



The popular endorsement of Judge Brown's appointment to the supreme court bench has been a subject of general remark. It all comes, probably, of the satisfaction felt that Gardner Miller didn't get the place.

Alex Buitts dubs Arkansas City the Belle of the Arkansas valley, and the denizens of that place think Alex awful nice. Alex is smart; but we wouldn't intimate, for anything, that he was a smart Alex.

While Cleveland is making his platitudinous speeches at reform club banquets, Hill is quietly manipulating the machine with which he hopes to reach the presidential nomination. Meanwhile the United States senatorship remains upon the salver awaiting a taker.

The Cherokees have about made up their minds to take ten million dollars for their interest in the strip. This is three million dollars more than Seward gave Russia for the whole of Alaska, with all its mines and fisheries. The Cherokee is a covet but no muscovy.

Globe-Democrat: An advantage of half a dozen or thereabouts which one party may gain over another in an electoral college through reappointment doesn't count for much in tidal-wave times. The Republicans should see to it that if a tidal wave comes in 1892 it will engulf the other fellows.

Gen. Grant did all he could to secure reciprocity with Mexico, and the Republicans in congress backed him to the extent of their ability; but the free traders, led by Mills and Morrison, defeated the scheme. This is one of the reasons why we have not secured our just and proper share of the Mexican trade.

It seems to be generally understood that the Knights of Reciprocity is an organization gotten up in the interest of Mr. Blaine's candidacy for the presidency. If that is true it is so much wasted endeavor, in Kansas, at least. A large majority of the Republicans favor Mr. Blaine already, while it is hardly worth while to expect any support worth speaking of from any other source.

The Winfield Daily Courier appears in a twelve-page Christmas edition containing an attractive write up of that beautiful city and its many business interests. The Courier is one of the surest and most reliable dailies in the state, and was founded not for a boom, but for years. Mr. Ed P. Greer is one of the most capable newspaper men in Kansas as he has been one of the most successful.

If the honorable senators were as solicitous for and determined to secure relief for the distressed people of the country by providing for more money and less taxes, as they are to conserve their own personal comfort and convenience, as is manifested in the controversy between the two houses over the pay for senators' clerks, it would not be long until there would be closure to the hard times, and everybody be prosperous and happy.

It is pretty generally accepted as true that the question of the personal influence of candidates for the personal influence of politicians and party leaders had little or no effect in bringing about the results of the November election. And yet there are a few, just a few, overzealous Hill devotees who insist that the result of the election was brought about, extant, and especially in York state, by the magnetic influence of the idol, Bah. As will give the credit to Jerry Simpson, or Cleveland.

The Republicans in the United States senate who were all harmony during the first week of December, seem now as hopelessly divided as was the party through the states in the last election. The hope now for any revision of the McKinley blunder, the chances for the Forney bankrupt bill and the demand for financial relief in any shape, seems all to have vanished through division in the party. As for the majority in the house it is as listless as the boy who has been trampled and is still unable to make up his mind to quit snubbing.

The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution in speaking of the succession to the senate of Senator Jones of Arkansas which must be provided by the next session, this winter, of the legislature of that state, says that "no southern state will ever turn down a man with the reputation and ability of Senator Jones." That is what they thought in South Carolina in regard to Hampton, but they did, nevertheless, and it was only by the nearest accident that Gordon was not turned down in Georgia. In politics, it has got to be the case that the unexpected happens. It is safe not to bet on a seemingly sure thing.

It is said that D. R. Anthony is contemplating Kansas City in a newspaper way. When he gets so far over among the Snit hills that he can't reach back at a fellow won't it be fun to rock him, though. Of course he will occupy one of those five thousand empty houses in Kansas City which the Times lately discovered. But in our prospective joy we should not forget the sad fate of George Martin and his town just over on this side of the line, to which point the people of Kansas City have been moving in such numbers to escape Missouri whiskey and to enjoy the quiet security of a temperance town.

As a pleasant diversion from the irksome duty of making laws, the Georgia legislature passed a joint resolution calling upon the president to exercise his executive clemency and order the release from prison of all persons in that state convicted of violating the internal revenue laws, commonly called moonshiners. In the absence of any such desire on the part of the imprisoned persons, or any evidence of a disposition to reform their habits, the president will probably fail to see how the ends of justice could be subserved by that line of policy. Of all the viators of the laws of the land the moonshiner is perhaps the most wanted and is the most troublesome and expensive to the government.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The year 1890 now fast drawing to a close has been a year that will be memorable in many lands, but in none more so than in this the greatest of republics and the chief division of the western hemisphere.

