

Daily Eagle

A SOUTH KANSAS APPEAL. The facts herein set forth are not presented in the spirit of criticism but in the spirit of kindness, believing that when rightly understood none will more readily admit our position than the Republicans in the northern portion of the state.

The development of central South Kansas has been so remarkable during the last twenty-five years that its increase is not well understood, and Southern Kansas now contains many of the most populous counties in the state, and among those casting the largest Republican vote in 1896 as will be shown by the number of delegates which will represent them at the next Republican state convention.

Going west half way across the state from the east, we find in the three southern tiers of counties eight which will have fifteen or more delegates each in the next convention. These are: Crawford, 20; Cherokee, 19; Bourbon, 15; Labette, 16; Montgomery, 15; Cowley, 15; Sedgwick, 23; Reno, 18, a total of 140.

Going the same distance west in the three northern tiers of counties, we have counties having fifteen or more delegates: Brown, 15; Marshall, 16; Atchison, 13; Shawnee, 37; Leavenworth, 21; Wyandotte, 34, a total of 141.

The number of delegates is nearly the same in these two localities, but the number of officers selected from the two localities is vastly different. Let us see: Within the period mentioned the Republicans have had five governors from the northern and eastern portion of the state, and only one from the southern, as follows: Osborne, Leavenworth county; Anthony, Franklin county; St. John, Johnson county; Martin, Atchison county; Morrill, Brown county.

Southern Kansas has had one Republican governor in twenty-five years, L. T. Humphrey, Montgomery county. Of the five governors first above named all were from counties less than fifty miles from the northern or eastern line of the state, and four of them were from border counties.

In the matter of justices of the supreme court, Southern Kansas has fared still worse. The chief justices have been as follows: Kingman, Brown county; Horton, Atchison county; Martin, Atchison county; Associate Justices: Valentine, Franklin county; Brewer, Leavenworth county; Johnson, Ottawa county.

The southern portion of the state with its large and varied interests has never been allowed a representative on the supreme bench by the Republican party. We have been shown the same consideration in the matter of United States senators. We have had: Ingalls, Atchison county; Plumb, Lyon county; Faker, Leavenworth county. From the southern part of the state during this time Mr. Perkins held the office of United States senator for a few months by appointment. Southern Kansas has had a few minor places on the state ticket during the time mentioned, but only a few.

Of the important offices of United States senator, governor and justices of the supreme court the Republicans in Kansas have had sixteen during the last twenty-five years, and all of these but two come from north of the south line of Lyon county.

We submit that this is hardly fair, and we do not think the Republican anywhere will dispute this proposition. We do not wish it understood that we are complaining of the action of the party in the past. We simply present these facts, hoping that it may seem reasonable to the party to accord to Southern Kansas the nomination of governor at the coming state convention.

Ideas. The men who, in the first place, systematically inflamed France and then followed it up with whipping that country out of possessions and a billion dollars in gold is hardly the man to talk about insincerity. It hasn't been many years ago and while the present German empire was being incubated when half of Europe was afraid to go to bed at night, dreading that the morning might confront them with a couple of hundred thousands of bayonet-spiked helmets sent there by the Iron Chancellor and his old chum, who were figuring to convert a kingdom into an empire. Bismarck is not the man to talk of republican aggressiveness. While Hohenzollern wouldn't have been amounting to much at the present time but for him, there are two or three greater nations than the German empire and the United States of America is one of them. The Spanish quarrel was not of our seeking. The French quarrel was instigated by Bismarck. He fought for glory, money and German unity. We are fighting for humanity, for what Bismarck despises, a representative government and liberty.

THE KANSAS CORN CROP. The Eagle, a few days since, gave its readers its own estimate of the present wheat crop of this state, coupled with some observations and conclusions. If the excessive rains do not curtail the yield, through the agency of rust, we believe that the predictions then made will not only be verified, but exceeded, that, in short, the crop will be the largest ever harvested in the state, which would have to be upwards of 74,538,906 bushels, the measure of the yield for 1897, or twenty-odd million more bushels than that of last year, which was a big crop. This estimate was based on the facts of a 28 per cent increase in acreage, an unusually fine stand and a favorable season. With the prospects realized and a good price, Kansas will have money to throw at the birds.

