

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The statehood portents is down and Oklahoma is on the outside looking longingly in through the grating.

The silver men who belted should for their own sakes quiet down a little and let the other fellows get excited.

Pretty soon the goldbugs will demand of McKinley that he say whether he will veto a free coinage measure or not.

In his speeches of welcome to visitors McKinley sprinkled protection on deep but he didn't drop a speck of finance.

Before the Democrats do anything they should rush around and find out the religious beliefs of Mr. Teller's wife.

The word "gold" is in the platform. So is the word "silver," but it doesn't come in at the right part of the sentence.

In order to avoid a drouth the Kansas silver Republicans refuse to throw up the sponge. It might absorb the moisture.

As we understand the Republican national platform, it favors giving the women of the country, not suffrage, but taffy.

The backbone of the continent is largest in Colorado and Colorado may be expected to put up a long and stubborn fight.

"You are mistaken," said a local Republican yesterday. "You certainly did not hear me talking for silver two weeks ago."

It is surprising the number of people who will listen to both silver and gold arguments and then say they do not believe in either.

Hobart will be inclined to thank Mr. Hanna for his nomination, but the man who really gave it to him was Thomas Brackett Reed.

Utah is doing some high jinks business just at present. She has a right to. She got in just before the port-calls slid down.

If the goldbugs insist on McKinley saying whether he will veto a free coinage bill or not and he refuses to answer, what then?

Harrity's masterful plan for beating the silver forces is to prevent all parties in the field from endorsing the free silver movement.

It is plain to be seen from the tenor of his speeches that Major McKinley thinks the St. Louis convention hit upon the right nominee.

There was only one of two things for Teller to do, either to bolt or go back to Colorado and force Wolcott to make room for him in the grave.

The Democrats want to nominate Teller for vice president. Well, not this year. Teller isn't going to be used as axle grease for tariff reform.

It is now time for the chances of an international agreement for bimetallism to be furnished up and passed off on unsuspecting people as genuine.

The enthusiastic call the Canton people made on McKinley indicates that there may not be enough consuls to go around, even for Canton.

Reverend Swenson is probably at home now explaining to his people that he is in favor of the gold standard for soulignizing and voting purposes only.

There will be no bolt in the Chicago convention. If the Democrats declare for free silver sixteen to one, the gold delegates present will just explode into nothingness.

Platt considered McKinley "unfit and incompetent" for president and when McKinley is president he will consider Platt unfit and incompetent for a cabinet position.

The news comes from Adelson that McKinley was only a cook in the army. Even if this is true no one expects him to retain the soup houses which Cleveland established.

It now develops that if the Republicans had not adopted a gold plank at St. Louis the goldbugs of the east would have organized a new party and carried Wall street unanimously.

Democrats should not worry. Major McKinley will have a lively administration. It will not happen that things will just come to be prosperous at the same time McKinley steps in. If times are prosperous McKinley will make them so.

With Colorado and the west anti-Republican, Nebraska and the north Populist, Texas and the south Democratic and the east Republican, the whole political fight bids fair to circle madly around and around with Kanopolis, Kansas, for a center.

When the colored people were prevented from voting in the south, Garfield thanked heaven that the stars in their course were fighting for the Republican party. He referred to the new states of Colorado, Wyoming and Oregon, northern states.

Two Kansas congressmen, Long and Curtis, are running on a silver platform. Their platforms were made before the national platform. Both will stand on their own platforms.

The national Republican party is for temperance. It said nothing about "public sentiment." This is a crushing blow on Dick Wake.

On the same afternoon that a bolt took place the El Dorado Republican said bravely: "There will be no bolt at St. Louis."

Everybody in the land indorses Dewey's, Ingalls, and Will White's early declaration that Fairbanks' speech was a rank fraud.

HOMELY WORDS AND SINCERITY

Except in one instance there is little else in the utterances of William McKinley, in the last two days which are more than common felicitations to his neighbors and other callers and congratulators.

The one exception is this, delivered at Canton, Ohio, on Friday: "Hearken to the voice of the people, have faith in the people; and if we do that the people will win for us a triumph for that great masterful principle which in all years of the past has given us plenty and prosperity."