In the first month of the year 1890, the great Brazilian republic was recognized by the United States government, and the last vestige of monarchial government faded out of existence on the Columbian continent.

In the second month was filed the report of the Parnell investigating committee, and with it came the collapse of the attempt of the English conservatives to destroy the Irish leader.

In month of March, an event of far reaching importance took place: it was the resignation of Bismarck, the great chancellor of Germany.

In the month of April the great leader of the protectionist Democrats, Samuel J. Randall, passed away and with his death the Democratic party became absolutely and entirely identified with the principles of free trade and opposed to the principle of protection, which the Republicans favored, thus drawing the lines sharply and distinctly between the two parties on an economic policy.

In the month of May the Republicans introduced into the house of representatives and passed to the senate the McKinley bill as a measure representing the party's policy on the tariff question.

In the month of May also, in the city of Richmond, the last great assemblage of Confederate soldiers with an enthusiasm born of the knowledge that they would never meet again, gathered in great numbers from all parts of the south in honor of the unveiling of the statue of their illustrious commander, Robert E. Lee.

In the month of June a fierce struggle was waged in congress for the mastery, in which party lines were loosely held, over the bill providing for free coinage, in the course of which the most elaborate and erudite of silver arguments which had ever been made on this subject were delivered, while all through the United States there were heard the first murmurs of that great upheaval of the agriculturists which from that period steadily increased.

In July a revolution broke out in the flourishing Argentine republic which later revealed the miserable political condition of that country.

In September the attention of the general public became engrossed with the excitement which from that time speedily arose over the Georgia senatorial election, in which the Alliance, by that time generally accepted as a new and powerful force in politics, again commenced to play an important part.

In Kansas, too, and many other western states it became apparent that an unusual movement was on foot, while in Ireland John Morley, together with O'Brien and Dillon, created some excitement by coming into collision with the British government and in so doing identified, in a measure, the Liberal and Irish parties.

In November in the congressional elections the Republican party was overwhelmed at the polls with the greatest rebuke a party has ever received, and it became evident that there had been a great popular uprising throughout this land which had carried away from their accustomed moorings, on its swelling tide, millions of votes, and broken up all previous calculations as to the political strength of parties, while just at the same time Ireland was thrown into a perfect fever of excitement, the Irish party rent in twain, and a condition produced in British politics which it would be difficult to describe, by Gladstone's attempt to retire Parnell.

So the year of 1890 draws to a close, Germany having gotten along perfectly without the guiding voice of the great chancellor who twenty years ago called into existence the united empire and who had ever since sustained and fostered it. France has at last cast out into oblivion that colossal fake who rode the nation as a nightmare, Boulanger; while of Great Britain and the United States it is hardly possible to foresee what may in the next year come from the present confused condition of politics.

In the domain of science meanwhile Dr. Koch has with rare self-sacrifice made public this year his important discovery with regard to the cure for consumption, while at the same time it has been revealed by the Jameson horror to what depths of ignominy the pursuit of scientific investigation may lead the most cultivated men.

These are only a few of the many notable events and occurrences that have taken place, a complete memorandum of which, even for this country alone, would fill many columns.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

A new scheme in electric railroading is about to be carried into effect in Colorado. The company interested will be known as the Denver, Lakewood and Golden Electric Railroad. The road to be built and equip will cost about \$800,000, and it is expected it will be completed in March, 1891. The main line is to be fourteen miles long, and a ten mile addition is contemplated to Lookout mountain later.

In describing the scheme and its merits operated the Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "The primary power will be obtained in a very novel manner. Water from the Clear Creek Canyon and Welch Ditch company, fed by the melting snows of the Rocky mountains, will furnish power to operate the dynamos furnishing 1,200 horse-power. The road will run through a considerable unsettled country, but the opportunities it will afford for rapid travel will, it is expected, be the means of suburban districts rapidly being established along the line.

"No definite system has yet been decided on, but it is contemplated to equip each car with two thirty-five horse-power motors capable of moving it six to eight miles an hour, and pulling loaded tow cars if necessary. The overhead wire will offer the company an opportunity to supply power to outside companies en route for miscellaneous purposes, which the directors of the company intend taking advantage of, as it will undoubtedly be a profitable undertaking. All along the line incandescent lights of high candle power will be strung, making the entire route very lightsome. Golden, the western terminus of the road, is favorably situated at the entrance of a large canyon to the Rocky mountains, the surroundings of which are very picturesque. This attraction will draw many tourists thither who will use the road for traveling in the vicinity, meaning a considerable source of profit to the railroad company."

