



M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

It is said that in New York City there is one millionaire in every 1,600 of the population. There is very little comfort in that for the less fortunate 1,599.

Succi, the faster, lacks only five days of completing as long a term of abstinence from food as did Dr. Tanner in his famous effort of forty days. But Succi lacks it all of establishing the theory he started out to demonstrate, i. e., that man can live without food indefinitely.

It is a significant fact that Kansas papers which received invitations to attend the Pulitzer building ceremonies, the Wichita Eagle was the only one invited to the champagne supper.—Topeka Capital.

On the contrary, the Eagle has reason to believe that the Capital is the only paper in the state that did not receive such a bid.

The Democracy need a full-blooded race horse like David B. Hill, not a slow English roadster like Grover Cleveland, to win the presidential race of 1892.—Topeka Democrat.

Which being interpreted means you recognize that your party will not have a "walk over" in the next national campaign, as you would have the country believe. A frank confession.

Senator-elect Gordon, it is said, now proposes to join the Alliance. After defeating that organization, or party, in its stronghold it would be virtually acknowledging that his victory was equivalent to a defeat, and an acknowledgment that he was wrong. In receiving him to membership the Alliance will manifest a semi-divine attribute of stooping to conquer.

Trouble is still the lot of the baseball men. Despite the general belief that the war has been brought to an end, with the National League on top, the final settlement of the difficulty is yet far away. It is now the victors wharves at variance, quarreling over the distribution of the spoils. There will have to be much lively work if the difficulties are adjusted before the opening of the next season.

It is asserted that nearly two-thirds of the Irish members of the English parliament are opposed to Parnell as leader of the Irish National party. This circumstance, if true, placed in contrast with the fact that the Irish people are almost unanimously in favor of Parnell, makes it appear that the opposition to the great leader is not without suspicion that jealousy and envy are playing a conspicuous part.

London's strike does not seem to have assumed serious proportions as yet, and it is said that the striking steamship employees are not all in accord with each other. It is sincerely to be hoped that there will not be a repetition of the troubles that attended the dock strikes a few months ago. The existing difficulties ought to be settled before such extremities as then existed are revived.

It is learned from outside papers that "the Hessian fly is doing considerable damage to the growing wheat in Southern Kansas." If this is true somebody ought to notify Prof. Snow and secure from him some of the fly exterminator. But there seems to be no information in this portion of the district named concerning the presence of the fly, or any other menace to the wheat crop, which, by the way, is phenomenally fine for the season.

One of the most imperative needs of the country is the prompt repeal of the McKinley law.—Atchison Champion.

A desirable consummation, to be sure; but in point of interest to the whole country an affording immediate relief it is of small consequence as compared to the enactment of some measure that will relieve the financial stress by restoring confidence and giving the country more money. The price of an article is of little concern to the man who has no money with which to buy; neither is it of paramount interest to the man who has plenty of money.

Dr. O. P. Rice, of Atchison, claims to have discovered a method by which rainfall may be had at will. The Champion gives a brief statement from the doctor of the modus operandi which is, in brief, the exercise of will power by the community untidily. Of course the doctor will soon the idea of there being anything akin to hypnotism or the faith cure theory in it, but it evidently belongs to that class of theories. Whatever the possibilities of the plan if the necessary condition could be brought about, it is safe to say that the plan will fall because of the impossibility to secure such necessary conditions.

King Kalakaua of the Sandwich islands is in San Francisco, and is expected in the east very soon. As he is now well advanced in years, he will scarcely cut such a wide swath as he did when he visited us nearly twenty years ago. It is thought that he will not be hard to satisfy in his personal demands in the event his proposition to annex his country, the Hawaiian islands, to this, which is understood to be the object of his visit here at this time. If that scheme is consummated it would mean the loss to him of his office of king and support by that country, and the latter. It is believed, is all that he would require in consideration of his giving up the former. Magnanimous magistrate.

Rev. Bernard Kelly is somewhat submerged in the soup. Two of the Republican nominees for representative in Sedgwick county were defeated. They were both Resubmissionists. The Democratic party of this county which has howled itself hoarse for resubmission—whenever they saw anything in way of an office—practically defeated these resubmissionists by giving aid and comfort to the Alliance. It is said that while Kelly made no speeches in Wichita, he made a good many about Wichita, none of which were complimentary, and that he was also a factor or sprung some of his puppets and pulled some of his prohibition wires in the interest of one or two of Alliance candidates, or in other words, that if it hadn't been for Mr. Kelly and his backers here, Ingalls would have had two more votes from Sedgwick county.