The Eagle has contended throughout that Major McKinley being a man of few words, is a man who puts the fast color of sincerity into what little he does say. When he gives to the people this prestige in the government of the country, he is speaking his true sentiments and his sentiments are that the great common people do run the government, that they are superior to the political manipulators, that they do dominate the issues the country over, and that they do rule as it was intended by the constitution they should rule.

The great confidential remark among the sophists of this time is that the great common people are mere tools; that they decide nothing; that they control nothing; that they rule nothing; that the vote which is given them is emptiness and vanity, which keeps them contented but blind.

When McKinley says "Hearken to the voice of the people" he means that he is willing to be their agent, not their leader; that he recognizes in vox populi the voice of determination and destiny and of omnipotence, which no man can oppose or gain any and prosper. It is difficult to divorce the idea of demagoguery from such utterances, because such utterances have been so common and so insincere. But it is not so with McKinley. He really does believe in the people. He really does honor their power and their honest application of that power.

Attached to a principle which has taken his name, and imbued with the conviction that he was right, he stood by the principle when the whole nation cried him down for a faker and a fanatic, for he believed that the people could not always err and that once discovering error, they would turn to rectify and repeat. So he practically stood waiting alone for a vindication by the people, not asking, and expecting no aid and receiving none from the politicians who are supposed to manipulate public sentiment.

"Hearken to the voice of the people" from McKinley may seem platitudinous. It may have been said many times before. But when McKinley spoke it, it had added to it the rare virtue of sincerity and with sincerity no homely thought is old.

NEW STATEHOOD BARRIER

There must surely develop in the next year a great prejudice against the west in the Republican party. The only bolt or threat of bolt in the last national Republican convention was from the west, and one of the bolting states was one which had just been admitted by the grace of the eastern politicians—Utah.

An eastern dislike for the western states until the silver issue is done for. Oklahoma is ready for statehood. It has the people, the resource and location, but being for free silver it is bound to be met with an obstinate opposition from the eastern wing of both parties. Two more silver senators from the west is an idea that will not be tolerated so long as the silver question is an active agent in the shaping of campaign issues.

So Oklahoma will have to wait, unless the Republicans of the east are broad and intelligent enough to see that nothing whatever is to be gained by antagonism of the western territories, and a great deal is to be lost. Part of Oklahoma is as far south as Alabama. Geographically it is a southern state. Its leanings are toward the Republican party. If let alone it will become easily a Republican commonwealth. But if the Republicans adopt a proscription policy towards the entire west Oklahoma must eventually be lost to the Republican party and through that party's own policy.

The duty of congress at its next session is to pass an enabling act for Oklahoma without any question or quibble. Oklahoma will come into the Union as a Republican state. Its United States senator will be for the Republican party and its policies, but they will, as thousands of other Republicans, reserve the right to protest against the gold standard of money as a party tenet. Two such senators might hold their silver views above their tariff convictions and block a protective measure along with other Republicans, and temporarily cost the Republican party much. But eventually Oklahoma as a Republican state will be of great political value and it is the duty of the Republicans to take it regardless of its differences with the eastern branch of the party. To delay in the matter is to persuade the people of Oklahoma to look to another party for fair treatment and the Republicans fight break into the south through the isthmus of Oklahoma will be gone.

McKINLEY VS. THE BOSSES

It had of late come to be quite proverbial that a great man could not attain the office of president. The truly great and fearless man would have enemies, would have selfish political bosses to keep him out of the highest honor in the people's gift. Since the days of Jackson has this been noted, commented upon and regretted. Of the great triumvirate Clay, Webster and Calhoun no one of them reached the presidency. Webster and Calhoun were never seriously thought of in this connection. Clay, however, set his heart on the office as no man ever did. Clay was the most popular man of his day. He was gifted, versatile, fluent in speech, warm hearted, the idol of the multitude. But he was allowed to carry the Whig banner in a forelorn hope and was set aside when victory would have been his. The nomination of Harrison in 1840 was the policy of winning a political nomination. Harrison was elected as would Clay have

been. The politicians nominated Harrison and beat Clay. From that day onward the political bosses have been as a rule for "available men" for the presidency. Who was James K. Polk? General Taylor had never voted in his life but had defended himself with some skill at the battle of Buena Vista. The nomination of Lincoln was the selection of a great man by accident. Seward was the great man before the Republican convention and Lincoln the modest, common westerner. Had his greatness been known the question may be well put if he had not been beaten for that nomination. No combination could stand out against the "hero of Appomattox" in 1868 nor yet in 1872.