STATE EMBLEMS.

Interesting Coats-of-Arms of Uncle Sam's Commonwealth.

From the Youth's Companion. Each state in the American Union has its distinctive coat-of-arms or seal. Unlike the arms of most European countries, our American state emblems are not based upon some peculiar fact in history or story or tradition, but are in nearly every case, deliberately chosen or made up. As animals figure upon most coats-of-arms, it is interesting to observe what sort of animals have been chosen by the American commonwealths as their emblems.

Quite naturally the eagle leads all the rest. It is found upon the arms of eleven states and one territory. These are New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Oregon and New Mexico. New Mexico, indeed, has two eagles—one of which evidently represents the eagle of the United States and the other that of Mexico.

The deer—or some variety of the antelope—and the buffalo are also favorite animals of the American commonwealths. Maine has an antelope upon her arms. Vermont has a deer's head and a cow—the deer symbolizing the state's past, perhaps, and the cow its present. Michigan, in addition to its eagle, has two antelopes, and Idaho, an antelope's head and antlers.

Indiana was the first state to put the buffalo upon its arms, and he is appropriately represented as running away. He has since been represented in much the same guise upon the arms of Kansas and North Dakota.

New Jersey has a horse's head, and Pennsylvania two horses in addition to her eagle and a lion under Liberty's feet. Upon the arms of Kansas and South Dakota horses are shown working at the plow, and on those of Minnesota and North Dakota a horse is ridden by a retreating Indian.

Other emblems are the bears of Missouri and California, the pelican of Louisiana, Wisconsin's badger, Delaware's ox, West Virginia's cattle (in a landscape), Utah's bee. Several of the newest states have decorated their arms with an animal quite unknown to heretofore—the "iron horse." The locomotive is borne upon the shields of Nevada, West Virginia and Wyoming, the steamboat upon the arms of Tennessee and South Dakota, and both the steamboat and the locomotive upon those of Nebraska and Montana.

The coat of arms of Idaho has a representation of the moon. Upon the state shield is seen a river, upon which a steamboat is sailing, winding away through a chain of mountains, and over the mountains hangs the crescent moon. As the horns of the crescent are toward the left and the moon is near the horizon, it seems as if the sun were about to set. Other nations and states have shown the sunrise upon their arms, but Idaho is probably first in representing an evening scene.

Missouri also has a crescent upon its arms, but it is not represented in connection with a landscape. There is a tendency among the people of the states to set up, by a sort of gradual development among themselves, certain state emblems of their own, which generally have no reference to the officially adopted arms of the state. Some of these emblems were in the beginning, asigned to them in derision by the people of other states, and have been adopted in good faith in a spirit of good natured defiance of criticism.

In the civil war many of these emblems were worn by the soldiers from the several states, and have been worn since by Grand Army men and other national associations at their reunions. On such occasions the men of Maine wear a pine cone or branch, those of Vermont a cedar sprig, those of Rhode Island a clam shell, and those of Connecticut a wooden nutmeg.

The chosen emblems of New Jersey on such occasions is a great mosquito; of Pennsylvania, a buck's tail; of Ohio, a buckeye or horse-chestnut; of Michigan, a Wolverine; of Wisconsin, a badger, and of California, a bear.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF ELECTIONS.

From the Globe-Democrat.

Those who are urging the passage of the federal election law do not stop to consider the fact that such legislation is calculated to increase rather than to diminish the present political evils in the south. They seem to think that a law of this sort would enforce itself, and that all local obstructions would vanish at a word. But they should remember that the states have certain powers which may be directly and effectively used to hinder and defeat this form of federal interference in their affairs. It is possible to interpose a conclusive barrier against such supervision and regulation. The matter of choosing electors is expressly delegated to the states by the constitution. Congress has no authority to provide how said electors shall be selected. The state is supreme in that regard, and may adopt any method that it sees fit. There is no necessity for uniformity in the matter, each state having the right to act independently upon the subject. The simple device of a ballot-box for electors at the polling place for state and county officers, voters from the congressional polling places would effectually prevent the operation of the federal law; and there are several other ways in which the same result could be reached.