Now as to the corn crop there is a great diversity of opinion. The 25 per cent increase of wheat acreage will no doubt cut the corn acreage down by just about so much. Besides, the spring has been an excessively wet, cold and backward one, and in South Kansas especially a very large per cent of the corn was listed instead of being regularly planted. The listing was unfortunate, and very much of the corn had to be replanted, having been drowned out. In fact, much remains to be planted. The corn crop of last year was just three times more, in the number of bushels, than the wheat, or 162,141,593 bushels. It was a poor corn year, and there is little danger of the crop falling to aggregate that of last year, at least. Warm days and warm nights have come at last, and with the ground thoroughly soaked as it is, the corn yet to be planted will come forward very rapidly and vigorously. The corn that didn't get drowned out is promising enough, but so are the weeds. Only a small per cent of the crop has been plowed owing to the continuous wet weather. The fact that much of the planting will be late does not argue that the crop will necessarily be short, for it happens often that the late-planted makes the superior returns. This year may prove a good late corn year. Upon the whole, we expect to see more money realized from wheat this year than from corn. Still, with wheat turning out all that is expected, there will be enough acreage in corn to yield 200,000,000 bushels if the crop should prove a good average. With 200,000,000 bushels of corn at 25 cents we have \$50,000,000, and with 80,000,000 bushels of wheat at 60 cents we have \$48,000,000, or a total probable return of \$98,000,000 to Kansas for these two leading crops. That will not be enough money to "buy the earth," but it would go a long way towards it. Taking everything as it stands today and with higher probable prices than we have mentioned to make up for any shortage in yields, and Kansas for the coming year promises to be more prosperous than at any period in her history.

"VIVA ESPANO CON HONOR." The Spaniard holds that there can be no successful warfare in the absence of strategy, and no strategy without lying. Deception for the people, dishonesty for themselves and all around treachery, perfidy and turpitude, and there you have the historical shuffling, fishy Spaniard. Falsehood with the Don is the highest evidence of faithfulness. The average Hispano official lies for a pastime at home and robs for a living when abroad. His prevaricates and fails, where truth might have saved him. No fact can be put up so strong, no incident can be backed up by proof that the Spaniard won't sneeze out of with a lie.

After Admiral Dewey had annihilated the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, this unapproachable Spanish liar at first claimed that Dewey had been defeated, then, under stress of circumstances, declared that Dewey had lost two or three ships, and finally confessed defeat, but glossed it over by calling it glorious but lamentable, or words to that effect. After the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, had been dismantled by American shells, the liar claimed that absolutely no damage had been done, and still sticks to it. After Commodore Schley had reduced to ruins the forts at the entrance to Santiago de Cuba, the liar declared that the Spanish gunners had forced the Americans to retreat, and this lie was publicly rejoiced in as a glorious Spanish victory. When Commodore Schley shall have annihilated Cerbera's fleet the liar will unquestionably give it out to the world that the Americans, and not the Spaniards, were defeated with terrible losses.

The penitential papers are not slow at misrepresentation, but for momentary Ananiasism the editor of El Progreso, of Havana, wears the belt. In a late number of his paper, having taunted Americans with cowardice and

lauded the bravery of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba, bragging of the wonderful power of the defenses at Havana which no American ships dare approach, he asserts that American vessels have been destroyed in fleets by Spanish forts and that Spanish soldiers have repeatedly gained victories over men-of-war. He does not say when and where, further than "within three weeks." He approaches the climax of his imaginative and romantic powers when he declares that the people of New York City are literally starving, with bread at 25 cents per loaf, while those of Havana have plenty, "no dog going without good food." He, however, draws his long bow by calmly asserting, semi-officially, that Spanish soldiers are preparing to invade the United States when a Spanish armada will bombard Boston, destroy New York and a thousand soldiers will be found surrounding the "palace" of McKinley to prevent American assassins from reaching him. He closes his wild fabrication with the extravagant peroration and appeal: "Brave Spaniards, we will not be content with compelling the Yankees to sue for peace; we will invade their territory, capture and destroy their towns and force them into subjection. Spanish valor is the same today that it was in the days of old, and we can see in the near future the proud flag of Spain again aloft upon every sea and planted again upon the continent of America, and once more Spain will rule the world as she did in the happy days gone by. VIVA ESPANO CON HONOR!"

