Daily Eagle
M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

No one seems to be troubling himself for fear Henry Teller's nomination would not be agreeable to John P. St. John.

Chicago now presents an excellent example of the utter futility of the political capacity of a postmaster in a stampede.

Cleveland will not be the first president to leave the White House without a party. Washington went out the same way.

Senator David B. Hill is playing the shrewdest game at Chicago. He is saying nothing. He may be a silver man in a day.

Whitney and Hill are very slick men. The convention at Chicago, so long as they take a part, will not be over until it is over.

Bayard did consent to celebrate the Fourth of July in England, but he must recognize that we treated the English mighty mean in 1776.

"If you don't see what you want, take up your hat and walk out." Bolting is in the air. Even Waite has bolted a Populist convention.

John P. St. John was the first man to bolt; then Teller went out; Russell and Whitney should not pause at Chicago. They have lots of precedents.

The Teller men now hold that the nomination of Bland means the election of McKinley. Not only the Teller men believe this. The Republicans do.

Virginia may be the mother of presidents. Kansas is the mother of issues. Kansas has been talking finance seven years. It is just catching on in the east.

Matthews of Indian is just enough for gold to make a trade with the eastern gold men to get the nomination for president. That means he is a gold man.

Teller will hardly accept the vice presidential nomination at Chicago. It is easier for Teller to go to the senate from Colorado than from the whole nation.

Russell accuses free coinage with being logically and historically a Republican policy. The Republican party can stand any amount of that kind of accusation.

If the Democratic party wants to build steeples on its sincerity so all the world can see, it should nominate Teller. The which the Democratic party will not do.

Grover Cleveland calls on Tammany to put down the silver sentiment in the Democratic party. Tammany has never put silver down except in its own pockets.

Horace Boies of Iowa has been called to Chicago to take personal supervision of his boom. The people will take care of it if he is nominated, without leaving home.

Altgeld shows much popularity at present in Illinois. But he is not an admirable man. He is a rank demagogue, as time will in due course expose him to be.

Advice to inquirer: There is only one way to be an editor and take it easy Always be conservative. Your enemies will call it cowardice, but you must be able to stand that.

"Foreign influence," said old John Adams in his inaugural, "is the angel of destruction to all elective governments." We quote this to injure Adam's reputation.

Geography is coming to be a particular study in politics this year. Kansas is more of a southern state than Maryland and more of an eastern state than Nebraska or the two Dakotas.

Whitney, if he fails at Chicago, should take a steamer and hunt up Emperor William, now engaged in studying finance. Whitney might be able to win William over to the gold side.

The New York Democrats do not know whether to bolt the Chicago convention or not. If they do not they will be reprimanded by the bankers and Wall street when they return to New York.

Senator Jones says that when the Democrats must name a man satisfactory to the Populists the Democratic party is a goner. Rather than take up a Populist the Democratic party would prefer to be a goner.

There will be a campaign in New York City. Tammany is Tammany, and when the national party says "silver" Tammany will be for "silver." Tammany never thinks; it follows and it will follow this year.

There are an immense number of men in this country who want to know the truth in the financial matter, but they are not going to take lessons from extremists either way. These men will this year vote their party ticket.

The gold men at Chicago are not sleeping. They are working the silver men against one another and making uncertainty of certainty. A goldbug never sleeps so long as trickery will accomplish something when numbers are wanting.

Young Russell of Massachusetts accuses McKinley of "cowardly silence." Russell will not be able to vote for the Democratic ticket; he will not be able to vote for McKinley. Consequently he will vote the Democratic ticket and never dream that he is committing a paradox.

Theodosius Botkin is out in a long letter in which he reprimands Ingalls for some of his utterances. Mr. Ingalls should brace up and imagine how great the Republican party in Kansas would be today if all Republicans had been as circumspect in their conduct as Botkin.

GIVE US OUR POUND OF FLESH.

Asininity and arrogance are inseparable. Ignorance and insolence are twin binnies, lacking only their dam's ears of being blooming jackasses. The bumptious pretender of the east presuming ignorance for the average western man, assumes to play him for a sucker. The spectacle of a thousand "operators" from the sordid centers of the Atlantic seaboard states, in Chicago, today, for the avowed purpose of convicting the average western delegate of ignorance, is hardly less humiliating than it is exasperating. These self-constituted money-missionaries are either blind or brutal, or both. There is as much intelligence and patriotism arrayed upon the side of silver as upon that of gold. To say nothing of the United States senate, many of the brightest writers, numbers of the most profound jurists and enlightened statesmen of not only America but of other nations, are the sincerest advocates of the rehabilitation of silver.