It is not to be doubted that the southern states would take advantage of such a policy to evade an onerous statute. They have given fair notice of their intention to use all the means at their command to protect themselves in the control of their elections, and a law designed to take that power away from them would only serve to provoke a feeling toward the government, and to increase the measure of sectional prejudice and estrangement. The Republican party cannot afford to assume the responsibility of thus antagonizing the whole white population of the south. It is not in a condition to take the chances of thus offending a large element in the north. The experiment could not possibly promote its chances of electing the next president. It would lose far more votes than it would gain. The arguments in favor of the pending bill are all of a sentimental order, and have no weight from a practical point of view. It is true that elections in the south are not honestly conducted as a general thing, and the fact is greatly to be lamented; but there is no reason to believe that the proposed policy of federal supervision would work any improvement. On the contrary, everything goes to show that the matter would be made worse. The people are emphatically opposed to the theory of the measure, and they can not be reconciled to it in any degree. It would be infinitely better, therefore, to put up with the ills that now exist than to invite others that may easily prove to be more serious for the north as well as for the south.

So He Might.

From the Broomfield, (Ibid.) Record.

The man who thinks he has no fault to speak of would be likely to change his mind if he were to see the man who is called to it in any degree. It would be infinitely better, therefore, to put up with the ills that now exist than to invite others that may easily prove to be more serious for the north as well as for the south.

A BIG CABBAGE STORY.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 26, '90.

To the Editor of the Eagle: Just north of this city there is a field of cabbages which, I think, will beat anything, under the same circumstances, in any other section of the United States:

The seed was sown in July but did not come up until September. Not an hour of work was put upon the field after sowing, as it was thought to be too late for it then to make a crop. This fact, taken in connection with the further fact of its being new ground, and that breaking at all, shows under what unfavorable circumstances the crop grew. The owner began to gather good sized heads of cabbage in November, and about Thanksgiving five heads were picked that weighed together over 100 pounds. There are hundreds of others equally large, and the crop does not seem to have been retarded by the late cold snap, as some heads have increased ten pounds in weight in a little over two weeks. He gathers two or three wagon loads per week, which he sells at 24 cents per pound. Who can beat this? A.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

The Foot Index to Character.

From the New York Sun. Beware of the woman with a broad-soled, flat-heeled foot, for she has a mean, grasping disposition. Beware of the girl with the high instep, for she has a nervous, passionate nature. Have a care concerning a well formed, neat little ankle, for it indicates self consciousness and vanity.

Made a Miscue.

From the Emporia Republican. The robber tariff barons are already trying to buy up Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Madison Lodge, a Connecticut woolen factory recently sent him a box of half-hose, which honest Jerry immediately returned to the sender. The barons made a mistake. They ought to have sent a box of plug tobacco; that would have struck Jerry where he lives.

Congress Under the Kodak.

From the Archon Champion. It is a mystery why it takes congress so long to do so little. Nearly the present entire session has been consumed in doing nothing. Now congress had adjourned over the holidays. Upon reassembling it will putter away until adjournment, having accomplished very little. Congress is an expensive evil in more senses than one.

How to be Happy.

From the New York Tribune. For the climax of devout optimism commend us to Dr. Deems of the Church of the Strangers in New York. The secret of his successful and happy life has been given to the public recently in rhyme. He says:

The world is wide  
In time and tide,  
And God is guide,  
Shen—do not hurry.  
That man is blest  
Who does his best,  
And leaves the rest,  
Then—do not worry.

Where He'd End His Days.

From the Youth's Companion. It is well to be satisfied with one's abiding place, if one has to live in it, even if it is not very attractive. A gentleman who was traveling through one of the most insalubrious districts of India found a living there an Irishman, of very contented appearance. "I don't see how you can live in a place," said the traveler, "where people die so thick and fast." "Tell me the place, sorr," said the man, "where people never die—tell me the place, an' I'll go there meself to end me days."

Faith.

From the New York Ledger. Those who have little faith or trust in the promises of another world are generally agonized with fear at the thought of quitting this. It is natural, indeed, that it should be so; for if through life we have entertained firm hopes of immortality, those hopes remain, and brighten at the portals of the tomb. But those who have disbelieved and those who have doubted have nothing to cheer them in the darkest transition; and if they have had misgivings, those dreary misgivings last, when all the vanities that covered them have melted away like snow.

Anecdote of R. B. Hayes.

By way of illustrating that there is a warm place in the heart of ex-President Hayes, though he is now a "gentleman" of quitting this. It is natural, indeed, that it should be so; for if through life we have entertained firm hopes of immortality, those hopes remain, and brighten at the portals of the tomb. But those who have disbelieved and those who have doubted have nothing to cheer them in the darkest transition; and if they have had misgivings, those dreary misgivings last, when all the vanities that covered them have melted away like snow.