THE KANSAS CORN CROP. The Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha opened more encouragingly than was expected by many. The war has robbed every other public enterprise of its interest and it was feared that the millions which have been expended with such a fine effect at Omaha would prove largely a loss. That the ensemble is an artistic and attractive one, the illustrations given in the eighth-page columns of the Eagle for the past few days fully attest. They reflect great credit on the people of Omaha. It was no light undertaking at best, but in face of a war discouraging, to say the least. The show will be a historic one, whether numerous attended or not. The success of an exposition depends very much upon the degree to which it attracts public attention. It must be talked about to make people keep it in mind. It was in face of the danger that the war would interfere with the enterprise in this respect that the managers of the exposition undertook to carry it on and ignore the war. They have faith in the greatness of the country, and for this all classes of the population should give them full credit.

Kansas is not yet ready with its exhibits, the state building being not yet completed, we believe. But we trust it soon will be, and that the Sunflower State may make a showing worthy of her, not only that it would prove profitable, but because Nebraska is a sister state and entitled to our good offices. At least this state should not be behind any other state in its representation at the exposition. It should take advantage of the opportunity to show visitors to the exposition what the resources and industrial achievements of this state are. The advertising which Kansas would receive would be of a value surpassing the incidental expenses.

WANT THE EARLH. When the foreign ambassadors at Washington became convinced that war was imminent they got up a scheme of quasi or harmless intervention, on paper, in which they persuaded the Pope to figure on the side. Concurrently the press of Europe accused the United States with ulterior motives, that the threatened war would prove one of conquest. Our indignant rejoinder to this was that we only sought to relieve the long-suffering Cuban from his galling yoke. Following came the declaration of war, in which it was prominently set out that there was no intention upon the part of this government to acquire any additional territory. The Old World derisively roared. Now for the facts. We have been at war less than two months, in which time we have planned to take in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico and eventually the Canaries and the Spanish Mediterranean islands. Upon the heels of all this comes the announcement from Washington that the government intends to occupy the Caroline Islands, which islands the Pope as an arbitrator awarded to Spain in 1857, when Germany was putting up a claim for them. The Caroline Islands lie east of the Philippines and number about 500, with only an area of about 800 square miles and a population of 20,000 people. Some American missionaries there, in the '80s, were outrageously treated by the Spanish authorities, for which that country, after much haggling, put up \$17,500 indemnity. But there are other grievances; besides the islands are fertile and constitute a handy station between Hawaii and Manila. So we will be compelled to gather them in. Still, after six weeks of war it seems that Europe knew what we wanted and what we would do after better than we ourselves knew.

Personal. Rear Admiral James E. Jouett, retired, says: "It is a mistake to criticize the president. I think we'll be fighting in another week, and while Mr. McKinley has been patient and anxious for peace, I am confident he'll be found vigorous and right in front when peace can be longer honorably maintained. His soldiers idolized him during the war, and fighting men don't fancy cowards." Miss Gabrielle D. Clements, who has charge of the art department of Bryn Mawr College, is to decorate the chancel of Trinity Episcopal church, Towson, Md. "The design," says the Baltimore Sun, "as submitted by Miss Clements in competition with half a dozen artists and carried out by her in its permanent form, will be, it is believed, the first decoration of a church in Baltimore and vicinity by a woman in mural painting."

Grandfather's Courtship. "So you youngsters want a war story?" stashed Grandfather Sawyer, glancing fondly over the merry group of children and grandchildren that had assembled to celebrate his sixtieth birthday. "You might tell them about the time you fainted dead away," suggested grandfather.

Yielding to the clamorous entreaties of more than a dozen voices, the veteran slowly proceeded: "You see, I was just off of Andersonville, and a little shaky even on an ordinary occasion. The occasion was a most extraordinary occasion, being the day your grandpa graduated at Holyoke.

"I first enlisted for three months, full of fight and sure of victory, and I looked so fine and tall in my uniform, I thought I'd go and say good-bye to Dr. Miller's daughter. I was only a common farmer, and she had another beau, a student of Amberst, but I remembered once at a party that your grandpa had been there, so he selected me instead of Jim; so I thought I'd go and tell her I was off for Dixie in the morning.

