Daily Eagle
M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

McKinley will be notified of his nomination next Tuesday. Laws of Mercy! Hasn't he heard of it yet?

Still a whole lot of Republicans cannot bring themselves to a belief in a declaration of dependence.

A Chicago man made a balky horse move—by building a fire under him. Dynamite would have made him move also.

It is understood to be Cy Leland's intention never to operate on Farmer Smith again with the use of chloroform.

A good many silver Republicans will not right about face. They will use a logical "Y." and do a heap of switching before turning.

To the horror of several people it may develope that Major Morrill has slipped up behind and is driving the juggernaut himself.

An Illinois orator compared Altgeld to Thomas Jefferson. This pleases Mr. Altgeld. Mr. Jefferson is dead and couldn't help himself.

It is the unanimous opinion of all school teachers that no geography class was ever known to be as quiet as the Venezuelan commission is.

There will be no bolt at the Chicago national convention. The fellows who intended to get out of the Democratic party have all left long ago.

There is just a shade more likelihood that the Democrats will nominate Teller than there is likelihood that they will indorse Major McKinley.

Grover will follow the Democratic corpse with the air of a man who is acting as pall-bearer on the same day that he has fallen heir to a million.

For a few days nothing has been heard from Tom Platt, but he is probably somewhere slashing an old butcher-knife against the sides of a crock.

The most powerful political argument to the mass of the people is the theory of inflation. The Democrats appear to understand this perfectly.

The silver Republicans will consent that there would be much good sense in Canada being for the free colnage of silver with the consent of England.

We do not know whether chiggers have legs or not, but if they do, we do hope there is some kind of a little bug that burrows in the chigger's ankle.

The Venezuelan business is bobbing up again. But we will not get excited until an actual battle is fought. That Venezuelan business fooled us once.

There are only 8,000 counties in this United States. This is why it was so important for Anderson to pledge McKinley a majority in Shawnee county.

"What will be the result if we adopt free silver?" yelled the orator, and answered, "God only knows." "I doubt if He does said a man on the front seat."

When Carlisle's name was mentioned in the Illinois Democratic convention the scene resembled for a minute a thousand fountains and two thousand geese.

Altgeld's financial affairs were in such bad shape that he didn't want to make the race, but the country's financial affairs were in such bad shape that he must.

With a loud cry of joy Coxey's army wheels into line for McKinley. There are no "Keep Off the Grass" signs on McKinley's lawn. In a week there will be no lawn.

"Yes," said a street faker yesterday, "I carry this five dollar gold piece in one pocket; this silver dollar in the other pocket. Put 'em together and they'd light."

It is the general yearn of the whole nation that the North Atlantic squadron is getting ready to be present in Cuba when General Lee speaks his mind to Weyler.

The one solemn and raw thought that comes to David B. Hill nowadays is that he could have been the nominee for president if he had come out for silver a year ago.

Both McKinley and Hobart used to be school teachers and had so much trouble managing forty children that they concluded to quit and aspire to run the government.

Judge Henry Caldwell is also dissatisfied with the Republican party's financial plank. Caldwell is bright and shiney and the Chicago lightning is glancing every which way.

The Cuban war is rapidly coming to a crisis. It will be remembered that we said this ten months ago. It is still coming rapidly as it was then. It simply has a long way to come.

Ed Howe of Kansas, likes the Republican platform; thinks McKinley is grand, and the Republicans right in everything—but he will bolt the ticket because he doesn't like Mrs. Hobart.

The advice of the Topeka Capital, Lawrence Journal, Emporia Gazette and other contemporaries, to hold on, is equivalent to that of the boy who had turned his bull pup loose on the old man. The pup was literally chawing the old man up, but the boy in his enthusiastic devotion of the dog, and his anxiety for the development of his staying qualities, entirely lost sight of his devoted parent's agony as he howled: "Stand it Dad; it will be the making of the pup!"

