

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Strangely enough people who live in glass houses are the only one safe from Rontgen rays.

The indications are that Fitzsimmons will be "scientific" enough to make a Crookes' tube out of Maher.

To borrow from Mr. Rontgen, it may be an X candidate who will walk away with the St. Louis nomination.

When science discovered the cathode rays it called them X. The surprised and astonished people cried "O. Y. Y."

The man with no pronounced preference knows there will be as many post-offices under Reed as under McKinley.

In Kansas next fall the O. M. B. will be the X. What bothers the unlettered politicians is how much there is of the X.

Edison says: "The cathode ray is a wave in ether. I do not know what ether is." Does Edison really think this is an explanation?

Fitzsimmons refuses to fight unless the kinesiologist give him \$10,000. Fitz is disgracing pugilism. He acts just like a capitalist.

The Venezuelan matter appears to have slumped completely, and the ante bellum days whose company we were keeping, have disappeared.

People who claim that laws are made to encourage litigation ought to be ashamed of themselves. There are only 25 lawyers in all congress.

When the Fitzsimmons and Maher fight comes off, the country should pay Debs to leave, and dismiss the expensive standing army at once.

It is a little bit singular that all the scientists now claim that they have been experimenting with the thing Rontgen discovered, for years.

Mr. Uhl, the new ambassador, is said to be a man of few words. And of few letters, too, as his name has but three and one of these is silent.

Crime should have some sense, although it does not. As in the Cincinnati case, most crimes are the result of trying to conceal a lesser crime.

The vicinity around San Francisco took more of the gold bonds than the vicinity around Chicago. The west is in worse shape than the far west.

The mayor of Boston has decided to appoint a cabinet. This is not a bad idea. It will enable the successful man to have more appointments to make.

An aerolite has exploded with tremendous force right over Madrid. If Grover doesn't recognize the Cubans now, what the Sam Hill is he waiting for?

It is now said that the Aurora Borealis is cathode rays. It is a cold day when science can find something that Nature hasn't experimented upon herself.

As Wichita can prove, there are cases, the Cincinnati detectives should understand, where people will go out, kill themselves and afterward cut their own heads off.

People can't live in an old community for years without being disgraced. Pearl Bryan, the murdered girl, is related to nearly everybody in Greencastle, Indiana.

The people of the west have no gold. Nearly all the gold bond subscriptions came from the east. Even the goldbug town Chicago made smaller subscriptions than Boston.

Oom Paul will visit the queen, but he demands to know the subjects she wants to discuss. In other words he is not going to do anything without the consent of his people.

Corbett announces that he will challenge the winner of the Fitz-Maher fight. Mr. Corbett hasn't said anything for so long, that he is probably losing his vocabulary.

That gold reserve is funny. People are now depleting it in order to build it up again. They take it out to put it in again, the government paying a big interest for the transaction.

Mr. Stull of Wichita, is running a paper up in Alaska, and true to his Kansas instincts he imparts this sensational information to the natives: "Now is the time to subscribe."

Captain Woodson's attempt to crush out polygamy among the Cheyenne Indians is unkind. The bucks must have comfort and the more squaws they have, the less they will have to do.

The difference between common light and the cathode ray is this: One is undulatory while the cathode ray is vibratory. Shake a loose rope and it undulates; draw it tight and it vibrates.

Baker of Kansas, has the deciding vote on the tariff bill. A Kansas man was the same way in the Johnson impeachment verdict. Kansas is at her best before she steps on the scales and tips them over.

Unscientific minds, in understanding the Rontgen ray, must first know that nothing is ether and that as soon as the ether is extracted from a Crookes' tube nothing remains, as it was there before it was taken out.

A Cuban correspondent writes: "I submitted a report of a skirmish where ten Spaniards were killed." "Make it two," said the censor, "and you may send it." The Spaniard fortunately cannot monkey with the mails.

NOT POSTED EXACTLY.

Judge Campbell, "Tiger Bill," was acquitted at Wichita Saturday night of the charge of accepting bribes from the saloon men. As Judge Dale, before whom the proceedings were brought, is an anti-Campbell, anti-prohibition man, it is safe to say that Campbell was not guilty. It seems, however, that he did take money from the joints, and did dismiss cases against them. Judge Dale says that while such things are not right, and that he will have no more of it, yet there is no law against it. The first thing Tiger Bill did when he got out was to pull another joint—Lawrence Journal.

