

Wichita Daily Eagle

And Secretary Carlisle has had a vision, too; else he is playing a deep scheme to fool somebody.

Being all at sea, nothing is more natural than that Mr. Cleveland should want to hurry back to Buzzard's bay.

Fat men should ride a bicycle. Perhaps, then, they would fall off.—Topeka Journal.

Not if they were all like the Greenburg cyclist, who is bolt-on.

Kansas has more than six hundred banks. But seven national banks have failed in the last three months, and one of them has reopened. No other state has such a record.

The south is in the legislative saddle, as far as the senate is concerned, sure and solid. Of the steering committee for that body five are southern men, one from the east and one from the northwest.

Grover has spoken and the people know less than they did before.—Abilene Reflector.

This is a pretty serious reflection upon the intelligence of the people, don't you think? to say nothing of magnifying the power of the speaker.

The state board of charities has ordered some of the deaf mutes at the Olathe asylum to learn the barber's trade. Is this a wink at Senator Peffer or does it mean that the president of the board contemplate the growth of a beard?

The president's message is susceptible of but one interpretation; but it does not lie in the mouths of his party to condemn him therefor. He simply put a plain construction upon the somewhat vague declaration of the party platform adopted at Chicago and upon which he was elected.

A firm of Boston bankers declined to receive a draft from the Kansas state treasurer in payment for school bonds taken up by the state. It wanted the cash, so the treasurer shovelled out five thousand silver dollars and forwarded them. Treasurer Biddle ought to demand the \$2,500,000 premium on silver dollars; it would be enough to pay the freight on the shipment.

While the government is on the keeve for an invasion from cholera, yellow jack has quietly entered some of the extreme southern ports and is getting in its deadly work. But, while it is as fatal as cholera, in its latitudinal element, it does not occasion universal alarm as does the Asiatic plague which is no respecter of latitudes or season.

President Cleveland hurried down to the capital the last moment before the meeting of congress, made a vigorous shoulder hit at his party through his message, and then almost as hastily put off back to Buzzard's bay. There is a familiar saying in rhyme that fits him to a dot and that runs like this:

"He who fights and runs away, Will live to fight another day."

The corn crop is now a splendid promise and unless some unforeseen accident occurs, the corn belt of Kansas will, this year, make one of the most marvelous records in its history. The Aftonian Champion says:

"The walls of corn gird the Kansas earth for thirty thousand square miles, and the only problem now with the farmers is where to find cribs to hold the golden kernels next fall."

The Chicago platform is quite like the net of 1874 that demonized silver—those who voted for and passed the latter declare they did not know that the measure contained such a provision; so, also, the Democrats now declare that they did not know the Chicago platform contained in substance what Cleveland sets out in plain language in his message. It is in order, now, for the Dems to ascertain who is responsible for the Chicago deception.

A friend at Hunnewell asks the number of persons convicted of sequestration and perjury in land cases in Oklahoma since the first opening. It is impossible to give the exact or even approximate number, the trials of such cases having occurred before different courts in different places and no computation of such data having been made and published. It is enough to know, however, that the number of each class of offenses has reached into the hundreds, which indicates the purpose of the government to punish such criminality to the utmost.

The discussion of the president's message by the Democratic press indicates most unmistakably that that party wanted him to assume the role of dictator. This is shown by the confessed disappointment that their chief did not follow up his demand for the repeal of the Sherman law with something to take its place. The simpletons! What could be plainer than that he does not want anything substituted for the Sherman law? If he had, there is room for doubt that he would have said so. With all his failings it cannot be said of Cleveland that he is afraid to say what he thinks or wants.

The Wichita Eagle is in for passing a resolution censuring the Pennsylvania railroad for taking its bonds to Europe for sale. The Eagle says the road could have got the money in this country. It's a mighty strange these railroad corporations won't learn how to manage their own business, but will commit such extravagances as this.—Leavenworth Times.

Yes, passing strange; and the railroads are not the only ones who "commit such extravagances" (thanks for the term). The truth is, it has become almost a fad to go to Europe for money to start or keep in operation nearly every undertaking in this country. And yet some people wonder that our gold continues to go to Europe, if not in an unbroken stream, yet in large periodic installments. Nor will legislation stop it, unless it be of a character that will place an inhibition upon investments of foreign capital in fixed properties in this country. France has set the world a valuable lesson along this line, but some of the great nations seem to think a great foreign debt is essential to national prosperity.

A BULL IN THE NET.

