think Elijah's chariot has come to earth again. There are luminous match boxes and luminous ghosts to scare away grave robbers. After every noted grave robbery metallic coffins come in by the scores, and I looked at one coffin surrounded by bars of wrought iron, binding the casket and extending out from it at such a distance that when set in the earth it would be impossible to move it except by a derrick.—Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

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