In 1876 a new hero entered the lists for the presidency. He had a longer personal following than any living American. He was a warm, magnetic brilliant personage who knew more people and could call more names than any man living. The name of James G. Blaine is still a subject for applause throughout this nation. He was just strong enough to enlist the opposition of the political bosses but not strong enough to crush them. In '76 and '80 the combination of "bosses" defeated Blaine because he was not an "available" man. In '84 when the party politicians could no longer defy the masses of his party who willed to make him their standard bearer, he was beaten at the polls by Republican votes. Kind-hearted old Horace Greeley shed tears because Clay could not be president, and thousands still regret that Blaine went to his grave without having achieved such distinction. It is some consolation to think these men deserved to succeed while these men who triumphed over them have merited the mediocre place in history accorded them. The history of Polk's administration does not contain much about Polk and the same is true of the administration of Hayes.

It is likely that political conditions of the past will be projected into the future. The political boss is apt to think himself great by a little success and becomes envious and jealous. He feels he ought to control the patronage of his locality, and if he cannot exact "promises" he is mad. There is enough of the "spoils" in politics" to build a hope upon and the politicians trim for the man who will reciprocate favors. This selfishness in politics is not likely to be immediately eradicated, hence the political boss will be influenced in the future as in the past by the prospect for leaves and fishes, based upon promises for the distribution of patronage.

McKinley does not touch the great popular heart like Clay and Blaine. He has not the brilliant dashing qualities of these men. The great outbursts of popular applause for these, has a spontaneous emotion, born of a deep-seated popular admiration. Demonstrations for these men were genuine and contagious, all other great demonstrations bear a little that is imitation—that is counterfeit. Notwithstanding this the popular admiration for McKinley is real. He is the choice of the mass of the Republican party. He is a man of ability of character. The people have faith in him. However much men may differ from him on questions of public policies, all are agreed that this personage stands out clear cut, the best representative type of American manhood. He is not a great military hero, nor an orator like Webster, but a substantial, respected, worthy, honorable, pure-minded, intelligent American citizen. He is the irresistible choice of the Republican party. He is not the choice of the politicians, but of the Republican masses despite the politicians. The Republican party nominated McKinley. The Republican "bosses" could not prevent it. It was McKinley versus the "bosses" and McKinley won.

THE DIGNITY OF ADVERTISING

Within a quarter of a century advertising in America has developed from the tin whistle and bilious pill type to one of dignity and solid commercial enterprise. No branch of business has made greater strides; no branch has risen more rapidly from obscurity to a commanding position. Its progress has been on right lines. The advertiser—the representative advertiser—is no longer the patent medicine vendor, the novelty faker, but the manufacturer, the merchant, the publisher, the financier, the educator. And all this has come about within a generation—almost within a decade—raising advertising to such a point of importance that no man can longer ignore it. There are brains in advertising today. It commands the brightest minds, the most subtle pens. It is a science, an art, an argument. Advertising has brought the consumer and the manufacturer closer together—in many cases absolutely together. It is the modern way of reaching the people—of telling the people what you have for them—of the merits of your goods, of your school, your hotel, your system of insurance—of anything and everything about which you wish the people to know.

Now that advertising has reached a point of commercial honor the advertiser is as important to the reader as the reader is to the advertiser. The latter spends millions of dollars annually to tell the reader just what he wants to know. It is very kind of the advertiser to do this—generous, philanthropic. He is a public benefactor. We say it seriously. It is through him that the reader keeps in touch with progress, with the trend of prices, with inventions and things to come, and these mean something to the man who would spend his money wisely—mean something to the woman who would not be deceived in what she buys, and swindled in the price she pays.

