Kennard's Fifth Floor.

J. Kennard & Sons extend to the public a cordial invitation to visit their fifth floor, and to view the display of artistic merchandise unrivaled in this country, consisting of high-grade furniture, electric light fixtures, and many objects of art for beautifying the home, and very desirable as Anniversary, Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

J. KENNARD & SONS,
Fourth Street and Washington Avenue.

PLAN TO IMPROVE CONSULAR SERVICE

Roosevelt Offers Permanent Career for Young Men.

ANNOUNCES TWO NEW RULES.

Applicants for Positions Paying $1,000 or More Must Submit to Proper Examinations for Places.

Washington, Nov. 10.—With the double purpose of offering a permanent career to the diplomatic and consular service to competent young men and of improving the personnel of the Government service so as to make them more valuable than they now are to the business interests of this country, the President, at the instance of Secretary Root, today announced two new rules.

The first of these has not yet taken concrete form, but its substance as made public was that hereafter any applicant for appointment as secretary of embassy or legation must possess a knowledge of at least one other language than English, and must be otherwise examined as to his competency.

This rule is closely in line with the English practice, and in its development will involve the promotion of the bright young men in the diplomatic service in the degree that they justify it by hard study fitting them for new posts.

The order as to the consular service amends the existing rule which requires the extension of such consular officers as are limited in compensation to the maximum of $1,500 per annum and a minimum of $1,000.

In President Cleveland's administration an effort was made to examine all applicants for consular positions, but this was soon abandoned, and the limitation now in vogue was adopted. The purpose of the President and Secretary Root is to take the consular service away from political preferment, and to make promotion as well as appointment dependent upon absolute merit. These things are aimed at in the following, which is part of an executive order:

"With a view to further increasing the efficiency of the consular service by extending the method now employed for ascertaining the qualifications possessed by candidates for appointment in that service.

"It is hereby ordered that the executive order of September 30, 1896, in regard to examinations for the consular service be and it is hereby amended and extended to include all consulates generals, consulates, commercial agencies and consular agencies, the annual compensation of which is not less than $1,000. Said order, therefore, will read as amended as follows:

"It being of great importance that the consular officers of the United States shall possess the proper qualifications for their respective positions, to be ascertained either through a satisfactory record of previous actual service under the Department of State or through an appropriate examination.

ERA OF THE SOUTHWEST: NEW MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Continued From Page One.

spring and prepares them for the fall which had been broken in the winter harrowed and ground up by the farmer and in the pulverized condition which is considered ideal potato land.

The planting machine is a wonder and few more efficient than the corn planter or the wheat seeder. It is put to work along in February and plants potatoes at about twelve bushels to an acre.

The planter digs a furrow for itself ahead of the machine, drops the seed potato at the proper interval with a spoon-shaped arrangement and drags along a pair of revolving discs which pull the furrow back on the potato hill; imaginable this will be about the time they sight and the patch is left by the machine in good condition than could the man with his hoe.

Weeds are as prolific in Oklahoma as they are anywhere and at about the time that the weeds are showing up splendidly but before the potato vine has appeared above the surface, the land is dragged and harrowed and practically all of the weeds are done away with.

Fifteen days after the vines are growing above ground a special variety of disk cultivator is navigated down the rows. Little if any weed growth is left about the roots and finishes the weed proposition as well as does things right for the potato. Dependent upon the weather conditions the cultivator goes another and possibly a third going over with the cultivators.

Then the digging machine gets in its work. It is a most unique piece of implement manufactured and is hailed the two or four horses depending upon size. Sets of shovels mounted on a drum revolve on the axle which connects the wheels. They dig down past the potato hills, and literally turn over the dirt, leaving the potatoes on the top of the ground.

Here is where the machine lacks the finishing touch. It cannot gather up the potatoes. Some one must follow behind and pick up the potatoes. Sometimes this work is done by the farmer himself, but more frequently he hires it done. Sacks are placed at the ends of the rows and girls help in the work. The potatoes are picked up, sacked and left in the rows until they are hauled to the market. The cost to the farmer of the potatoes per bushel, Sackfull, is about 10 cents. A sack five bushels following the plow is a good average yield for the farmer who has been in the business for a number of years. The digging of the potatoes begins about the first of November and is for several weeks, and the process differs from that in sections where instead of cutting the vines and potatoes they are planted whole.

The older settlers in Southeastern Oklahoma have been so busy with the cotton crop and the potatoes that they have had little time for experiment with anything else in the agricultural line. But some of the fertile bottom land has been used for alfalfa, and the results have been much greater than was anticipated.

Along from the North Canadian basin is distinguished for its quality. It is cut at least four times a year and usually five. The man who has good alfalfa land and can get a good start with his first crop does not necessarily have to work except at the cutting and shipping time.

He is at liberty to discuss statehood and current politics to his heart's content and simply wait for the sun and the atmosphere and the rich ground to complete their labors and then go out and reap the benefit four or five times a season.