But this assumed superiority in intelligence, by these self-seekers, is accompanied by a threatening mien and a dictatorial spirit. There is in their enunciations the swish of the master's lash. The humiliating truth is they are not depending upon their persuasive reasonings, but upon their power to coerce. One of the most startling chapters which has ever occurred in the political history of this country since the high-handed rule of King George's "Board of Lords" is embraced in a dispatch sent out from Washington, and which appeared in the single gold standard papers on the morning of the Fourth of July. This manifesto goes on to intimate that the silver men of this free country will be given a chance to demonstrate the courage of their convictions, by martyrdom. The threat purports to come from the bankers of the country, who are represented as having determined to refuse to loan money to any advocate of free silver, thereby giving them a much needed "object lesson." In other words it is proposed that the bankers of this country shall both boycott and persecute the men who do business with them. The dispatch goes into the details of this proposed "object lesson." Those who have notes in bank are to be pushed to the wall; those having mortgages, foreclosed upon and ruined.

Should the drastic scheme of this dispatch be systematically attempted there will be a hanging-bee in this country, and the average lamp-post will be ornamented with the dangling carcass of a banker. The banks of this country do not own the country. The banks of this country do not own even the money they do business on. The banks of this country do not loan their own money. They do business on other people's money. They loan the funds of their depositors. If the people did not do business with the banks the banks would do no business. No bank can exist in the absence of the confidence and support of the community, whether that community be for free silver or otherwise. The dispatch referred to says that the bankers of Louisville, Kentucky, have already agreed upon the enforcement of such a policy. If that is true, and the banks of Louisville attempt to carry out the threat, they will bankrupt themselves whether they bankrupt the city or not. When the banks of the country start this threatened boycott they start a run on their own vaults which will never cease until the last dollar on deposit is paid out, and the last door closed.

REVERSIBLE DEMOCRACY.

There are people who affect to think the Eagle partisan because it does not declare for the Democracy since the Republican national platform is not what the Eagle would have had it in the silver issue. There are more issues than silver in the Republican party, and there are more issues than silver in the Democratic party. Those other issues advocated by the Republican party are advocated by the Eagle, while those advocated by the Democratic party are opposed by the Eagle. In other words the Eagle is not a Democratic newspaper. It has opposed the avowed policies of the Democratic party and is convinced from experiments with Democracy in power, that Democracy is incompetent and offers neither policy nor practice for the public good. The Eagle feels firm in the conviction that as a political organization the Democracy is a dismal failure and has no apology for being anti-Democratic.

But it is contended that the Eagle ought to commit itself to Democracy as Democracy is about to commit itself to free coinage of silver. If we were to lay aside every other issue but the silver issue—every consideration of the defenders of the nation against its destroyers, and of the American policy of protection against free trade—still the question is should the Democracy be supported upon this issue? The Eagle has found out that the Democracy has never made free silver a national issue—in fact in all its platforms wherein the question has been mentioned, the doctrine of unlimited free coinage has been controverted. Now comes ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts, a most highly honorable and intelligent Democrat, and says: "I assert that this demand of a section of our party is a new and radical departure; that it is in conflict with the vital principles for which we have successfully fought; that it repudiates our past Democratic platforms and administrations; that logically, it is a Republican principle and, historically, a Republican policy and that it is fraught with peril to our country and disaster to our party. Never yet has his demand been a plank in any national Democratic platform. It was expressly repudiated in the convention of 1876 and thereafter abandoned." In the further course of his remarks he says: "This new doctrine (Republican principles) is in line with past Republican policy, only just discarded in the hope that the Democratic party may be deluded into putting Republican cost of clothing. Every law, which for a generation has threatened the stability of our national currency and credit has come in a Republican administration. Greenbacks, inflation, silver—all are the children of Republican rule, and now it has nominated as its candidate one who is recognized as more shaken than ever and whose cowardly silence is ominous to future trade and commerce. Can our party today with any sincerity, or upon any Democratic principle follow in those Republican footsteps? Can it hope for any success in repudiating its own honorable record? Can it even maintain its honor and its life in this departure from its own faith?"