Some of the cleverest writing, the most painstaking work turned out by literary men today can be found in the advertising pages of a first-class newspaper or magazine. Every word is measured, examined under a magnifying glass, to see just how big it is, just how much meaning it has, and how many kinds of meaning it has.

The literary man pure and simple tends towards expansion; the advertising writer is concrete. His few words bring him a large revenue. Some men in this branch of writing are

earning as much as twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars a year. They are men with a knowledge of people and their wants, with a knowledge of words and how to get the most out of them.

THE FOLLY OF MANIFESTOS

We do not believe in the effectiveness of the political manifesto. Pamphleteering has accomplished a great deal in the politics of this world from the time when Daniel Defoe had his ears cut off for his "The Shortest Way With the Dissenters," but we do not believe the silver men are boosting their cause to any great extent by the issuance of declarations, of great length and much repetition.

In the days of old, when a state of war was the normal condition of mankind, and periods of peace only breathing spells between conflicts, the war lord, of whatever particular title, might and did declare war whenever he chose, upon whatever nation he might happen to single out as a little less than his size and possessing possibilities of spoils such as to make the undertaking, if successful, profitable in a business way, public opinion as to the righteousness of his cause not in the least deterring, since there was no public opinion worth mentioning as a moral force.

Within later centuries, however, all this has been changed not merely as to the objects of warfare but as to the method of proceeding toward their accomplishment. Though nations do still rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom, and republic against republic, for that matter, with all the real rapacity of the nation, kingdom or republic of olden times, yet some decent pretext founded in righteousness must be contrived behind which to conceal the real animus of the scheme from a justice-loving world.

But not only has there been this nominal improvement, which regards the objects of warfare; the way of getting about them has also changed with the times until, even in the most righteous cause, though there were no such thing as "the balance of power," that conventional expression meaning the cut-throat jealousy of nations, no civilized power could command the respect of mankind which should abruptly terminate peaceful relations with any other power, hitherto friendly or unfriendly, as the case might be, and launch its armies upon the offending party for the purpose of getting its own ears or trumpeting the offender into a mood of national decency or for any other of the objects of warfare justifiable upon considerations of right and justice. For there are righteous causes as between or among nations, and they must be settled in the old way for a while yet. But these causes are growths—developments. Public sentiment among the people of the respective nations in interest is a growth. The final desperate mood in which one or the other, or both at about the same time, takes up arms is a growth. The setting of the forces in battle array is a growth. Always at the natural and proper stage, in these later centuries, there is issued by the authority in each nation recognized as competent thereto, what is called a declaration of war, but what is, in reality, a recognition of war as already existing. The old-time "declaration" of war was a notification to the subject to arm, and to the enemy, if he heard of it before his territory were actually invaded, to mind his eye. The modern "recognition" serves merely to legalize acts of hostility which otherwise would be plain murder and robbery.

The above considerations have to do with nations, aggregations of individuals occupying a certain defined territory, subject to or participating in an established government, recognized as politically autonomous by all other like political entities. But who ever heard of a revolting, a rebellious nation issuing a declaration of war? This is imaginable but if ever done must have arisen from a self-assumed character for autonomy which no government, particularly the one against which the revolt is directed, would treat with any sort of respect, even if such an exercise of magnanimity were to be thought of as might be likened to the assassin warning his victim before he raises his dagger, fully intending to strike. What the threatened government would respect in such a case would not be the declaration of war but war itself, meaning by "respect" that it must needs then bestir itself to put down the rebellion. Meanwhile, the revolting people, not nation yet, must fight and win at least one war before they can be in a position to even treat for peace. Once they obtain a standing as an independent nation they may then go into the declaration business on their own account as soon as they like, but until that time it must be war, not words; blood, not ink; sheets of flame, not sheets of paper; martyrs, not manifestoes. Nothing is here said as to the righteousness of the cause. Right or wrong, the means to achieve it must be the same, with this added, that though an unrighteous cause may actually be made to seem more nearly plausible by ingeniously worded declarations of principles or purposes, a righteous cause—one inherently and palpably righteous—were half-surrendered, should the generals who lead its armies be ever pausing on the very edge of battle to read to the troops some fresh proclamation meant to persuade them all over again of the merits of their cause; or, most absurdly ridiculous, send forth some herald toward the enemy, in very hearing of the slowly tramp, tramp of his perfectly trained and disciplined soldiers, with an appeal, be it never so touching and dignified, to refrain from the attack not only, but also to join forces with the very rebels whom he had before only hated but now with good reason might sever.

