Wichita Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

CHIEF JUSTICE.
Albert H. Horton.....Shawnee county
GOVERNOR.
Lyman U. Humphrey.....Montgomery county
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
A. J. Felt.....Nemaha county
SECRETARY OF STATE.
William Higgins.....Shawnee county
STATE TREASURER.
S. G. Stover.....Republic county
ATTORNEY GENERAL.
L. B. Kellogg.....Lyon county
STATE SUPERINTENDENT.
George W. Winans.....Geary county
STATE AUDITOR.
C. M. Hover.....Thomas county

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

For the State Legislature.

82d District—George T. 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. Loling.
Superintendent Public Instruction—D. S. Pence.
Commissioner First District—H. C. Smith.

COL. HALLOWELL'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. J. R. Hallowell, Republican candidate for congress, will address the voters of the Seventh district at the places and dates following:

McPherson	2 p. m.	Oct. 16
Canton	8 p. m.	" 16
Lyons	2 p. m.	" 17
Little River	8 p. m.	" 17
Sterling	2 p. m.	" 18
Nickerson	8 p. m.	" 18
Ashland	8 p. m.	" 20
Coldwater	2 p. m.	" 21
Medicine Lodge	2 and 8 p. m.	" 22
Newton	2 p. m.	" 23
Burrton	8 p. m.	" 23
Great Bend	2 p. m.	" 24
Ellinwood	8 p. m.	" 24
Genda Springs	2 p. m.	" 25
Caldwell	8 p. m.	" 25

The smallest man in the United States treasury department is Thomas Hall of Indiana. He is thirty-seven inches high and weighs fifty-two pounds. The largest man in the building is the imperial colored gentleman who turns the hinges of the secretary's door.

A case has been taken, on appeal, from an Iowa court to the United States circuit court at Little Rock, Ark., which involves the constitutionality of the Wilson bill. It is expected that Judge Caldwell will render a decision on the case this week. It is looked forward to with unusual interest.

As a matter of accident rather than design the congressional candidates in this district will be each at the home of the other today, Colonel Hallowell resuming his campaign and speaking at Medicine Lodge, and Mr. Simpson speaking in this city tonight, anent the Alliance demonstration today.

The Democrats hope to steal in three congressmen and a governor in Nebraska this fall, with the assistance of the Alliance. In Kansas the situation is exactly reversed as to congressmen. In all but one district it is the Alliance that is attempting to commit the overt act, the Democrats simply being accessories.

If the Atchison Champion could but compass the defeat of Senator Ingalls and Hon. J. R. Hallowell its cup of satisfaction would run over. But it is a source of satisfaction to be assured that the esteemed will enjoy its desire only in the anticipation. Despite its desire it will be Senator Ingalls and Congressman Hallowell.

The farmers of the west, whenever they want to, can put the solid south into the saddle and the Mills-Breckinridge-Kilgore gang to the front in the government. The job is not difficult whenever the western farmers want to do it. All that is necessary is to defeat the Republican candidates in the western congressional districts.—Ex.

If Horace Greeley were alive today, says the Washington Post, he would be compelled to amend his famous bit of advice so that it would read, "Go southwest, young man." Correct you are. Don't stop till you have firmly planted the soles of your shoes upon the fertile soil of these parts and exhilerated your respitory organs with our incomparable ozone.

"God save America from such wages" was the prayer of the New York Sun when the Democratic free trade Mills bill was before the house. But the last congress having passed a bill that increases the average rate of duty from 47 to 60 per cent, that miseral blatherskite is as dumb as a clam concerning the augmented cost of living to the masses of the people by reason of the latter.

The son-in-law of the murdered Gen. Barrundia has reached New York from Guatemala. He is accompanied by a bill of $100,000 against Uncle Sam for damages, which he will at once present to Secretary Blaine for collection. If Bradstreet's Mercantile agency wants to extend the scope of its usefulness it will keep run of the market value of Guatemalan generals so that a cheaper article can be selected for slaughter; that is to say, if we are to be expected to pay the bills.

