Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The Topeka Capital declares the resubmission orators to be public nuisances and advises them to go home and stay there.

During a hail storm in Texas the other day hailstones fell to the depth of six inches. Nothing on a small scale is permitted in that state.

Fifty millionaires were counted at John Jacob Astor's funeral. Did not the occasion have some suggestions of the vanity of earthly riches?

After all the talk about the granaries of the world competing us in grains it remains a fact, nevertheless, that Kansan can beat the world in the production of beef and pork and mutton and horses and in poultry.

Hypolite is not having an altogether serene time of it in Hayti. His government does not run along so smoothly as to make its conduct simply a delightful pastime. He sometimes wishes he had let Legitime alone with the troublous concern. He has no assurance as to just how long he can avoid another upsetting revolution.

An exchange says: "Messrs. Hohenzollern and Bismarck are still sitting up of nights getting returns from the recent elections, and trying to figure out how to declare a victory in a party loss of about 75 per cent." They should send over to this country for some Democratic political experts to help them out. Then they would learn how easy and simple the thing is.

George Francis Train is actually on his way to Tacoma, Washington, where he proposes to start on his trip around the world, in which he expects to beat Nellie Bly's time. The chief danger of failure for him is the liability of being stopped as a freak. If he could by any fortuitous circumstance be sent to keep company with McGinty this country would be prompted to put on its best suit of clothes.

Some of the irate United States senators who object to what the press say about them want to abolish the gallery for correspondents. It would be a great deal easier, if the issue were raised, to abolish the senate. If the newspapers should retaliate by ignoring these would-be-autocrats, there would be nothing left of them. Imagine the grief of Senator Blair if he could not get even his temperance speeches printed!

An early repeal of some of the provisions of the interstate commerce law is not improbable. It is thought likely that the present long and short haul clause will be modified, if not entirely repealed. Under the present arrangement export business is limited, and large stocks have accumulated in the west on account of the decreased demand for shipment abroad. If the whole thing cannot be wiped out the changes suggested will probably afford some relief.

The prohibitionists declare that they will not support the Republican party in Kansas next fall; the alliance don't propose to be governed by Republican party nominations, and the resubmissionists say that until the Republican party gives them a chance to vote again on prohibition that they wont vote with the Republican party. It seems high time that the Republican party were satisfying itself of the truth or falsity of these reports, and if found true that its leaders take the necessary steps to satisfy the forces composing the stronger of the organizations.

"What I Know About Trix" is not exactly the title, but it is the theme of a serial now running in the Atchison Champion, daily, and deals in short, crisp, pungent paragraphs on current Kansas matters political, both as to persons (by intimation) and practices. As between the editor of the Champion and the editor of the Emporia Republican, it is nip and tuck which shall succeed to the leadership of the Kansas Rebellion, erstwhile credited exclusively to the account of the editor of the EAGLE, but who has long since been distanced by several of the "press gang."

The officers of the Illinois State Grange announce that they have seen a straw binder at work that was brought out by their offer of $10,000 for a deed for such an implement. The machine, they say, worked satisfactorily, and they tendered the inventor the money offered for the patents of the machine, but he declined, as he had a better offer. If the machine is a success it is worth more money than that, and the inventor will probably make nearer a round million from it. In fact, the farmers of the country could afford to have him make a million out of it, for it will save them many times that amount in a very few years.

The New York Sun considers Governor Horace Boies of Iowa as "a poor sort of a Democrat." A Democrat being a poor sort of a thing and Boies being a poor sort of a Democrat, the people of Iowa who want to be governed are necessarily in a poor sort of a situation. But they will know more eventually. Late municipal elections show that the era of improvement has already set in.—Newton Republican.

As to quality this may be gratifying enough, and is, if the "improvement" in quantity, indicated by the returns from the said municipal elections, is to have anything like permanent or long continued sway. But the promised improvement is the only thing about the situation up there that is the least consoling to Republicans.