A LATE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican state central committee meets at Topeka today for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the state convention. There are three candidates for the honor of the holding—Hutchinson, Abilene and Topeka. The committee otherwise has a grave responsibility resting upon its hands in the matter of the time. In our judgment the question should be decided without reference to the chances or demands of candidates. The Republican party of Kansas is not a unit today, nor can any candidate or any convention make it so, off-hand. If it becomes a unit it will be through the voluntary action of its individual membership. And this will only be possible after the lapse of some time. The political events and declarations of next month may be followed by a swift and solid lining up of all the Republican forces, but a convention called and convened within the next month would proceed to row, and probably to split, for until the free trade doctrine of the Democrats are set out, and the vagaries of the Pops affirmed, it would be impossible to prevent the silver issue from being sprung in the state convention. There are questions which will settle themselves if given a reasonable time, but which if pressed now will lose the state to the Republican party. With either of the last four national Republican platforms on the money question and Kansas would be found a unit with either an early or a late convention. But on the money question the party, in national convention, has taken a new, and to the west, an unexpected departure, and it is not reasonable to calculate that satisfactory adjustments will take place immediately. Back, upon at least one traditional plank, we cannot be pointing with pride, for the simple reason that a new departure fills its traditional space. Only the last national platform, the one previous to that of St. Louis, said that "the American people from tradition and interest favor bimetallism." It seems that they do nothing of the kind, and the average Kansas fellow will want a little time in which to realize that the American people do not favor bimetallism, either from tradition or interest. So the convention might better come late. Besides a late convention will afford opportunity, in the meantime, for some of the numerous candidates for governor to dispose of one another without waiting for the convention, and thereby preventing any further jeopardizing the success of the party by their pullings and pushings.

WANTS POWER, NOT SILVER.

The free silver Republicans will hardly accept a mere promise on the part of the Chicago convention. The vaccillating course of the Democracy is such that no well informed man can believe but that any free silver declaration that may be made by the national Democratic convention will be for the sole purpose of catching votes in the west, and without sincerity. This is a new doctrine of party faith with the Democracy. In '76 and '80 the Democracy was silent on the great question of free coinage. In '84 and '88 the Democracy was for sound money. In no national platform has the Democracy declared for the free, unlimited, independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Under the Cleveland administration (1885-9) there was coined the minimum amount of silver required by the Bland-Allison law of '78—$2,000,000 per month—while the law provided that twice that amount might be coined. In vain will the free silverites look for consolation and hope in the past record of the Democratic party. It cannot be urged that the Democracy has not had the opportunity to aid the cause of free coinage. It has in the last twelve years been many times in control of all branches of the government. Had the Democracy been for free silver as a matter of party policy it could have enacted such legislation. The truth is the Democracy has not been for free silver, and should the Chicago convention indorse this policy it will be a new one.

If conclusions were drawn from the past declarations and practice of the party they would be to the effect that this party is opposed to the policy of unlimited free coinage. How is it that now we are confronted with this change of party policy? Has the Democracy really changed upon this subject? Isn't it rather the vain hope of getting into power that brings this promise of a change of policy? Has the Democracy been so dull and blind all these years on this coinage question? Dispassionately, malice aside, doesn't it rather seem that this new move is a bit of demagogy for the purpose of vote-getting and for no other reason? It will require a superabundance of charity to forget all the shortcomings of the Democracy, all its omissions toward the restoration of silver, and to believe that any promise made by the Chicago convention will be made in good faith and with the intention that it is to be carried into effect.

If what the Democracy now says is true the restoration of silver is the paramount issue; but will it so emphasize it in its national convention? Will it accept the tariff as for the time settled and declare the money issue—the free coinage issue—the issue of issues? Will it nominate men whose record will be a platform for free coinage of silver? No. It will kiss Teller on one cheek and smite him on the other. It will bid for the free silver Republican vote with a promise? It will condemn every other political tenet held by Republicans till the support of this Bourban Democracy by Republicans will be an act of humiliation. The old-time Bourbonistic south will dominate the Democracy. For the promise of free silver the west must sacrifice everything else. The policy of protection must give way to free trade. This southern policy—southern dominance—will be as hateful on all questions, except that of silver, as eastern domination and worse.