The quotation is made full and complete and it is all practically true. The reproach against the Republicans that "greenbacks, inflation, silver—all are the children of Republican rule" is given with the rest, in which there is nothing historically to deny.

On the other hand it is abundantly true that what is said of the past Democratic record and administrations being against free coinage of silver is a bit of incontrovertible history. It will not be denied—it cannot be. Democrats may howl, may appeal to "the gold and silver of the constitution," to their party traditions, to Jefferson and Jackson, to prove their friendship for silver, but they will refer to no national Democratic platform, the letter of acceptance of no Democratic presidential nominee, to the message of no Democratic president to prove that Democracy is for silver. Since 1873 the Democrats have been eight times in the control of the popular branch of congress, and in that sixteen years of control no free silver bill as a Democratic measure was introduced. The platform of 1884 was a "sound money" platform. Cleveland's letter of acceptance and his messages to congress were all "sound money" documents. What followed? Cleveland was elected in 1884. Indorsed and renominated in 1888. While in private life after his defeat in 1888, Mr. Cleveland made his views publicly known more than once. He was most thoroughly committed against silver and for the retirement of the "greenbacks." Knowing this, he was renominated in 1892 against the protest of New York, and mainly by western Democrats. And yet the Eagle is accused of unfairness and partisanship in not accepting the Democratic party as a silver party!

Not only has the Democracy been against silver but the country was assured that the tariff was the chief issue. In March, 1892, The North American Review published a symposium of opinion upon the "Issues of the Presidential Campaign" from prominent Democrats and Republicans. All were agreed that the tariff was the chief issue. "Silver Dick" Bland said: "Undoubtedly the question of tariff reform will be the most absorbing issue in the coming presidential election." He suggested that the free coinage question might be left "as an issue in the various congressional districts; the executive not to interpose his individual views as against the people as expressed at the ballot box and crystallized into legislation by their representatives in congress." Here is a solemn avrement in 1892 that the tariff was the issue and silver was not, by the most consistent Democratic silverite. If these things were true in '92; if the chief question then was a "battle for markets" and a war upon the policy of protection by the Democracy is not that still the issue? We need not now stop to inquire what measure of prosperity has been brought about by this chief issue of the Democracy under Democratic rule. Be it sufficient to say that the claims for Democracy's friendship for silver are false in fact and present free silver professions are to be taken with at least a grain of suspicion.

In the light of all this to expect a free silver man to support the Democracy before it ever makes even one national declaration in favor of silver, is a superlative evidence of gall. Why has this silver issue been delayed so long? Why have five national campaigns been allowed to go by since the demonetization of silver and the Democrats not made free silver a national issue? Why has free silver not been made a Democratic issue in any one of the eight congresses controlled by Democrats? Why has such a pronounced gold man as Cleveland been so repeatedly put to the fore by Democrats in the last twelve years? Who hath believed their report? The Democracy of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky at least has been on both sides of the silver question in the last two years. Who knows where Democracy will stand a year hence? The Democratic platform of 1892 pledged itself to the repeal of the Sherman law and the great mass of Democrats elected to congress that year, voted against the pledge of their platform. Defeated and discredited by the experiment upon the tariff, the reversible Democracy seeks a new issue. This reversibility is born of insincerity and desire for place.

IRRIGATION NONSENSE.

According to the Salt Lake Tribune a Swiss scientist, M. Pctet, of Geneva, has evolved a scheme for turning the waters of the Nile into the Great African desert, causing that arid waste to blossom as the rose. The Tribune thinks, while the theory of such an undertaking has its attractions, it would prove a lamentable failure in practice. It estimates that each acre would require a one-inch stream of water, and placing the estimate of this desert at 2,500,000,000 acres, or about one-third larger than the United States it would take vastly more than the river Nile to produce a morning dew once a month. There is a good deal of foolishness about this irrigation business. Here is a clear illustration of some of the projects set on foot in this country. Many of them, on their face, show a supply of water so grossly inadequate to the amount of land to be covered that it seems ridiculous that anyone should consider an investment in such ditches seriously. Indeed it would be a safe precaution for investors to look upon most of these irrigating schemes as mere devices for selling stock. There is not enough water in the channel of the Arkansaw river to irrigate a strip of land six inches in width from Pueblo to Little Rock. All theories of the amount of underflow should be thoroughly tested before any great amount of bonds are floated on the faith of getting returns from large areas of arid land. The amount of this underflow is, as yet, unknown, besides the cost of raising the water to the surface and the probability of its being utilized at the higher levels, should be carefully estimated It is true that a certain amount of waer would sink to be pumped up and used at the lower levels, but it would be small compared to the amount taken up in the growth of vegetation and through evaporation by the sun.