In taking the inventory of the Democratic assets it may be noted that the item known as the Chicago platform is thrown out as totally worthless. It was a simple promise to pay, without bond or collateral to secure it. Henceforth Democratic platforms will be taken at their face value, after making allowance for all the tricks liable to be played by the managers and bosses. All that can be said in this instance is that it served its purpose. The well known hostility of their candidate to some of its provisions was limited to death-like silliness by the jollity of the party's chosen singers, and we have the notorious spectacle of a Wall street president made so by free coinage Democratic notes. But it was ever thus. The party has only been consistent in its inconsistency, and it's not the first time they have had a bull in the net.

CLEVELAND ON THE PARTY PLATFORM.

Those Democrats who are so quick to hop onto Cleveland for the concluding declaration in his message in regard to an international agreement on the coinage question, should read the Chicago platform from which the president takes the suggestion and in almost its exact language. The platform declares for the coinage of both gold and silver and without discrimination against metal or change for coinage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic or exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall maintain the parity of the two metals.

The president in his message says: "I earnestly recommend that legislative action may not be beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfill its pecuniary obligations in money and unity recognized by all civilized countries."

Mr. Cleveland's recommendation, as is seen from the foregoing, is simply a reiteration of the party's declaration on which he was elected and which his party endorsed and sustained at the polls no longer ago than last November.

BRAIN VS. MUSCLE.

It is worthy of note that in the reduction of wages of railroad employes it has in no case reached the officials. It requires within a fraction of sixty-seven men at \$1.50 per day to earn \$20,000 a year, the salary paid to numerous railway attorneys and general managers. On the basis of 200 working days in a year the laborer gets \$300 for his time. A discount of 10 per cent reduces it to \$270. A 10 per cent reduction on the salary of the manager who decides the matter of scaling down wages would be \$3,000. There is a two fold reason for not applying the cut to his own case: He is the one to pass upon it, and he doesn't like to lose the \$3,000. There is a difference, however, in cutting down the supplies of one and sixty-seven families. The residue of \$27,000 will buy more quail on toast for one family than sixty-seven could hope to enjoy on \$275 a year. These inequalities represent the brain versus muscle method of obtaining a livelihood, but it will always be so? The first step toward reform would be to reduce the premium on expert knowledge and allow wages for day labor to remain as they are.

A SUGGESTIVE FACT.

A short time ago the Eagle suggested that the present unprecedented low price of wheat affords a splendid opportunity for people who have money by them to invest it so as to bring big profits in the near future with little or no risk of loss, and in the same connection it suggested that those who have wheat would act wisely if they withheld it from the markets while the price is so ruinously low. The Kansas City Star takes the same view of the matter and says, in part: "The present low price of wheat recalls a suggestive fact in the history of agriculture in Kansas. In 1889 corn was so plentiful in that state that it sold at 8 or 10 or 15 cents a bushel—less than the cost of production. Some of it was used for fuel. The next year corn was worth 50 cents a bushel. Farmers who had been able to hold their crop and had the judgment to do so made money. There is a moral attached to this experience which ought not to escape the attention of the wheat growers. It admonishes them not to sacrifice their grain unless they are compelled to do so. There is no ground for believing that wheat will remain long at its present figure. It is morally certain to advance in price. The natural tendency of withholding wheat from sale will be to increase the demand and enlarge the price."

ATKINSON'S SCHEME.

Mr. Edward Atkinson has made public his scheme of tariff reform for the consideration of congress. He, of course, proposes to put what are generally called raw materials on the free list. He proposes that the revenue from duties and internal taxes on spirits, wines, beer and tobacco will be sufficient to meet the expenditures for civil service, army, navy and Indians. He takes great pleasure in having discovered this munition of the external fitness of things, and shows his delight with great columns of statistics and numerous paragraphs freighted with statistical arguments. He proposes to increase the internal revenue tax on beer from \$1 to \$2 per barrel, and to increase the revenue in this way by over thirty million dollars. He thinks that if the beer tax is not increased the treasury should issue pension notes to prevent a probable deficit.

These are the more definite features of his plan. He leaves us in doubt on most other points. Whether he would add new articles to the dutiable list; what tax, if any, he would put on sugar, tea and coffee; what duties should be levied upon woollens, silks, cottons and steel goods, linens and other classes of goods—on all these very important points he is silent. He does, however, hint at an "objective point of practically free trade" which should be brought within view in ten to fifteen years, in which interval our bonded debt will all have been paid.

But what is the use of discussing this or any other tariff measure at this time? The chief of the party in power has directed that the tariff question be set aside indefinitely, and that settles it. It is worthy of note in this connection that

already there is a manifest disposition among industrial operators—mills, factories and so forth—to resume operations since it is understood that the tariff is not to be tinkered with.

