

Daily Eagle

Associate Justice... W. A. JOHNSON
Governor... E. N. MOHRILL
Secretary of State... W. A. THORNTON

First District... CASE FROEDERICK
Third District... S. S. KLEMPERER
Fourth District... CHARLES CEFERIN

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

Resolved: First: That the constant patriotism of our party in its efforts to secure the...
Second: We adhere to the Republican doctrine of protection and believe that tariff laws should protect the products of the farm...

POOR WILSON'S EGG.

It is now reasonably certain that the Wilson bill will become a law, but such a law after making liberal allowances for lapses and freights liable to proceed from such a cockatrice's den as the present congress...

The Democratic party of Kansas is equal to nothing and never was, save doing the dirty work of the Pops for which they get neither pay nor thanks.

IT WAS DEMAGOGY.

Governor Lewelling squared himself in a long and carefully prepared interview in which he endorsed the Debs boycott and roasted Pullman. It was a demagogic dodge to catch the vote of the railway employes.

Now for a slight squint at the record of the Lewelling administration. At a time when half the railway mileage of Kansas was being forced into the hands of receivers Mr. Lewelling's administration increased the taxes on everything connected with railways save and except Pullman palace sleepers...

AT BLUE ISLAND THINGS CERTAINLY LOOK THAT WAY.

The strikers have been unable to tie up George Francis Train.

Fourth of July will get off on account of a technicality—pyrotechnicality.

When you want to get a rat out of a mill, Mr. Debs, burn the whole mill.

At last accounts the fight upon Pullman had not yet reached Mr. Pullman.

The railroads yesterday had hope to later on.

Nearly every industry in the country has burst and last night the sky-rockets went up.

That state Democratic ticket is merely ornamental. Glick will vote for the Populists.

Bill Hackney can get some pointers from Debs if he wishes to tie-up the Republican party.

It seems to be settled that the Democratic party cannot do away with the Fourth of July.

Notwithstanding that he is sane, Prondragst is still in great danger of not being hanged.

Speaking of the tariff bill—but then the senate spoke about it three months, which is quite enough.

Hill, rather than pay an income tax, may conclude to resign his position as a citizen of the United States.

The most surprising thing that has ever occurred in this country is Pullman offering a reduced excursion rate.

The temperature here yesterday morning accorded with Wichita's well established reputation as a summer resort.

Notwithstanding there was a cessation of hostilities yesterday, there was more shooting than any day since the strike.

The tariff bill now goes to the conference committee. It has passed the house, the sugar trust and the senate.

At present it looks as if the Republican party this fall will have to fight the Populists, the Democrats and Bill Hackney.

CONGRESS IS RESPONSIBLE.

The responsibility is with congress—the Democratic congress—with the Cleveland administration. At such a time, confronted by such an abnormal and threatening state of public affairs, if congress had not been in session the universal cry would have been for its immediate convening in extra session.

But it is in session and has been, not only since the trouble began but for months before. In fact congress has been the real source of the trouble—this Democratic congress, this free trade, tariff tinkering congress and its administrative head, and all faith that the hair of the dog will cure his life has failed.

Congress has not only been in session, but its action, or want of action, has precipitated all the strikes of which the past year piles up such a fearful record, of strikes of miners and of mills and railroads, of strikes, resulting in bloodshed and in destitution in Pennsylvania and in Colorado.

And the Democratic party will have to answer for its Democratic congress and its Democratic president, who in the campaign that landed him in office and in the place of power, promised impossible things and then utterly failed, or rather refused, to attempt to redeem the promises made.

History will record the troubles under the Democratic administration of Grover Cleveland to have been the most direful in all the years of the nation's life.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of Kansas having put the Pops in possession of the Paluhana, now crawl in. But for the Democratic bosses of Kansas and their inherent desire to traffic and trade, Kansas would have been saved all the disgrace of the past two years.

The Logan county delegates to the Pop territorial convention are instructed for Ralph Beumont.

San Antonio, Texas, has a teachers' cooperative agency. It is endeavoring to get a membership in Oklahoma.

John Cunningham of Oklahoma City, has been locked up on the charge of having a spiritualist whizz in his head.

Out of the 53 cases docketed in the probate court of Oklahoma during the past three months 29 were divorce actions.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians have decided to use part of their \$1,000,000 reserve fund to improve their allotments.

All the politicians of Oklahoma will wear weeping tears when they learn that Colonel Barr of Oklahoma City has retired from the hotel business.

Since the change in the management, the local page of the Oklahoma City Press-Gazette has shown a vast improvement.

Is Otto Bekemeyer at the helm?

