

The Globe Republican

H. B. KLAINE, Publisher.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

KANSAS ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Chanute is to vote upon the erection of another school building.

The state reunion of the G. A. R. at Hutchinson will be held August 13-17.

Electric lights have been turned on in Cherokee, the plant being completed.

Rudolph Speleier was killed by a passenger train, close to his home west of Marysville.

The corrected returns of the assessors for the city of Topeka show a population of 38,067.

J. J. Houston, formerly register of deeds of Anderson county, has been appointed commissioner of public lands of Oklahoma.

In 1873 Labette county offered a reward for the Benders and has just withdrawn that offer after 28 years.

The Topeka druggist who was refused supplies from wholesalers will prosecute the wholesalers under the Kansas anti-trust law.

Topeka jointists, having lost the backing of Kansas City men who supply them and generally own their outfits, have quit business.

Sedgwick county farmers will get about \$30 an acre for their alfalfa crop. The second crop is mostly cut and there will be two more to cut.

G. W. Brown, the Augusta banker, is the first capitalist of Kansas to go to the Philippines to invest in lands. He will be gone about six months.

Governor Stanley has plainly intimated that Mrs. Nation need not apply for a pardon, but that other women who acted with her will be considered as a separate class.

Robert Maxwell, press room foreman of the Topeka Capital office, has taken out another patent on his automatic mailing machine, which is attached to a cylinder press.

Prof. W. R. Carter, of the colored industrial institute of Topeka, has been tendered the principalship of the Florida normal and industrial college, a state institution for negroes.

A French farmer, of Cloud county, went to the home of his son-in-law in the night in an intoxicated condition. Being mistaken for a chicken thief he was shot and badly wounded.

Samuel Shoup, of Coffey county, was surprised by a hundred neighbors on his 99th birthday. He has lived in that county 40 years, is in good health and is as active as many men of 60.

Rabbits along the highways and hedges of Sumner county are not safe when Miss Myrtle Johnson is taking a buggy ride with her rifle. Three rabbits to one drive is about her average.

Miss Louise Vandivert, daughter of Ex-Judge Vandivert of the Larned district court, carried off the honors of her class at Rutgers college, Brunswick N. J. There were 20 in the class.

The weavers in the Topeka woolen mill struck for more pay. An offer was made to them but it did not satisfy them. The manager then put a few men from other departments at the looms, as they knew something about the work. New men will probably take the looms.

There were not enough harvesters in the wheat belt of Kansas despite the state and railroad labor bureaus. Town people, clerks and mechanics and railroad section hands all dropped their employment to work in the harvest.

J. A. Parks, of Caldwell, reports that over 300 wagons left there for the new country and that the immigrants declare they will settle in the new country whether the government likes it or not.

The contract for the new infirmary at the Osawatimie insane asylum is let to O. G. Petty, of Olathe, for \$30,500.

H. Mortimer, who marketed the first wheat at Winfield had an average yield of 40 bushels to the acre of his 100 acres of wheat, which tested 64 pounds to the bushel.

Eureka is going to try again. Its first prospect boring was lost by the breaking of its casing. There is plenty of faith there on the subject of ultimate success.

John T. Stewart, of Sumner county, has about 145 quarter sections of land which he rents. His grain rentals in Sumner county where are 115 quarter sections of his land, will amount this year to nearly 100,000 bushels of wheat. Mr. Stewart began his business life as a \$60 clerk in a Wichita abstract office.

J. W. Gill, who was secretary of the treasury in John Brown's provisional government, now does business in Milan, Sumner county.

Engines on branch lines are distinguished from those doing heavy service on the main line by the placing of a cypher before the number on each one.

Thugs continue to round up harvesters in Wellington, pretending to be policemen. They lock up their victims in cars after robbing them.

Peter T. Foley has been appointed postmaster at Parsons.

Captain Ralph Ingalls has received his discharge from the army.

Kansas cornfields include more acres than the state of New Jersey.

Railroad men say it takes a carload of beer a week to supply Iola.

Much loss from fires in wheat fields is reported from Central Kansas.

A new laundry building and outfit at Eureka is burned at a loss of \$600.

The pasture lands of Kansas are greater in extent than Pennsylvania.

Kansas' wheat harvest covers 200,000 more acres than all the state of Delaware.

Bank Commissioner Albaugh is of the opinion that Kansas has too many banks.

Two hundred Odd Fellows attended the dedication of a new hall at Humboldt.

Northeastern Kansas complains of a severe drouth during the last week in June.

The cost to Butler county in the second trial of Miss Morrison will be about \$2,000.

The files of the Atchison Champion show that on June 26, in the years, 1881, 1891 and 1901, the thermometer registered 102 in the shade.

Miami county has just paid \$212,000 to take up its bonds voted to the M. K. & T. 30 years ago. The county has not another dollar of debt.

