

# THE BARBER COUNTY INDEX.

Established in 1880.

Devoted to the Uplifting of the City and County.

Terms \$1.00 Per Year.

VOL. XVII.

MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS, JANUARY 19, 1898.

NUMBER 37

## PLUTOCRACY.

Defined By Hon. M. W. Howard, M. C., in the New Time.

Has Sprung Up Since the War and Its Power To-day is Well Nigh Supreme.

THE MENACE OF PLUTOCRACY.

The American plutocracy is of modern growth. It has sprung up since the war, and its growth has been so rapid that its power to-day is well nigh supreme. At the close of the war the millionaires of the country could have been counted on the fingers of a single hand and the wealth was reasonably well distributed.

There was a large middle class, and the extremely rich, on the one hand, and the abjectly poor, on the other, constituted but a small per cent. of our total population.

Thirty years ago no man was idle, unless idleness were a matter of choice with him. There was no difficulty in finding work at remunerative wages.

The small dealers and manufacturers could find profitable fields for the exercise of their energies and the operations of their genius.

The country boy of brain and pluck could go to the city, embark in trade, or enter a profession, and climb to the top of the ladder.

The farmer could, in moderate style, send his boys and girls to college, and lay by a snug sum of money for a rainy day.

Thirty years have passed since these conditions existed, and as we look over the country to-day we are terror-stricken at the change. To-day a quarter of a million persons own more than eighty per cent. of all our wealth, while the middle class is being rapidly eliminated, and the ranks of the extremely poor have been swelled to millions of recruits from the well-to-do to such an extent that the abjectly poor largely outnumber those belonging to the middle class.

To-day idleness is not the exception, but rather the rule. Skilled laborers are seeking all over the land for work, without obtaining it; and if, perchance, one should be more fortunate than his fellows, he must work at greatly reduced wages.

Only the other day I was discussing the question of wages with a skilled mechanic in Birmingham, and he said to me:

"There are plenty of houses being built here, and I can get all the work I can do at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, but I cannot support my family on this."

A few years ago he could earn three to four dollars per day.

On the railroads, in the South, men work fourteen hours a day, as section hands (the most laborious work imaginable) at from seventy-five to ninety cents per day.

Today the small dealers are being driven out of business by the department stores, and the small manufacturers have been crushed by the large combinations of capital.

Should the country boy of today go to the city, he could never hope to rise to eminence, either in a profession or business, for equal opportunities no longer exist.

The farmers of the country are barely existing, their farms are under mortgage, and their boys and girls must stay home from school and college to help pay the interest on the mortgage.

Briefly stated, these are some of the changed conditions.

And we have not far to seek for the cause. It is the encroachment of capital upon labor. The plutocracy, which always places capital above labor, has held undisputed sway in this country for thirty years, and it has well nigh succeeded in crushing all vitality out of labor and gathered into its capacious maw all the fruits of toil.

Our plutocracy is an aristocracy formed on wealth. Money is its chief coercer—stone, greed and avarice its only incentives. Plutocracy proposes to rule the world through the power of gold. While the people have been fighting great political battles over false issues under the guidance of foolish or dishonest leaders, the plutocracy has so entrenched itself in power that its position seems almost impregnable. It knows well how to appeal to the cupidity in the human heart, and with its ill-gotten gains it buys newspapers, corrupts legislatures, controls Congress and the Senate, and owns the courts. It dictates the nominees of conventions, and then tells the workman to vote the ticket or starve.

Should a patriot appear upon the scene, with brains and capacity to lead the people, and undeceive those who have been blinded or prejudiced, all the power of plutocracy is directed toward his undoing. The hiring press, the paid lackeys, will hound him down in every conceivable way. Even should he succeed in coming into high position the attacks will be kept up. He will be calumniated and tempted. If he will not be bought, if he is found to be incorruptible, other means will be resorted to for his destruction.

Thus does plutocracy fight, beneath the black flag of the pirate, taking all that is in sight, while its insatiate appetite ever clamors for more.

If it makes such gigantic strides for the next dozen years as it has in the past thirty, the plutocracy will become the absolute master of this country.

Then, with the army and navy to back it, re-enforced by the courts, the railroads, the telegraph companies, the newspapers, and the money of the world, what chance will there be for the people to further resist its encroachments? It will then be too late, and the masses will be reduced to a condition of serfdom, while the plutocracy will own all the wealth.