"Martha went with me out to the gate. I big and tall, with my gun, and she took it to both her own and held it quite a bit, and she said: 'Bennie, I'm sorry you're going to the war; you're too young a man, and too good a man to stand up and be shot at.' Then Jim appeared on the scene, and I went away half cursing my honest hand for being so big and so brown, while Jim's was as white as a lily, with a great flashing diamond on the smallest of his slender fingers.

"I talk about standing up as a target for bullets; that's nothing—nothing at all compared with lying down to starve in a jail prison.

"And when I would have prayed for an ending of my misery, how well I remember the day that your grandpa came home young to die, and the way she had held my hand still thrilled me, and kept me alive and out of the clutch of old Giant Despair, and I said over and over to myself, 'I'll be home with you, my dear girl, in ten days, what Dr. Miller had so often repeated: 'While there is life there is hope,' and at last I was exchanged and discharged. Oh, how happy I was to be set free!

"It was at last the stage set me down in the familiar village postoffice I was so weary and wasted no one seemed to recognize me, but looked at me in a pitying way I could not understand, and so I did not speak to any one, but stungered to the hotel, where I had my room, trying in vain to scent the supper or the clove pinks. I did not know my precious mother had been dead almost a year, but when I reached the gate I felt the change. A high, thin, shrill cry, and I was creaked with a dismaying sound, and I seemed to me like the groaning of a ghost. It weakened me so that I had to rest a while before going down the long walk still lined by my mother's flower beds, still, how neglected they had become!

"That was too good a house to be long unoccupied, and Dr. Miller had rented it to a needy family of foreigners, requesting that my room should be left just as my mother had last arranged it.

"One day I sat myself with a picture of that waiting tea table! But I didn't drop down into my accustomed place, for even the table had been moved into the little, overcrowded kitchen, and the hostess, who had been my mother's best friend, could not understand my simple language, but she did comprehend my sorrow and weariness and bitter disappointment, and after I had taken a glass of milk she allowed me to go right up to my mother's chamber, where everything was so sacredly familiar. How deliciously soft and clean the bed seemed, and I cried myself to sleep like a tired, homesick baby.

"The first thing I heard in the morning was not the chirping of the birds, as it was, but the loud howling of that steer calf under my window. I covered my head with the bed-clothes, and was the poor, weak baby over again. When I awoke later in the day good Dr. Miller was sitting by my bedside, but he helped me dress, and took me home to breakfast, where the talking, as well as the cooking, was all United States, but somehow I wasn't hungry, and longed to be home, where I could see my mother.

The Island of Porto Rico. The threat of the seizure of Porto Rico by the United States is not the first bright hope which has been kindled in the Spanish mind since the island, nearly a quarter of a century ago, about the time of the retirement of Admiral Polo, the father of the late Spanish minister, from the Spanish legation here, a report obtained circulation in diplomatic circles that Germany was about to seize Porto Rico, under the guise of purchase, but actually in the rather domineering fashion in which she has been accustomed to treat her vassals since the days of the 18th. It was then assumed that Germany's desire for the island was in pursuance of her scheme for naval expansion, as with a larger navy she would be practically obliged to have a foothold somewhere on the Atlantic coast, and Porto Rico, with its supply station, Spain indicated that she had no desire to give up Porto Rico, even for a good purchase price; but her pride had been considerably piqued by the report of the "Vigilante" and the desire to make the United States government smart promised to overcome some of her scruples against parting with her territory, for she trusted to our assertion of the Monroe doctrine as soon as the United States government did not object to Porto Rico, and our embroilment with a great European military power in consequence.

The matter blew over at the time, as many believed, as the result of an intention cherished long by our government to that of Germany that we should regard the proposed purchase as an unfriendly intrusion. At any rate, Secretary Fish was able to give the many stories in circulation their quietus, and the Spanish government did the same thing on its own side of the water, and concentrated its attention once more upon the suppression of the Carlist revolt.