The Birdsell family, of Nortonville, consists of father, mother, three sons and five daughters, and the average weight of the ten is 200 pounds.

In Dickinson county chinch bugs have left the stubble fields and are at work upon the corn. They multiplied enormously during the dry weather.

While the county teachers' institute was in session at Westmoreland a game of baseball was played between the girls of the institute and the town girls.

Bethany College, at Lindsborg, has been presented with all the important works of the 150 most noted authors, which constitute the best Swedish library in America.

Alfred Swanson, a farmer of McPherson, county died in his harvest field after working continuously three days and two nights. It was called sunstroke, but was a death from overwork.

Twin boys, 18 months old, were playing on the railroad track near Woodston, Rooks county, and both were instantly killed by a train. They were children of C. C. Cook, whose home is near the track.

The city ordinance of Wellington which places an occupation tax of \$1,200 a year on druggists who hold permits to sell liquor went into effect on July 1. The tax is payable semi-annually in advance.

The legislature provided for a parole agent to keep track of the prisoners paroled from the state reformatory, and J. W. Leibengood, of Hiawatha, has been appointed to that office. The salary is \$1,000 a year.

It is asserted that the board of commissioners of Shawnee county has contracted with lawyers to prosecute the 59 insurance companies doing business in the county, under the law which puts a penalty upon the use of rate books by their agents.

A hobo entered the house of Frank Kestler in Barton county, while the family were all in the harvest field. He found \$90 and left, but was followed when he fired upon his pursuers without effect, but received a shot from them, which may be fatal. The money was recovered.

A ton of Trego county shale has yielded \$15 worth of silver and \$20 worth of gold.

State Labor Commissioner Johnson is harvesting his 210 acres of wheat in Sumner county.

Pittsburg has 12,676 people and with the mining camps surrounding the city the number is 16,562.

Elmer Mott, a Topeka mail driver, is in jail charged with robbing mail packages of jewelry.

A New York alderman has a scheme to send 5,000 unemployed men and women to Kansas and Kansas will not stand it and has told the New Yorker so. Governor Stanley sent this message: "Kansas always welcomes thrifty, helpful people, but doesn't intend to become the poor house of the nation."

Items like this are a common thing just now: A farmer near Belle Plaine threshed his wheat and it turned out 35 bushels to the acre and tested 63 pounds to the bushel. He was more surprised than he could express.

S. P. Gahn, one of the jurors in the Jessie Morrison case, lost his big hay barn on his farm by fire.

President and Mrs. Taylor of the State normal closed their 19 years' service in the school buried in flowers. After the regular chapel assembly the students, dressed in their best, filed past the stage, each throwing a bouquet which left the recipients of them "knee deep in June."

A Winfield beer seller was convicted of dispensing 17 glasses of beer among 17 men and was fined \$1,700.

CASE OF BABCOCK.

TRUSTED BY ONE PARTY WHILE SERVING ANOTHER.

Author of a Plan Whose Provisions Are in Conflict with Business Judgment, Economic Sanity and the Principles of the Republican Platform.

Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin enjoys the unique distinction of being a conspicuous member of one political party while at the same time actively engaged in promoting the prospects and furthering the fortunes of another political party. This gentleman is the representative in Congress of a district composed largely of Republican voters, he is a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means and he is also the chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee. While occupying this relation to his constituents and to the Republican party as a whole Mr. Babcock has succeeded in gaining the fervent regard of the enemies of his party. As a matter of fact he disputes with the New England Free-Trade League the priority of invention in connection with the formation of a plan whose success involves the overthrow of the Republican party. It often happens that one man is able to obtain a patent on another man's invention. Be that as it may, Mr. Babcock seems to have the best of the situation, for even though the New England Free-Trade League may have originated the idea, the Wisconsin Congressman was clearly the first to get a patent on it.

We refer to the bill which Mr. Babcock, a Republican congressman, a Republican member of the ways and means committee, and the chairman of the National Republican Congressional committee, has introduced and proposes to urge for passage proposing to repeal all protective duties on foreign made articles entering into competition with trust made articles in the United States. With loud acclaim the Democrats and Free-Traders have hailed Mr. Babcock as a statesman after their own hearts. Why should they not? Has he not earned their gratitude and their admiration? What more could he do to entitle himself to honorary membership in the Cobden club? He stands sponsor for a legislative measure which embodies the Cobdenite contention that "Protection is robbery" and that "the tariff is the mother of trusts." He has adopted this view as his own, and with all the zeal of a new convert he avows his intention to press for the repeal of all duties that afford protection to articles produced by domestic trusts. Considering that such a revision of the tariff would take away protection from nearly every industry in the country, and that while it would not smash a single trust it would wreck thousands of independent industrial establishments not identified with any trust, Congressman Babcock is clearly entitled to all the free-trade adulation that is now being poured out upon him.