Moisture, at the proper time, produces fabulous yields, but the little irrigated patches on the plains west of us, as compared to the great agricultural areas of Kansas is like dooryard culture compared to that of Dakota wheat fields. A rye straw would carry some water to a quarter section but it would not irrigate it.

A CONUNDRUM.

If there was any way of ascertaining Grover Cleveland's and Mr. Whitney's choice between McKinley and a free silver Democrat it might, at least, furnish an amusing paragraph for the newspapers. As a Republican, and as the champion of protection, they, of course, despise the St. Louis nominee, but the platform suits them, or so much of it as relates to the maintenance of a gold standard. Judging from their vitriolic abuse of silverites, to the exclusion of all other ites or isms, it would seem as if nobody, be he a protectionist, abolitionist, or even a decent Republican would be as objectionable as a friend of the white metal. Democracy has served to cover a multitude of sins in the past. It has been the countersign of fraternal unity between all the cliques and clans which have sailed under its banner up to this year of grace 1896, but it does begin to look as if some of the mammon worshippers of the party were about to repudiate the choice of a majority of its chosen delegates. The walkout at St. Louis was open and above board, but how will the Clevelands, and Whitneys and Carlisles vote? That's the question.

HALSTEAD'S "STORY OF CUBA."

By this time American public opinion about Cuba generally indorses the idea that the end of Spanish misrule in the island is not far off. For humanity's sake, to say nothing of the relief from impending ruin of Cuban commerce, all must earnestly desire to see the close of a contest which is a disgrace to civilization. If the claims of the Old World institutions in the New World are to be appraised by Spain's administration of her dependency in the West Indies, then the sooner we have done, and forever, with them the better. The Spanish force in the island as has been pointed out, is now greater than that with which the once dominant power in Europe used to hold all Spanish America, and yet what is it effecting, what has it accomplished? "No such failure of an army to do its work has been reported in modern times."

The answer to the question, with much else of high moment appertaining to the past and present hisory of Cuba, may be learned from he interesting volume from Mr. Murat Halstead' facile and instructive pen, which has just appeared from the Werner Co. Press The work is a most timely as well as valuable contribution to the literature of the subject by a well-equipped writer, who has had the advantage of dealing with the topic and of studying the Cuban situation on the spot. Mr. Halstead spent some time in the island, with opportunities to become informed that were excellent and extraordinary, and the fact may be recited as of some interest as an incident of the newspaper enterprise that invades all lands where the evolutions of humanity have special interest. The world has grown so small, and facilities for transportation and inquiry and usually for transmission, are so great that no island of the sea is too barren or so remote as to escape the pens and pencils of the current historian. Murat Halstead is widely known as an alert, highly-informed and experienced newspaper man, and most interesting are the facts he has gleaned and thoughtful the comments he presents.

"The Story of Cuba" is told in a series of lucid and graphically written chapters, thirty in number, which recite not only the stirring incidents in the present struggle of the colony for independence, with sketches of the chief captains of the war on both sides, but an account of the races on the island and much historical, statistical and descriptive matter that puts the reader in possession of just such information as will enable him to understand the scope and character of the conflict, and the possibilities for the island under an entirely reconstructed and more auspicious regime. Mr. Halstead is doubtless wise in divining the sequel to the unhappy strife in the ill-starred though beautiful and resourceful colony must ere long be Spain's surrender of the jewel of the Greater Antilles. "The logic of Spanish history," he writes, "is the loss of Cuba. The same causes that cost Spain Mexico and Peru, and Chili, and Bolivia, Central America, Venezuela, and the rest, means also that the long struggle of the Cubans for liberty will close in triumph. With Cuba's destiny in the hands of her own people, she will obey the irresistible attraction of our Union to be one of the United States."