Although only about one-twelfth the size of the United States, Porto Rico is likely speaking, always been more prosperous than her sister colony. Her staple commercial products are the same, though Porto Rico adds a fine quality of coffee to her other output. The commerce of Porto Rico is a large one, and a proportion to the total commerce of the Antilles quite out of relation to her size. Her remarkable prosperity has been due not to her excellent climate and soil, but to a great extent to the political indifference of the United States government, and to the fact that she has vainly struggled to raise a similar party of some strength in the island.

The reason for their indifference to raise a similar party of some strength in the island is partly historical, as may be seen by a glance at the map of Porto Rico. The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus when he was on his way to develop her natural resources only about seventy-five years ago. At that time Spain was paying but little attention to her West India colonies, except as watering stations for fresh supplies, such as the desideratum of salted meats, which she desired to import from other lands. The port of Aguadilla, among others, is memorable for having supplied fresh water to Columbus when he discovered the island in his Spanish dominion. In 1808 the island was occupied chiefly with the rich mines of Mexico and Peru, and Porto Rico served for a long time merely as a place of banishment for convicts. It is only since the great commercial revolution of the Antilles has she risen in importance. Being less outwardly valuable, and hence less misruled because attracting less attention, they remained loyal to the mother country up to that time in spite of attempts to seduce them to follow the colonies on the mainland into rebellion.

From that time forward, however, the Antilles became more and more conspicuous, and as their resources were gradually brought to light, the greedy Spanish adventurers and office-holders flocked thither in search of quick fortunes. Cuba, being the larger of the two notable islands, attracted the greater number of the greedy Spaniards. Porto Rico enjoyed the advantage of her comparative obscurity in developing her resources in a slower but surer way. From 1829 to 1823 political tumult was the rule there as everywhere else in the Spanish dominion, but where else in the Antilles has there been so much of this? In Porto Rico, being then an captain-general, succeeded in re-establishing order, and during the next ten years the island laid the foundation of her later prosperity. All the considerable capitalists who had founded their wealth upon Spanish possessions on the mainland had retained loyalty to Spain, and many of the better class of Spaniards who had acted in the newly enfranchised republics of Spanish America had been expelled, and the island was left to the Spaniards of Cuba and Porto Rico, thus greatly increasing the population and wealth of both.

The Spanish blood which flows in the veins of so large a proportion of the people of Porto Rico has been a great asset to her, and she has succeeded in spite of her small size and her geographical position, and for the possibilities of her industrial and commercial eminence. It is also a great asset to her, and she has succeeded in spite of her small size and her geographical position, and for the possibilities of her industrial and commercial eminence.

Spain, by her geographical position she is peculiarly adapted to become the center of a flourishing commerce. She lies close to Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica, as well as to the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida. She is contiguous to the possessions of France and Denmark, and in the right hands might easily overshadow these nations in their own colonies.

Apart from the natural advantage of being well supplied with wood and water, which are generally scarce in the islands of the same archipelago. Many of these, being destitute of springs, depend almost wholly on the rain for their water supply, and the medical ratios, while for they have to resort to distant colonies. Among the agencies which have contributed much to her growth in wealth, are her abundant rivers. Seventeen streams, taking their rise in the mountainous interior, and emptying into the sea. Some of these are navigable for smaller merchant vessels for a distance of two or three leagues, but have no harbors, and are not navigable for larger vessels. There are also a few lakes and altogether not less than forty-six water-courses worthy of churning. The facilities for internal navigation, for driving machinery by water and steam power, and for irrigation, are uncommon for an island of her size and situation. Moreover, there is almost a total absence of stagnant water, such as does so much to vitiate the climate of tropical and semi-tropical countries generally. It is pleasant to know that very few snakes or other venomous reptiles are to be found there, so that the natives have no hesitancy in sleeping in the midst of the forest; the island is, however, infested with enormous rats which invade the sugar-cane in great numbers and do a great deal of damage. There are not many indigenous quadrupeds, and water-fowl and green parrots are among the few species of native birds.

Wise and Otherwise. "Dorothy goes as a nurse if we have war." "What experience has she had?" "Her three brothers are football players." "Chicago Record." "George, there is one thing I want you to solemnly bear in mind. 'What is it?' 'There is a letter to mail, and don't go to war with it in your pocket.'" (Cleveland Plaindealer.) "There is one thing that my wife never speaks a cross word to." "Who is it?" "Our postman; she has an idea that if she sees him she'll never get another letter."—Chicago Record.

