

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. N. MURDOCK, Editor. REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of the seventh congressional district of the state of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the city of Kansas, on Wednesday, June 15, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress in the seventh congressional district...

It is recommended that the several counties in said congressional district select their delegates to the national convention on April 30, 1892, unless otherwise ordered by the county central committee...

By order of the seventh congressional district central committee, W. J. SHAW, Chairman. H. L. GORDON, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTIONS.

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS CONVENTION. A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Hutchinson on Thursday, May 13, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the national convention...

By order of the committee, W. J. SHAW, Chairman. JOHN H. SMITH, Secretary.

Up to date, D. B. Hill—"I am a Democrat." John J. Ingalls—"I am a Republican Republican."

A POINTER FOR RAILROAD MANAGERS.

Surprising as it is to find such a statement of facts as the following in a Kansas City paper, yet the statements are none the less facts because found in the Star:

"In February fifty-five vessels cleared New Orleans with 1,534,331 bushels of corn, 1,605,005 bushels of wheat and 33,400 bushels of rye destined for foreign countries. The export in February, 1891, aggregated only 413,730 bushels of all kinds of grain."

"Here are some facts which need to be pressed home to the managers of the Kansas railroad companies who are using their utmost endeavors to force the grain of the southwest to Chicago by an inequitable and trade-hampering system of freight rates. It is getting to be plainer every week that the proper export outlet for the products of Kansas is the south, and that the proper point from which to direct the distribution of the Kansas surplus is Kansas City. Sooner or later the managers of the southwest railroads must recognize this fact."

Following up this brief yet concise statement it is equally pertinent to ask why, in view of the situation thus presented, a single bushel of Kansas wheat should be shipped into another state to the east and north, to be shipped back through the state to an export point south? It is not necessary to do so in order that it may be graded and given market rating for the Kansas grade out-ranks any other, and it can be given, and is given, under the state law, by our own inspectors and upon our own soil. In view of all the facts, therefore, it is not only a short sighted and expensive policy for Kansas to ship their grain to Missouri, but it is lacking in a single element of ordinary business sagacity.

THE WHEAT CROP FOR '92.

It is a very difficult thing at this time to get absolutely accurate information concerning the prospects of the present year's wheat crop all over the world. The general trend of indications point to an unfavorable outlook for the winter wheat now in the ground. There is nothing to show that Europe will have a record crop, like that of last year, but the outlook is distinctly unfavorable for a full crop there; and not only there, but also in the United States and the other wheat-growing countries of the world. We will, if the indications are carried out, have no such surplus as that of 1891 where-with to supply the world's shortage. A late number of Beebe's gives the condition of the world's wheat crop as follows:

New Zealand, unfavorable, owing to storms; South Australia, bad; Victoria, fair; Chili, short acreage; La Plata, less favorable; India, unfavorable, especially in Bombay district; United States, western states much below average; Russia and Rumania, discouraging; Austria-Hungary, fair; France, good, as a whole, north doubtful; England, very short acreage; Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal are the only countries where the prospect is good, and of them only France and Germany are large producers.

The winter wheat crop constitutes by far the greatest bulk of the world's crop. This is more strictly true of foreign countries than of the United States; yet in this country, which is the world's largest producer of spring wheat, the winter wheat makes two-thirds of our total product. Hence the condition of the winter wheat crop throughout the world at this time is a pretty certain index of the status of the crop to be marketed next summer and fall. Even a phenomenal crop of spring wheat could not mitigate, to any great degree, disaster to the world's crop of winter wheat. The closing government crop report last year—that for November—showed that the winter wheat of the United States did not secure a favorable growth in the fall. Later reports, just promulgated, of the condition of the winter wheat crop in the principal winter wheat states, are not altogether as encouraging as was hoped for, though there is ample time yet for the plants to make good the loss of growth, and, with favorable conditions from now on until harvest, the crop may come up to the general expectation.

AROUND ABOUT.

There are 300 miles of irrigating canals in Kansas. There is to be a brass band reunion at Kingman in May. The ground around Caldwell is soaked to a depth of three feet. A school boy at Stafford stabbed another in the back last Wednesday.