Skinner, the Mulhall man who is under arrest charged with the seduction of Minnie Shaffer, says that the suit is malicious, because he would not give them credit.

There is said to be a race war in Langston, the colored man's town of Oklahoma. Several reporters say that the whitemen's property is in danger. This can be put down as a fake.

Major McNamara, an old-time newspaper man, and at present writing on the Perry Times, was assaulted Monday by a man named Christie and badly hurt. Christie has been arrested.

Editor Brown, who paid his fee for contempt, says he will continue to expose the rottenness of the courts, and declares that Russia is a paradise compared with the present condition of Oklahoma.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY.

Below is a statement and table exhibiting the location and number of the sheep in the United States, and giving their wool product for the years 1870 and 1893. The figures for 1870 were taken from the United States census. The figures for 1893 were taken from the report of the United States commissioner of agriculture.

These figures show an increase under a protective tariff of 69 per cent. in the number of sheep, and of 263 per cent. in the wool product. The greater percentage of increase of the wool product is partly due to the increase in the weight of the fleece, owing to the fact that, in 1893, 75 per cent. of the wool product was fine wool or wool of the merino blood, while in 1870 a much larger proportion of the wool product of the United States was the light, open, coarse wool, which during the war had been in such demand for army purposes.

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The greater proportion of the increase in the number of sheep is partly due to the heavier fleeces yielded by the sheep in the trans-Mississippi section. In 1893, 27,614,569 sheep, or more than 58 per cent. of the whole number in the United States, were located west of the Mississippi; while in 1870 only 7,418,000 sheep, or 26 per cent., were in that locality. This enormous increase in the number of sheep and in the wool product during twenty-three years of protection successfully disposes of the disingenuous statements made by partisan supporters of the Wilson bill that "Protection has been of no advantage to the wool growers," which they attempted to prove by selecting a few of the older wool-growing localities in which there were fewer sheep than there had been in the same localities in 1870.

MUSIC OF ANCIENT ISRAEL.

The musical performances in the temple of Jerusalem in ancient ages were of varied character, and in trying to get an idea of them in modern times, it is necessary that account should be taken not only of the instruments then in use, according to the Bible, but also of the choral and orchestral music and the Levitical musicians. There have been many speculations upon the subject, and there are many books about it, but it would be hard to find a more satisfactory digest of existing knowledge concerning it than that recently prepared by a musical scholar, Rabbi Wolfers, for publication in a British periodical.

The first Biblical reference to a musical instrument is in the book of Genesis: "Jubal was the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ."

The "khenor" or harp was employed by the Egyptians and Assyrians as well as by the Israelites upon joyous occasions, such as consecrations, festive assemblies, and triumphs. It was used by King David when singing songs of praise, and he danced as he played upon it. The Levites also danced to its music. Though there is no exact description of it in ancient records, it is known that it was small and light, the frame of it was of wood, that it had ten strings, and that it was played, not with the fingers, but with a small stick, plectrum, or quill. It is often called the pleasant harp.

The organ or "engal" of antiquity did not resemble the modern instrument of that name, though the Hebrew word by which it was known bears evidence that it was a wind instrument. According to tradition it was composed of a number of slender reeds or pipes strung together and played with the mouth. These two musical devices, the harp and the organ, are all that are associated with the illustrious name of Jubal.

Many other musical instruments came into use in Israel after Jubal's time, and were employed in the sacred services. The "nabbel" bore some resemblance to the modern guitar. It was an instrument of ten or twelve strings, was made of firwood, was played with a plectrum, was used in sacred music in the time of David, was exceedingly popular for ages, and was probably of Phœnician invention. It is spoken of in the Bible. Its name leads to the opinion that it bore the shape of some of the primitive Phœnician jars. The instrument known as the "kinnor" was like a tambourine of modern times. It was of shallow or saucerlike shape, its body of leather or parchment, and its rim of wood, in which jingling disks of metal were inserted. It was held in one hand and beaten with the other. It served as an accompaniment to the Song of Moses on the shore of the Red sea, and its sounds were evoked by David in days of gladness. The piped instrument, "chalil," which was blown only upon twelve days of the year, was made of bone or of wood, and was heard upon an occasion of great solemnity and religious import. The Prophet Isaiah speaks of it repeatedly (in the English translation of the Bible) as the "pipe." There was in the temple service an instrument called "metzaltzin," or the cymbals, a pair of shallow metal plates, which, when struck together, produced a ringing, musical sound, or series of sounds. "David and all the house of Israel played on cymbals before the Lord." The ram's horn, or "yobel," was the ancient trumpet of Israel, and its sound proclaimed the jubilee. There were two other kinds of trumpet, one of which was ordinarily used in the musical services of the temple, but by the priests. Moses was commanded to make two trumpets of silver, and the objects of blowing one or both of them at different times, according to Divine order, are set forth in the tenth chapter of the Book of Numbers.