The Bicycle in Warfare. (From the New York Herald.) An idea which has been suggested and developed during the recent bombardment of San Juan. An account of the bombardment from within the city says that a volunteer corps of bicyclists greatly aided the Spanish command by acting as messengers between the forts.

Stories About Gomez. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban leader, is now 72 years of age, and has spent his life in intrigues and fighting against the Spanish government. He was born in San Domingo, and was a Spanish soldier against San Domingo before he took up arms for free Cuba. He served under General Weyler, and when Cuba rose in 1895 he rendered his services to Spain, and was chief clerk for Spanish troops in the revolution. He fought continuously in the wars of the various Central American republics till Maceo raised the standard of the present revolution. When Gomez was given the command of the army, "Independence or death," is his motto, and he hates autonomy.

"In the field with Gomez" is the title of an article in the June McClure's. The writer, Grover Flint, says: Gomez is a gray little man. His clothes do not fit well, and he looks like a man in a photograph his figure might seem odd and ordinary. But the moment he utters his keen eyes on you they strike like a blow from the shoulder. You feel that you are in the experience and the fearfulness of men that in those eyes, and their owner be comes a giant before you. Some anecdotes of Gomez will come out from his character. Once he passed as he saw a farmer plowing by the roadside. "Why do you work?" he cried. "Don't you know that you are working for Spain?" "I will seize your crops!" Don't you know that you make the land richer for Spain, and that for your work she will be less ready to abandon you?" To support your family it would be better if you fed them on roots in the forest, or left them to starve, as my men have left their wives and children and parents to starve, for the sake of the fatherland. You work when you should destroy. When the war is over there will be need and time for plowing. Until then only the machete should be lifted."

The security of the country encouraged malices (skulkers), and Gomez dispatched parties in all directions to "round them up." Being a woodsman, he was particularly likely speaking, always been more prosperous than her sister colony. Her staple commercial products are the same, though Porto Rico adds a fine quality of coffee to her other output. The commerce of Porto Rico is a large one, and a proportion to the total commerce of the Antilles quite out of relation to her size. Her remarkable prosperity has been due not to her excellent climate and soil, but to a great extent to the political indifference of the United States government, and to the fact that she has vainly struggled to raise a similar party of some strength in the island.

The reason for their indifference to raise a similar party of some strength in the island is partly historical, as may be seen by a glance at the map of Porto Rico. The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus when he was on his way to develop her natural resources only about seventy-five years ago. At that time Spain was paying but little attention to her West India colonies, except as watering stations for fresh supplies, such as the desideratum of salted meats, which she desired to import from other lands. The port of Aguadilla, among others, is memorable for having supplied fresh water to Columbus when he discovered the island in his Spanish dominion. In 1808 the island was occupied chiefly with the rich mines of Mexico and Peru, and Porto Rico served for a long time merely as a place of banishment for convicts. It is only since the great commercial revolution of the Antilles has she risen in importance. Being less outwardly valuable, and hence less misruled because attracting less attention, they remained loyal to the mother country up to that time in spite of attempts to seduce them to follow the colonies on the mainland into rebellion.

From that time forward, however, the Antilles became more and more conspicuous, and as their resources were gradually brought to light, the greedy Spanish adventurers and office-holders flocked thither in search of quick fortunes. Cuba, being the larger of the two notable islands, attracted the greater number of the greedy Spaniards. Porto Rico enjoyed the advantage of her comparative obscurity in developing her resources in a slower but surer way. From 1829 to 1823 political tumult was the rule there as everywhere else in the Spanish dominion, but where else in the Antilles has there been so much of this? In Porto Rico, being then an captain-general, succeeded in re-establishing order, and during the next ten years the island laid the foundation of her later prosperity. All the considerable capitalists who had founded their wealth upon Spanish possessions on the mainland had retained loyalty to Spain, and many of the better class of Spaniards who had acted in the newly enfranchised republics of Spanish America had been expelled, and the island was left to the Spaniards of Cuba and Porto Rico, thus greatly increasing the population and wealth of both.