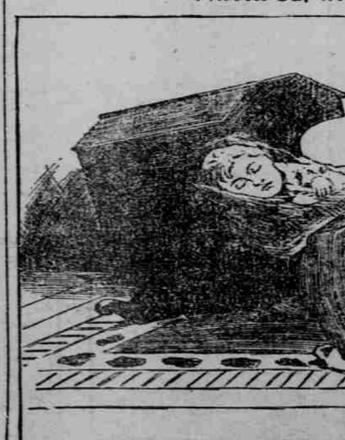
Mr. Babcock has leaped into fame at one bound. So did Benedict Arnold, among others. There is fame and fame. But what about Mr. Babcock's relations with the Republican party? He is the representative elect of his district in the Fifty-seventh congress and cannot be unseated prior to March 4, 1903. He can, however, be omitted from the house committee on ways and means when the committee assignments are made next December, and he can fall of re-election as chairman of the National Republican Congressional committee. As the responsible author of a bill whose provisions are in direct conflict with the platform of the Republican party, as an avowed enemy to the policy of protection to American labor and industry, is he entitled to remain, ought he to be permitted to remain a pseudo-Republican member of the house ways and means committee? Should he be again honored and trusted with chairmanship of the National Republican Congressional committee? The obvious answer is No. To retain Mr. Babcock in either position would be to bestow a reward upon treachery and disloyalty. Babcock must go!

STOP AND THINK.

Blind Adherence to a Program Fraught with Mischievous and Disaster.

Like some other Republican newspapers which are carried off their feet by the proposition that the tariff should be removed from all articles which can be produced so cheaply as to enable American manufacturers to

FAITHFUL, WATCHFUL, ALERT



successfully compete for the control of foreign markets, the St. Paul "Pioneer-Press" gives unqualified support to the Babcock programme of so revising the Dingley tariff law as to abolish protective duties on foreign products competing with the products of the iron and steel trust. Out-Heroding Herod, the "Pioneer-Press" is prepared to go much farther than the Babcock bill in the direction of tariff reform, for it urges that

"Every consideration of party policy demands that the Republican party shall promptly deprive its enemies of a weapon which may easily become powerful and effective in their hands—that it shall completely dissociate the protective tariff from the trusts by the speedy abolition of all duties on trust-made articles."

If this wholesale scheme of tariff revision were to be carried out the result would be to practically place the country on a free-trade basis, for there are very few industries which are not to some extent in the hands of trusts. Therefore, to repeal protective duties on all foreign articles competing with American trust-made articles would virtually involve the repeal of all protective duties. What, then, becomes of the concerns operating outside and independent of the trusts? There are some thousands of such concerns which are engaged in supplying the home demand and do little or nothing in the way of export business. For example, the woolen trust. Only a small proportion of the manufacturers of woolen textiles are incorporated into the American Woolen Company. Shall all these mills be deprived of protective duties merely for the sake of punishing a combination with which they are in no way connected? Shall the iron and steel producers outside of the big trust be forced to close down their mills and discharge their workmen in order that free-traders and tariff tinkers may make the gallery play of taking away from the billion-dollar trust the protection which it frankly states it does not need and does not want? That sort of claptrap would not disturb the billion-dollar trust a particle. As a matter of fact it would play into the hands of the big trust by driving a large number of non-trust concerns out of business. But how about the non-trust concerns in all the different lines of industrial production—concerns which employ a greater number of wage-earners than do the trusts? Republican newspapers of the "Pioneer-Press" stripe should think of these things before plunging heels-over-head into the anti-trust tariff reform puddle.

Fever Did and Never Will.

Remove the customs duties from iron and steel products and the battlefield of trade is at once broadened to include this country. It may be—probably is true—that the billion-dollar steel corporation would still be able to manufacture and sell its products at a reduced price, but it would be forced to turn on the smaller corporations. Transfer the scene of price-cutting to this country and the hundreds of iron and steel manufacturers who are now doing a profitable business would be forced to the wall, as they are not in a position to meet the cut. They might try to reduce wages, but workmen would object to that course. Strikes and lockouts would follow, capital would become timid again, the distrust would displace confidence in all financial and business circles.

By all means, bring out your "tariff reform" theory for another airing. Columns may be written in its support—books may be written to prove its soundness. But it never did work satisfactorily in this country and never will.—Milwaukee "Sentinel."

An Inspiration.

It's not a campaign year, but nevertheless, take off your hat and give a long, loud "Hurrah for McKinley and his policy at home and abroad" and watch the eyes glisten and the cheeks flush. The wonderful success of the greatest living Republican and the magnificent manner in which he is conducting the affairs of the nation, is an inspiration and a source of continual gratification to the entire country.—Clinton (Mo.) "Republican."