It becomes more apparent with every announcement made by the census bureau that the enumeration has been a failure as for accuracy. If its efforts at gathering statistics as to the various other features of the work shall be as unreliable, it were better that it had not been done at all. The value of the information will be greatly depreciated in any event by reason of loss of public confidence.

Colonel L. L. Polk, president of the Southern Farmers' Alliance, used this language in an interview published in the Atlanta Constitution: "I am Col. L. L. Polk, of Confederate fame, president of the Southern Farmers' Alliance at a salary of $4,000 a year, and we southern Alliance men and southern Democratic party are working hand in hand to save the credit of the nation from the destruction by the G. A. R., and I wish to pass northward and assist the Alliance brothers in Kansas and Nebraska to elect northern Democrats to congress, who are also deeply interested in saving the national credit." Bully for Colonel Polk! In the same strain the Charleston World says that the Farmers' Alliance is the only organization which apparently is not afraid of the grand army. This may be true in the south, but in the north not yet. The old soldier has caught on to that racket.

INTERNAL REVENUE NONSENSE.

Thanks to United States Commissioner Emery at Seattle, one of the nonsensical thorns in the flesh of retail tobacco dealers has been plucked out. Among the absurdly rigid requirements, which have heretofore been enforced by the courts, is the technicality against a dealer taking a piece of tobacco from the original package and displaying it in his window before sale. He had to lift it tenderly from the original box and place it directly in the purchaser's hand.

Commissioner Emery took this foolish bull by the horns last Thursday. He had a guileless celestial before him who had been dragged to judgment for the heinous offense of displaying a piece of tobacco in his show window. He decided that the law does not specify how long the article shall be out of the original package before it is sold, and dismissed the case. This illustrates the petty annoyances of the revenue system. It has a tendency to disgust respectable dealers by treating them, like children, to a kindergarten dose of birch rod.

The decision is based on common sense and should become the universal rule of action, and in order to make it so the department should so instruct its officials and the public.

WHERE OUR GREATEST WEALTH IS.

After a tour of the great west Col. Richard J. Hinton wrote a descriptive article for the Forum, from which the following is extracted:

"In the region beyond the 98th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich, the initial point being St. Paul, and its final one North Platte, Neb., while on the south it extends eastward to Fort Worth, Tex., eighteen states and territories were visited and traversed. The contrast offered by it to the solitudes of 1865 were almost amazing. West of the meridian named there are now at least 22,000 miles of railroad, and telegraph wires not less than 150,000 miles. Of telephone and electric light cables, in proportion to population, there are more miles in use than elsewhere in the United States. There is today more property owned per capita than elsewhere on the continent. Two-fifths of the national domain is found west of the line given and certainly the remaining three-fifths of the public lands of the United States must be sought for in the same region; and that, too, without considering Alaska. Yet how few persons are cognizant of the fact that east and west, the geographical center of the union is somewhere in the Bay of San Francisco; for with the Aleutian islanders, flying our flag within fifty miles of the Siberian coast of Asia, our dominion extends, on a northwestern and southeastern line, some 3,000 miles beyond the Golden Gate."

It will be obseverd that Kansas occupies a central position, north and south, in the vast domain described, and being thus situated, with capacity to produce ample provision supplies for the balance of the territory that must of necessity be devoted largely to mining and other industrial enterprises, facts that cannot but inure to the incalculable benefit of this state.

POWDERLY'S PLAN.

General Master Workman Powderly has submitted to the Knights of Labor, through their Journal, a ballot on which are printed five questions pertaining to the future position of that body in relation to politics and political action.

This ballot is to be cut from the Journal, answered, and sent to the general secretary, so that the sentiment of the order may be discovered by the next meeting of the general assembly. These are the questions:

1. Do you favor taking independent political action? 2. Do you favor turning the order into a party? 3. Should we co-operate with members of other industrial organizations in organizing a party while maintaining our order as an educational and industrial institution? 4. If you favor co-operation with others, would you have your general officers unite with the officers of other industrial movements in issuing a call for a national industrial reform conference? 5. Should we continue to vote with existing parties, making the best terms possible with them on industrial issues?