The Democrats do not mean, seriously to attempt to restore silver as standard money. It is a new game of politics or power. The south has been restive for years playing into the hands of New York. Here is a new field, new allies, an opportunity for power. It is not silver the southern Democracy wants but power. It mercilessly crushed the free silver Populists in the south and now expects to make a fall of the west. Had the south wanted free silver it would have encouraged Populism. The Democracy—especially the southern Democracy—want power not silver.

THE KIND OF A MAN.

McKinley as a man is all right. McKinley as a Republican is all right. McKinley as a safe statesman of experience is all right. In all these he stands first in the hearts of the people. The scenes of enthusiasm daily witnessed at his unpretentious home in Canton, Ohio, reflect the general feeling for him as a citizen and as the Republican nominee for president. East, west, north and south he is known as a devoted husband, as a true patriot and as a wise counselor. There is no inflated pride of station in the man. His neighbors love him and there is no more reliable test of character to be found than is found in the estimate of neighbors. Canton loves him, Ohio loves him and the nation loves him.

The telegrams and other messages which have poured in upon Major McKinley speak for the head and the heart of the nation, and there can be no doubt that he will be elected by a majority in November that will prove that the Republican convention at St. Louis rightly interpreted the wishes and the choice of the American people. Major McKinley's replies to his multitudes of admirers show him still under all circumstances the typical American, true to the principles of the Republican party and true to the interests of our common country.

In the White House as at Canton, McKinley, like Abraham Lincoln, will be a man of the people and for the people, and a man, therefore, to whom the reins of government can safely be intrusted by the people.

AN ATOMIC REPUBLIC.

Personal freedom and freedom from taxation and from other governmental burthens constitute the ideal government. Greatness is not an essential. The greater the territorial area and the greater the population, the greater are the responsibilities and consequent burthens and taxation. For the smallest independent government in the world we are usually referred to Monaco with its 12,000 inhabitants, or San Martino with 8,000, or possibly Andorre with no more than 6,000 all told; but the London standard brings out a new candidate, on the confines of Belgium and Prussia, in the republic of Morsuet, with a population of only 1,200 souls. Morsuet, thoroughly autonomous, lies in a picturesque valley watered by the little River Guenle, near Aix-la-Chapelle. The history of the little republic is curious. The commune of Morsuet as it existed under the empire was, on the retreat of Napoleon, administered by Prussia until 1817, when it was divided into three parts. One was given to Prussia and another to Holland, while the middle strip formed neutral territory, which has remained undisturbed because both the contiguous nations claim rights in the minute state. Morsuet contains the calamite establishment of Vielle Montague, which produces annually 25,000,000 kilograms of the ore and furnishes Europe with about one-half the zinc it uses. Prussia and Belguim have each a commissioner, but they have never interfered with the affairs of the little state. Morsuet is an ideal republic. The taxes are six francs a head. The burgomaster, or president, has held his seat for twelve years. The roads are good, and the standing army consists of one soldier, who mans both army and police.

AS A WOBBLER.

Our attention has been called to a screed in the Topeka Capital, which paper in a sour-grapes-wail of intermingled chagrin and despair estimates that the Eagle has wobbled around for something so long that its editor doesn't know "where he is at." The Eagle is with the people, has always been with them, and will be with them without reference to the commands of party bosses, or the demands of party henchmen. If indeed the Eagle ever wobbled, it never wobbled greenbackwards out of the Republican party or its principles; never wobbled into fat party jobs nor hopelessly into debt; certainly never into the hands of a bank and thence through federal court into the hands of a receiver.

COMMON MISTAKES IN ENGLISH.

Among the many maxims which are attributed to George Washington is the one that we are judged by the company we keep; but a test quite as good is the grammar we use and the English we speak. If one happens to enter into conversation with a stranger, it is very easy to judge by his choice of words whether the person is a man of refinement and education.