A few men will own all the land, and the great body of citizens will be mere tenants on the vast estates of the landed gentry. The money trust will control all lines of business enterprise, and men will become machines in the hands of a few.

This may, indeed, seem to be a gloomy picture, but it is no worse than existing conditions really portray. Unless its power is destroyed the American plutocracy, more tyrannical than feudal despot, will surely undermine our free institutions and pull down the Temple of our Liberties.

THE MENACE OF PLUTOCRACY.

The American plutocracy is of modern growth. It has sprung up since the war, and its growth has been so rapid that its power to-day is well nigh supreme.

At the close of the war the millionaires of the country could have been counted on the fingers of a single hand and the wealth was reasonably well distributed.

There was a large middle class, and the extremely rich, on the one hand, and the abjectly poor, on the other, constituted but a small per cent. of our total population.

Thirty years ago no man was idle, unless idleness were a matter of choice with him. There was no difficulty in finding work at remunerative wages.

The small dealers and manufacturers could find profitable fields for the exercise of their energies and the operations of their genius.

The country boy of brain and pluck could go to the city, embark in trade, or enter a profession, and climb to the top of the ladder.

The farmer could, in moderate style, send his boys and girls to college, and lay by a snug sum of money for a rainy day.

Thirty years have passed since these conditions existed, and as we look over the country to-day we are terror-stricken at the change. To-day a quarter of a million persons own more than eighty per cent. of all our wealth, while the middle class is being rapidly eliminated, and the ranks of the extremely poor have been swelled to millions of recruits from the well-to-do to such an extent that the abjectly poor largely outnumber those belonging to the middle class.

To-day idleness is not the exception, but rather the rule. Skilled laborers are seeking all over the land for work, without obtaining it; and if, perchance, one should be more fortunate than his fellows, he must work at greatly reduced wages.

Only the other day I was discussing the question of wages with a skilled mechanic in Birmingham, and he said to me:

"There are plenty of houses being built here, and I can get all the work I can do at one dollar and twenty-five cents a day, but I cannot support my family on this."

A few years ago he could earn three to four dollars per day.

On the railroads, in the South, men work fourteen hours a day, as section hands (the most laborious work imaginable) at from seventy-five to ninety cents per day.

Today the small dealers are being driven out of business by the department stores, and the small manufacturers have been crushed by the large combinations of capital.

Should the country boy of today go to the city, he could never hope to rise to eminence, either in a profession or business, for equal opportunities no longer exist.

The farmers of the country are barely existing, their farms are under mortgage, and their boys and girls must stay home from school and college to help pay the interest on the mortgage.

Briefly stated, these are some of the changed conditions.

And we have not far to seek for the cause. It is the encroachment of capital upon labor. The plutocracy, which always places capital above labor, has held undisputed sway in this country for thirty years, and it has well nigh succeeded in crushing all vitality out of labor and gathered into its capacious maw all the fruits of toil.

Our plutocracy is an aristocracy formed on wealth. Money is its chief coercer—stone, greed and avarice its only incentives. Plutocracy proposes to rule the world through the power of gold. While the people have been fighting great political battles over false issues under the guidance of foolish or dishonest leaders, the plutocracy has so entrenched itself in power that its position seems almost impregnable. It knows well how to appeal to the cupidity in the human heart, and with its ill-gotten gains it buys newspapers, corrupts legislatures, controls Congress and the Senate, and owns the courts. It dictates the nominees of conventions, and then tells the workman to vote the ticket or starve.

Should a patriot appear upon the scene, with brains and capacity to lead the people, and undeceive those who have been blinded or prejudiced, all the power of plutocracy is directed toward his undoing. The hiring press, the paid lackeys, will hound him down in every conceivable way. Even should he succeed in coming into high position the attacks will be kept up. He will be calumniated and tempted. If he will not be bought, if he is found to be incorruptible, other means will be resorted to for his destruction.

Thus does plutocracy fight, beneath the black flag of the pirate, taking all that is in sight, while its insatiate appetite ever clamors for more.

If it makes such gigantic strides for the next dozen years as it has in the past thirty, the plutocracy will become the absolute master of this country.

Then, with the army and navy to back it, re-enforced by the courts, the railroads, the telegraph companies, the newspapers, and the money of the world, what chance will there be for the people to further resist its encroachments? It will then be too late, and the masses will be reduced to a condition of serfdom, while the plutocracy will own all the wealth.

A few men will own all the land, and the great body of citizens will be mere tenants on the vast estates of the landed gentry. The money trust will control all lines of business enterprise, and men will become machines in the hands of a few.