From the remarks of this paper Mr. Powderly himself is undoubtedly in favor of this plan given in the third question; co-operation with other industrial organizations to form a party, as he does not consider the Knights of sufficient numerical strength to form a party by themselves. That there is, however, weakness in both plans, he himself indicates when showing the enormous difficulties in the way of forming a new party. Parties are of slow growth, and some more strongly defined purpose and some more urgent need than the mere desire of changing of power from one order to another, is necessary to give a new party the tenacity of principle and the persistent energy to suffer defeat after defeat, and still even retain its original strength, much less increase it. This the Knights of Labor have not, and the plan that will likely receive the fewest votes is undoubtedly the wisest for them, that is, "to continue to vote with existing parties making the best terms possible with them on industrial issues." For if they have strength enough to lead them into the thought of founding a new party, they ought to be able to turn the election in favor of that party with which they cast their votes; and this being so, that party would certainly be willing to make some concessions to them. And concessions from a winning party, would surely be of more value to to them than being forever a defeated party.

Every Republican in Sedgwick county ought to be personally interested in the contest this fall for county officers, and ought to do everything possible to secure the election of the excellent ticket nominated by the Republican party. We can think of no reason why the county ticket should not receive every Republican vote in the county. This being the case it is but reasonable to expect that the exceptionally clean and able ticket will receive the full party vote.

An Emporia centipede ate a tarantula. When the whisky in which both have been placed has eaten up the centipede, it will be strong enough for the Wichita market.—Lawrence Record.

It isn't often that one sees so much profundity and excruciating humor in so brief a space as the foregoing; and, then, being founded on the truth (?), and emanating from the source of absolute teetotalism(?) it does, it is simply unanswerable.

A committee of the American Board of Foreign Missions has issued a tabular statement showing that while all the other great benevolences of the congregational body have increased within a decade by an average of 80 per cent the contributions to the board have been at a virtual stand still. There has been so much talk about a home market that religious people seem disposed to look out for the domestic heathen first before contributing to the support of the pauper heathen on the other side. This is like returning to first principles and acting upon the literal rendition of the great commission to "go teach all nations, beginning at Jerusalem."

The apologists for the McKinley bill (it has no advocates in this part of the country) point to the additions made to the free list, that is, articles from which the duty has been removed. This is admitted. But what strikes the average citizen with especial force is the fact that the price on none of these articles has, as yet, been appreciably reduced, while everything on which the imposts was raised advanced in price, many of them even before the bill became a law. It is this practical demonstration that is telling upon the people.

Object teaching is unquestionably the most forceful of any method yet employed. This was practically demonstrated over in Illinois recently. A young lady teacher was charged with brutally whipping a youngster, and the case hinged on the welts made with her switch. The counsel for the defense undertook to convince the jury that a very gentle tap with a keen switch would raise a welt. This he did by baring his leg and bring the switch into practical play. He won the case.

SOME ADVICE TO STUMP SPEAKERS.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

Speaking out of doors is generally regarded as injurious to the health and destructive to the vocal organs, but, except in the case of speaking against strong, cold winds, or in damp, misty weather, I have not so found it. My health has generally improved during campaigns and my voice has grown stronger and richer with daily use.

A few rules may be laid down in small space, which, if carefully followed, will be of great use to the open-air speaker:

Never drink cold water while speaking, no matter how thirsty you may be. The sudden shock to the overheated and delicate organs of the throat produces congestion and injures the voice.

When suffering from hoarsness, refrain from speaking altogether.

When not speaking, keep up a daily breathing and vocal exercise.

Pitch your voice below, rather than above, its natural key.

Let your articulation be perfect, every letter sounded, and every sound formed with force and precision.

Speak less rapidly than you do indoors, and keep the lungs constantly inflated.

Remember that the orator is like a gun barrel, which must be straight, must have a bore as large as the bullet, and must have the powder below the ball.

Project the sound waves in the proper direction, just as you would aim a bullet at the mark.

The observance of these rules will, I believe, enable any vigorous man, with ordinary vocal powers, to speak daily to large audiences in the open air, without injury to his health or his voice.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Agreed All Around.