Several of the instruments referred to in the Bible can not be described, as their character is wholly unknown. No knowledge of them is to be obtained from the writings of the ancient rabbis. In Israel, however, as may be seen by the accounts here given, were used a sufficient variety of musical devices.

It does not appear that the musical art had grown beyond its simple forms up to the time of Moses, but it was evidently advanced in the days of Job, who speaks of the organ, the harp, and the timbrel. During the reign of David in Jerusalem there were many stringed and wind and other instruments of high quality. Rabbi Wolfers believes that the power of prophesying was closely associated with music, which seems, indeed, to have been an indispensable feature of the prophetic function. There are allusions to this peculiarity in the First Book of Chronicles and the Second Book of Kings.

The instrumental music was performed mainly by the Levites, one class of whom formed the temple musicians. A full choir consisted of as many as twenty-four thousand men, divided into three great bands, and separated one from another upon vast platforms. This enormous body was instructed by two hundred and twenty-eight masters, who were themselves under the direction of three superiors, the names of whom—Asaph, Heman and Jeduthun—are prefixed to some of David's psalms. The Levites appointed to sing or play had no other duties to perform, and were thus enabled to devote the whole of their lifetime to the perfection of their art.

After setting forth the results of his researches into the ancient music of Israel, Rabbi Wolfers speaks of its spiritual power. "No adequate idea," he says, "can be formed of the grand influence of the temple music upon the worshippers. The melodious strains of the thousands of instruments, coupled with the trained and harmonious voices of the host of singers as they chanted the noblest sacred songs of any people in any age of the world, swept beyond the walls of the temple, and could be heard far away."

AMONG THE DYAKS.

From the New York Journal.

If we call Australia a continent, as many wise men do, then Borneo would be the largest island in the world. I need not tell you where it is, nor that the equator runs through it so that it is a warm country.

There are a great many different tribes in Borneo, with different languages and different forms of paganism, of all these it is well to know, but for the present I shall take up the time in telling you about the Dyaks.

The Dyaks are divided into two great tribes, the sea Dyaks and the land Dyaks. The latter are a fierce, warlike people, and until the civilized nations sent ships to punish them, the former were the most daring and cruel pirates in the world. The Dyaks of both tribes are not so dark as our Indians. They are of medium height, and no men in all the world surpass or even equal them in strength and activity. While so fierce and cruel, the Dyaks might be called a handsome people. The strongest men rarely have any beard, and but for the dress, it would be difficult to tell the sexes apart.

The land Dyaks—even the women—tattoo their arms and breasts, but the sea Dyaks never do this. It is easy to tell them apart. One of the things that surprised me most among the land Dyaks was the fact that all the children, boys and girls, had the most beautiful white teeth I ever saw, while the teeth of the grown up people were as black as ink, and shone as if they had been jappanned. The stain for the teeth is produced from the sap of a native tree, and the staining is a great evil among these people. It is usually followed by a feast, for it marks that period of life when the girl is to be regarded as a woman and the boy as a man.

All the men, women and children among the land Dyaks delight in adorning their arms and ankles with rings of brass and coils of copper wire. The reason the sea Dyaks do not use these ornaments is that if they upset their boats the load of metal would cause them to sink.

Although considered savages, the Dyaks build comfortable houses, live in villages ruled over by a chief, and they are wonderfully skillful in working iron ore into blades. Their swords are only equalled by the famous blades of Toledo and Damascus, and they not only make sharp, bright swords, but they are so expert in using them that hand to hand they have beaten the best English soldiers.

There is a great deal of swampy country in the land of the Dyaks, in southeastern Borneo, and these obstacles to travel are overcome, not by boards or bridges, such as we have, but by means of ropes swung from tree to tree, or from bank to bank. The people cross these slender bridges with a rapidity and ease that would amaze our best tight-rope dancers. Women with unconcern carry great loads over these ropes, and they cross them like squirrels, with their children strapped to their backs. They use no balancing poles, and even little tots of children run over these ropes, or swing from them, seemingly as secure as if they were on the solid earth.

I wanted to cross one of these bridges in order to make a journey, but I did not dare undertake it. There was nothing left for me but to trust my one hundred and fifty pounds weight to a Dyak guide. He took me on his back with an ease and confidence that I ought to have reassured me, but it did not. I closed my eyes and held my breath, but that man carried me across on a rope a hundred feet in length and not much thicker than a clothesline, and he would have carried my rifle and baggage at the same time had I not violently protested.