JOINT KEEPERS FINED.

Since the first of the present month twenty-one fines of \$30 each have been imposed by Police Judge Ireland on the keepers of tipping shops. In several instances one person has been fined two or more times. Four tipping-shop keepers were fined \$20 each today. They were Terry Grogan, James Hall, John O'Brien and D. C. Quick.—Kansas City Gazette.

Twenty-one and four more, at \$30 each, makes \$1,250, or a low license, collected by a city in a prohibition state in ten days. That is not so bad, so far as the revenues for a prosperous and growing city are concerned. But while it is not half as much as would be collected under a high license system it is ten thousand times too much to be collected in a town of a state whose political losses swear for three months during every campaign that prohibition is a success and a complete triumph in Kansas. If these boss liars would but qualify their declaration by saying that prohibition is an entire success in some portions of Kansas, and then add, parenthetically, the uncultivated prairie portions, they would deceive nobody. The fact of the enforcement or non-enforcement of prohibition in any town in Kansas, or in the state of Maine, determines at once the relative commercial importance of that town. Maine has had prohibition for more than a quarter of a century, yet nobody could be found who would say that in either of the two important commercial cities of Maine any pretense is made of enforcing the prohibitory law.

A number of the prohibition papers of Kansas, whose editors personally are anything else, have been for weeks howling over the non-enforcement of the prohibitory law in Kansas City, Kan., one of these papers roundly abusing Governor Humphrey for not enforcing it. There is just one way of doing it, or of making it possible to be done, and that is, by killing the place commercially—by stopping its growth and shutting off its enterprise. There is no other way. So long as Kansas City, Kansas, continues to grow and spread and increase and deepen her commercial foundations as a center of population, just so long will be found within her corporate limits the distinctive characteristics of such centers. If it were otherwise, statutory law could be substituted for the Bible, and the policeman and his club would take the place of the church and of the preachers, and thus humanity would be saved from its frailties and appetites, from its wickedness and moral delinquencies, by the simple edict of a police commissioner behind whom would be only the purities of human law.

We are not going to say that the surest indication that a town is finished, and that all of its further possibilities have flown when these characteristics of growth and importance are no longer visible or possible within its limits; but we do say that a man will make just as much money, and no more, by investing in one of these high moral burgs today as fifty years hence. Such towns as Kansas City or any other growing city cannot afford to ignore the money and the enterprise of people who lack some particular moral status. But that our laws forbid there are communities in Kansas today so lost to the truth that prohibition is a great success that they would welcome to their towns both of the breweries located in Omaha since November 4th, and each of which, breweries is, to cost one million of dollars. Just as like as not that there are men in Wichita, and women too, who are not a bit too good to welcome anything in the way of big enterprises, not forbidden by the laws of the country, and Wichita is not collecting a cent, today, in the way of liquor license, either.

There are a number of towns in Kansas that have given over all their ambition to become cities. They are subsiding, rapidly, in population and in values. A lot in them is not worth as much today as it will be fifty years hence, but which is not one-fourth what such lot would have brought four years ago. It is all right for these towns to make a strenuous effort to enforce the prohibitory law. They are but country towns,—will never be anything else,—and they can with the necessary effort not only enforce the prohibitory law, but render their places noted for morality and sobriety. It is the undoubted duty of the peoples of such places to do this earnestly and honestly. But when it comes to their more prosperous and enterprising neighbors, in the name of all that's decent and fair, don't demand impossibilities. We know George Martin to be as strict and as conscientious a prohibitionist as can be found in the state, but there is therefore no sense in a lot of dead-town editors abusing him and the officials of Kansas daily for failing to enforce a law which enforces itself by the mere weight of sentiment in towns whose people have little else to think about or sentimentalize over.

WORLD'S FAIR TROUBLES.