The standard of average intelligence has been raised many degrees in a single generation. Among the changes that have been wrought in the standard by which we judge of a good education, perhaps no other thing is more conspicuous than the demand for well-pronounced grammatical English.

In spite of all the training a person gets in later life, his method of speech comes largely from what he hears and reads. There are people of intelligence who seem unable to find any difference between ain't and are not, and don't and doesn't. As for ain't, neither Webster nor Worcester give it, while the Century Dictionary says that "it is a vulgar contraction of the negative phrases am not and are not." It is a careless corruption, and no one of refinement, knowledge or conscience in the use of English will allow himself to use it.

The misuse of don't is quite different. It is a legitimate contraction from do not, and the common mistake is in making it take the place of doesn't quite as often as it is put to its own proper use. As for instance, in the sentence, "It don't make any difference," there are many persons who would not notice the blunder, so accustomed have they become to hearing the word used incorrectly.

It is very common to hear people say: "It is him," "It is her," "It is us," "It is them," when they should say, "It is he," "It is she," "It is we," "It is they." To use the verb to be correctly is a test in English.

A common mistake is made in the use of hanged and hung: only criminals are hanged, while pictures are hung.

All grammatical blunders are more or less unrefined, but the most glaring and inexcusable of them are, "I seen" and "I done," and their modifications in the second and third persons. Another error is in the confusion of lie with lay and sit with set. Setting and laying are the special functions that the hen is supposed to perform and her rights and privileges are denied to mortals. We may with propriety request a child to "lie down or sit still," but we must never command such impossibilities as "to set down or to lay still."

On one of the old issues of postal cards was printed: "Nothing but the address can be put on this side." It was an obvious absurdity. Can signifies power, and one could write anything there that he pleased. But though he could he might not, and the word may which conveys the idea of permission should have been used instead of can.

Then there is in and into. How often we hear, "Walk in the office," "Come in the yard," "Put the book in the drawer." When they should say, "Walk into the office," "Come into the yard," "Put the book into the drawer."

Also, Mabel sung well last evening for Mabel sang. The bell rung for the bell rang or has rung.

And so many more could be enumerated. Probably there is not an instrument in common use from a pencil to a piona, which is used as imperfectly as language. The training in correct speech should begin in childhood and be continued unremitingly until the habit is formed and the ear educated.

When Matthew Arnold was about to leave America after his first visit here, he was credited with having said that the most perfect English he had heard while in this country was from the Bostonians. To their height we may not all aspire; but there is no reason why every person of average mind and intelligence should not use pure and accurate English.

LOADED FOR BEAR.

The Venezuela trouble is far from being settled. New Complications are continually arising. But England has lost apparently almost her entire interest in the South Merican boundary question in the more pressing and greater one confronting her in South Africa. There is nor can be any friendly American arbitration of Paul Kreuger's grievances, which now threaten to become an international one. Jameson and his comrades are fully committed for trial. Hammond and his companions are pardoneded on very reasonable conditions. All the rest of the men made prisoners in consequence of the Transvaal raid are let off virtually scot free. But Krueger is not satisfied. He is a grand old man in his way, and he is not venting his vengeance on well-meaning and honorable, if for a time mistaken, gentlemen like Mr. Hammond. He is not, with his heavy hand, crushing the small fry caught in the reform committee net. He is not caviling in cheap phrases with the case of Jameson, after he had surrendered into the hands of England. He does not fight small men, and he is not fooled by cunning people like Chamberlain. He aims now, as he has aimed from the beginning, at the head and front of the gross and treacherous offense against his republic. Oom Paul is always loaded for bear. This time he is primed for John Bull, and he will have no nonsense. The trouble is just beginning.

President Krueger, through his secretary of state, Dr. Leyds, and the acting governor of Cape Colony, demands from the British government that Cecil Rhodes shall be arrested and placed on trial, and that the control of Rhodesia shall be taken away from the British South Africa company, together with its abused charter, and shall be taken directly under the government of England. He associates with Cecil Rhodes Alfred Belt, the other prominent director of the Chartered company, who is personally responsible for the outrageous conduct of that concern. He will be satisfied with nothing but the end of the company and the arraignment of Rhodes, whom he regards as the real criminal, on the charges accepted by England herself as valid against Jameson.