By indicating the flourishing condition of the sugar industry, resulting from the policy of protection and bounty, the Louisiana planters hope to convince the Democratic congress that the abolition of the bounty laws without the substitution of a protective tariff would be a mistake. They have common sense on their side, but they are asking their representatives to repudiate the pledges given in the Chicago platform. If protection, which was declared "unconstitutional" by the Democracy at Chicago, is extended to the sugar growers, it cannot be denied to the manufacturers and farmers. And if the bounty is to be continued to the former the latter can demand it for their interests with just as much force and reason.

There is said to be a woman living in Geneva, in Africa county, who will be 100 years old in six days, till next April. Her name is Mrs. Bennett, and she is in the enjoyment of good health. Leavenworth leads Allen by one year, however, having a one-hundred-and-one-year-old resident. The latter is a negro woman and really may be older than that.

INCREASE THE COMMODITIES.

If congress has no more sense than to increase the amount in the silver dollar twenty per cent to its commodity value, we, as a free and independent American citizen and integral part of this great government, in order to facilitate matters and increase the great bulk of trade in this country above that of any other country on earth we demand that the yardstick should be lengthened, the pound weight should be increased, the bushel measure enlarged twenty per cent and all other measures in proportion. In this way our trade will be vastly increased, not only at home but with foreign nations, and where we now export hundreds of tons it will be increased to thousands of tons and where we now send thousands it will be increased to millions. In fact, no country on earth, not even India, can afford to raise such big bushels of wheat and corn as Kansas, and no nation on earth can afford to produce such large tons of iron, lead and coal as America will produce. Just think of it! Two thousand five hundred pounds to the ton! No nation on earth but America can afford to mine such tons.

Then see how it will stimulate trade with foreign nations. No pauper labor in Europe can afford to produce so much for so little. The laborer in Europe and all of their laborers will come over here and help us to mine our "big tons" of metal and coal until our mines are exhausted. And by the time our soil is exhausted so it will no longer produce 30 or 40 "big bushels" of grain, we will be like the Frenchman's horse, we will have "learned to live without eating." And we will then be like the angels of heaven, providing we do not find our "intrinsic value" in that heavenly land has been demonetized or completely obliterated.

Then perhaps we will find ourselves where the furnaces are larger and hotter and we will have still larger tons of coal to shovel, while the "goldbugs" that we have worshipped (it will be permitted to "walk the golden streets")

And in this condition the devil will have fixed the intrinsic value of our productions, worlds without end. And the prospect of free trade will not trouble the Republicans there, and the free trade Democrats will be permitted to sing:

There'll be no more tariff there— There'll be no more tariff there. In it—below, where all must go, There will be no tariff there.

And unless the American congress repeat and do their first work over they will be their own, Aug. 11, 1893.

THE SCHOCNER GLENOLA RAISED.

Mention was made in these columns a short time ago of the fact that the contract for raising certain sunken vessels in New York harbor and vicinity had been let to the wrecking company of which Grant Bros. and Capt. Jim Steel, formerly of this city are members. The New York Herald of the 4th inst printed the following account of the successful attempt, the first trial, to raise the sunken vessel, which will be read with interest.

"The Stars and Stripes were hoisted to the masthead of the schooner Glenola yesterday at noon to celebrate the rescue of the vessel from the waters of the Great South Bay and its entrance upon a new lease of life.

"The Glenola was beached upon the barren strand of Jones' Beach last February. She sailed from Hayti and was bound for New York, loaded with a cargo of logwood. Her Captain afterward acknowledged that he was ten miles ahead of his reckoning, and the wreck followed. The ship and her six men were taken off the vessel by the members of the Short Beach Life Saving Station.

"About one hundred tons of the cargo of two hundred and twenty were upon the decks and were washed overboard and lost. The Merritt Wrecking company took charge of the wreck, saved one hundred tons of logwood, and stripped the craft of all the rigging accessible. Then the vessel was sold at auction. Shortly afterward during high water the Glenola was cleared over Jones' Beach and sank in the Great South Bay near the life saving station. While the remaining twenty tons of logwood were secured and the schooner came into the possession of L. Boyer's Sons. They made the purchase with the intention of raising the vessel, repairing her and utilizing her in their freight business. They gave the contract to disinter the bulk from its watery grave to the wrecking company of Tacoma, Wash. This company made its first test of a new method of raising sunken vessels by "air sacks" in Puget Sound last November.