It All Goes.

From the Pratt County Times.

The way the train run now on the W. & W. to the slip on the Wichita Eagle. Heretofore the Eagle was looked for anxiously by hundreds because it brought the news twelve hours earlier than the Kansas City or Topeka papers, but now, alas, we don't get it till next day. Speaking of the Eagle reminds us that while in Wichita the other day we met Mr. R. P. Murdock, business manager of that gay old bird, and one of the famous Murdock family. We noticed that he was beginning to show his age. Much of the credit of building up a great institution like the Eagle establishment is of course due to its editorial and local ability, but every newspaper man knows that in the business management of the paper lies the secret of its success or failure. R. P. Murdock is a model business manager, and his ability and sagacity in that department is in large measure due to the marvelous success of the Eagle. The "Murdock Bros." is a happy combination.

The Oedipus O'Shea.

From a London Letter.

Concerning the personality of the O'Sheas, more than enough, and more than is true, has been said about them, especially about Mrs. O'Shea. She was in her teens at the time of her marriage, and the story that she was then the cast-off lady love of one of the governors of the Bank of England is in the guise of a building up a great institution like the Eagle establishment is of course due to its editorial and local ability, but every newspaper man knows that in the business management of the paper lies the secret of its success or failure. R. P. Murdock is a model business manager, and his ability and sagacity in that department is in large measure due to the marvelous success of the Eagle. The "Murdock Bros." is a happy combination.

The Great Railroad Strike.

From the New England Magazine.

How many voices spoke for the poor man in connection with the great railroad strike in New York, in the past summer—for the 3,000 workmen who, rightly or wrongly, deceived or not by any of their leaders, believed that justice was being done them? Chiefly we heard voices of men who, in the strategy and the rhetoric with which vice grand masters and railroad magnates fought it out—little care for the thousands of honest men, misled or not, whose bread hung on the rhetoric. Chiefly we heard voices of admiration for a third vice president, who had "nothing to arbitrate," but only to issue mandates that any who did not come back to work by Saturday night should never come at all. Most men like these displays of Napoleonic good or bad; they appeal to that love of power which is in man. It was a triumph for good government when this particular little Napoleon appeared before the state board of arbitration by command. It may be well for all third vice presidents of great railroads in this country to learn that they hold their great highways in trust for the people, and that when grave issues arise, on which they may be right or may be wrong, there will be arbitration tomorrow morning or their occupation will be gone.

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Some very Handsome Holiday Goods on which we will make the Lowest Prices. We have placed on sale 25 dozen ladies all wool hose, rib top, with 45 cents, at 30 cents.

MUNSON & MCNAMARA.

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Sacrifice Sale Before Invoiceing!

Our annual Invoice begins on January 10; and we will sell any winter goods before that date at 50 cents on the dollar. Our assortment of Dress Goods, flannels, Blankets, comforts and "Ladies and Misses Wraps" is very complete, and we can give as good a selection as at any time during the season, at just one half former prices.

"We want the money worse than we want the goods."

A. KATZ.

GEO. W. KNORR,

GROCER!

Melker's Herring, Imported Swiss Cheese, Limberger

131 N MAIN ST.

wife, whom he utterly neglected. To say that he will some day represent a sheer nonsense. He has for a long time been the most thoroughly despised cad in London. He has ever been hated by Irishmen.

Douglas' Elections Bill. We publish in this issue a bill framed by Hon. George L. Douglas, of Wichita, for the purpose of preventing corruption at elections. It seems to cover the ground well and in all right so far as we can see except that the penalty clauses should read "not less than \$200 or more than \$500," instead of the maximum only. It must be remembered that the men who are to try these cases are often partisans and will take every advantage to shield violators of their own party. They could easily assess a fine of \$1, which would render the law a farce. Put in a good stiff minimum fine as a guarantee of good faith and for actual service, should the occasion arise. A law that will effectually prevent corruption in elections will be hailed with delight by every honest citizen and every honest candidate.

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Dr. Prices Cream Baking Powder

Need in Millions of Homes—40 Leads the Standard. The superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Exhibition as the strongest, purest and most healthful. For Fresh Bread, Baking Powder, etc. See Standard. Price Baking Powder Co. New York, Chicago, San Francisco, etc. Los Angeles.