From the Lawrence Journal.

Mr. John Willitts and his sister seem to agree exactly upon one point. Both of them say John is not fit to be governor of Kansas. So far no one has been found who is willing to take the responsibility of disputing the assertion.

Well, What's He There For.

From the Emporia Republican.

Gen. Flanagan, the Republican candidate for governor of Texas, is making his canvass with as much vigor and enthusiasm as though there was not an adverse majority of 150,000 confronting him. Flanagan is even more spunky than our Kan as Robinson.

The Situation in Nevada.

From the Boston Herald.

Nevada has recently lost both her governor and lieutenant governor by death, but the little bailiwick proposes to get along without those officials until the next election. As they don't have any cattle shows in Nevada, there is not much for the governor to do at this season of the year.

The Jewish Synagogues.

From the New York Star.

The building of Jewish places of worship in this city has kept pace with the rapid growth of our Jewish population during the past few years. It is reported that there are about five times as many synagogues here as there were in 1880. Yet the Temple Emanu-El stands as the finest and costliest edifice for the Jewish service in the United States.

A Fellow Feeling, Eh?

From the Newton Republican.

The Republican papers of the Seventh district that are holding up Jere Simpson's unbelief as a reason why he should be defeated, are making a mistake. It may be true that Simpson parades his views offensively, but the simple fact fact that he cannot believe all that belongs to Christianity is nothing to his discredit or against his honor. It is needless to call she attention of the people who are in anyway informed to the fact that some of the brightest minds that have ever brought blessings to our race could not accept on jot or tittle of the Christian faith. And those intellects were surely as comprehensive, as penetrating, as well instructed as are any in the Seventh district. This senseless talk should be called off. The time has not yet arrived when things Republican should be based on narrowness.

A Southern Opinion of Blaine.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The exposition will be notable for the visit of two men of national reputation—Mr. Blaine, who, as secretary of state, is a more striking figure than the president, and Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, who has a reputation for eloquence and profundity of thought second to no man now in public life.

Whatever may be said against Mr. Blaine's politics, there is no doubt that he is the most liberal and the most enlightened man in his party. The south will not soon forget that he threw the weight of his influence against the infamous force bill, and so far as we are concerned this action on the part of Mr. Blaine will cover a multitude of party sins.

Mr. Blaine stands for all that is progressive in the Republican party, and his effort to build up a trade between this country and Spanish-America can be appreciated by the people of the South Atlantic and Gulf states, who will be among the first to profit by such a trade. In his efforts for the enlargement of commerce he has good Democratic company.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

Banquets are largely matters of course.

An Atchison woman hides her potatoes in a new place every night.

Who was it that called D. R. Anthony "a hooked-nosed old devil?"

Will Mrs. Linthicum get anything from the next state administration?

The cheers that go up for Senator Plumb in Kansas are above suspicion.

Senator Plumb did not pass through Bill McKinley's district on his way home.

A Kansas campaign is a splendid time to count the men who haven't political aspirations.

Luther Challis is rivaling Ed Howe for close scrutiny. He says Ingalls is of the neuter gender.

The Pittsburg Post remarks that the greater part of Senator Ingalls' head is above his ears.

Cliff Baker and Jake Stotler are traveling over the state together, but they don't sleep in the same bed.

Attorney General Kellogg says the Alliance leaders have directed the rank and file to boycott his meetings.

Willits is not any farther off from the governorship than his sister who is hounding him, is from martyrdom.

The Kansas City Times' delinquent tax lists causes more sensation in Kansas than all its Ingalls expose put together.

George T. Anthony's stock of gubernatorial dignity has lasted him longer than any other Kansas governor's.

Why is it that the things Senator Ingalls says in Kansas are not as quotable as the remarks he makes in other states?

Cold water should not be taken by speakers while on the stump—this much in justice to the prohibition orators.

The state central committee will have to hurry Speaker Tom up, if they want to Reed any Democrats out of the party.

Whatever Senator Ingalls' possessions may be, it is a very difficult thing to learn to write his name without an apostrophe.