This may, indeed, seem to be a gloomy picture, but it is no worse than existing conditions really portray. Unless its power is destroyed the American plutocracy, more tyrannical than feudal despot, will surely undermine our free institutions and pull down the Temple of our Liberties.

THE MENACE OF PLUTOCRACY.

The American plutocracy is of modern growth. It has sprung up since the war, and its growth has been so rapid that its power to-day is well nigh supreme.

At the close of the war the millionaires of the country could have been counted on the fingers of a single hand and the wealth was reasonably well distributed.

There was a large middle class, and the extremely rich, on the one hand, and the abjectly poor, on the other, constituted but a small per cent. of our total population.

Thirty years ago no man was idle, unless idleness were a matter of choice with him. There was no difficulty in finding work at remunerative wages.

The small dealers and manufacturers could find profitable fields for the exercise of their energies and the operations of their genius.

The country boy of brain and pluck could go to the city, embark in trade, or enter a profession, and climb to the top of the ladder.

## BOTKIN SEES STARS.

Advises His Republican Brethren to Accept the Inevitable.

Judge Theo. Botkin is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican. When he talks politics he talks from a Republican point of view, and what he says has always been, and is now, accepted as sincere Republican sentiments.

A short time ago, in the presence of a representative of the Troy Times, and in conversation with one or two other Republicans, Mr. Botkin expressed himself in very plain and unmistakable terms as to the present situation, and delivered himself of a few caustic remarks with reference to Republican political methods in Kansas.

Mr. Botkin said, "If the bosses would go out on the prairie and get their cars down on the grass they would hear something; that the party has the fight of its life on its hands; that it has to meet the best administration the state ever had; and with all its failings, the record of a legislature that has passed more good, wholesome laws than any of its predecessors. These are facts and the people know it. In a conversation with Cy Leland a short time ago I advised that the Republican party put no ticket in the field next fall; that the people would no longer submit to him and Jim Simpson, and a few others, getting together at the Blossom House in Kansas City, or at the Normandy Hotel in Washington, and negotiating another state ticket, and having every candidate for congress going to them for their endorsement. And to my certain knowledge that is what has actually been done with reference to the coming campaign; Cy Leland has the whole thing ready and he knows who will be a candidate for every state office, and from every congressional district in the state."

"Sometime ago," Mr. Botkin continued, "Chester Long went to Leland, asking that he be permitted to run for governor, and Cy replied 'No,' we have arranged it otherwise, and you will be the Republican candidate for congress in the Seventh district; not understanding the fact," continued the Judge, "Long assured Leland that there was no possible show of defeating Simpson."

Mr. Botkin next paid his respects to Jim Simpson. "Who is Jim Simpson anyway?" he asked. "I'll tell you who he is. He is the man who, when his brother was running for district judge in our district last fall, told him, although he was his brother, to go down on his farm and stay there; that he didn't want his mixing in his affairs."

"He has no executive ability, but he knows how to handle committee funds; and I would like if someone would tell me in this connection what became of the two batches of committee funds that reached Hutchinson last fall?"

The Judge then reverted to the Seventh Congressional district question again, and asked, "If Simpson defeated Long last year, when Long had all the money he needed at his command, I would like to know how he can be expected to win in the coming campaign, facing the record of the present Populist administration. But Long might be sacrificed to gratify the ambitions of Leland and his gang in other directions. It is all fixed and every nomination is already made."

THE DINGLEY LAW.

How It Benefits the Southern Cotton Producer.

Gov. A. J. McLaurin, in his recent message to the Mississippi legislature, says: "While last year there was raised in this state a large crop of cotton, which is our principal product, its return in money as compared with what it would have been if prices had remained as they were twelve months ago, shows a loss to the state in the depreciation of this crop of about \$15,000,000—enough to have paid the state debt, and built and equipped a railroad from the Gulf to the northern lakes."

A little girl heard a sermon from the words, "My cup runneth over; surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life." On returning home she was asked if she could remember the minister's text, and replied, "Yes, indeed, it was this, 'Mercy! Goodness! My cup's tipped over.'—Exchange."

A lady friend writes as follows. I have a conundrum that I think is very good; perhaps it is good enough to print in The Times. Why is Queen Victoria like the month of June because she reigns and reigns, and doesn't give the sun a chance.—Hartford Times.