There are very few of this fortunate class in Oklahoma however, who are in such a category. Oklahoma farmers do not wait for anything. The alfalfa man is also a cotton man and a potato man and a fruit man too, frequently, and he keeps busy the year through. Oklahoma is a hustling place for hustling farmers.

There are several big orchards in Pottawatomie county, but not so many as there are in other parts. There seems to be quite a rivalry in the way of a fruit belt which would include its own with the fruit-producing sections of any State or Territory.

Apples and peaches are known from practical experience to be of splendid quality and in quantity sufficient in every respect for a large commercial trade. Cotton picking was for orchards in certain parts of the vicinity.

Shawnee is one of the wonder-children of the census bureau. It was platted in 1896 and had a population in its overnight birth of 2,000. It grew to 3,482 in 1900 and 1907 had reached the 15,000 figure. A census taken two months ago records a population of 20,000 persons.

It is the center of trade, both retail and shipping, for a population of 80,000 and has all the attributes of a modern city.

Electric lights, electric cars, gas paved streets, high-grade business blocks, elegant residences, great railroad shops and numerous manufacturing industries have transformed the naked prairie in ten years into a city which aspires to 50,000 population in 1910.

The shipment of cotton from Shawnee last year was more than 50,000 bales for export. In two months the shipment of potatoes was 1,100 cars.

Natural gas has just been found within the city limits and the expectations and the hopes of the Shawnee "boosters" have no boundary this side of the capital of a State-to-be and also its metropolis.

H. O. PHILLIPS.

Bank Clerks to Entertain.

The Bank Clerks Association of Missouri will give a euchre and dance at Liederkranz Hall on Thursday evening, November 21. The entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock. Invitations have been issued to members of the association.

Use Republic Want Ads for results.

Six Golden Weddings in Family.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Bangor, Me., Nov. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hussey of Waterville have attended the sixth golden wedding which has been held in the last fifteen years within the circle of their family connections. The wedding was that of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Soule of North Vassalboro.

DIRECTOR OF METROPOLITAN MUSEUM RETURNS TO CARRY OUT LIFE WORK

CASPAR PURDON CLARKE.
He says it will require twenty years to make the Metropolitan Museum similar to the South Kensington Museum.

CARNEGIE SAYS WRONG WILL ALWAYS BE RIGHTED AT POLLS

Reform Must Come When People Realize Injustice Has Been Done to Them, Declares Ironmaster, Who Has Just Returned From Scotland—Upheaval in Pennsylvania Pointed Out as Example—Municipal Ownership Believed to Be Good Thing Where Utility's Increase Is Affected by Growth of City—Regrets That Jerome Does Not Believe in Public Libraries.

GREAT IMPRESSION IN EUROPE BY INSURANCE SCANDALS.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Nov. 10.—In the best of health, according to his own statement, and fairly bubbling with good humor, Andrew Carnegie reported today on the Baltic from his customary half year's residence in Cromarty, Scotland.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Carnegie and their daughter. Miss Carnegie. The latter of the party numbered about [illegible], and it is understood that the ironmaster brought back much [illegible] for his New York residence.

Mr. Carnegie was discovered shortly after the pilot officers boarded the ship. While engaging to find the customs officers, he said: "I don't want to be interviewed now, I'm tired. Wait until after I have seen the inspectors, I may be a different man."

TALKS OF MANY SUBJECTS.

Afterwards, seated at his own particular table in the ship's dining saloon, Mr. Carnegie discussed a variety of subjects. The recent election, municipal ownership, Mr. Hearst, District Attorney Jerome, President Roosevelt and the "big stick," the insurance scandals, all were taken up and the subject of public libraries was not forgotten.

"First of all things we want pure elections," said Mr. Carnegie. "The public is impulsive and it always has the last say. No matter what trials and difficulties are encountered, it is the long run it always wins. I am a great believer in democracy.

"There is no surer way to bring about reform than to get the people to realize that a wrong has been done them.

PENNSYLVANIA UPHEAVAL.

"Take the upheaval in Pennsylvania, which I regard as more a bank broken in Philadelphia. It took it to ruin more than a million dollars of public funds which had been put in it by politicians. When the people became interested for a reform it came and you can always trust the people. I believe in municipal ownership.

"Well, in the municipal ownership of gas in Glasgow, for instance, it is a great success. The city is a gainer by it and what owns the city owns the people. At the point the water works, gas, all the elements of public utility are municipal property. Whatever increase in revenue there may be from the municipal ownership of these utilities goes into the city treasury and is used for the benefit of the people. For instance, the money is used to build a fund from which to pay a pension to superannuated teachers and college professors. Mr. Carnegie said the chief of his first conference would be with twenty-five university presidents in regard to the subject.

"Municipal ownership is good when it is for the benefit of the people. If it is not, it is not good. It is a question of the people. If it is not good for the people, it is not good. Whatever is good for the people is good. Municipal ownership may be good in one place and not good in another. It might be better for the people in one place than in another. It might be better for the people in one place than in another. It might be better for the people in one place than