The Spanish blood which flows in the veins of so large a proportion of the people of Porto Rico has been a great asset to her, and she has succeeded in spite of her small size and her geographical position, and for the possibilities of her industrial and commercial eminence. It is also a great asset to her, and she has succeeded in spite of her small size and her geographical position, and for the possibilities of her industrial and commercial eminence.

Spain, by her geographical position she is peculiarly adapted to become the center of a flourishing commerce. She lies close to Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica, as well as to the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida. She is contiguous to the possessions of France and Denmark, and in the right hands might easily overshadow these nations in their own colonies.

Apart from the natural advantage of being well supplied with wood and water, which are generally scarce in the islands of the same archipelago. Many of these, being destitute of springs, depend almost wholly on the rain for their water supply, and the medical ratios, while for they have to resort to distant colonies. Among the agencies which have contributed much to her growth in wealth, are her abundant rivers. Seventeen streams, taking their rise in the mountainous interior, and emptying into the sea. Some of these are navigable for smaller merchant vessels for a distance of two or three leagues, but have no harbors, and are not navigable for larger vessels. There are also a few lakes and altogether not less than forty-six water-courses worthy of churning. The facilities for internal navigation, for driving machinery by water and steam power, and for irrigation, are uncommon for an island of her size and situation. Moreover, there is almost a total absence of stagnant water, such as does so much to vitiate the climate of tropical and semi-tropical countries generally. It is pleasant to know that very few snakes or other venomous reptiles are to be found there, so that the natives have no hesitancy in sleeping in the midst of the forest; the island is, however, infested with enormous rats which invade the sugar-cane in great numbers and do a great deal of damage. There are not many indigenous quadrupeds, and water-fowl and green parrots are among the few species of native birds.

Wise and Otherwise. "Dorothy goes as a nurse if we have war." "What experience has she had?" "Her three brothers are football players." "Chicago Record." "George, there is one thing I want you to solemnly bear in mind. 'What is it?' 'There is a letter to mail, and don't go to war with it in your pocket.'" (Cleveland Plaindealer.) "There is one thing that my wife never speaks a cross word to." "Who is it?" "Our postman; she has an idea that if she sees him she'll never get another letter."—Chicago Record.

The Bicycle in Warfare. (From the New York Herald.) An idea which has been suggested and developed during the recent bombardment of San Juan. An account of the bombardment from within the city says that a volunteer corps of bicyclists greatly aided the Spanish command by acting as messengers between the forts.

Outlines of Oklahoma. The Western Union has decided to put in an up-to-date office at Guthrie. Will Jennings, the educated outlaw, has been found guilty. He is educated and well-appearing.

The threshers in the different counties in Oklahoma are forming trusts to keep up the price of threshing. Christopher Johnson, living two miles north of Guthrie, cut the first wheat of the season last Wednesday. Frank Green thanks the advertising merchants for staying by him during his fight with the Typographical union. Dennis Flynn is said to be writing friends in the territory that he will positively not accept a nomination for congress.

If ever a man crawled into a job and pulled it in after him, Jim Kelly did. He sticks to Green county closer than a brother. The waters-Pierce Oil company is unloading a big lot of tank at Ponca City looking like the thirteen-inch gun-turret on the battleship Iowa. Sam Overstreet dismissed the conspiracy case against those citizens of Ponca City who were accused of "regulating" a negro by driving him out of town.

It is being told in Blackwell that Colonel Blackwell is not an Indian at all, but a pure Castilian. The old man will have to hire the Pinkertons to protect him yet. It is said that the postmaster at Oklahoma City will not be confirmed, and that the president will not appoint a new man. That leaves it in statu quo, and that satisfies the postmaster. Mr. Knight of Green county, who wants to be nominated for delegate to congress by the Republican party, has a warning. There will be a deep, sonorous groan if he comes before the convention. Newkirk Republican: The lightning-rod dispenser is abroad in the county. Two farmers in North Vernon have been "blacked" on a contract for \$100, and on a deceptive fraudulent contract. Beware!