An Irish member of Parliament the other day said that Mr. Balfour's statement of the British government's new Irish policy, came like a windfall out of a clear sky, and as an English musical journal recently said that an operatic manager had "unearthed a new star."

Stranger: "How much is it worth to draw up a will?"

Lawyer: "How much are you worth?"

## TALKS VERY PLAIN.

A Man Who Knows Talks of Hanna

Says His Seat in the United States Senate Cost Over \$1,000,000—The People Against the Millions—Millions Win.

Allen O. Meyers who had charge of the Democratic steering committee during the late senatorial contest at Columbus, was not pleased with the messages of felicitation between President McKinley and Senator Hanna, and sent the President the following telegram:

"January 17, 1898.—To William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington: Your telegram to Hanna and his telegram to you are twin insults to every honest man in the United States, and an outrage on decency. Nero fiddled while Rome burned. You prayed while Dick and Hanna bought a seat in the United States Senate—a fact that will be thoroughly proven. People who have pined you as a dupe, will now denounce you as a full, but not a silent partner, of this firm of conspirators against the great mass of the people. The hour of judgment is at hand.—(Signed) Allen O. Meyers."

"What we have contended with during the past campaign," said Meyers last night, "will probably never be known, because it couldn't be brought out in a century of investigation. We had no money except that contributed by private persons, and a large number of them. We had the task of combating with millions of money, and a million is not an excessive sum to say, was used by Mr. Hanna. In addition, there was the influence of not only the national, but, in a big part, the state influence. Then every Republican who had got together \$50,000 of capital constituted himself a committee of one to spend \$100 in Mr. Hanna's behalf. There were over 200 people on his payroll, and every one was either watching or dogging the Republican member. There are a half dozen Democrats who can speak of what inducements were made to them."

MUTUAL LIFE SHUT OUT.

The Supreme Court Ousts It from Its Corporate Privileges in Kansas.

The supreme court has rendered its decision in the quo-warranto proceedings, brought by Attorney General Boyle, to oust the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York from its corporate privileges in Kansas, and from soliciting insurance business in this state.

Chief Justice Doster delivered the opinion of the court, and commented particularly on the attitude of the defendant in withdrawing from the state; paying the cost of the action, and contending that it was therefore not within the jurisdiction of the court, and that no order could be made relative to its right to solicit business in this state without a license.

In view of this contention, the only question before the court was the proper order to be made, the pleadings being considered as admitted.

Judge Doster said: "It will be observed as the pleadings now stand, the defendant neither denies that it was transacting business in violation of law at the time the action was commenced, nor disclaims a right, or a purpose to again resume its business in Kansas as soon as this action is determined. It merely says it is not now violating the law. In this state of the pleadings, the state is entitled to such judgment as the facts stated in the petition warrant."

WHAT WE NEED.

Hon. John W. Breckinridge Gives his Views in the New Time.

"A magazine such as I understand the New Time is intended to be, while it should admit to its columns articles upon all phases of reform, should make a specialty of a few leading questions of vital importance which are attracting the attention of all classes of thinking people, and in the discussion of these, fundamental principles should be adhered to rigidly. Discussion of merely palliative remedies for existing evils should be eliminated. Any legislation calculated to make present conditions endurable will retard true reform and postpone the day when a correct system of society shall be adopted. All attempts to 'regulate' corporations which control our money, our transportation and our public utilities will prove abortive, and while such attempts may in some instances give temporary relief, they can not remedy the evils resulting from private corporate ownership. Hence government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, as well as the express business, municipal ownership of public utilities, and the abolishing of all banks of issue, resorting to the government the absolute control of our money, are fundamental principles upon which the people should be educated."

"The land question, an income tax and other methods of taxation should not be ignored."

"The field for a magazine that will discuss these questions fairly, yet fearlessly, is practically boundless. The present is an opportune time for the launching of a magazine of this character furnished at a price within the reach of all. I find men of all classes, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, professional men, farmers, mechanics, laborers, Republicans, Democrats, Populists, Prohibitionists, anxiously seeking light upon these subjects. If all reformers who believe that changed conditions demand new systems, will do their duty, the New Time will soon become a power for the advancement of the cause of humanity, the cause of the people vs. the corporations."

A Newsboy's Gratitude.

A writer in the New York Recorder tells the story of a newsboy who, months after he had eaten a Christmas supper, insisted on paying the kind journalist who provided it. On Christmas night an old-time newspaper writer stepped into a cheap restaurant in Park Row for a cup of hot coffee. As he took his seat at one of the small tables, a ragged little boy planted himself on the stool opposite. There was a wolfish glare in the boy's eyes as he pulled a nickel and said, "A plate of beans."