A baby over at Eureka is named Preston D. Greenhatch after the late senator. Our Harper girl had all her front teeth filed at one sitting one day last week. An Allen county editor accuses another of having "a sum of brains to the head."

The El Dorado Republican tells of one of the oldest farmers in that county and one of the most successful ones who shipped eighty-three head of fine full-fed steers to Chicago a short time ago and by excess charges and the manipulation of buyers, was robbed of about a thousand dollars. Had our neighbor brought his choice cattle to his natural market, at Wichita, the amount of his losses at Chicago would have appeared on the credit side of his account. He will not repeat the mistake he made in the case stated.

The conductors on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad are unhappy because their bonds are to be drawn tighter. Hitherto they have given as security the indemnity bonds of the New York Guaranty company, which requires an applicant for its services to give a history of ten years of his life. Now, however, they must patronize the Canadian Guaranty company, which extends its inquiry back to the birth of the applicant.

Mary A. Livermore, who has recently passed her 70th birthday, attended not long ago a little gathering of people where Dr. Holmes and Whittier were present. The conversation turned upon ages, and the two great poets having confessed to their 80th birthdays, Mrs. Livermore announced her approaching 70th, when Mr. Whittier replied: "Get thee along, get thee along, thou art but a giddy girl."

The rural free postal delivery has been shelved for this congress. Mr. Holman objected. After all, it would have been highly inconsistent for a Democratic congress to take such a progressive step. It is as certain as the sun in the morning that the rural delivery, if it ever comes, will do so under the sponsorship of a Republican congress.

It now transpires that Mrs. Deacon intended to marry M. Abeille, her paramour. If this is so, it only clearly demonstrates how much better it is to conform to prevailing fashions than to succumb to private wishes. In all countries it has long been the custom to let the legal form of wedlock precede the actual nuptials.

The Kansas Methodist conference condemns the theaters. As the repertoire in Kansas for the last two years has been hardly more extended than "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Old Homestead," "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," and John L. Sullivan, the theater-goers will give this condemnation a warm second.

The members of the Presbyterian church at Hiawatha held a prayer meeting Tuesday and prayed that the world's fair be closed on Sunday. It is quite a step from praying to heaven to petitioning a Democratic congress, but both methods are employed, and both will doubtless be ineffectual.

There is not so much pleasure in being rich as some people imagine. Jay Gould started for Mexico, a trip his health demanded, but half way there he was called back home on business. Business, business, business; what a tiresome, irksome, monotonous twang it must be in Jay Gould's ears.

An American husband has killed his fatherless wife and her lover in Japan. There is a growing disposition among American husbands to institute a new mode of protecting their own honor. The old French method of inviting the lover to a duel to have him kill you can well be superseded.

Kansas can stand a great deal of humiliation. On this account, the fact that Congressman Clover has received an advertisement from one of his constituents for insertion in the "want column" of the Congressional Record, will create but little surprise.

Blaine has twisted the British lion's tail into a tortuous cork screw, shook Chili into a cocked hat, crushed Italy to a diplomatic powder, but Miss Nevis comes up game at the last round. A woman, however, is incomparable to a nation.

Rhode Island will fire the first gun at her spring election for state officers this year, giving an indication of the political drift. There is a United States senator to be elected, and no lack of excitement to bring out the full vote of both parties.

It is of political importance to know that the crowns of the spring hats for men are large and capacious. Bees, like all other respiratory creatures, must have room to breathe.

David B. Hill says he has failed to discover that the Democratic party has a policy about anything. He might have had an exception of early conventions.

THE SECRET OF ART IS INCOMMUNICABLE.

Walter Blackburn Harte in the March New England Magazine. "Every writer ultimately succeeds through his failures. Some writers fall through their successes. The study of models in literature is useless; imitation is fatal, for it precludes the idea of native force. Style is simply individuality; it cannot be acquired. A man with good intelligence can become a scholar if he gives his life to it, but he cannot learn to write a sonnet, an essay, or a novel. A great writer is not made by the study of literature, but by the study of men. It is in the streets, and not in the library, that Fieldings and Dickens are made."