The name of that distinguished statesman, Senator Blair, will not be perpetuated by his great educational bill, for the measure is doomed to defeat, but it will always be preserved in human memory as that of a man who made the longest and dullest speech in the whole history of oratory. His recent speech in the senate is undoubtedly entitled to the cake in these two respects. It took him eight days to make it, and it fills 138 closely printed columns in the Congressional Record. It was wearisome beyond everything ever before heard even in the senate chamber. The worst of the matter is that he isn't through yet—that is he wasn't Friday when the senate adjourned for the week.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

The Emperor William of Germany made a speech at a banquet in Berlin Wednesday night that may have some significance. He intimated that he had about his dominion to learn something traveledof his people, something of their situation, their needs and their feelings. This would indicate that the younger man has some conception of the power of public sentiment. He may even have a comprehension of the fact that in these days not even an emperor can safely defy or disregard that power. His course toward the Socialists, indeed, may be inspired by what he has learned of his people. Emperors and kings have sometimes gone to ruin through not knowing the temper of their people. The most significant thing in the imperial speech was the remark, "To him who is with me, I am grateful, and I shall know how to cope with him who is against me." What does this mean? Is it an implied threat? Who is it that the young emperor evidently thinks is against him? There is much disapproval of his policy toward the Socialists. Several German princes have protested against it, and the czar of Russia is said to be dissatisfied with it. Does the emperor refer to any of these, when he hints at the danger of his being attacked and declares his abiding faith in his gallant army? There are good many of the elements of disturbance and revolution in Europe. A very little thing may excite them to activity.

RHODE ISLAND'S POLITICS.

The Democrats have nominated a state ticket in Rhode Island. The election will occur in a few weeks. The last election in that diminutive state was of indecisive result. There was no choice of governor, an absolute majority being required to elect, and a prohibition candidate polling a few hundred votes, but enough to bring down the Republican candidate to a mere plurality. The legislature was Republican by a small majority and so elected the Republican nominee to the governorship. This was the first election held after the removal of the property qualification to the right of suffrage. That act very considerably increased the number of voters. And the Democrats claimed that the vote showed that the little state was no longer hopelessly Republican. They will probably contest this year's election with the idea that they have a fair chance of winning, and will make a vigorous fight. The result will therefore be awaited with some interest. It will decide how Rhode Island is to be classed politically hereafter. It will also indicate the political tendencies. It will be the first popular expression of sentiment regarding the course taken by the Republican majority in the lower house of congress. It will be an indication of the drift of opinion on the tariff question. For once the election in the liliputian state will be of national interest.

During the last month or six weeks the EAGLE has admitted to its columns almost unlimited range to the discussion of current economic questions. This has been done upon the idea that in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom. Not one of the many articles published, perhaps, has met the unqualified approval of the editor as being conclusive in its reasoning and statement of facts, but all have contained many strong points and valuable suggestions, and their publication can not fail to be of advantage to the readers and the community, if the good in them shall but stimulate all to prompt and intelligent action for the future. It is only by comparison that we can discover errors and mistakes and provide against them hereafter.

"LET US CALL A HALT."

From the Wellington Mail.

All this foolish and absurd talk about the opening of the Cherokee strip in June is very detrimental to Kansas. It creates an impression abroad that is not to the best interest of this state and it should be stopped and stopped at once, too. There are lots of eastern people who are desiring to locate in the great southwest, and many of them would be packing up and immigrating by this time, had it not been for these sensational and groundless rumors in reference to the opening of the strip in June. Since those rumors have gained currency abroad, these intending immigrants have paused and are asking themselves the question "why should we go to Kansas in March and pay from ten to fifteen and maybe twenty-five dollars per acre for land while we can get land admittedly as good in the Cherokee strip in June simply for the taking of it? Can't we afford to wait three months longer and save a few thousand dollars by doing so?" These are very pertinent and common sense questions to put to one's self, and we would ask similar ones under similar circumstances if we were in their places. We must call a halt, and the sooner we do it the better it will be for us.

We must publish the truth about the Cherokee strip. * * * * * Does anybody who knows the condition the strip is in suppose for one moment that if the government had any idea of opening the strip in June, that the president would extend the order of Secretary Noble in reference to the ejectment of the cattlemen from June to October? Besides, the Indians must be negotiated with, and everybody who has any pretensions of knowledge relating to Cherokee affairs, must admit that the Cherokee nation is in no humor now, nor will they be for a few years at least, to make any dicker with Uncle Sam by which the strip may come into possession of the government.