The women are skillful in weaving a strong and firm cloth from the fibres of a native plant, and though there is no need to burden themselves with heavy garments, their attire is becoming and picturesque. The children, like all the children of these tropic lands, go nearly naked, but they have a great fondness for wearing garlands of bright-hued flowers about their heads, and they often make most becoming capes of the same beautiful but frail material.

I have seen the boys and girls of every land, but I do not think I ever met any so slender, graceful, active and tireless as the young land Dyaks. They impressed me in their movements and with their peals of musical laughter, as being intangible from the descendants of the fairies, of whom I had delighted to read as a child. One of the great charms of the Dyak women and young folks is their hair. It is black, thick, glossy and well cared for, and where allowed to flow freely over the back it frequently touches the ground.

Unlike most savage races, the Dyak men treat their women with much affection and do not throw on them the great burden of the work. The women are good cooks, and all the Dyaks are great eaters, as are most people who take a great deal of exercise. These people have idols, yet they believe that there is only one true God, but they have an innumerable evil spirits, and they have a horror of going near a grave at night, particularly the grave of a friend or relative.

While they are afraid of dead friends, they like to have the trophies of dead foes near them. As I have told you, they are great fighters, and they are always at war with their neighbors. The great purpose of their battles is to get heads—that is, they cut off the heads of the enemy slain in battle, and bear them to their villages in triumph. The heads are preserved by being smoked. In every village of the land Dyaks there is a large building known as the "headhouse." In this are stored not only the heads taken by the present generation, but the heads captured by their fathers and grandfathers, so that in the chief village of a large tribe it is not unusual to see a building in which there are hundreds, even thousands, of these ghastly trophies.

I had intended saying much more about these strange people, but as I have already exceeded the limit I set myself, I must defer it till some other occasion.

A GREAT MISTAKE—A FABLE.

By G. B. BROWN, in The Value.

David Garrick Softquash was ambitious. Experience, ripened by four-and-twenty years' growth, had convinced him of the power of gold and fame. A still, small voice had whispered that lucky stars were in the ascendant at his birth, and that he was born to rise to higher things. Often, when the divine afflatus was upon him, the pent-up elements of his genius would cry aloud for the unattained:

"Another railroad tie-up," said the Kansas cyclops daily, grabbing two miles of track and making bow-knots of the rail.

As the freight trains are not running the people are paying the freight. Ice and beef are sold in jewelry stores in Chicago.

Britain is commonly supposed to rule the wave, but the weather Bureau does not seem to have much discipline over the hot wave.

One good thing about this strike is that it is preventing the Brazil revolution from breaking out in the dispatches every day or two.

Mrs. Leland Stanford was no more entitled to immunity from the strike than thousands of other ladies who were caught away from home.

Again another of St. Gauden's medals has been refused by the government. The objection to the last medal was that it had neither head nor tail.

Probably the most terrifying thought in the minds of the Democratic leaders is the fact that some of the Democrats might think that the ticket was put up for votes.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Oklahoma now has seventy-two patents in the various insane asylums.

The latest number of the Oklahoma School Herald is the prettiest yet issued.

The Button block in Oklahoma City, according to the Press-Gazette, has been sold for \$6,000.

Oklahoma City is just now copying the London swager. A saloon there has a female bartender.

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I have seen the boys and girls of every land, but I do not think I ever met any so slender, graceful, active and tireless as the young land Dyaks. They impressed me in their movements and with their peals of musical laughter, as being intangible from the descendants of the fairies, of whom I had delighted to read as a child. One of the great charms of the Dyak women and young folks is their hair. It is black, thick, glossy and well cared for, and where allowed to flow freely over the back it frequently touches the ground.

Unlike most savage races, the Dyak men treat their women with much affection and do not throw on them the great burden of the work. The women are good cooks, and all the Dyaks are great eaters, as are most people who take a great deal of exercise. These people have idols, yet they believe that there is only one true God, but they have an innumerable evil spirits, and they have a horror of going near a grave at night, particularly the grave of a friend or relative.

While they are afraid of dead friends, they like to have the trophies of dead foes near them. As I have told you, they are great fighters, and they are always at war with their neighbors. The great purpose of their battles is to get heads—that is, they cut off the heads of the enemy slain in battle, and bear them to their villages in triumph. The heads are preserved by being smoked. In every village of the land Dyaks there is a large building known as the "headhouse." In this are stored not only the