The book—"The Story of Cuba: Her Struggles for Liberty The Cause, Crisis and Destiny of the Pearl of the Antilles," is not only very instructive and readable, but is rendered attractive by its graphic illustrations of numerous typical photographic reproductions and original drawings.

AMERICAN "GAD-ABOUTS."

The average American tourist is a confirmed "gad-about" and wanton pleasure-seeker. He is an idler and sybarite of fashion, scudding across the Atlantic not to enrich his mind and fill the historic memory, but for the simple, foolish reason that it is the style and he is mercilessly governed by Dame Fashion—literally tied to her apron-strings. He flies periodically from his own restful country, forsakes home and social duties, rushes posthaste through Europe at an enormous aggregate expenditure merely for the excitements and temptations of the Old World cities, to indulge his visual appetite or gratify a whim for which he seldom gets any adequate return. The voyage is undertaken as regularly as the seasons recur, and the resorts on this side, however attractive and full of interest, are discounted by the supposed stronger attraction and intenser interests of the Old World.

It is true that the ocean voyage is a good restorer of shattered physical frames, and that the enforced rest in crossing the Atlantic is valuable to both mind and body. For the mere "gadder-about" one place, presumably, is as good as another, but the resort must be in vogue to which he goes consequently, as wealth tempts him and restlessness begets him, he boards one of the big greyhounds of the ocean and soon finds himself landed on foreign hores, not heeding the call of patriotism to first know your own country before seeking to know another.

Those who seek other shores as an education, prepared for their visit by some adequate knowledge of European history and an acquaintance with the great scenes upon which that history has been enacted, are confessedly the few, but these are more manifestly justified in betking themselves abroad than are the idlers and followers of fashion.

Why do Americans, in such formidable numbers and at such alarming increasing rate, desert their own country before having seen half of it and make the annual summer exodus to the Old World?

The Chicago hotels appear to have a low gentle rippling laugh on the hotels at St. Louis. No hotel can survive on scinched conventions.

Young Mr. Russell says that the Democratic party cannot die except by suicide. And it strangely fails to commit suicides when it tries.

CREDIT AND CONFIDENCE.

We are told that the agitation for the restoration of silver to its place as money undermines credit, destroys confidence, and thus paralyzes industry. Once cease this agitation, and, declare the gold contractionists, capitalists who now hesitate to loan their money, fearing repayment in depreciated dollar, will hasten to invest their funds in productive enterprises, that consequently industry will revive and prosperity rteurn.

Want of confidence is loudly proclaimed as the source of all our ills, but want of confidence is the effect, not the cause of industrial stagnation. Confidence is based on credit and credit on the ability of debtors to promptly pay their debts. When the retail trader cannot dispose of, for cash and at fair prices the goods he buys from the wholesaler on credit and as a consequence is obliged to ask for a renewal in whole or part of the note given in payment for such goods when due, then his credit is impaired and the confidence of the wholsaler in the ability of all other retailers, similarly placed, to promptly meet ther indebtedness is destroyed. And so in turn, when the wholesaler is unable to collect promptly for the goods sold to the retailer, he cannot collect the necessary funds to pay promptly his indebtedness to the manufactures or other producers from whom he buys the goods in the first place, and as a consequence his credit is impaired, and the confidence born of prompt paymnt of indebtedness is destroyed.

Thus want of confidence is born of the inability of debtors to promptly take up their indebtedness when due, and the inability of debtors to meet their indebtedness is born of their inability to realize on their property. Hence credit and confidence is based primarily on property. When property is rising in value, then the debtor can readily find a buyer for and readily realize on his property, and consequently promptly meet his indebtedness. But when property is depreciating, then credit is impaired and confidence destroyed, for the ability of the debtor to pay is dependent upon his ability to realize on his property, and while property is depreciating it is unsalable save at a sacrifice, for the would-be buyer hesitates, saying to himself: "Tomorrow I can buy cheaper."