Professor John Earle on "The Importance of the Study of Grammar," in the March Forum, says: "In fact, grammar is the natural focus and center of all philological study, and it is easy to see that this must necessarily be so. For as the spring of all language is predication, and as with the progress of development the act of predication becomes highly complex and elaborate, some habit of analysis is requisite if the mind is to keep pace with its own creations. Grammar is the psychological analysis of predication. We are too prone to hold elementary grammar cheap, merely because it is elementary, and because it is supposed to be common knowledge; but it is in reality the first condition of our bringing a scientific mind to bear upon the phenomena of language. Whatever we learn by comparative philology goes but to constitute a periphery which revolves, or ought to revolve, round this central 'hub' of linguistic science. When we have found out a new etymology, what is it but a new instance of the recovery of an old and forgotten predication? When, for example, we learn that 'un-empire' has dropped an initial n, and that the word represents non-par ('odd, single'), we find that the fact of his standing between two discordant parties as a single arbitrator was the predication of which this functionary was the subject."

The Globe Bible Company of Philadelphia has just issued an incomparable volume: "Shepp's Photographs of the World." Large, full, distinct, highly finished engravings of every structure and vicinity of interest in the world are given, from the dog's palace to the settler's shack in Oklahoma. The volume is beautifully bound and one of its excellent features is the avoidance of old and hackneyed negatives, care having been taken to secure new perspectives. Every picture is accompanied by a concise comprehensive note of explanation. It is a great picture book and could not be about a home without being advantageous to the education of both old and young. It will be sold on subscription.

AS TO MONEY. To the Editor of the Eagle. I should like to ask "G. S. M." and other clamorers for "commensurate" volume of money to attempt with me a slight examination of the process of exchange of "things needful" by the use of the "inequitable incidents" complained of by "G. S. M." in his recent communication to the Eagle, chargeable to lack of "abundant" volume of money. Let us suppose that I have something of "true value"—say a horse, which I desire to exchange for some other property of true value—say some sheep; now, what will determine the number of sheep (true value) I shall get for my horse? Can it depend in any degree upon the volume of money in circulation? Of course the money price of my horse is varied—other things remaining equal—by varying the volume of money seeking investment, but this does not vary the true value of my horse—does not vary his power for purchasing sheep or any other commodity; because the money price of everything when thus varied goes up or down together. If the number of money units I get for my horse be small on account of the limited number of money units in circulation, then the number of money units I shall have to pay per head for sheep will, for the same reason, be proportionately small, and vice versa.

What then can the volume of money in circulation have to do with the equity of the case? Is the exchange less equitable if I get \$50 for my horse and pay \$2.50 per head for sheep than it would be if I get \$100 for my horse and pay \$5 per head for my sheep? If so, upon what theory is it more equitable? Is \$100 any more wealth or any greater medium of exchange than \$50 unless it will buy more commodities? Is \$20 per capita any more adequate a medium of exchange than \$10 per capita unless the \$20 will buy more than the \$10? I can see that the value of my horse may be doubled by doubling the demand for horses or by halving the supply; but how his value can be doubled by doubling the volume of circulation when the same thing doubles the price of every other commodity surpasses my comprehension. I am therefore forced to the conclusion that the shrinking or swelling of the money price of property when caused merely by increased or diminished circulation neither increases or diminishes the true relative value of property, nor imparts any inequality upon the exchange of property.

I think the inequitable incidents resulting apparently from fluctuations of the volume of money, which is seeking investment, will all be found to result from gambling, or changes in money, or from changes in the value of property.