The local management of the Columbian exposition in Chicago, not satisfied to meet the perplexities of the great event to be as they come up, are reaching out after others prematurely. The latest question that is being disputed by the commissioners is that of music. They have many suggestions of course, as to what they should do about it. According to the Boston Transcript, the best suggestion that has yet been offered is that of Mr. George E. Whiting, of Boston, who recommends "as a first step, the appointment of a committee of seven, who shall be leading American musicians, in whose hands the whole business shall be intrusted. As Columbus was supported in his venture by Spain, leading Spanish composers, (who are they?) by the war, should be asked to contribute. There should be an orchestra of two hundred, a chorus of eight

hundred, and a concert-room, not to exceed a seating capacity of five thousand, with a large organ, for players from everywhere to exhibit their skill. Besides the special compliment to Spain, he would give orders to distinguished composers of other nations for works, so as to secure a variety of styles. He has a shock for the Chauvinism, which is perpetually calling for concerts of American music—and when one is offered, shows a distinguished presence of mind by keeping away from it—in the declaration of his dislike for performances of exclusively American programs."

As the fair is two or three years off, however, the Chicago commissioners could very well postpone this question for a while, and discuss more pressing problems, among which might be mentioned the beginning of the building work, and the gathering in of the money necessary for that purpose.

JOHNNY AND THE PENNY POST.

In his annual report Postmaster-General Wainmaker reviews his recommendation for a reduction in the rate of postage and is understood to be personally urging the change upon the administration and the postal committee of congress. Everyone would of course welcome a reform, provided the cheapening of rates did not effect the efficiency of the service nor check the increasing of facilities. But the improvement of the postal service and the reduction of rates of postage do not seem to be practicable at the same time, and it is much more desirable to improve than to cheapen the service.

Mr. Wainmaker admits that if this plan of one cent postage was adopted it would lead to a deficit in the postoffice department of \$23,000,000 a year, but holds that in a relatively short time this would be made good. It hardly seems probable, however, that this reduction would so increase the business of the postoffice as to make good such an enormous deficit.

Mr. Wainmaker thinks the advantages to the people resulting from this cheap postage would more than offset the burden of that amount upon the general tax levy. The present rate of two cents is, however, by no means extortionate, and the masses of people do not find it a burden, and would prefer that the amount necessary to cheapen postage would be expended on improving the postal service instead of being used to make good the deficit resulting from the cheapening.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

An interesting decision has lately been rendered by the supreme court of Indiana. In the case of Henry vs. Squier the court held that the tenant of a store room with a locking door which the landlord had agreed to repair, could not voluntarily permit his goods to remain in the building and suffer damages from such leaks, and then recover from the landlord the amount of the damages. The court said that it was the duty of a tenant in such a case to protect his stock by making such repairs as were necessary himself, and then to offset the cost thereof against his rent.

THE GREAT RESCUE.

From the Northwestern Financier. When the great firm of Barring Brothers & Co., of London, foresaw that they would be compelled to suspend, they immediately informed the governor of the Bank of England, who at once called his directors together and raised the discount rate to 6 per cent. Nobody understood the cause, but prudent bankers everywhere believed there was some cause not publicly known. A great crisis was at hand. The failure of this great house would carry in its wake ruin in all parts of the world. Who could foretell the number of millions that would be lost? Who could count the fortunes sunk, or measure the extent of the distress sure to follow so great a calamity? No time was to be lost. The fact must not be known to the public. Every lip must remain sealed. Every energy to the rescue. The Bank of England, the Rothschilds, J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and two or three other banking houses immediately organized a syndicate and subscribed some \$65,000,000 to save the house from failure. The Bank of England alone taking over half the amount, and was thereby reduced to the necessity of borrowing \$35,000,000 in gold from the Bank of France.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

"It was thought that after the election the Lawrence Journal, the Atchison Champion, the Empress Republican, the Lawrence Journal, the Lawrence Record, the Wichita Eagle, the Kansas City Gazette and some hundred weeklies would reform and be good. But alas! alas! papers, but every one of them seem to have a bigger kick than ever. What's the matter on the ranch. It's time the herd was corralled and rebranded."—State Journal.

THE COLONEL DON'T CATCH ON.

From the Empress Republican. Col. D. R. Anthony complains long and loudly that Governor Humphrey has compelled the closing of the joints in Lawrenceville while permitting the Atchison and Kansas City, Kans., joints to run undisturbed. Col. Anthony should take this as a personal compliment. The governor knows he is a good prohibitionist to whom the sight of a joint is an abomination, and hence suppresses those in his vicinity. The colonel doesn't take the right view of the matter.