Leeford Brady was fined $10 and costs for saying that ex-Governor Harvey pardoned his own brother out of the penitentiary.

The Kansas readers of the Star can never really understand how Alex Butts can get up a longer "Missouri column" than "Kansas Notes."

Jay Gould is in Kansas. Mr. Gould's first name was formerly written "Jason." But it goes without writing in Wall street, nowadays, that Jay's on.

Atchison is going to ask for more than a senator from the next legislature. It wants an appropriation of $75,000 for the soldiers' orphans' home.

Senator Plumb was expected home yesterday. He will find his presidential boom in a much healthier state than it was on his departure for Washington, last spring.

It is no longer permissible for a police commissioner in Leavenworth to feel his official dignity when he wakes up in the morning. He may have been bounced over night.

Three Kansas women, a grandmother, mother and daughter of the Bean family, of Valley Falls, became each the mother of twins in the same evening. It is a remarkable case.

It is marvelous how many public men in Kansas have to confess to interviewers that they have not read the Phillips-Foster original package decision and are not ready with opinions.

The present campaign has developed so many uncivilized characteristics that the state association of the Y. M. C. A. for Kansas at its recent session voted to abandon its foreign missionary ideas.

The editor of the Abilene Reflector has written up Mr. Woodward's "Old Wine in New Bottles." He compliments it highly. Webb Wilder's "Best Books" seems to have taught him something, after all.

Gen. Caldwell has been summoned by the Count of Paris to the field of Gettysburg. Mr. Caldwell fails to tell his audience in his high protective tariff talks what a custom officer's duty to a conspiring Royalist on landing in a republic ought to be.

Ingalls certainly made a striking appearance says the Pittsburg Post. As he came into view he removed from his head a gray high hat, showing his gray hair, short but thick, parted directly in the middle. His gray mustache, the hairs dropping down over his mouth, his tuft of gray chin whiskers and his gray fall overcoat, with the ever-present glasses astride his ample nose, completed a figure so harmonious and uncommon that it would not fail to attract attention anywhere. The greater part of Ingalls's head is above his ears. The cranial development extends forward and backward and makes the contrast with this little chin and jaws almost comically strong. The caricatures of him which are seen in the comic papers are very life like. His voice is strong and full and was easily heard in all parts of the theater. He speaks deliberately and clearly, and while not reaching out after elocutionary effects realizes that there are in the art of elocution some points worth taking advantage of. Still, his speech as a mere oratorical effort was no better than one can hear every day on half the political stumps and in every court house in the country. There was none of the halting, hemming and stammering so often seen and heard in public speakers whose minds go off skirmishing for words and ideas while they leave to their tongues the entertainment of the audience. Ingalls was guilty of nothing of that kind. His speech flowed clear and uninterrupted, like a running stream, pleasing to the sense of hearing and to the artistic sense that will not brook broken and discordant expression or jarred and jangled thoughts.

READY FOR "HOT WINDS."

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Having in previous articles examined some of the principles and the causes involved in the phenomina of our arid plain belt, we propose in this article to dwell mainly on such appliances as when united cannot fail to make these prairies quite as productive as any portion of these broad lands.

We do not affirm that any appliances will entirely free the dwellers on those prairies from the occasional "dry seasons" to which these lands are more or less subject. These have their origin perhaps in "remote causes," of which we may not now speak. But what we do affirm is this, that by the aid of such appliances as are clearly within our reach, the "hot winds" so called, can be relegated to the past, and that these lands can be made the best bread lands of the United States. Assuming that our air is strattified, and that by reason of gravity and the superincumbent pressure of the air above that that strata of air resting immediately on the earth's surface must be much more dense than the air above, and is therefore capable of great expansion from the heat of the earth. And under the law definitely indicated by science, viz: That as the temperature of the air is increased, its capacity to receive and store vapor is correspondingly increased. We can readily see that as the earth above the line of thirty degrees north latitude becomes heated by the midsummer's sun that if there is a deficiency of surface moisture to supply this expanded air with proper vapor that then disturbance must follow. And as a consequence the air thus deficient will move northwardly in haps to secure an equilibrium of temperature and vapor, and if not supplied by surface water the moisture of crop life will pass to the air to aid in the saturation.