Our usually wide-awake cotemporary is not up-to-date in the "Tiger Bill" case. The assistant attorney general is a creature of the Morrill-Dawes administration, Judge Campbell being employed by them to make Wichita sick. He was appointed at the special solicitation of the prohibitionists. Judge Dale, who was the fusion candidate of the Populists and Democrats, received the united and hearty support of the prohibitionists of all parties, in his candidacy and at the polls. Judge Dale, therefore, is in no sense either an anti-Campbell man or an "anti-prohibition man." The very leaders who precipitated the administration's fight on Wichita had pledged their support to Dale before they even knew who the Republican nominee would be. When the people, from the distraction growing out of the turmoil of ineffectual and expensive prosecutions, recalled the fact that a young and inexperienced county attorney had been disgraced, ruined and sent out of the state in disgrace for practicing just what Dale had instructed and upheld Judge Campbell in doing, except that Boone retained both costs and fees, the demand was urgent that a suit be brought against Judge Campbell, which was done. Judge Dale appointed, as one of the attorneys for the investigation and prosecution, his old partner, Judge T. B. Wall. Judge Wall was, more than anyone else, responsible for the candidacy of Dale. Judge Wall, in his speech as one of the prosecutors of Judge Campbell, declared that he would be ashamed to ask a conviction, notwithstanding Judge Wall, in conjunction with the other lawyers associated with him in the case, had held the evidence to be sufficient. Hence the murmur of disapproval. Our cotemporary's assertion, therefore, that Judge Dale in holding that the practice complained of in Judge Campbell was wrong, and not permissible, in the face of his acquittal, becomes incomprehensible. So far as the trial is concerned it seems to have been a case of lawyers, attorneys and judges, in which the sitting judge and the two ex-judges came out on top.

In hoping that we have shown no bias or ill will in the foregoing statement, but simply reflected the views and convictions of this community, it is only fair to say that Judge Campbell holds and declares that he was not only acting under the instructions of his superior, but was proceeding in the manner which his judgment assured him as not only being honorable but the one promising the speediest curtailment of the liquor traffic with the least possible expense and annoyance to the taxpayers.

FIGURES FOR CAMPAIGNS.

Most of us have watched the Populist party go to the school of politics and be instructed, from its infancy. The first day the Populist party stepped into school it was a singular, bull-headed youngster, with some very queer ideas of politics. Its first assertion was that no lawyer should be allowed to practice. The teacher, the great political common sense teacher, practical politics, dissented. The next assertion of the new pupil was that the sub-treasury warehouse was the panacea demanded by the country. To this the teacher dissented. The next thing championed by the shock-headed youth was the assertion that fiat money was imperative. The next theory of the pupil was that the government should own all public utilities. The teacher dissented to all these claims and the very first pop out of the box the new pupil pulled in and whaled the daylight out of the teacher.

But the teacher triumphed. The ban against lawyers was removed. Next the sub-treasury warehouse plan was forsaken; next, the fiat idea of money. The Populists are still clinging to the government ownership idea. Just as soon as they find that it is not politics to advocate it they will drop it. But the last political lesson the Populists learned was during Lewelling's second race for governor. "This was a lesson they will never forget. The Populist newspapers all over Kansas published tables of figures showing what a great saving their state officials had made over previous administrations. The tables did no good. What were in them no one but the authors of them ever knew. Newspaper readers are not wading through tables of two or three thousand figures for amusement. Such tables showing what a grand economy has been practiced by So-and-So may win the vote of an occasional expert accountant, but the common voter will pass it over and denounce the newspaper which published them for not giving him straight reading matter instead.

People will not read tables of figures in a campaign. It cost the Populists something to learn this but they have learned it and will never do it again, just as they will never talk fiat money, sub-treasury, warehouse or lawyer or politician.

THE INVISIBLE LIGHT.

The strange feature of the new Rontgen photography is that the X rays are non-luminous, and in perfect purity, invisible, and that the rays are as little understood as they are seen.