BE THOROUGH

When Daniel Webster was a young lawyer in Portsmouth, N. H., a petty insurance case was taken to him. The fee promised was only \$20. Yet, to do his clients full justice, Webster found he must journey to Boston, and consult the law library. This involved

an expense above the amount of his fee, but he decided to go to Boston, let the cost be what it might. He gained the case.

Years after this, Webster was passing through New York City. An important insurance case was to be tried that day, and one of the counsel had suddenly been prostrated by illness. Money was no object, and Webster was asked to name his terms and conduct the case. He looked at the papers and consented. It was his old twenty-dollar case over again, and, having a remarkable memory, he had all the authorities in his mind, and won the suit. The court knew he had no time for preparation, and was astonished at the skill with which he handled the case. So he was handsomely paid, both in fame and money, for the journey to Boston.

The moral is that good work is rewarded in the end; though, to be sure, one's own self-approval should be enough.

JEWIS IN RUSSIA

Whether the coronation of the youthful Czar Nicholas II, who is reputed a monarch of generous and humane instincts, will prove to be the precedent event in a general amelioration of the retrograde restrictions which are steadily and rapidly making the so-called Pale unendurably congestive, remains to be seen. The Russian Jews are here represented by a delegation consisting of the chief rabbis of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Warsaw and two other delegates, and they have been very graciously received by their majesties. In the meantime the following sketch of the Russian Jewry, collated from an official paper, may serve to show the relations of the Jews with the Russian government.

The Jews occupy quite a special and peculiar position among the heterogeneous races in Russia. In the Moscow period Jews were not admitted into the country. During the reign of Peter the Great general laws concerning the Jews were passed, but the ukase of 1772 decreed the expulsion of the Jews from Russia and forbade them to return thither. This ukase was subsequently confirmed in 1812 by the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, but in the reign of Catherine II. the Jewish question assumed a different form, owing to the annexation of several provinces of Poland where the policy of King Casimir the Great had led to the permanent settlement of a very large Jewish population. It was then that a delimitation of territory for the residence of the Jews was first established, and they were confined, in respect of permanent residence, to certain provinces. Later, in 1844, during the reign of Alexander II. there was a general enactment with regard to the Russian Jewry, the main object of which was to induce them to engage in productive labor. To this end each Jew was obliged to join one of the existing unprivileged classes, and Jewish landown-ers were accorded certain rights, but were strictly prohibited from keeping shops and inns in villages and settlements.

In 1855 a new edict respecting the Jews, and of a similar nature, was promulgated; but, at the same time certain other measures calculated to accommodate their ex-istence were adopted. Thus, by the enactment of 1855, Jews were permitted to have elected boards or councils for the assessment of rates and taxes. These official measures, repealed in 1864, merely served to cover the existing and ancient Jewish of the cabal. Subsequently, in 1862, a new edict was issued, establishing Jewish schools by means of special "Korobotchni" tax levied on the Jews. On the accession of Alexander II. the measures adopted by the government regarding Russian Hebrews were again modified and directed towards removing the hitherto existing restrictions of their rights, with the object of assimilating them with the native population. The chief object of these measures, it is officially said, was to induce the Jews to engage in productive labor.