It grieves us to see the inconsistencies of some of our contemporaries with reference to this matter. On one page of all the little one-horse papers along the border, and papers in the interior, too, you can see head-lines similar to these every day: "Come to Kansas and get a home. Splendid land can be had at from $10 to $25 per acre," etc., while on another page you can see "Come to Boomerville, the gateway to the Cherokee strip," which will be opened to settlement in a few months, and where everybody can get a quarter section of the finest land under heaven for the taking of it," etc. What will an eastern farmer who contemplates immigrating to Kansas say when he reads these glaring and glaringly inconsistent head-lines? He will simply get disgusted with us, hug the stove a little closer and commence to re-educate himself in the belief that his barren New England hill-sides are good enough for him. The result will be that Kansas will, by the folly of her fool editors and still foolier town boomers, lose a good citizen and a good farmer. If Kansas newspapers desire to see a stream of good profitable immigration flow into Kansas this year, they must quit fooling the people by saying the Cherokee strip will be opened in June.

A VERY SENSIBLE VIEW ON THE HARD TIMES.

WICHITA, Kan., March 7, 1890.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

There has been so far, if I am right, two general theories advanced as to the cause of the present business depression. First, that of Mr. Davis to the effect that the world has a surfeit of, and therefore no market for farm products. The other theory assumes or implies that there isn't enough money in the country to do the business. Then comes a brief statement in a recent issue of the EAGLE which seems to adopt the first part of the last named theory but to modify the latter part of it by a proposition which if true would be most deplorable. I refer to the statement in substance that while there are $51 per capita in existence which should be in circulation, there are, owing to the large holdings in the vaults of corporations on various pretexts, not to exceed $6 per capita in actual circulation. The plain meaning of this is, as I take it, that with $51 per capita in volume money has been "cornered," in pursuance necessarily of a pre-concerted plan and for the deliberate purpose of producing the present depression. The truth of this theory I repeat would be most appalling, especially when we remember that in order to accomplish the result $2,740,000,000 would required to be horded in those vaults, leaving only one-eighth of that sum in circulation. Can it be true? If it is, farewell, Oh hope, for the future. But I am loth to believe the proposition; not that I doubt that there are large sums being held in vaults; on the contrary, common daily observation teaches me that money in small, as well as large, sums is being held onto by everybody with a very extraordinary tenacity. I agree with you that this holding onto money is the cause of the depression, but do not agree that it is being done only by certain classes or for the purpose of producing the depression. If we can agree that this holding onto money is the immediate cause of the depression and that it is done either willingly or from force of circumstances by all classes and conditions we have then but one more step to take, in my opinion, to reach the correct solution of hard times, and that is that this same holding onto or husbanding money is not only the cause, but is also the result of the depression.

If you have reached, but hesitate in taking, this step for want of further evidence, then just ask your neighbor why he wears his last year's hat and see if he doesn't answer "hard times." Or ask your more fortunate neighbor with money in bank why he doesn't invest it, and see if he doesn't answer, that so long as all kinds of property is depreciating, money is the best thing to have. This last step then, if perforce taken, brings us, as I believe, to the true answer of the problem, i e: That a period of hard times feeds on its own offal; that it has, outside of itself, no cause for its existence; that it is a mere panic or stampede from property in the direction of money, and I think a little study will prove that, like all other stampedes or panics, they never have adequate and many have very insignificant beginnings, but that once fairly started they are not only self sustaining but contain within themselves all the elements of a rapid and malignant growth and development.

I think I can not do better, in order to be clearly understood, than to trace, according to my idea, the rise, progress and fall of one of these periods of depression. First, then, as to the rise: One of these periods always depends for its inception upon the prevalence, to a greater or less extent, of the idea that hard times have begun or are just about to begin; that is, that money is about to become close and higher priced. This idea may be engendered in various ways. For instance, by the sudden decline of an extensive real estate boom; or by a series of short crops over a considerable extent of territory, or merely by the unfounded superstition that we are bound to have periodical depressions from seven to ten years apart. We will say that by one of the above, or some other, means ten of 15 per cent of the people become thoroughly convinced that hard times are just about to set in. This idea alone, with those who entertain it, depresses the value of property and enhances that of money. Beginning at once to act upon their belief they make a sudden break for money; they tighten their grip on what they have and begin to drop property of all kinds as fast as possible, buying in the mean time only such necessities as they are compelled to have. The extra amount of property of all kinds thus thrown on to the market, the like falling off of buyers, and the slightly diminished volume of money produced by some being thus withheld from the channels of trade, produce a perceptible depression of property of all kinds and a corresponding rise in money, a genuine symptom of hard times, which convinces another 20 or 30 per cent of the people that hard times are upon us sure enough; they join the rush, and the process thus intensified and repeats itself till the grasp on money, the anxiety to get rid of all kinds of property, and rigid economy of living, either enforced or voluntary, become universal. This rigid universal economy in living means, by the way, a vast under-consumption of nearly all articles of commerce, which combined with the craze to sell property, soon brings about the aspect of over-production, not only sending property lower and again lower, but by checking production great numbers of people are thrown out of employment—one of the most distressing features of hard times.