A number of wonderful things are claimed for the wonderful light, but the people will wait with great dignity until they know something about it. We have been slightly taken in ourselves, on several occasions, and now that the Rontgen plan is placed before us, we are going to draw back cautiously and await developments. The

blue glass cure for rheumatism has passed into the gloomy and cobwebby past and with it the great Brown-Sequard Elixir, which created such havoc among the sheep and goats of Southern Kansas at the time. And yet we are unable to hear today of a single follower of the Elixir habit who has lived forever or thinks that he will. And yet at the time of the Elixir's popularity, the dispatches, which told of wonderful instances, were plenty.

There have also been some wonderful cures for consumption. Dr. Koch's assault on the tuberculosis charmed the world for a while, but it will be noticed that about as many consumptives as ever are dying, without referring to statistics to prove it. The last six months the diphtheria anti-toxin has been vaunted as a great benefactor to mankind. Dr. Edson of New York, has discovered a sure consumption cure, which would indicate that Dr. Koch's was not a howling success.

It is not alone in the medical world that we are being surprised somewhat unfavorably. The inventors are stepping on their esteemed selves some. The innumerable flying machines continue to hold to the ground like a ton of lead; the Keely motor still obstinately refuses to move; and steam, despite the boast of the electricians ten years ago, is still used on the great railroads as well as its horse power on street vehicles.

Of course science and the mechanical arts are not retrograding—far from it. But they have apparently come to a point where the old line of experiments in treating new matters and demonstrations, fail.

Or in other words science has gone so far that it is without a guide, even with its senses. It found electricity and can control it because it can see it and direct it, although it cannot understand it.

But now before science has mastered all there is in electricity, comes Professor Rontgen with a ray of light which can neither be seen nor understood.

LOYALTY VERSUS DUTY.

Every man understands what political loyalty is. The most popular politician is the man "who stands by his friends." This means that the man who is elected must dispense the office to his friends or be stained forever with political obloquy. It also means that between the politicians of one party and another, the elected official must stay by his own party politicians. It also means that no offices must be abolished by him who has the power to fill those offices and "satisfy" somebody.

Right here there must be a change. It cannot be questioned that the politician, become an officer, who is loyal to his friends, is admirable. Such a one is honorable and true and the public admires him for "standing by his friends" as much as his fellow politicians. But when there is a necessity to abolish an office and that officer fails to abolish that office in order to reward his friends, the people lose their admiration quickly for him and the politician cannot save him. This fault should be remedied. It is useless to ask the public official to remedy it. When one hundred men are dogging him for ten offices and he is trying to satisfy all of them, he cannot be superhuman enough to abolish any office in sight. So the remedy must come through the politicians, and those politicians who have the interests of their party at heart. It is their business to get upon the ground quickly and make a demand upon the officer that he abolish the unnecessary offices. This should be done even if they array the other politicians against them, for it is too much to think that such a demand could be unanimous.

The metropolitan police commissions have broken the neck of more than one governor. They broke Lewelling's neck. Knowing what Humphrey had gone through, Lewelling wanted to abolish these commissions. But the press for position was so great that he retained the commissions. Morrill kept perfectly well what terrible political ruin lay inside those commissions, but he had to reward his men and he did it, and he is in a pitiable sight today, in consequence thereof.

Now, no matter who is governor next year in Kansas, if the police commissions are not abolished as the governor has a right to do, that governor will break his neck on them. It would be an exceptional man of strong character and arbitrary force who would abolish the commissions, and it is the place of his advisers to relieve him of the charge of "turning somebody down for boucamba" by demanding, and demanding as soon as he is elected, that the police commissions go forever, for, once gone, no man will ever put them back.

IOWA AND ALLISON.

Iowa is going to enter Allison early in the race for the Republican presidential nomination. The state convention for the choice of delegates at-large to St. Louis will meet at Des Moines on the 11th of March, and the delegates to the state convention from the various congressional districts will on the same day meet separately as district conventions, so that the whole delegation will be named simultaneously a number of weeks before conventions will be held in many of the states. The party in Iowa is united and enthusiastically for the state's "favorite son," and there seems to be a growing hopefulness among the Republicans of Iowa that the Allison boom will prove imposing before next June. At the same time the possible necessity of choosing between the other candidates is kept in mind.