"The method consists of placing huge canvas sacks, twenty feet by four and a half feet, in the hold. Each of these sacks is attached by a hose to a powerful air pump. The sacks are inflated by a diver and then the bags or sacks are inflated. The water is forced out of the hull, the inflated sacks taking its place, and the vessel being full of air rises to the surface.

"In the case of the Glenola the divers went to work last Monday and on Friday, after air had been pumped for an hour into the sacks, she rose with her cargo of wood and was towed into the channel.

She was raised three feet further out into the sunlight at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and will be towed around to New York.

"The Glenola is a two masted schooner of extra strength. She was built at Windsor, N. S., two years ago

and originally cost about \$30,000. The cost of raising her was from \$1,500 to \$2,000, and as she floats she would bring between \$3,000 and \$10,000. An engine will be placed in the hull and she will be converted into a steam tug.

The operation of raising the schooner from the waters of the Great South Bay was under the direction of Captain Grant of Grant Brothers, inventors of the "air sack" system. He had a force of sixteen men.

Captain Grant and Thomas H. Cavanaugh claim they can raise any vessel from the bottom.

"This is the initial performance of the 'air sack' in the east. The next move of the wrecking company will be to attempt raising the three masted schooner South Brothers, loaded with stone, which sank off Atlantic City on May 4. The outfit will be moved to Atlantic City this week and work begun immediately.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The Oklahoma City Canning company will begin operations next week.

The famous Copeland-McClelland cattle case is again on trial at Guthrie this week, and for the third time, having twice been tried, each trial resulting in a hung jury.

The farmers in the country tributary to El Reno have about finished threshing and the Herald says the grain is rolling in to the mill and elevators in that place.

Hay making is the order of the day around Watonga. That's a proper crop; not a single blade of grass should be left unharvested. It will be money in the settlers' pockets if put into fodder.

J. M. Higgins of Blaine county reports to the Watonga Republican that he has sweet potatoes as big around as a man's arm, and that his family has been feasting on sweet potatoes for four weeks.

A bill of divorce was granted by the probate court at Oklahoma City, last Tuesday, that made the Fair day—the garden knot being untied, Lillie and Sam flew from 'gether, so the Journal says.

As a fruit and melon country Oklahoma is hard to excel. One farmer near Noble will market 65,000 pounds of grapes this season and it is no uncommon thing for him to pull a 60-pound melon from his patch.

The Canadian has been on a tear and is higher at Norman than it has been for some time. The six foot rise was reported on Monday and on Wednesday, the Democrat says, there was no abatement in the volume of water.

Guthrie is having trouble with her city clerk. He has been collecting all liquor licenses and turning a smaller amount into the city treasurer than he collected. The newspapers are after him, so he will have to square up quick.

The Watonga Republican claims that Blaine county "can raise corn as big as sawlogs, and watermelons as large as whales." There's nothing like being modest like and conservative in making statements of fact, if you want to impress the incredulous.

The Times-Journal rejoices over the belief that Oklahoma is better off in these "good old Democratic days" than any other state in the territory. By way of explanation the T. J. says: "We have been doing business largely on a cash basis and have few debts to squeeze us."

The Herald says the pulsation of blood in El Reno has been considerably swollen this week by the payment to the Indians of their interest money to the amount of \$50,000. That amount added to the normal volume in the circulation is calculated to stimulate to fever heat.

Tom King, the noted female horse thief, who escaped from jail at Oklahoma City a day or two ago, was captured by Jailer Wise Wednesday night. The Times-Journal says Wise met her as she was coming out of a corn field in which she had been leaving the jail.

Clayton Standard: At Clayton on Thursday about sun down Leroy Oids was getting some of his hogs out of a corn field into which they had strayed when he was shot from behind. Mr. Billy Matlock was the T. J. says. "We have been doing business largely on a cash basis and have few debts to squeeze us."

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IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.

An increasing output of petroleum is reported from Peru.

Knoxville, Tenn., will have the biggest marble mill in the world.

The Scotch herring fishery is now the greatest in the world, employing 25,000 boats and 100,000 people.

The linen industry of Ireland gives employment to upward of 100,000 persons and has an estimated capital investment of \$75,000,000.

The world's agriculture occupies the attention of 250,000,000 men, represents a capital of \$24,000,000, and has an annual product of over \$30,000,000,000.

Omgeox expects to clip 17,000,000 pounds of wool this year, her increase in sheep over last year being estimated at 90 per cent, all of which is shear gain.