Give my written agreement, promising for a fixed consideration to deliver at a certain future time a certain number of bushels of wheat. Now, if, when I go to buy the wheat with which to fill my contract the demand and supply of wheat in the market happen to be what I and the other party had each calculated would be, then no inequity will result to either of us, but otherwise there will. This is gambling in futures in wheat. So, if I give my note for \$100, and the volume of money seeking investment remain unchanged when I lay out the money with which to fill my contract, then there will be no inequity to either party, but otherwise there will. This has all the elements of gambling that the other has and we may as well call it gambling in futures in money. Take away all contracts for the future delivery of money except by those who have the actual goods on hand which they are to deliver—in other words make money purely a medium of exchange and I challenge G. S. M. or any other person to cite a real or hypothetical case wherein the volume of money in circulation could affect the equity of an exchange of commodities.

I see that without a further subdivision of our present list of money units or denominations of money, the volume of money might be so small as to be ineffectual as a medium of exchange, but not inequitable.

If my premises are correct and the evils that appear to spring from fluctuations in the volume of money seeking investment are really the result of contracts for the future delivery of money, it follows that a larger volume of money would no more do away with the inequalities complained of than a larger volume of wheat would do away with the inequalities of gambling in wheat futures—unless it would remove the temptation for going in debt, and experience shows that it does not have that effect.

W. A. CALDWELL.

GOOD TIMES AT HAND. From the Eagle's Champion. On every point in Kansas comes the unfavorable report that the soil of Kansas is full of water and predictions of untold prosperity this year are heard on every hand. There is a confident feeling that the state has passed its pioneer period with its attendant reverses and hardships, and is now fully abreast of any state in the Union in railroad facilities, educational and church advantages, present worth, crop prospects and available resources. The feeling is well ground. Reasons are abundant why the hard times which oppress the people and cause all kinds of business to languish may be considered as over. The enormous crops of the past year are something phenomenal. They are as yet practically within the hands of the producers, many thousands of car loads of grain have been shipped, but comparatively a small portion of the crop has been moved. But it will be moved. The surplus will gradually find its way to market in the course of the year, and the state will reap the returns. The indications that the winter crop, and crops of all kinds, this year could not be better, and the wheat acreage was never so large before. Another such crop as we had last year, or a better one, will place Kansas more substantially "up to her ears" in all her history.

No state in the American Union surpasses Kansas in the wide range and scope of its possibilities as a wealth producing state. It may be truly said to be an empire in itself, possessing agricultural possibilities which embrace practically everything that is grown on American soil—all the cereals and root crops, all the fruits and berries, the great clothing staples of wool, silk, cotton and flax; salt enough to supply the world indefinitely; just beneath the surface, and live stock enough to supply the nation with its meat food, and leather for all its needs. These and many other articles of necessity, comfort and luxury are the actual products of the state, and the extent of the yield of each and all can only be measured by the effort expended in their production.

So it is seen at once that a state capable of sustaining a population within its own borders of four or five times as many as it now has, and with that number of active workers, each producing something above his own needs in his particular line of production, everybody being abundantly supplied not only with food and clothing, but with the material for his constant employment in many of the most profitable industries.

All these material advantages, supplemented with the pleasant and most healthful climate on the globe and social and intellectual advantages not surpassed anywhere, combine and constitute an inducement to persons everywhere who are dissatisfied with their present conditions and prospects, not equaled, certainly not surpassed by any other state or section.

And all this right in the geographical center of this country.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES. O. Beeson of El Reno and Caldwell is sick. Governor Seay makes a formal visit to Stillwater in April. itinerant sign painters are "doing" Oklahoma at present. Six hundred negroes bound for Oklahoma are stranded in Arkansas. A photograph, the first in the territory, is on exhibition at Oklahoma City. One hundred settlers' wagons a day pass through Stillwater, on an average. The strip boomers are talking of a grand opening on the 22nd of this month.

EXCHANGE BOOKS. Dear Kansas. The following poem on Kansas was written by Beniah Caples, a little 13 year old Paul's miss. O! the land of Kansas, The land of the great plains, The land of the west, O! the land of the west, A king cannot boast, To lead old Kansas, O! Kansas, "Land of the Sun." When we raged the country, She holds up her arm, O! Kansas, "Land of the Sun." We will keep you from harm, O! Kansas, "Land of the Sun." The state that God blessed, Speed on, Dear Kansas, Speed on, Dear Kansas, Speed on, Dear Kansas.