Meanwhile, Rhodes has proven himself incapable of managing the territory which he has seized for his personal aggrandizement. The new Matabele war promises to be long and expensive. Already colonial troops are sent to help Rhodes's inefficient military police, and British home troops must be sent to suppress the uprising. England has her hands full. At no better time for him could Krueger have made his ultimate and determined demand for the fullest satisfaction. It seems beyond dispute now that Cecil Rhodes must go.

DEPENDENT OR INDEPENDENT.

Before we go any further in this campaign will some free silver advocate answer this question: "If the United States by its flat can make fifty cents worth of silver worth a dollar, why can it not by its flat make a piece of paper worth a dollar?"—Lawrence Journal.

The constitution of the United States, article 8, section5, says: "Congress shall have power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof." Our St. Louis Republican platform adds: "By and with the consent of England." The flat value of paper seems as yet unregulated by either the constitution or the St. Louis platform. As the constitution declares the United States can independently regulate the value of coin-money, and the St. Louis adds, not without the consent of England, the esteemed Journalwill have to go somewhere else for an answer to its flat paper proposition. The situation seems to have run down so far as the United States of America is concerned to an issue of Independence and Dependence. The Declaration of 1776 and the constitution says you can and Wall street says you can,t, and there you are.

Section 8, article 5, of the constitution: "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof"—with the consent and approval of the leading nations of the world.

There is a chance that John Sherman will not support the Republican nominee because the platform goes so far for silver as to say that we can have silver provided we get an international agreement.

THE EAGLE FLASHLIGHT.

We were favored this week with a "Flashlight Souvenir" of the Wichita Eagle Printery. It is a neat little pamphlet, of book paper and half tone cuts, giving a description of the interior of the Eagle office, and a few pointed remarks in regard to their newspaper, blank-book, lithograph and job printing establishment. It is conceded by the reading public, that this is the largest and most complete printing establishment in the state of Kansas. They employ fifty-five persons daily at this place in addition to the extra subs. We can truthfully say for the Wichita Eagle that it is the best daily paper printed this side of the Missouri river, and fully equal to any of the eastern dailies.

Its location makes the paper for Kansas and Oklahoma. It gives complete associated press dispatches, telling each day the interesting happenings which occur all over the world. Nothing of any importance is left unnoticed.

Such an institution, with such enterprising men as M. M. Murdock & Bro., behind it, is certainly worthy of a liberal patronage, which we pleasingly state is not found wanting.—Belle Plaine Defender.

George L. Douglass, who was once speaker of the Kansas house, has left for Chicago, where he will practice law. In bidding him farewell the Wichita Eagle gives him a hot, brown roast, in which some truths are told that the Eagle has before refused to admit. Two years ago the Journal declared that George Douglass was a traitor to Colonel Murdock, and that he had "worked" Sedgwick county in order to make it impossible for Murdock to be a candidate. The Eagle at that time declared we were wrong,and insisted that Douglass was "playing fair." It now tells the truth about the matter,and acknowledges that Douglass was a traitor. The Eagle can get no sympathy from us It ought to have taken the hide off Douglass at the time, for it knew then as well as it knows now just what kind of a man he is.—Lawrence Journal.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

From the Guthrie Capital: It may be that Major Woodson's plan after all the systems of attempting to civilize the Indians will succeed in saving the race as a permanent element in American civilization. Heretofore it looked inevitable that the Indian would be annihilated. The hope that he would be bred out even was credulous, as his civilization would not make it possible to merge with a white except in a rare cases. It is the history of all animal life that a change from the wild state habits to domestication proved fatal to 95 per cent. The sudden restraint under civilization to the Indian, cheating of the full exercises of life according to his ideas of the aims to be pursued, dwarfs the spirit, and failing to comprehend the white man's pursuits and struggles, he droops off into a common sloth, having no purpose of his own to live for.