According to existing laws, Jews are permitted to reside in the ten provinces of Poland, and in Bessarabia, Vilna, Grodno, Yakutsk, Kholm, Kovno, Minsk, Mohileff, Podolia, Poltava, Tchernigoff, Kieff, Kherson and the Taurida, with the exception of the following towns in those provinces: Kieff, Yalta, Nicolaeff, and Schabotskoff, where the Jews who are merchants are permitted to reside. In Courland only such Jews as have settled there before 1835 have the right of residence. Jews are also prohibited from settling within a distance of fifty versts of the frontier, a measure adopted, ostensibly at least, to stop emigration. By the law of 1882 they are likewise forbidden to settle or acquire or lease or acquire, any real estate outside of towns and hamlets. In all other parts of the empire Jews are only permitted to remain temporarily for purposes of business. A very large number, however, are permitted to reside in the cities, and are the only members of the first guild of trading merchants for not less than five years, those holding learned degrees or who have passed the curriculum of the higher educational establishments, and students in such establishments. As a general rule, Jews may not enter the service of the state, except those who possess learned degrees, and medical men in places assigned for the residence of Jews. Furthermore, they are not permitted to take part in the election of communal and municipal representatives.

It must be noted that all these restrictions apply only to the rabbinical Jews; the Karaim have enjoyed all civil rights pertaining to native Russian subjects since the time of Catherine II. The number of rabbinical Jews in Russia at the present time amounts to over five million souls—London Daily News.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES

Judge Burford and Chas. I. Dille have formed a law partnership at El Reno. The Hold Wave says that Henry M. Teller will not be endorsed at Chicago. Oklahoma's delegates voted one for Allison, one for Reed and four for McKinley. The Oklahoma delegation comes home in a few days with an explanation a mile long. Oklahoma did not give a single vote to Morton for president. That was rather strange.

The colored people of Elaine county will hold their emancipation day celebration August 6.

At El Reno a paper speaks of a "third baseman who caught a fly, as being 'encore.'" Hardly.

Governor Gray at St. Louis wanted a moderate and gentle financial plank. He thought any other would be disastrous.

Jim Kelly of Oklahoma City, could hardly spend anything better for McKinley from Oklahoma than the delegates gave him.

Denise Flynn would like to have seen all Oklahoma's delegates vote for Reed. But the stampede was too hard on the boys and they broke.

W. G. McDonald of Oklahoma telegraphed home to El Reno the other day that the Oklahoma delegates showed lack of judgment all through.

If C. M. Barnes claims to Power Clayton and Chas. Dille claim to Power Clayton Barnes got these four votes in Oklahoma for McKinley there had to be some.

The Third Week of

McNamara's Profit-Killing June Sale

This sale has made hundreds of friends for the store. No such cheap selling of fine Dry Goods and Carpets has occurred here for many seasons. This will be the last week of this great sale and we will make it lively for our customers and competitors alike.

Make No Mistake But Come Here This Week

For Bargains. The Carpet Department must have a hearing. The best goods almost given away this week. The famous Lowell all wool extra super yard wide carpets at 50 cents a yard. This is a sample of what you may expect all through the stock.

Wash Goods Carnival

Others' prices don't compare. Fine Challies 3 cents; 26-inch Lawns 3 1/2 cents; 26-inch Batiste 4 cents; fine Organdies 5 cents; high grade wide Dimities 7, 8, 9 cents; yard wide Percale 5 cents.

Fine 16-inch Crash 3 cents; fine large Turkish Towels 10 cents; fine Table Damask in Short Lengths, 1-1-2 to 3 yards, for about half price.

Dress Goods and Silks for cost and less, and the finest stock in the state to select from. A World Beater in the north window at 7 cents a yard. Look at it. All Millinery this week HALF PRICE. Ladies' Waists at cut prices.

Our Profit-Killing June Sale has knocked them all out.

Can't fool the people—they know a trick. They know when they are treated fairly.

This is the place. 123 and 127 Main St.

STANDARD FEEDER CO. Successors to Holmes Self Feeder Co. Manufacturers of STEEL THRESHER SELF FEEDERS. Constructed practically entirely of STEEL. The Strongest, Lightest, Easiest Running, Most Durable SELF FEEDER it is possible to construct. Sold under full warranty to do the work satisfactorily. It will pay for ITSELF EVERY 30 DAYS IT IS IN USE. Write us for Descriptive catalogue, or call at factory. 333-335 W. Douglas Ave., Wichita.