KANSAS ELECTION FIGURES.

The Atchison Champion gives the following figures of the last two elections in Kansas, which are becoming interesting in view of the election this year. The total vote cast for governor in 1892 was 225,790, divided as follows: A. W. Smith, Republican, 158,075; L. D. Lewelling, Populist and Fusion,

163,507; L. O. Pickering, Prohibition, 4,178. The total vote for governor in 1894 was 220,231, being 25,331 less votes than were cast in 1892. The vote in 1894 was divided as follows: E. N. Morrill, Republican, 148,697; L. D. Lewelling, Populist, 118,329; David Overmyer, Democrat, 26,709; L. O. Pickering, Prohibitionist, 5,496. Morrill less than Smith in 1892, was 9,378. Lewelling in 1894 was 45,176 less than the fusion vote in 1892. The combined vote of Overmyer in 1894 was 18,469 less than the Lewelling, Fusion, vote in 1892. Mr. Pickering, Prohibition, polled 1,318 more votes in 1894 than in 1892. Republican loss from 1892 to 1894 was 9,257. Fusion loss, 18,469. The vote on other state officers in 1894 was as follows:

Johnson, Judge, 148,557
Trotman, Lieutenant Governor, 148,529
Edwards, Secretary of State, 149,491
Cole, Auditor, 149,150
Atherton, Treasurer, 148,575
Dawes, Attorney General, 158,279
Stanley, Superintendent, 158,279
Blue, Congress, 147,853

The vote for congressman in 1894 was as follows: First district, Republican, 19,202. All opposition, 16,229. Second district, Republican, 22,763. All opposition, 19,474. Third, Republican, 20,631. All opposition, 21,217. Fourth, Republican, 25,154; opposition, 22,034. Fifth, Republican, 18,428; opposition, 19,143. Sixth, Republican, 16,391; opposition, 19,917. Seventh, Republican, 27,444; opposition, 25,406. Total vote for Republicans for congress, 150,013. These are good figures to remember this year.

General A. W. Greeley, of Arctic fame, begins, in the March Ladies' Home Journal, his articles on George Washington, which are expected to create considerable discussion. General Greeley has read over 2,000 of Washington's private letters and he writes in a frank, unbiased way of the personal side of Washington. His first article will deal with the loves and courtships of Washington and his final marriage to the widow Custis. General Greeley's articles are not likely to confirm the estimate of those who regard Washington in an ideal way. But they are truthful and admirably portray the man as he was—in reality.

The report of the railroad commissioners show that Kansas has 8,888.13 miles of road, being an increase during the year of 92.19 miles. We have 32.99 miles of road not operated. There are 10,331 railroad employes in Kansas, and during the year their salaries aggregated \$10,528,815.67. The roads during the year ending June 30, 1915, carried nearly 19,000,000 passengers and 27,000,000 tons of freight. During the year 19 passengers, 161 employes and 297 trespassers were killed and 17 injured.

The man with a good character behind him has his ups and downs, surely enough. But he may solace himself thus: "I am now greatly depressed. Yet, if I walk forth, my character will be behind me. Nearly every impression which men will bring to me, on meeting me, will be pleasant." Now the man with a bad character has also his blues. How sad is that depressed moral state, where the face of nearly every acquaintance must bring forth bad tidings!

Prizefights are very exciting. The troops move from every point of the compass. Legislatures get together. Governors consult. Congress sits late. The prizefight may not come off at all but it is exciting just the same.

CIRCUSMEN AND RAILROAD MEN

The people were given the interstate commerce commission to satisfy the demand for justice from the railroads. The indications are that the interstate commerce commission has been captured by the railroads, as the railroads have captured the big lawyers and many of the courts.

From Wichita to Galveston, 730 miles, the tariff rate is 22 cents per 100 pounds on corn, or 19.2 cents per bushel. From Wichita via Kansas City to Galveston, 773 miles, the rate is 27 cents per 100 pounds, or 12.13 per bushel. One of the principal features of the interstate commerce law is that which forbids charging more for a short haul than for a long one. The law is openly violated in this case. It is openly violated whenever it is convenient for the railroads to violate it.