I sipped my coffee and watched the boy ravenously devour the beans. Whispering to the waiter, I told him to bring a plate of corned beef, some bread and butter and a bowl of coffee for the boy. The little fellow stared for a moment, and then began his meal. In a few minutes the beef, beans, bread and coffee had disappeared, yet the boy's appetite was not satisfied.

"What kind of pie do you like?" I asked.

"Most any kind; they's all good," replied the boy.

"Bring him some mince and pumpkin pie," said I to the waiter.

The boy gazed at the two pieces of pie in wonderment, then looked up shyly and pushed his nickel toward me.

"What's that for?" asked the man.

"To pay for the spread; it's all I've got."

Taking a quarter from my pocket, I laid it on the boy's coin and pushed it across the table.

"Is them for me?" said the boy, with his mouth full of pie. "Am I to have all that?"

"Yes; this is Christmas night, you know."

"Yes, I remember; but I had no money for my lodging, so I didn't get any of the dinner down at the Newsboys' Lodging House. Thank you, mister. You is good ter me."

Months passed. One day a boy stopped me, near Brooklyn Bridge.

"Say, mister," said he, "I owe you a quarter. Here it is."

"Recognizing my Christmas guest, I gently refused the money, telling him that he had better keep it."

"No you take it," he persisted. "That supper and the quarter you gave brought me luck, and I've not been so hungry since. You was so good that night, and I want you to take the quarter now, so as you can give some other boy a Christmas supper." I took the coin, and many a poor newsboy has had a good dinner since.

AN ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

The Pope Said to be Behind a Scheme of That Nature.

London, Jan. 15.—A London correspondent, quoting from the Civiltà Cattolica, the official organ of the Pope, declares that there is a scheme on foot in Rome for the establishment of an Italian Republic, and in support of his statement, refers to the Pope's Christmas Allocution, in which it is asserted that "the co-existence of the vatican and the Italian monarchy is impossible, and that one or the other must go." It then suggests the constitution of Switzerland and America as an example of "admirable and glorious constitutions, though differing from that of Italy, which has produced nothing but weakness, misery and starvation."

ADMISSION UNCERTAIN.

Hawaii's Fate in the Senate Hangs on a Slender Thread.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A canvass of the senate is being made to show that up to date the Hawaiian treaty has failed to secure the necessary two-thirds, and its best friends, including several members of the committee on foreign relations, admit that they will be unable to secure the necessary majority.

"They do strange things in Indiana."

"What, for instance?"

"Well, at Indianapolis, 'Knickerbocker Hall' is a girl's school, and 'Bloomer Academy' is a college for boys."

The Kansas Editorial Association will meet in Kansas City, Kan., February 7, 8 and 9. All of the best men in the state are expected to be there.

Direct Legislation.

We have from time to time felt it our duty to call the attention of our readers to glaring imperfections in our economic conditions, from which the physician suffers more than his share. The reasons are plain. Food, clothing and shelter are first necessities, and available funds will go for these purposes, to the neglect of the physician's claims. The doctor's bill is usually left till the last, and in time of special stringency it is not reached at all. Hence the physician is specially interested in the prosperity of the masses, and particularly in a just distribution of products.

But it is not strange that physicians in various parts of the country write us: "What can we do? We have given our lives to the study of science, and entrusted economical questions to those who make a specialty of them. If they have made such a disgraceful failure, what can we do? If partisanship and corruption are the cause, are not both the dominant parties equally guilty? Physicians in different parts of the country naturally have different political affiliations and attachments. We can do nothing without uniting, and what can we unite upon?"

We are very glad to have the opportunity to answer the above. There is something that every physician and every other honest and earnest citizen can unite upon, whether he be a Republican, Democrat, Populist, Prohibitionist, Socialist or Single Taxer.

Our Republican institutions, as good as they are, are notoriously imperfect. Corruption seems to be the disease of republics. The Roman republic died of it. France and our own republic are seriously afflicted with it. But the oldest republic now in existence, Switzerland, after long suffering, found remedy for it, and she now stands forth pure and true, an example to her larger but younger sisters.

Republics are governed by representatives, elected usually for a specified time. During this time they hold absolute sway, without, as a rule, feeling the responsibility felt by officers in monarchies, who hold their positions permanently. Hence these representatives, temporary, but absolute for the time being, are too frequently an easy prey to scheming politicians, each serving the other's selfish interests.