The civilizing process is a long one in which a hundred years are not a drop in the bucket. The civilization of Europe by the Latin races was a struggle of fifteen hundred years, and the barbarians when found were further along than the Indian when found by the white man. Major Woodson's plan of gradually making the some 3,500 Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians self-sustaining,by giving such as will work government assistance as an encouragement and taking the rations away from the idle may bring out the desired effect and save a permanent element of that historic race the American Indian, from a primitive condition, to future civilization. The New York Times in the following review of Mrs. D. B. Dyer's book on these tribes has some doubtful and some good things to say:

"The Indian question appears to be everlasting. It will certainly continue to be discussed until the Indians are exterminated or merged in the white population of the country, and under the present system of government care of them neither issue seems within the realm of the possible. It is a significant fact that every person who has gained intimate acquaintance with the typical agency Indian of our western reservations forms precisely the same opinion of him. He is an ignorant, lazy, low, cunning, treacherous savage. The aim of his life is to get all the whisky, tobacco, and food that he can without paying for them in either labor or money. A refusal to support him in indolence and keep him comfortably intoxicated is an insult to his dignity; and that must be wiped out in pale-face gore. There are no words to express the full measure of dislike, distrust, and contempt with which the agent Indian inspires on unprejudiced white man. Army officers are unanimous in their commendation, and they have been supported by very close observers from Henry M. Stanley, who went out with the great peace commission thirty years ago, to the writer of the volume before us.

"Mrs. Dyer's book is of absorbing interest and of substantial value as a study of the results of a system which makes the Indian a pauper ward of the nation. She has met, as others have met, men of splendid natural gifts; but after all they were only savages, and some dabs of paint upon their cheeks or a pair of cavalry shoulder straps or an old waistcoat were in their eyes trappings of great glory. The women were, of course, hopeless, prematurely aged drudges. There is nothing new in the conditions which this book discloses, but it is a valuable contribution to a large mass of records of observations of Indian life, and of the peculiar class of discomforts and hardships undergone by the army guardians of the savages.

On the other hand, Mrs. Dyer is plainly of the opinion that the government school system is a failure. It will be somewhat difficult to convince eastern readers of this. We have seen the products of the Hampton and Carlisle schools, and they are potent arguments in favor of the system. The trouble seems more likely to be that the facilities for educating the Indian are not large enough. If every Indian child could be put to school and thoroughly educated, the savage would in a generation or two be supplanted by the civilized Indian, who is, on the whole, a pretty good specimen of humanity. But, so long as there is not room for all, and bull-headed chiefs can continue to refuse to have their children taught the white man's lore, the agency type of Indian will continue to exist. Mrs. Dyer declares that th so-called Christian Indian in time of need or trouble always reverts to his old faith. But, suppose he had never known any faith but Christianity from his childhood up; what then?

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

"Dynamite Dick," another "last of the outlaws," has been jailed at Guthrie.

Peaches in Oklahoma are being shipped out both to the north and to the south.

Judge Tarsney has appointed J. H. Warren clerk of his court, in place of Captain Hegler.

Evangelist Mulkey of Texas, is again in the territory hunting for sinners to yank up higher.

There is a doll milliner store in El Reno, the only one in the territory, if not in the entire west.

An El Reno editor reads the Bible and the almanac for rest. He is sure he will find no politics in them.

The El Reno Star remarks that Teller helped found the Republican party, and he will now help founder it.

The Enid Wave charges Dennis Flynn with trying to get his free homes bill through the Guthrie city council.

If the Democrats can get a free homes plank in the national Democratic platform the people will listen to them; otherwise not.

The Dawes commission will come too the Indian Territory in a few days and sit as a court of last resort in the disputed citizenship cases.

The Oklahoma Democrats now have a chance to show how good they are in their party. Let them get a free homes plank in the national Democratic platform.

An El Reno restaurant assures the public that everyone is served alike. That means that if the best customer comes in when the ham is down to the bone he must not kick.