Let it not be forgotten that as we ascend in space the air by reason of a lower temperature is already supplied with vapor. Hence we are compelled to conclude that the only body of air that needs artificial saturation is that stratta that rests immediately on the earth. At present the precise thickness of this belt is not known, but that it is at most but a few hundred feet in thickness is evident from the fact that by sunset the cold air from above presses down on the earths surface and the nights are cool.

If we would get a clear idea of the value of the various appliances proposed we should not overlook the law of saturation itself. We refer to that law by which vapor, after it has been manufactured in nature's most wonderful labratory diffuses itself in the tiny meshes of the air. This law we hold acts mainly in a horizontal direction. We can not stop to inquire whether this law of saturation is the result of the pressure of the atmosphere above aided by gravity and perhaps the electrical currents which move around the earth. Be this as it may, one thing is certain, viz: That the vapor from the small pond steals its way along the earth's surface in that portion of the air which is first expanded by the heat of the earth, and which has thus been fitted for its reception.

By bearing these facts and laws of our physical globe in mind we shall be better prepared to understand the value of the appliances which may from time to time be recommended to overcome this aridity of the plains.

APPLIANCES.

What shall they be? In a previous article we have drawn attention to the wisdom and necessity of "artificial lakes," made at the expense of the general government. Such lakes can be made at comparatively small expense and thus garner up the waste water of the mountains and freshets. These lakes to be of some size and supported by artesian water if need be. This suggestion has been recommended by eminent men. Again, he called attention to a system of small lakes, or farm ponds, the work of individual enterprise, fostered perhaps, by a law allowing an annual rebate on lakes, and by a provision of congress, which bill allows the settler who will construct and maintain such a lake on his land to prove up on the same in four years instead of five years, homestead time.

If but one settler in three could be prevailed on to construct such a pond on his land, of but one acre, by either placing a low dam in a creek or spring branch or otherwise, we should have from this source alone a water surface of 600 miles in length and more than two miles in width, while the lakes made on this sub-humid belt east of the mountains would equal quite half as much more.

Your attention was called, briefly, to a proper irrigating system, where the water could be procured, as an important means to this end. In some places the water from the mountain stream can be diverted and carried eastward down a divide, and the use of the water in the month of July would be worth quite as much to increase the vapor of the air as for its local crop benefits. Such a system would aid much to give the water needed.

To broaden out this field of appliances and to enable each individual farmer on these prairies to suggest to himself how he can best conduce to the desired end, we would say that each farmer can do something for himself and for the public good by so managing his lands that the largest supply of moisture and shade can be had. As moisture is the antidote to "hot winds," then it is evident that each farm that is managed with a view to the best supply of moisture possible will contribute much.

Not to enter into detail, it can be safely stated that all the land not broken should be kept well covered with grasses to shade the earth, sponge the rain and snow, and thus not only keep the land cool but make it a "vast reservoir of liquidity" from which vapor will almost constantly ascend. It is safe to affirm that by keeping the prairie fires from the land six spears of grass will grow where one now grows. The prairie fire not only destroys nature's covering for the land, but it heats the surface and destroys the fine roots and thus opens up the ground to the wind, the fierce rays of midsummer's sun and reduces the grass to a stunted growth eminating mainly from the strong, deep bulb roots. Nor is this all, for in thus opening the cover to the land the grass can no longer sponge and hold the water and it flows quickly out of the country. Forty acres of land well covered with native or cultivated grasses will furnish more moisture to pass to vapor than 320 acres burned over annually or trampled to death with too much stock on it. And it will produce as much food for stock as 161 acres of land laid bare. The farmer who wishes to succeed with grass, should, after he cuts his hay, allow the hay on the land, on which the lighted grass, to remain on it to cover it and there decompose. In the last ten days alone, there has fallen on Oklahoma quite eight inches of water. Had these lands not been laid bare by fire for years, but on the contrary been kept covered with grass it is safe to affirm that 95 per cent of this water-fall would have passed into the land, whereas much of it passed into the rivers and out of the country.