The production of mercury reaches about 55,000 to 60,000 francs a year. The francs are enormous bottles of cast iron, which contain four arabes, or about twenty-five pounds each.

Some idea of the slaughter of elephants can be secured from the fact that in Zanzibar alone some 500,000 pounds of ivory is marketed every season from the tusks of 10,000 elephants.

Paper making ranks among the industries of the United States. Last year there were about 1,100 mills in operation in this country, having an annual capacity of 10,000,000 pounds of paper.

The value of all agricultural products of the United States in 1890 was \$775,000,000; of Russia, \$263,600,000; of France, \$490,000,000; of Germany, \$424,000,000; of Austria, \$331,000,000; of Great Britain, \$251,000,000.

The human hair is absolutely the most profitable crop that grows. Five tons of it are annually imported by the merchants of London. The Parisian harvest upward of 200,000 pounds, equal in value to \$20,000 per annum.

BRAVE SOLDIER BOYS.

Eight-tenths of the soldiers in Russia and Serbia can neither read nor write.

The greatest average height in any European army is found in the Norwegian, 69 inches; the least in the Italian, 65.

During the last Paraguayan war it was noticed that the men who had been without salt for three months, and who had been wounded, however slight, died of their wounds because they would not heal.

The marquis of Lorne, who is governor of Windsor castle, has taken it into his head to fortify that venerable pile. He has put a lot of old brass six-pounders into the round tower and is making other warlike preparations.

ALBERT SIDER, a grandson of Mil-honaire "Lucky" Baldwin, of San Francisco, has enlisted as a private in the United States cavalry. He says he likes the army and means to study for a commission. His grandfather approves of his action.

If there is a man in the United States navy who is entitled to be called "old salt," that man is Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, retired, now visiting friends in Boston. Admiral Selfridge is the oldest United States naval officer now living, having entered the service seventy-five years ago.

SOME LATE INVENTIONS.

A RECENT INVENTION converts waste paper into kegs, barrels and vessels of various kinds. Even racing boats are made from it.

A SAFETY envelope, just patented, is so folded and pasted together that it cannot possibly be opened without being entirely destroyed.

LADY ISABEL MORRISON has devised a woman's pocket that cannot be picked—as if the ordinary inaccessible recess needed such protection.

A NEW device is an improved nose-piece for eyeglasses, having two lateral pads projecting backward from each of the vertical clips, whereby the glasses are more securely held at any angle.

A BARBER in Auburn, Me., has perfected a device for the use of upstairs shops to indicate to would-be patrons on the sidewalk just how many chairs are running, how many customers are waiting, etc., thus saving the information seekers a trip upstairs.

WIT AND WISDOM.

SILENCE is golden, but you never realize how golden until you have to buy it.—Aftonian Globe.

A YOUNG lady said to her dressmaker: "If women are ever allowed to vote, what do you suppose will be the fashion for voting-dresses?"—Tid-Bits.

SHE—"I only wish to break the engagement because I fear your inability to love me devotedly." HE—"Love one devotedly? Why, I could love a dozen devotedly."—Life.

"GAY told me in what year the town of Pompeii was burnt." "I don't remember the precise date, sir, but it must have been on an Ash Wednesday."—Le Littoral.

JUDGE—"Was there no policeman about when your fruit-stand was robbed?" ANTONIO—"Oh, ya, plenty policemen; but dey rob not so much as this man."—Puck.

A STRAW hat plaited entirely by Queen Victoria has been sent to Chicago for exhibition.

MODELS of Ericson's Viking ship and the Columbus caravels are moored at Jackson park, where they attract a great amount of attention.

COL. WILLIAMS, who is to be judge of saddles at the fair, is from Texas. The colonel wears a broad-brimmed hat, a mustache, a goatee and probably two resolvers.

PROBABLY the only woman who is officially commissioned to represent a foreign government at the world's fair is Miss Margaret Windeyer, daughter of Sir William Windeyer, senior judge of the supreme court at New South Wales.

ABOUT BACTERIA. Bacteria are simply microscopic plants of varying size and shape, some of them being so small that fifteen thousand laid end to end would not make a row more than an inch in length. Some are flat, others round or oval, and still others are rod shaped. The simplest form of all is that of the pus-ticule coccus. If he wants one very badly his best course is to put one on a letter, address it to himself and mail. Then it will reach him with an enhancing suggestion of ink on it.

THE death rate in St. Petersburg exceeds the birth rate. From 1784 to 1883 there were 1,329,000 births and 1,772,000 deaths.

THE United States has the highest death rate from diphtheria, 450 in 10,000. Holland and Sweden come next