The assessment having been declared by Dale excessive, the territorial board has made the following new figures for the railroads: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, main line, Arkansas City division, $5,000 per mile; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Kiowa division, main line, $4,000 per mile; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, main line, $5,000 per mile; Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, main line, $4,000 per mile; all sidetracks and turnouts, $2,000 per mile; locomotives, $3,000 each; passenger cars, $2,000 each; mail, baggage and express cars, $1,500 each; cabooses, $400 each; house cars, $175 each; cattle cars, $75 each; platform cars, $400 each; coal cars, $250 each; hand cars, $12 each; telegraph lines, $10 for the first wire per mile, and $30 per mile for each additional wire. All tools, materials and improvements on right-of-way at the valuation shown in the sworn returns of the several railroad companies to the board.

ALONG THE KANSAS NILE

The Republicans of Wilson county voted down an indorsement of Ingalls.

An El Dorado man brought home a collection of McKinley badges from St. Louis.

The Kansas farmer is getting to say: "It is night again, and time for another rain."

Bill White is being still rapped across the knuckles for calling all Kansas people "Jays."

The El Dorado banks have already notified their patrons that they will be closed July 4.

Of a hundred delegates to the state convention already selected Morrill has over fifty.

Home grown peaches are already selling on the El Dorado market for 60 cents per bushel.

James A. Lockard, a prominent Populist of Barber county, has come out for the gold standard.

W. S. Michener of Eureka, says: "Good bless McKinley, the Republican party and the gold standard."

Mort Albaugh is not an alarmist, and says that the Pope will not elect the next governor of Kansas.

The peach and cherry trees in Kansas are using the usual number of broken arms and legs this year.

The Atchison Globe says that Mrs. Hobart is going to make the campaign tiresome if she doesn't quit.

The Kingman Leader-Courier fearlessly indorses the selection of Rabbi Sale to invoke divine blessing at St. Louis.

Ed Little is now being abused for not indorsing the gold plank. He probably expected abuse before he changed.

There is a fint that Harris will be pulverized again by being nominated against Dick Blue for congressman-at-large.

It is said that Leveling has conceived the idea of getting the nomination for governor without making any promises if he can.

The El Dorado Republican is making a stalwart fight for the National Republican ticket, and everything for which its platform declares.

Leveling believes that Morrill will not be renominated and that Cy Leland will not manage Morrill's campaign. That, it is said, is why Leveling is so anxious to run.

Barns are of more importance than houses in western Kansas. A recent news item reads: "Jim Gottberg's barn was blown down by the wind, Thursday; also his house."

Jerry Simpson, it is said, has told the Populist brethren that if he is nominated he will make the campaign in a clean shirt and a new hat, and will talk for silver and will leave single tax alone.

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Strictly pure white lead per 100 pounds ..... $ 6.00
Strictly pure tinting colors, pound ..... .15
Pure raw linseed oil, in barrel lots, per gallon ..... .40
Pure boiled linseed oil, in barrel lots, per gallon ..... .42
In 10 gal. or ½ bbl. lots add ..... .01
In 1 gal. or small lots add ..... .05
Best yellow ochre per lb ..... .02
Best iron clad, per lb ..... .01½
Mail orders promptly attended to.
205 N. MAIN STREET.

SEE
How Cheap You Can Buy Groceries at the
WEST SIDE RACKET
Best Pat. Flour, sack 85c
Package Coffee 20c
8 lbs good Rice 25c
2 lbs bulk Coffee 25c
15 lbs Rolled Oats 25c
4 cans Lye 25c
Best butter, 1 lb 25c
Battle Axe Tobacco, lb 25c
4 lbs dry salt meat 25c
Sour Pickles, per qt 5c; per gal 20c
Other goods in proportion.
827 WEST DOUGLAS.

DON'T GET SICK
You are liable to, this hot weather, with so much moisture, unless the malarial poisons are promptly neutralized. Nothing does this so effectively as
Lonsdale's Disinfecting Fluid.
We have this, and other disinfectants in full stock and at popular prices.
Hettinger Bros. Drug Co.
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