Railroad men are a good deal like circus men; they believe that the only way to get along with the people is to handle them not with kindness, but with a hickory club. A circus man never pays a bill until he is compelled to; the railroads have practically the same system. The railroads are organized, and so are the circus men.

The people, however, are not organized, and the railroads do not respect them as they please. The people have the power to remedy the evils of which they complain, but the railroads have "fixers," who see that the men elected to the legislature have passed, and occasionally bribed, and the result is that the legislature quarrels over the prohibitory question, and the railroads go on robbing the people.

Americans boast of their intelligence. Does this look like it?—Atchison Globe.

PREHISTORIC NECKLACES.

Wherever ancient tombs are opened, whether belonging to the cultured nations of the eastern and western hemispheres, or to the lowest savages of prehistoric times, necklaces of some kind are pretty sure to be found. The earliest of these necklaces usually consist of beads of all sorts and sizes, and are unperfected, but even among relics of paleolithic man, perforated teeth, some of them human, and intermixed with pieces of bone, have been discovered. We may see similar necklaces in use at the present day among savages in various parts of the world. One from Perak, in the British museum reproduces so exactly some found in French caves of palaeolithic times, that we are constrained to marvel at the persistence of such a singular style of ornament. The most remarkable of the necklaces at present in use among savages are those of the Andamanes, which consist of human and animal bones; they also wear round the neck the skull and jawbones of deceased friends, a custom which exists also in Australia and New Guinea. These grotesque necklaces are highly decorated with colored fringes and shells, and sometimes with plaits of human hair, and have a band attached for suspension, the

jawbone of a deceased husband being especially valued as a relic, but they wear also the jawbones of small animals. The bone necklaces of the Andamanes are composed chiefly of the digital bones and vertebrae of turtles, iguanas, parrots, and an animal about the size of a small fox, and also of human bones, principally finger-bones, but pieces of children's skulls and vertebrae, and of the leg and rib bones of men, are also used. Most of these bones are broken into fragments, and are bound together with vegetable fibre, to which are attached also pieces of a coral-like substance and strings of shells. The bones are never perforated, but are bound to the principal cord by smaller cords, and it is a singular and interesting fact that sometimes wood, cane, and other materials are substituted for the human bone, but are always so treated as to resemble the human bones and are attached to the cord in the same way. Mr. Moseley relates that the bones of men bound up with eagles' feathers are worn around the neck as a charm in the Admiralty Islands, and adds that there, as in the Andamans, he found in one of these charms, which usually consist of ulnar and radial bones, and sometimes of hand-bones, that a piece of wood, cut to resemble a human humerus, had been substituted for the real bone. Birds' bones are formed into necklaces in the Friendly Islands, and snakes' vertebrae in New Caledonia. Strings of digital bones of the polar bear are worn in the hair by the Esquimaux, and the North American Indians wear strings of bears' claws with the last phalanges in them; but the medicine-men of the Cheyenne had as a charm a necklace of mummified human fingers, bound to a band of blue and white beads with pendants of shells, medicine arrows, artificial teeth cut from stone, and bags of various substances used as amulets. There was also with this necklace a bag containing the heads of several porpoises of their enemies, but these were claimed and burned by the despoiled tribe with great mourning.

This extraordinary necklace is figured in the Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology (Smithsonian), in an article by Mr. Bourke on "The Medicine-men of the Apache," who points out that these first-necklaces are used by many tribes of American Indians, and he compares them with those human hands used by tribes in Australia, with similar necklaces of hands depicted in Mexican paintings, and on Central American sculptures, and with the necklace of skulls and waist-band of hands which adorn the Indian goddess Kail or Durga—London Antiquary.

NO TIME FOR HOSTILITIES.

A French governor of the South Pacific colony of New Caledonia, who was also an admiral of the navy, assumed his authority (says an exchange) while the natives were still cannibals. There had been rumors of an insurrection, and the admiral called before him a native chief who was faithful to the French cause, and questioned him as to their truth. "You may be sure," said the native, "that there will be no war at present, because the yams are not yet ripe." "The yams you say?" "Yes. Our people never make war except when the yams are ripe." "Why is that?" "Because baked yams go so well with the captives."—Argonaut.