But it is not only inability to sell, but inability to collect promptly for goods sold, that impairs the ability of debtors to promptly pay their debts, and hence undermines credit and destroys confidence. It is therefore in falling prices that we find the source of the want of confidence of which we hear so much. The restoration of confidence, we are told, is all that is needed to bring renewed prosperity, but how is confidence to be restored while prices are falling, while the value of property, the basis of credit is deprectating, and while the ability of the debtor to meet his indebtedness is being impaired by the shrinkage of his assets? Just as the creditor sees the property of his debtor on which he relies for payment depreciating in value, he must lose confidence, for the property is the security for the prompt and full payment of the debt.

So when money is appreciating and prices falling, credit is impaired and confidence lacking. Falling prices destroy the profits of industry, and consequently lead to curtailed production, the throwing of wage-earners out of work and lower wages. And as the income of the wage-earner is cut into by enforced idleness and lower wages he must restrict his purchases and for what he has bought on credit he cannot pay promptly. Consequently, just as the wage-earner is impoverished his credit is curtailed, for the corner groceryman, who was glad to sell to him on credit so long as he promptly paid his weekly or monthly bill, and so long as he knew his customer was working regularly and at good wages, hesitates to sell on credit just as soon as he finds his customer, the wage-earner, no longer at work, for when he knows the wage-earner is earning nothing he doubts his ability to pay promptly his weekly bill. The result is that when the wage-earner is pinched for money he must pay cash for all he buys, and the necessity of doing so, and the scarcity of money at his command forces him to buy in small quantities and to pay correspondingly high prices.

And just as the wage-earner finds his credit impaired when out of work, the farmer finds his credit—or, in other words, the confidence of those from whom he buys in his ability to pay—impaired just as prices fall and his labor becomes less remunerative. So, as he becomes less able to pay promptly, he finds that those from whom he has been in the habit of buying on credit hesitate to sell for anything but cash. It is true, the producers of some articles, while they dislike to sell on credit, are obliged to do so to find a market for their product; but it is none the less true that as the farmer is impoverished his credit is impaired. And so it is with all producers.

Confidence will return when the ruinous fall in prices due to the appreciation of gold is checked, and when industry becomes profitable, not before; for confidence is dependent solely on the ability of the debtors to pay their debts, and this ability is dependent entirely upon the value of goods on which credits are granted to purchasers, and which are in effect the security for the payment of the indebtedness and the basis of credit and confidence. As we have said, want of confidence is loudly proclaimed as the seat of all our sufferings, but loss of confidence is caused by the depreciation of [illegible] are falling. When we restore bimetallism thus checking the disastrous fall of prices, then the credit of producers, now impaired through the depreciation of their property, will be restored, and then confidence will return; but it is foolish to expect a return of confidence in the face of falling prices and of the constant depreciation of the things that go to pay debts.—Philadelphia American.

A UNIVERSAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

I noticed in the press reports yesterday an article purporting to come from the pope, urging the union of the churches, which is very commendable and ought to be put in practice, and I would propose a conference to that end, that they might work in harmony and love. It is one of the greatest objections to Christianity that the creeds of the churches are different; when there is but one true religion by which we can be saved. Of course sincere repentance and abundant salvation is found in all denominations, regardless of the creed by the gratuity of the plan of salvation which is freely extended to all believers. But the difference in belief raises a doubt as to the certainty of salvation and fills the churches full of hypocrisy, which a union of belief would counteract. Take up a creed of this church or that and you can see the mind of man made it. It is narrow and contracted, while the plan of salvation is made of the love of God and embraces the whole human family. For my part I would like to see all Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Baptist, and all denominations one church, one creed and one Christ, and they will be when Christ comes; they why not now? It would be foolishness to believe that God gave the keys of heaven to one church when the gates of heaven are wide open so a fool need not err in going in thereat. If there was no church, nor yet a Bible, man could repent and be saved through the blood of Christ which was shed for all the human race. Nor is God a respector of persons, for all are united. Come who will and partake of the waters of life freely without money and without price.

HENRY BIDWELL.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

All the Oklahoma newspapers quit business on the Fourth of July.

As usual there will be an overproduction of watermelons in Oklahoma this year.

Asa Jones and A. C. Scott of Oklahoma City, will debate the financial question publicly.

The total valuation of Canadian county is $2,274,788.55, and its valuation in railroads $350,819.25.

The Mulhall Enterprise says it stand for free silver, sixteen to one, is adding to its subscription list.

It is said that the Sapulpa line will be built on to Oklahoma City within a year, at a cost of $12,000 a mile.