The Oklahoma delegates at St. Louis voted for McKinley, but Mark Hanna noted that Leland had nothing to do with it. That was as the Oklahoma delegates wanted it to be.

The national Republican party is pledged to the support of the free home bill. But it hasn't gone through the senate yet, and the United States senate at its next session will not be Republican.

ALONG THE KANSAS NILE

If you did not pay your taxes yesterday a penalty attaches. A man catches moles in El Dorado lawns at 25 cents per mole.

The Newton Republican now says it thinks Peters will run. Silvers Dixon is said to have made \$30,000 out of the corn train.

Free-logs at El Dorado sell for 50 cents per dozen on the streets. The Silvers Dixon corn train appears to have been lost in the shuffle.

Charles Donaldson of Butler county, has corn seven and a half feet high. Emporia has the bicycle craze just had enough to demand a bicycle track.

The Lawrence Journal thinks that Henry Teller is a driving old chump. Ingalls doesn't like McKinley very much. He never liked Ben Harrison.

All the Kansas men agree that the St. Louis convention was dreadfully apathetic. Society at El Dorado is hunting for a man who can extract chiggers without pain.

The Stevens county Populists have instructed their delegates for Leedy for governor.

The El Dorado Republican thinks that Lewelling will get the Populist nomination for governor. Young grasshoppers have made their appearance near Garden City and are worrying the farmers.

George Clark of Topeka, expects to be nominated for chief justice by the Populists. He is a good man. Bernard Kelly said the other day that too many Kansas people spent all their time trying to get their names in print.

Sol Miller made Ingalls awful mad when he said that Ingalls could only be elected, if he is to be, on McKinley's popularity.

George J. Barker of Douglas county, nominee of the Republicans for the legislature, refuses to say how he stands on the Ingalls question.

J. Mack Lewis, Democratic delegate at large from Kansas to Chicago, says he does not believe in all the vagaries of the Democratic party, but that he will not bolt.

Hartford Bicycles \$70.00, \$65.00, \$50.00, \$45.00 are the sort of bicycles usually listing at \$80 to \$100. We sell them exactly on their merits. We know, and you know, that Hartfords are not as good as the famous Columbias, Standard of the world, but neither is any other bicycle. That is why there are varying prices in bicycles. Hartfords are splendidly made—better than most bicycles—and they give satisfaction.

W. W. PEARCE, Agent For Columbia and Hartford Bicycles. 403 East Douglas Ave. Wichita, Kansas.

GOING TO LEAVE! SACRIFICE SALE! FRIZELL'S CANDY AND CATERING ESTABLISHMENT

Will be sold as a whole, or in detail to suit purchasers. The outfit embraces the following: Large wall soda apparatus, generator and all appliances, show cases, wall cases, counters, scales, glassware, mirrors, marble top chairs, chairs, large safe, electric motor and fans, ice cream machinery, for crusher, candy cones, table and soda, bake tools, stove and scenery. There is one of the largest and best constructed bake ovens in the building in the city. Here is the finest chance for securing a good paying business in the west.

FRIZELL'S 216 N. Main St.

When Others Fall Consult DR. FERRILL & PURDY

They are acknowledged to be the most successful specialists of the age in the treatment of all Nervous, Chronic and Private Diseases of both sexes. Last Man-lyness, Impotence, Loss of Power, etc., and all ailments of the system.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD Special attention given to diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, stomach, liver and bowels; kidney, bladder, and urinary organs; structural and functional disorders. Prompt and perfect cures guaranteed.

DISEASES OF WOMEN—Doctor Terrill has made Discoveries of Women's Speciality for twenty years and employs all the latest and most approved methods and appliances with the greatest success.

WELT—If you live away from the city, Question list sent free. Thousands cured through correspondence. Write for rooms in Institute for the accommodation of patients. Send for our book of information on diseases of men and women.

The Terrill-Purdy Medical Institute, 435 N. Main St., Wichita, Kansas. Lake Wiggins and Lake Superior Transportation Co. LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS. THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE. One of the Best Routes. Sailings From Chicago.