HURED SWAINS.

A curious custom prevails in some portions of Holland during the carnival season. Young women to engage a "swain" or especially domestic servant, who have no sweetheart of their own, are in the habit of hiring "followers" for their Sunday out, or for the whole of the carnival period. These lovers are by no means to be had very cheap. Often two or three maids will club together and share a lover among them if he comes too expensive for one girl.

This temporary lover has many duties to perform. Of course, he must be good-looking and well dressed, and an efficient and indefatigable dancer, "fit to be seen with anywhere." He must likewise possess good conversational powers. Besides receiving a variety of valuable presents from "his girls," he is "found" by them in victuals and drink. If a young woman can afford to engage a "swain" all herself, so much the better, for the hiring often develops into a real love and ultimately into a husband. It can thus be said that, in some districts of Holland, the girls do all the wooing.—Buck fur All.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The other Richardson bank cases will come up in Perry again next week. Three different companies are working the asphalt beds of the Chickasaw nation. The schools at Shawnee are not closed as reported. They will run two months yet.

The Edw. Wave says that another session at Guthrie will be due in a few days.

At Yukon recently a traveling dragoon troop got into a fight on the stage before the whole audience.

Near Shawnee there is a little draw which for two miles is lined with springs that are innumerable.

The Sappala right-of-way grant allows but one year for the work to begin, and but two years to complete it.

Joe Works, the boomer who was placed in jail in the Chickasaw country, was charged with encouraging law-suits.

An attempt will be made near Perry this year to raise tobacco. It will grow all right, but it will be found to be too rank.

Mayor Burton of Oklahoma City, has ordered the saloons closed on Sunday, and is accused of trying to Kansasize Oklahoma.

Guthrie made fun of Miss Vay when she sang in that town. Guthrie was all right. The New York critic call her singing shabby.

In Noble county the commissioners allow \$2 per quarter for washing for the inmates of the jail. This is sort of aesthetic.

George Maledon, the famous hangman at Fort Smith, has retired to a farm. He has hung more men than any other executioner in the United States.

The Guthrie Leader is after the chairman of the National Oklahoma convention at South McAlester on the 17th inst for the purpose of making arrangements to send delegates to the St. Louis convention.

The Perry Enterprise shows what metropolitan can do when it says that the colored people who were driven off the Santa Fe's right-of-way were at "white heat."

Mamamava & Co
123 and 127 Main Street.

Muslin Underwear Sale

begins this morning at 9 o'clock. If you want good garments like you would have made to order, attend this sale. The great lots of new Dress Goods and the popular prices attract crowds here every day. We are doing the biggest February business in the history of this house. New Laces, new Embroideries, new Sweaters for men, women and children, new veillings. A few of the Ribbons left, all silk, at 5 cents, in widths 9, 12 and 16.

New goods piled high on every counter

At Mamamava's

CENTRAL COAL AND COKE CO.

Save time and money by buying the best. WEIR CITY NO. 6. The best soft coal on the market for cook stove and heating at the price. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. For sale only by CENTRAL COAL AND COKE CO., 316 East Douglas Ave. Phone 301. E. A. KINNAIRD, Manager

Boston Store.

Keep Your Eye Open For Our Two Great Specials Next Saturday.

Ribbon Special.

3,500 yards highest grade Sash Ribbons. All colors in Moire, Gros Grains, Taffeta, Surahs and Satins, plain, plaids, stripes and satin edges. These goods are all pure silks, heaviest qualities, from 9 to 14 inches wide and are actually worth 75c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 per yard. Sale Saturday, February 15, per yard 39c

Apron Sale.