The Oklahoma City Republican has come out against young ladies taking part in female minstrel shows.

A city ordinance at Guthrie has been passed levying 10½ mills for general fund, wood, bridges and waterworks.

Jake Schweizer has accepted the onerous duties of fire chief of El Reno at the exorbitant and unusual salary of one dollar a year.

The Mulhall Enterprise is making the financial fur fly on the silver side. It uses italics and talks free silver from the first line in the first column to the last line in the last.

Now is the time for the Oklahoma Democrats at Chicago to be sliding around and getting a free homes plank in the national platform. If they do not do it they are going to have trouble when they come home.

The Oklahoma City Times-Journal, which is Republican, makes fun of the Guthrie Capital's position on the St. Louis financial plank. The Capital is Republican and says the Republican party is honestly for bimetallism.

The Oklahoma crowd at Chicago is divided. The anti-administration fellows are at the Windsor hotel; the administration fellows with Governor Renfrow at Gore's hotel. The two hotels are a half mile apart and everything is safe.

Friday the Oklahoma City and Guthrie clubs played a game of ball and Oklahoma City came out with 16, Guthrie with 9. A game between Oklahoma City and Guthrie is the hottest possible on account of the esteem in which the two towns hold each other.

Hiram Cotte, a Stillwater coach-driver, recently had an emergency trip with a woman who wished to reach her mother's, some distance in the country. The streams were overflowing. Hiram drove up to a stream where there was ordinarily a bridge. The water was above it, however. He resolved to drive over the bridge through the water. The banks were high. The bridge had been swept away. Coach, driver and passenger went down. The driver saved his passenger after an awful struggle in the stream. His judgment was not as sterling as his courage.

ALONG THE KANSAS NILE

This is an Ohio year. Sam Peters was born in Piqua county, Ohio.

There are five hundred and seventy-five delegates yet to be elected to the Republican state convention.

Cy Leland and Sam Peters formulated a Peters campaign in the Copeland at Topeka, last Thursday.

It is now figured that Morrill must get the nomination on the first ballot at Topeka if he gets it at all.

Cy Leland made the prediction at St. Louis that the Republican majority in Kansas would be 50,000.

The Wilson County Sun declares there are only three degrees in politics: "Big boss, little boss, and fool."

The Kinsley Mercury points out that an obscure Republican can easily become a "prominent Republican" by bolting.

At Kinsley the Santa Fe has erected two tanks which will hold soft water. It will be used in the boilers of the locomotives.

Father Eskridge of Emporia thinks that the people will certainly chastise the Democratic party for its record on the tariff.

Arthur Capper, who is doing the figuring for the Troutman boom, says that Troutman now has 99 delegates and Morrill 97.

Will White says Farmer Smith is a candidate for anything in sight on the platform: "Lord knows, I need it bad enough."

The political prophets of standing in Kansas have apparently agreed to wait until about September before venturing any guesses.

The state board of charities under Morrill have turned back into the state treasury seventy-one thousand dollars of the appropriation.

Theodosius Botkin says that the fake Ingalls' letter was the reason that an Ingalls indorsement was tabled by the Reno county Republicans.

There is a story floating around that the banks are forming a league to stop loans to men who advocate silver. The story is probably, as it ought to be, a fake.

No man in Kansas has so bitter enemies as John J. Ingalls. If he was running for an elective office several Kansas Republican papers would fight him outright.

Charles Curtis, the Republican nominee for congress in the Fourth district, is running on a silver platform, and the Topeka Capital is afraid to read him out of the party.

Breidenthal says Harris must be nominated for governor by the Populists. If Lewelling is nominated Breidenthal will retire from active part in Populist politics for a time.

W. Y. Morgan and A. A. Richards, it is said, are the men who told Sam Peters it was necessary to the success of the party that he enter the race. There were, however, several others.

Sol Miller says that history is repeating itself in McKinley, who has no beard and no children. No president until Lincoln's time had a beard, and Washington, Jackson, Polk and Buchanan had no children.

It is now hinted that the Populists, who hold their state convention before the Republicans, will nominate Chief Justice Martin and let the Republicans do whatever they please about it—either turn him down or nominate him themselves. Martin, as district judge, ran without opposition.

McNamara & Co

July Bargains

never before equalled.

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