The Norman bank that failed will not pay its depositors more than fifty cents on the dollar.

TAINT SO.

Don't believe the world's going to the dogs. That all women are peacocks and all men heroes. As if any man tells you the world to despise. Look square in his eyes and just tell him he lies. For he thinks that the world is fashioned awry. And dares from the pattern they cut him out by. Taint so.

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

P. P. Elder has also sized up Ingalls' shoes and become a "Cinderella."

Another workman was killed from a fall from the state house dome Monday.

The "National Union party" is the name of Gen. Rice's new party—N. U. party.

We will hear from Jim Troutman soon. Bernard Kelly broke out a day or two ago.

Just as soon as the Liberal Lyre put in an appearance, the Thomas County Cat dropped out.

The Alliance will stand by the church. The treasurer of the Kansas State Alliance is a preacher.

The "Knights of Reciprocity" seems to be a "fake." The Knights of Plumb's free coinage" is not.

An Atchison man sold his farm in western Kansas, consisting of 160 acres, recently, for a pair of shoes.

John Brown was hung thirty-one years ago. The men who remember the event in either gray or getting so.

One person of every seventy in Kansas draws a pension. The sixty-nine are anxious to draw the line at that.

The Leon Indicator now runs a semi-weekly, with not a whimper of delinquent subscribers or desultory advertisers.

There is nothing in the rumor that Justin McCarthy has written to Tim McCarthy for some pointers on leadership.

Nothing is heard any more of J. Leeford Brady, the bright young editor. There is a good deal of "every man his own horn" in Kansas.

Willits will receive \$2,000 a year as a salary. He lost a \$1,000 a year by not getting elected governor of Kansas, besides railroad passes.

Jerry Simpson's boy astonished the old man the other day by asking him to get him Fenimore Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales" for Christmas.

An eastern paper refers to Judge Peffer as governor-elect of South Carolina. The news thing Mrs. Lease will be pawned off as the queen of England.

All the children ought to thank Senator Plumb. He is working for more Christmas money. He says something must be done in the next two weeks.

Senator Harkness cannot be too careful with his zeal for Senator Ingalls in relation to the Alliance votes. A man named Harkness once wrote a Latin grammar.

Notwithstanding their prohibition environments, too many men around the state house at Topeka "take a drop. Nine men have been killed there, the last five years.

An El Dorado woman recently read an article entitled, "Emotional Altruism." The El Dorado people as a rule, don't think much of a piece that they can read without a dictionary.

Bent Murdock is hard at work as one of the committee appointed to codify the state laws. His industry is said to be greatly retarded by the suggestion of "cash" in the word "codify."

You don't hear much about balloon ascensions and dynamite explosions for the inducement of rainfall since the Alliance came into power. The Republican party is not going to waste its sweetness on the desert air.

George T. Anthony: "It is well known that Senator Ingalls and myself have not been on the warmest terms, and it might be expected by some that if there was any doubt regarding his reelection, I would express myself unfavorably toward him. He will be elected and there is no use denying it."

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

From the Washington Star. Vermont is the fourteenth state which has adopted the secret reform ballot.

It applies only to towns and cities having more than 4,000 inhabitants. An official ballot only is to be used, but the expense is to be borne by the place where the election is held. Thus the reform marches on.

Hope He Will Stick. From the Mexico, Mo. Sun. Wade Hampton Craghead is the name of a Fulton man, who after uniting with the United Brethren church of that place, went to several merchants and confessed to several thefts and burglaries within the past year. The Sun, referring to the conversion says: Evidently the young man is earnest in his profession of religion and in the language of Sam Jones we "hope he will stick." If these United Brethren preachers have any more of the same sort of gospel they can come to town, hold a short meeting and spend the rest of the winter in Mexico and the summer in Columbia.

A Woman in the Moon. From the Atchison Globe. It may not be not be generally known but there is the head of a girl in the moon. It is a profile, and can be easily discerned when the moon is full. When the moon is in the eastern sky she is looking north and the head inclines upward. At the top of the yellow orb you will see her hair and a sort of a haughty bang which conceals most of her forehead; a little below you will see her eye; then comes her nose (this is rather indistinct); they will see the chin underneath which is a very sharply neck curves back, indicating that she is well fed. From the fact that there is a man in the moon we have always thought there was a woman not far off.