1,000 white Swiss Aprons, manufacturer's samples, fine qualities sheer white Swiss, handsomely finished in lace, embroidery, tuckings and insertion, made up beautifully in many styles, real values, 50c, 75c and \$1. Choice of any apron in the lot Saturday, February 15 25c

Sale Begins at 9 a. m. See Our Display Windows, and in the meantime we can show you hundreds of bargains like these:

- All-Wool Nun's Veiling, 250 yards wash dress goods; mill lengths, in Dimities, Lewas, Organadies and Pongee goods in this lot, worth up to 25 cents per yard 9 cents.
- 17 cents.
- 50-Inch French Diagonal, 150 yards cotton Crepon, evening shade; only a few colors at this price 5 cents.
- And Crepons, 46 inches wide, Navy and black, all wool of long combed yarn, brilliant lustre, actually worth \$1 and \$1.25 per yard 10 cents.
- 57 1-2 cents.
- Light Figured Mohair, 200 yards blue Denims, extra heavy qualities and worth 20 cents per yard, only 9 cents.
- 15 cents.
- 250 yards wash dress goods; mill lengths, in Dimities, Lewas, Organadies and Pongee goods in this lot, worth up to 25 cents per yard 9 cents.
- 150 yards cotton Crepon, evening shade; only a few colors at this price 5 cents.
- 200 yards best American Satine in plain colors and black, worth regular 20 and 25 cents per yard 10 cents.
- 200 yards blue Denims, extra heavy qualities and worth 20 cents per yard, only 9 cents.
- Just received a new line of spring novelties, styles in the latest designs, come in and see them 48 cents.

Boston Store.

will begin the removal of the shops within fifteen days. Chairman Weeks of the Indian Territory Democratic committee, has issued a call for the Democratic committee to get together at South McAlester on the 17th inst for the purpose of making arrangements to send delegates to the St. Louis convention. You can't fool a duck. All those in this part of the state are moving southward. Lyman Naumie of Wellington, is said to be after the Populist nomination for probate judge. A western Kansas editor announces that he will take anything on subscription "except parasites." W. W. Calks of Hukie, Sumner county, has a small stove-kettle 120 years old and still in daily use. The Halestead fire company is preparing a rendition of "Ten Nights in a Kansas Jail" for the stage. Harvey Horner of Caldwell, is going to put skeleton in his drug store. How about towels tied to the counter? The Heile Plains Defender charges Mrs. Leake with plagiarism in her "Christ or Caesar." Mrs. Leake will survive. Editor Eckert of Arkansas City, is reported to be almost as well known to the railroad conductors as Billy Bolton was when he lived in Kansas. Charley Brown of Kiowa, started for Cuba to take part in the war. When he got as far as Wichita things looked shaky and he turned back. Frank Gayford has sued for a divorce in Wellington. He charges that his wife tormented the life out of him, making fun of him because he lived in Kansas. In Nippawalla township, in Barber county, the other night after the literary, one fellow showed another fellow in the eye and a "pleasant time was had." A farmer attended a lot of Garden City men the other day, but the Kansas papers to publish the names of the victims because it does not want to "set up a target for swindlers." The Caldwell News, in speaking of the Transvaal difficulties, calls attention to the fact that Mr. Jamison of Oklahoma is at present visiting Mr. Boer, who lives in Sumner county. At Perth, Sumner county, last week arrived a young woman from Massachusetts who had been corresponding with a young man living there. She came to see if he looked like the photographs he had sent her. Sol Tuttle of Caldwell, last week thought he would save a little money by repairing the family rocking chair himself. The rocking chair got him down, blacked both his eyes and threw a finger out of joint. The editor of the Conway Springs Star notices several men in his town that he can't run a paper like the "Feller back yander" because he is young yet, and has been in the newspaper business only ten years. El Dorado Republicans: A farmer living down in Sumner county, close to the Butler county line, says the subsoil on his place is so impervious to water as granite so he has gone to experimenting and he discovered that four ounces of dynamite sunk two feet and four inches deep and exploded lowered the ground all around to a distance of from twelve to fourteen feet. It makes the ground so loose that a common spade could be easily pushed down the entire length of the spade and handle. The test was made on upland, where the soil is as hard as any to be found in Kansas. A quarter of a pound of dynamite first at a depth of thirty inches loosens four square rods so that moisture will soak out all around and wet the subsoil. A shot of that kind costs a little less than 8 cents; forty shots will put an acre of ground in good condition for holding all the rain that falls on it. Forty shots at 8 cents each will cost \$3.20. An acre of upland with the subsoil broken thirty inches deep will yield on an average more than twice as much as an adjoining acre paved in the ordinary way. It will pay to fire a shot right where you want to plant a tree.