Such is a brief outline of my idea of the rise and progress of hard times. The fall is like the rise, only less rapid; the belief necessary to start it being more difficult to become established, but finally some of the people become thoroughly satisfied that the bottom has been reached and that times are going to be better. They begin to loosen their grip on money and reach out cautiously for property; this soon begins to strengthen property and others becoming convinced that the crisis is past, follow the lead of the first and soon confidence is restored and things again reach an equilibrium.

If my solution of the problem is correct then the remedy is the same as for panics in audiences. The best way to prevent them or to modify their results is for the people to know what they are, and expect and prepare for them. I believe the reason the present one bears so heavily on the west is because she is in debt; and, as promissory notes do not shrink with other property she was totally unprepared for it. Having been a teacher for many years, I will reduce the remedy to a rule, which you will observe is just the reverse of the one heretofore followed. It is this: During good times do not go in debt, nor remain in debt if you have property, but when hard times come and property becomes greatly depressed then buy all you can on credit or otherwise. This rule, if universally followed, would, I believe, do away almost entirely both with waves of fictitious prosperity and troughs of ruinous depression. But the benefits of this rule do not depend upon its universal adoption? Each individual who adopts it will be in shape when hard times come to take advantage of the situation and to him, if he has the nerve to act for himself, hard times will prove harvest times. W. A. CALDWELL.

THE TROUBLE IS WORLD WIDE.

DODGE CITY, Kan., March 7, 1890.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Several contributors to your interesting and enterprising journal have been endeavoring to show the cause why of the depression which all admit to exist in the value of farm products, and consequently in the condition of the farmers. One says the acreage cultivated is out of proportion to population, and hence little can be done except to grow in numbers up to the standard of food products. Buckle, in his great but unfinished work, the "History of Civilization in Europe," says that the growth of population has always been most rapid where the bread-producing cereal is most abundant and cheap. Hence the despondent may take heart again, on the theory that if we have the food we shall ere long have the mouths to feed. Ridicule is not intended, as the article in question was dignified, able and worthy of careful consideration. The failure of its logic is found in the fact that its scope is confined to the United States alone. The population of the principal countries of the world has increased during the past twenty-five years to the extent of many millions, and out of proportion to the area devoted to wheat culture, with the exceptions of India and Russia. The average production per acre of this grain (a fact to be carefully looked into in making an estimate) has decreased in the past five years in the United States, and very probably in the continent of Europe; certainly in England.

It is well known that India is not a reliable, every-year producer of wheat. A famine will make its population purchasers instead of sellers of this product. The system of farming employed in Russia is not to be compared with that of the United States, the producing power of one man there being less than one-half that of an American farmer. Therefore, Russia cannot greatly increase its wheat output without a revolution in its farming methods, and cannot afford more expensive methods at present prices of this cereal.

If the writer of the article referred to did not consider all these things how much reliance can be placed in his conclusions? It his calculations are all based on the idea that our wheat (which is used as a convenient example) must find a market at home, or never find a market, he is pretty near correct; and nothing but time would be a remedy; much like the statement of the doctor to a patient, quite sick with inflammatory rheumatism, that the best remedy he knew was "six weeks." Not very comforting in either case.

Now, a great part of our wheat must find a foreign market or, practically no market at all. Else, why should the west desire a deep water harbor and cheaper transportation from its fields to that harbor? Why care to cheapen transportation to a foreign market if we do not need that market? Indeed, what need we care on this score, if it be true, as some in the heat of campaigns have said, that the price of our wheat is not fixed in Liverpool? If our wheat is priced in Liverpool, why is it so cheap now? If not priced in Liverpool why, in the name of equal justice to all classes, has the price of wheat become so low, while that of iron is rising?

If the first be true and over production is responsible, then it is over-production in the wheat countries generally, and the increase of a few millions of bushels in the United States last year had little to do with it. Consequently a poorer crop in those wheat countries this year would raise the price of that which we may want to export.