Again, very much humidity is obtained from land put under a deep and thorough cultivation. Land thus cultivated not only produces much better, but it stores and holds much more moisture for crop life and to aid in making the country more humid. Much, very much, can be accomplished by individual effort, and at the same time pay the farmer a hundred fold. Each farmer should struggle to keep his lands as moist as he can.

Again, trees should be planted out, and on each farm where trees will grow, there should be not less than 100 feet of land along the south line of the farm, dedicated to timber, to stay the wind, and furnish shade and leaves. Had the government, in the past, or could it be persuaded now, to set apart but one-fourth of a mile of land in width, extending east and west, continuously through the townships, such timber belts to be not more than six miles apart, north and south, giving to the settlers the right and title to a small piece, on condition of the cultivation of the timber, much could be accomplished. True, timber will not grow to do any good unless there is quite twelve to fifteen inches annual rainfall, but it will grow with advancing settlements on much of these plains.

Again, the enterprising railroad companies that have invested so largely in constructing their lines of roads across these lands, have a deep interest in any movement looking to an increase of humidity. The companies can do much in many ways to aid in this work. As they construct they can form and lease thousands of small clay basins to the pools of water. We do not ask these roads to endanger their roads by holding the water back. But we do ask them to so construct that some of the rain of May and June may be held in small basins on their lines till we pass the delicate weather of July. This would be a great gain and could do the road no harm. Besides, these companies can do much to create a proper sentiment and to aid scientific and practical men to convene together and consult as to the best means to overcome the aridity of the plains.

The people, the states, the territories, the railroad companies, and the general government have a deep interest in this problem. And if by a combined effort anything can be done to make these lands of unsurpassed fertility more productive than they now are such effort can not be made too soon.

As the question is more thoroughly investigated new appliances suited to the end will be seen. No fears need be entertained, that by the accumulation of pools malarial diseases may occur. A infinite and an unseen hand has so arranged nature's most wonderful laboratory that all the humidity which artificial hands can gather will be converted into vapor long before the hour of such danger arrives.

One important means to awaken public attention and unify public sentiment on this question, would be a "Delegate convention" of scientific and practical men.

And as the editor of the EAGLE has shown a deep interest in these plains, it would seem proper for him to out live some plan and indicate some steps to cause such a body of men to convene at some convenient place to give expression on this subject.

S. D. HOUSTON.

KINGFISHER, Ok., Oct. 22, 1890.

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You will save money by purchasing now. It is impossible to sell them as cheap again. New and stylish cloth wraps. The very latest cut in Reefers, Blazers, Raglans and Newmarkets. Very stylish line of childrens cloaks. All sizes from 3 to 14 years. We offer great bargains in this department.

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POST OFFICE CORNER.

What's the use of paying forty dollars for a SEWING MACHINE? When you can get one for nothing.

During the past week we gave away over three hundred of our handsome Nickle plated hand "Sewing Machines." We have only about seven hundred left, and they won't last very long at this rate.

They are given FREE with purchases to the amount of five dollars in either our Dress goods, Wraps, or Clothing departments.

Parties using them say they prefer these to their regular machines.

Call and see them.

A. KATZ.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Bee Guthrey takes sweet potatoes on subscription.

Two broom corn machines are busy every day at Buffalo.

Stillwater has three papers and, what's more, they are all good.

The common length of peppers around Stillwater is seven inches.

Jo Post has been excused until Thursday—probably to set a hen.

The Guthrie Democrat claims that Dennis Flynn was "slaughtered."

The biography of Judge Harvey is making itself mighty scarce. Wherefore?

It is very rarely you see that item, "Come to Oklahoma," in the papers any more.

The Frisco Herald is ridiculing young Wimberly. That is one way of making a man.

George Payne has gone home, and if Grimmer doesn't talk louder, he breathes easier.

El Reno is said to be an unusually hospitable place. And greatness goes with hospitality, as a rule.