The other night, between Oklahoma City and Guthrie, a rail was left across the track and a train went clear over, striking but those on the last car, every one on the rail on the far side of the obstruction. The biggest change in Oklahoma is in the substitution of brick chimneys for the old and dangerous old stove pipes. There was a time in Oklahoma when a brick chimney was an evidence of unlicensed plumbers. The Wichita mountain boomers have been busy reading the war bulletins that for a whole month not a single assay from the Denver officials has been received showing a heavy run of gold in Wichita mountain quartz.

Mr. and Mrs. William Tauer of Ponca City are 481 years old. Their boy went to war that they gave a party to the young people the other night just to see the bright, cheerful faces of youth about them once more. It was a pretty sentiment, and more people should do it. Last Monday night, at Duncan, some parties ran up a pole on the town hall erected by the people of that patriotic town. In the morning, when the stars and stripes were to be run up the pole and stripes were to be hoisted that duty, he found the hated emblem flying. In the language of the old, familiar saying, "they didn't do a thing to that flag," but about it all to pieces, then hunted up the parties who perpetrated the joke, and ducked them in the horse pond. Here is another view of the arrest of Harjo. It is from the Shawnee Quill. It seems some half-witted boy over in the Seminole country has "confessed" to the Lated murder and a few papers on the outside have again taken up the howl about burning "inferior" Indians. This means the sarcasm of the old, familiar jibbery of deputy United States marshals and will find small credence where people are familiar with the facts. Whatever else may be said of the Indian burners, there is no question as to their guilt.

Southern Kansas Business Men. At some stage of his career every successful merchant has learned that competition is not an enemy. There is always something eloquent about a plain statement which tells of success. There is nothing winning about a glittering generality. It is a queer thing, but eager sincerity never takes the form of boasting. Sincerity is too anxious to be accepted unreservedly in justification itself before the public by bragging. It is one of the strange things of the commercial world that a reputation for high prices gives an establishment a valuable "time" which can not be acquired through any other agency. Much is said favorable to great dignity in the conduct of business. It is not so. But, just the same, a dignified advertisement for a store whose ruling spirit is a jovial, hearty proprietor misrepresents that store and is a mistake. As a rule, the best customers are the regular customers. They buy usually in large lots, and they are the most desirable. They are the last to take notice of sensational offers, in many instances as well. An advertisement can not be too long or too much detail for them.

A leading New York dry goods house says of its own advertising: "Don't call it advertising. It is the most direct way of saying your word to the customer, and a saving way of bargains that are no bargains at all. The rows we print is streaked with economy." This is the right idea, and stick to it all the time. There are just as many winning forms of advertising as there are winning forms of personality. One man does not write all the claims in the world in himself, and no advertisement can gather to itself the life of a man. It is a serious question whether imperfections are not necessarily present everywhere to emphasize through contrast the good things about.

All advice in regard to the form of advertising is more or less Tommy, inasmuch as it is theoretical. The difference between theory and practice is made up of the unfortunates through unimagined of channels. The theoretical world never never think of rust; and the theoretical advertiser of smart aloof dimensions in New York City is like a horse who directs a merchant in a small town. John W. Wainwright on meetings: "The more and Japanese make the world's history. The Chinese use the same sort of art that a bird does in nest-building—weave as their forefathers weave. China thinks this year to use the 'China' mark in their advertisements. It is a serious question whether imperfections are not necessarily present everywhere to emphasize through contrast the good things about.

John Wainwright on meetings: "The more and Japanese make the world's history. The Chinese use the same sort of art that a bird does in nest-building—weave as their forefathers weave. China thinks this year to use the 'China' mark in their advertisements. It is a serious question whether imperfections are not necessarily present everywhere to emphasize through contrast the good things about.

All advice in regard to the form of advertising is more or less Tommy, inasmuch as it is theoretical. The difference between theory and practice is made up of the unfortunates through unimagined of channels. The theoretical world never never think of rust; and the theoretical advertiser of smart aloof dimensions in New York City is like a horse who directs a merchant in a small town. John W. Wainwright on meetings: "The more and Japanese make the world's history. The Chinese use the same sort of art that a bird does in nest-building—weave as their forefathers weave. China thinks this year to use the 'China' mark in their advertisements. It is a serious question whether imperfections are not necessarily present everywhere to emphasize through contrast the good things about.