FRANCE HOLDS THE KEY.

From the Financier. The position of affairs abroad is not by any means so discouraging as some people profess to believe. The key to the situation is France, and she seems disposed to assist her neighbors, England and Germany, out of their present financial dilemma. England and Germany want gold, not paper promises, nor even silver, but the yellow metal itself. At the end of last week France held \$47,800,000 in gold, or \$4,000,000 more than England and Germany together. A panic in London or Berlin would directly affect France, and it would be strange indeed if she allowed this to happen while holding in her possession the means for its prevention. The Bank of France has made a loan of \$2,000,000, and is negotiating another for the same amount with the Bank of England. This has relieved London from the immediate apprehension of a money panic, as was apparent in the easier feeling in the money market abroad last week.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The saw-mills in Oklahoma have never stopped.

The county candidates have already begun to appear.

The Kansas City Times is in favor of Guthrie for the capital.

The townsite commissioners will give deeds to lots in Edmond.

Oklahoma City has a woman's club called the "Silver Greys."

The new Old Fellows lodge at Purcell starts off with fifty members.

The editor of the Mulhall Monitor has returned from his junketing tour.

The pension business helps the money matters out in Oklahoma not a little.

An Oklahoma City crowd are hunting in the Arbuckle mountains-not gold, but game.

Oklahoma City does not think any more of Delegate Harvey than Oklahoma territory does.

The "Kingfisher Democrat" is an improved edition of the "Courier" with E. H. Ellis as editor.

A colored boy surprised an Oklahoma City book store the other day by buying a Latin grammar.

There are more people who like to write obituaries in Guthrie than in any other town of the territory in Napoleon Bonaparte.

The school boys and their difficulties will be heard from later. Most voters have children—children out of school.

Newton Republican.—In the Kansas house they try to catch the eye of the speaker; in Oklahoma they take the ear of the member.

In the black jacks north of the Cimarron arroyos are selling at 30 cents per bushel for hog feed. The negroes are reaping a harvest of success.

The worst stab Oklahoma City has given Guthrie for some time is the proposal to get up a load of provisions to send up to the needy of Logan county.

The wife of Ed. Ingle, editor of the Norman Transcript, has been an invalid for two or three years, but she is now almost permanently recovered.

If Governor Steele should happen to sign the Kingfisher capital bill, it would be mighty hard to find a Guthrie man willing to compare him to Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Kansas papers do not speak in complimentary terms at all of J. H. Lawhead, the new superintendent of schools in Oklahoma. The Abilene Reflector calls him a "superannuated fossil."

The Oklahoma City land office is a Bonaparte. It decides that a man cannot hold a piece of land on which he placed or sent an agent before noon April 22, 1888, even if he remained out of the territory himself.

Oklahoma Journal: The Choctaw has twelve miles of track laid west of Oklahoma City—one mile west of El Reno and eleven miles east. The road will be built west to the fort, and a depot will be built at the foot of the hill north of the barracks. There is now in the yards at El Reno material sufficient to build fifty miles of track, and more still arriving. At present work is stopped by an injunction, but will be resumed again as soon as the attorneys can get around and put up the bond. All freight for Fort Reno will be run over the Choctaw track up to the fort and thus do away with the big freighting company.

Attorney General Miller has instructed United States Attorney Speed to defend Capt. Stiles in the damage suit instituted by H. W. Sawyer. His answer to the petition was filed yesterday. It denies every allegation made in the petition, and alleges that Capt. Stiles was acting under orders of the president to suppress the election which was held yesterday. An official ballot only is to be used, but the expense is to be borne by the place where the election is held. Thus the reform marches on.

The most remarkable part of the answer is, however, the assertion that this territory was at the time wholly without protection of any court, and that the peace of the community and the protection of the inhabitants depended wholly upon the president of the United States acting through the military. This is an attack upon the authority of the Muscogee, i. e., jurisdiction of Oklahoma territory at that time. The United States attorney takes the ground that this territory was then in precisely the condition that No Man's Land was in a year before.

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The same discount, one-quarter off, will be allowed in our Dress Goods Department and in our Wrap Department. We have too much stock on hand, and want to unload.

Holiday Goods are now open.

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