One of our subscribers suggests that it would be a good thing to "have a string to our congressmen"; that is, to have the power to un-elect any congressman when he fails to give satisfaction to his constituents. That would be a good plan, but the Swiss plan is better.

A feature was added to the Swiss organic law requiring that all bills above a certain degree of importance, and not being of immediate urgency, should be referred to the people for their ratification or rejection at the next general election. Then the wily politician sought pastures new, for his occupation was gone. This is called the referendum.

But the Swiss people, suspecting their representative still further, retained the privilege of initiating legislation. That is, any bill (which any voter can propose), when endorsed by a certain percentage of the voters, must be acted upon by the government, and in turn by the people at the next election, if necessary. This is called the initiative. That is, the people claim for themselves the privilege of proposing and determining legislation. This is called direct legislation; and it has purified the hitherto very corrupt politics of Switzerland.

Democrats, isn't this fair? It is a return to simple democracy. Republicans, isn't this fair? It is only a wider application of the principle, "government by the people." Populists, isn't this fair? It will place directly in the hands of the people all the modern reforms. Prohibitionists, socialists and single taxers, isn't this fair? Your ideas will then have a fair chance.

Now this—the initiative and referendum—is what all can unite upon, and it should be done immediately. It is the key that will unlock the golden future. Opposition to it is self-condemnation. We want immediate and united action. A party with that single principle alone for a platform would deserve success at the next general election. If it should require a struggle for the next eight or ten years, it would be worth it.

When has a political party kept its promises? What do elections mean? The meaning of every election is interpreted in hundreds of different ways. Read the various "opinions" after every election. With the referendum the meaning would be direct and specific.

"We could then vote for principles and measures, and not merely for men, and our expressions at the ballot box would be understood. Let us have it, and through it let us oust the professional politician, the lobbyist, the corruptionist, and obtain justice for the weakest as well as the strongest in our midst.—New Era."

Mrs. Noble L. Prentiss of Kansas City, Kan., addressed the Board of Agriculture meeting on "The Farmer's Wife and Daughter."

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Evangelist Moody appeals to Greater New York for the starving Cubans. Ex-Senator Tabor is confirmed as postmaster at Denver.

Starting of the Klondyke relief train is postponed, and may be abandoned. Late advices showing that reports of suffering in the Klondyke have been largely overdrawn.

L. M. Shaw inaugurated as governor of the state of Iowa on the 14th.

Sir James Westland, finance minister of the council of India, complains that the closing of the Indian mints to silver has precipitated an extreme stringency in the money markets of that country.

The order of the tax department of New York that banks must submit a tax report showing all money and securities on hand from all sources, causes a rapid withdrawal of hoardings not heretofore taxed.

President Sanford B. Dole leaves Honolulu for Washington on the Steamship Peru.

Railroad magnates appear before the Inter-state Commerce Senate committee and make a strong fight against ticket scalpers.

Senator Hoar offers a joint resolution in the senate, proposing the submission of a constitutional amendment cutting two years from the term for which the president is elected.

Statehood Convention, in session at Kingfisher, Ok., petitions congress to pass an enabling act, providing for the admission of Oklahoma as a state.

The battleship New York sails for Key West, under sealed orders.

The reported assassination of Consul General Lee at Havana, by rioting Spaniards, is said to have been a pure fabrication.

Developed that the rioting Spaniards of Havana were the followers of Weyler, and were opposed to General Blanco as well as America.

Tammany nominates Carter Harrison, of Chicago, as its candidate for president in the presidential campaign, and declares against 16 to 1.

Police precautions re-doubled in the vicinity of the United States legation and the residence of Minister Stewart L. Woodford, in Madrid.

Amalgamated Engineers of England forced to give up their struggle for shorter hours, and to concede every demand made by them.

Joseph Johnson, the negro who eloped with Miss Kate Neal, a society young lady of Sweet Springs, Mo., and who has been detained at Missoula, Mont., pending the arrival of Missouri officers, is released.

THE PASSING DAYS.

If you are "diametrically" opposed to anything, first measure the circumference.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs says she is in favor of resubmission. Mrs. Diggs is a widow.

What has become of all the editors who were "recently taken with a severe cold?"

If your coal bin is empty, go talk to the plutocrat, thou saggard? and learn of his ways of supporting a family of