It is said of one member of the legislature at Guthrie he is better drunk than half the members sober.

Ardmore will discover lots of things it never knew before now since McAdams has taken up his residence there.

Several Oklahoma papers are now busying themselves with conjectures on the majority in the next congress.

Secretary Martin's work in the legislature seems to be growing more satisfactory the longer that body stays in session.

The Noble Democrat has changed hands again. The Democratic papers of Oklahoma seem to be handled something like hot eggs.

Governor Steele answered an inquiry of Jerry Rusk's in regard to Oklahoma, with "we are eating vegetables planted since August 16."

The Guthrie papers would be a good deal more sincere in their compliments of Daniels if he wouldn't spend his Sundays in Oklahoma City.

The legislature will probably adjourn upon the 4th until after the election, to give the members an opportunity to take part in the campaign.

Will Diven, of the El Reno Eagle, thinks that the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country is certain to be opened up for settlement early next spring.

Terrill has ordered his name off the subscription list of the Payne Hawk, and that paper accuses him of being a prohibitionist and a woman-suffragist.

Do the legislators when they wear out their hats or shoes or clothes go home to buy others? Do they patronize home merchants? Their constituents are watching all these things.

If Noah Webster and Sam Johnson, the lexicographers, have been watching the proceedings of the Oklahoma legislature from their celestial seats, they undoubtedly wish they had never perpetuated that word "pedagogics."

The Kingfisher Journal thinks the man who called J. G. McCoy, "the Abraham Lincoln of Oklahoma Democracy" is too ashamed to own it. This is kind of punching McMaster's, of the Oklahoma City Gazette, under the fifth rib.

From Texas comes the announcement that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific has begun the work of extending its line into Texas. It is said that engineers are already making the necessary surveys for a line running south from Minco, I. T., which is now the terminus of the Rock Island system in that direction.

El Reno Eagle:—Over at Darlington all is bustle, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians are placing their signatures to the treaty in a manner which betokens the early opening to settlement and civilization their vast reservation. Up to last night nearly three hundred had signed and only about two hundred more names were needed to make up the requisite number. While several of the leading chiefs are bitterly opposed to the sale of their lands, yet a majority will have signed within a few days and it is the general belief that the treaty will be ready for ratification by congress immediately upon its reassembling and that the presidential proclamation will declare the country open in time for settlement upon the lands in time to plant their crops next spring.

The prospects for the opening of the Cherokee outlet are now exceedingly bright, and millions of acres of choice lands will soon be open for settlement. Ex-Governor Crawford, attorney for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, says that when he left the agency the Indians were signing the agreement at the rate of one hundred per day. He says that if the agreement is ratified by congress the allotments will be made immediately, or selected by the Indians, and the remainder of the reservation which they are occupying, which is included in this negotiation will be thrown open to settlement. The lands thus to be thrown open will include 4,000,000 acres and as soon as the Cherokee title to the outlet is extinguished 6,000,000 more acres will be available. After the United States commissioners conclude their work at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency they will negotiate with the Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas and Caddoes, who occupy a reservation south of the Washita river, and embracing 7,000,000 acres.

Makes the Common Error.

From the Emporia Republican.

The state central committee of the People's party has formally called upon Governor Humphrey to convene the legislature in extra session to re-enact the prohibitory laws. The People's party realizes its mistake in ignoring the prohibition question and is now seeking to make amends. But it makes almost as great a mistake in calling for an extra session as in refusing to recognize prohibition as an issue.

The Investigating Boy Again.

The 3-year-old son of a certain clergyman came home from church the other Sunday with something puzzling his young soul. He was unusually silent all day, and it was not until next day that he appealed for light and help from his elders. At dinner on Monday he broke forth:

"Papa, they was two ladies sanged in the choir. One lady had a wail tied back around her head, so (illustrating), and nuther lady had a little bonnet flat down on her ears, so (palms on ears). One lady sanged 'His name is King,' and nuther lady sanged 'His name is Lord.' What is his name, papa?"

The choir, it appeared, had "sanged" an anthem substantially as set forth in the young man's report.—New York Sun.

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