An Important Question. From the Fort Scott Monitor. An important question this fall is shall Kansas have a constitutional convention. The people will decide this question at the polls, and if decided affirmatively it becomes the duty of the legislature to provide for and fix a time for the meeting of the convention which probably will be some time in the fall of 1892. The Monitor is for the convention, and from time to time will give its reasons therefor.

FACTS.

That we are introducing is designed and cut out by one of the most eminent Artistic Cutters in the country, made by competent workmen, same as the best Merchant Tailors employ, and whose work shows on the outward appearance of the garment. FIT, STYLE, WORKMANSHIP, NATTINESS, equal to the best made to order work. They always retain their shape whilst wearing them. Will bear comparison to goods made to order.

Our SPRING NOVELTIES now ready. Face similar to those carried by Merchant Tailors. An inspection is all we ask to convince the most skeptical that our statements are not exaggerated. Prices on these goods are about One-Half what tailors charge. Remember and go to the RELIABLE.

Star Clothing House, Established 1872. ROBERT JACKS, PROPRIETOR. One Price Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher. 128 NORTH MAIN ST. SIGN OF BIG STAR.

Did You Know. We carry a complete line of Paper Bags at Eastern prices! And that our stock of Paper and Printers Supplies is very complete. Don't fail to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We are headquarters for everything in our line. Call and be convinced we are in it.

WICHITA BOOK CO. 118 East Douglas Avenue, (INCORPORATED). A high wind came along the other night and upset the stock yards at Moore. Governor Seay has written to Jerry Back for Oklahoma's share of seeds. An excursion of farmers from Nebraska will reach Oklahoma about the 15th.

The Chief Clerk of the Territory, proper. The festive day has already begun to sparkle in the Oklahoma edition's post-post. The Oklahoma City Gazette has David B. Hill for president at the head of its column. Somebody seems to have given the extra session of the legislature a dose of chloroform.

The Beaver Tribune has changed hands and will now be a straight out and out Democratic organ. A number of farmers are preparing to plant their corn between the 30th and 30th of the present month. The members of the city council of Hennessey recently voted themselves a salary of \$2.50 each for each meeting.

Perkins has an occupation tax, and editors are taxed \$1.00, the same as grocers hardware dealers and lumbermen. A young man of Hog Creek in Oklahoma county slapped a young lady recently and had to pay \$15.75 for his fun. The Yukon Courier has ceased to be, but Mr. McClintock promises to give his readers a much better paper, issued from El Reno.

H. C. Burch of Oklahoma, if living, or his heirs if he is dead, can secure \$100 pension money by applying to the department. The Wilmore's Protective Association of Norman dues a member \$1 every time he is found alone with a woman under twenty-six years of age. Stillwater is putting on metropolitan airs now. A little girl lost her way, upon her crowded streets, Monday, in attempting to go from school to her home.

Hill Hackney in bidding adieu to Oklahoma said that in a Democratic convention the fellows "foreheads were so low that when they cry the tears run down their backs." As for Governor Seay being imported from another state the Stillwater Gazette discovers that the man in Oklahoma who was not imported from another state or territory must have been a very successful sojourner.

Norman Democrat: A short time ago Norman was boasting of a lady jeweler, and now we can boast of a lady blacksmith. She says she doesn't mind shoeing nice gentle ponies, but draws the line at bucking bronchos and mules. Knightless Free Press: It is not often a man's fortune to know that he will be missed when he is gone. Victor Murdock is an exception to the rule. The non-appearance of his "Outlines" in the Eagle for a few days excites general complaint in Oklahoma.

Governor Seay has received a letter from the interior department instructing him to lease the school lands in counties "A" and "B." He was authorized to hire clerks to take the record from the land office books of such school lands as had not been allotted to Indians. Very few of sections 16 and 36 have been taken as allotments, and the governor has notified the department. The time to make sealed bids is given until the 21st of April.

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DR. PRICE'S. Clean Baking Power. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.