Otherwise Employed.

It is early yet for the Democracy to begin "paramounting" an issue. Just now that party has about all it can do to keep the more enlightened and progressive element thereof from breaking into the Republican party.—Moweaqua (Ill.) "Republican."

Root Rot of Fruit Trees.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station has published a bulletin summarizing an investigation of a serious root-rot disease which is destroying many fruit trees in the orchards of the territory. The disease has been noticed in many localities and seems to be confined to lands that have been cleared of timber before planting to trees.

The symptoms of this disease are so characteristic that no one should experience any great difficulty in correctly diagnosing any suspected cases. Perhaps the most characteristic effect of the attacks of this fungus is the great exudation of gum about and from the crown of the diseased trees. This flow of gum occurs in maple, peach and cherry trees and is reported for the apricot tree. It frequently happens that the amount of this gum to exude is so great that it unites with the soil about the base of the tree to such an extent as to form a mass of cemented soil about the tree. In many cases this mass of gum cemented soil will become hardened to form a sort of cast about the crown and larger roots of the tree.

The yellow coloration of the leaves is usually one of the prominent symptoms of the disease. In many cases, however, the leaves wilt rapidly during the growing season instead of becoming yellow. This rapid wilting of leaves is the first external evidence afforded that the root system of the tree and consequently its absorptive ability have been greatly reduced. The groups of mushrooms found about the base of the trees will afford the most positive evidence of the presence of this disease. But unfortunately this evidence comes too late for the application of any remedial agent; for the mushrooms seldom appear about the crown of the tree until the disease has so far progressed that no preventive or remedial measures can be applied.

The fungus of this type is well provided with means to insure its rapid distribution throughout large orchards. The spores, that are produced in such large numbers, are easily scattered about and each one may, under proper conditions, give rise to a mycelium and the typical sporophores. Perhaps the beetles that are often seen eating the old pile are to some extent in distributing the spores, but this point needs some further investigation. The greater part of our knowledge concerning the proper remedial measures to be applied against this and other wood destroying fungi is derived from the wide experience of the foresters of Europe. Among the strictly remedial measures none are of greater importance than the isolation of diseased trees by ditching. If a single tree in the midst of the orchard is found to be diseased, a ditch should be dug around it to prevent if possible the further spread of the disease by the subterranean mycelial strands. This ditch should be dug at a distance of about ten feet from the tree, i. e., with a diameter of about twenty feet. The ditch should be about one foot wide and about two feet deep with vertical walls. The same measures are to be adopted to protect a group of diseased trees that are found in the orchard. In this case the ditch may be dug so as to include all the trees in the group. It is possible that the burning of brush in this ditch will kill the rhizomorphic strands and prevent further spreading. So far as the author is aware this method has never been practiced to any great extent in America though in Europe it seems to have proven effective in combating this and similar diseases.

It cannot too strongly be insisted upon that as soon as trees that are found to be diseased should at once be removed from the orchard. Care must be taken in such cases to remove and burn not only the trunk but all the larger roots and especially all those diseased. Perhaps a tree will bear salable fruit after the mycelium of this fungus has entered its root system, but it is a near sighted system and poor business to allow such a tree to stand when it is remembered that thereby all the other trees in the orchard are being endangered.

Too great care cannot be taken to avoid cutting or otherwise injuring the roots of the trees by plowing or other cultivation. Though the mycelium of this fungus is able to enter the cortex of perfectly healthy roots, yet its progress as well as its entrance is greatly facilitated by wounds of any character. In one of the orchards visited by me last fall it was apparent that in some cases the mycelium of this fungus had first entered the roots through wounds made by the plow in cultivating between the rows.

Attention has frequently been called to a practice among some fruit growers of placing in the bottom of a hole, in which they are about to set a tree, a quantity of chips from their wood pile. In many of these chips there are sure to be found some of the mycelium of this fungus and the introduction of the disease into the orchard is the result of this practice in many cases. For it is a well-known fact that each small piece of mycelium of this fungus is capable of remaining dormant for long periods and of again producing, when placed under proper conditions, the mycelium and even the normal sporophores of the species.

It was early found in these investigations that the disease was largely or entirely confined to those orchards that were planted on recently cleared timber land and that the disease has never been reported in this territory from orchards planted out on real prairie soil. Subsequent investigations have afforded abundant proof that the fungus described in this Bulletin is common as a parasite and also as a saprophyte on various species of oak in this territory.

Old oak stumps or even dead oak roots remaining in the soil are apt to become fertile sources of the infection of the healthy trees planted in that same soil. From the above it follows that it is the part of wisdom to remove all old oak stumps from the orchard and to dig up all roots of such trees remaining in the soil. These should be carefully buried and in no case allowed to remain on the surface of the surface of the soil.

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