If the second question be answered in the affirmative, then the farmers of this nation ought to be found, as one man, asking that the burdens and benefits which the laws can place or remove shall be equalized, for it will not do to "point with pride" to well-paid operatives in manufacturing districts as an example of the superiority of our system of government and of our laws when, at the same time, the labor of the farmers of the United States is as poorly paid as that of the factory operatives in free trade England.

Now every sensible man knows that for the purposes of a fair investigation of this subject "our field is the world." He knows that the mills of Minneapolis do not make the market for Kansas wheat, but does know that such market is made where ships unload their great cargoes. No ships unload cargoes of wheat at any port of this union, but many ships receive there the golden grain. Let us be agreed on this: We must sell our surplus in the "markets of the world" or keep it in our granaries.

The writer regrets that he can not offer a remedy which can be used like a pain killer, "guaranteed to give instant relief;" but he expresses great confidence in the fact that this foreign over production is not a steady factor. Its potency is now at its height. Six months from now it may in a large measure be removed as an obstacle to higher prices for American grain, and then there will be little need for a remedy maker.

It seems clear from the foregoing that "option dealing" is not a sufficient cause of the depression in prices. Have we not seen wild speculation in grain, and good prices for the farmers at the same time? "Producer," in his paper, lays the blame on "option" and "future" dealing. P. N. broadens the view somewhat when he says we have "driven our foreign customers to the necessity of looking to and building up other countries from which they can buy without so much expense and annoyance." Of course he is a tariff reformer. He, too, needs time to effect a cure. The period of convalescence would be long, very long. Should the dream of the tariff reformer be realized tomorrow, it would take many years, according to his own logic, to put the people on a firm and prosperous basis, for the saving under lower tariff of each head of a family would not be large enough to retire on, short of twenty years. On the basis of justice the argument is stronger for if the present tariff system is wrong in principle and baneful in practice, it ought to be made right at once. Besides, it might happen that the "markets of the world" would occasionally be glutted with cereals!

He mistakes the silver question entirely. If the government buys bullion with silver on hand, or from surplus revenue, it pays out that much money, which goes into the general circulation, and then it issues silver certificates based on the coin.

The subject is a broad one. No one can feel safe in saying in the presence of a great economic problem, "Eureka." But it is good for a self governed people to think and discuss, to inquire and to meditate. It is also good that they prove by sharp scrutiny into the acts of their servants in office that they appreciate the value of the aphorism, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." M.

The California Illustrated World of San Francisco, as a sporting and dramatic review, is a unique and very clever publication, filling on the Pacific coast the position occupied by the illustrated weeklies of its class on the Atlantic coast. It is making the most of the victory achieved by its champion, Jim Corbett, over Jake Kilrain, and a very clever showing it makes, too.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS.

Seeds, Slips, Scions, Sprouts, Shoots and Slivers.

State printer is about the best paying office in Kansas it is said.

There are fifteen cities in Kansas operating street railway lines.

A farmer in Franklin county is taxed 9 cents on real estate and $3.50 on dogs.

The personal pronoun, "our" doesn't appear before "Ingalls" in the Atchison Champion any longer.

There's many a thing said in the Alliance columns that the editor does not hold himself responsible for.

For the past ten days the old soldiers at the Leavenworth Home have been dying nearly at the rate of one a day.

President Harrison, it is said, played poker when he was a senator. He was a good player and not to be bluffed.

If winter does linger in the lap of spring it is only to pay her back for the way she lounged around on him last November.

Sharon Robinson, the bank robber shot at Meriden, turns out to have been an ex-postmaster at Homewood. This explains his recklessness.

Mrs. Schmidt, the mother of the McPherson county "quadruples," is the mother of twenty-two children, eight of which are twins.

There it talk of a citizens alliance to be organized in Atchison to co-operate with the farmers alliance. This will probably take in Mr. Glick.

The talk going on just now in the rural press about raising castor beans would seem to indicate that the farmers are bent on working off the present gorge of corn.

The Winfield newspapers are publishing the pictures of the farmers alliance. It still lingers in the eyes of a few that the farmers alliance was to keep out of politics.

At the penitentiary coal mine there was 168,828 bushels of coal hoisted during the month of February. The total output since the sinking of the shaft is 10,805,044 bushels.

William Weaver, of Durlin North Dakota, is in Kansas for the purpose of buying buffalo. His idea is to cross them with Polled Angus cattle. He and Bison Jones of Garden City should form a trust.

A proposition is to be submitted to the voters of McPherson to vote on the sale of the city water works to a company. McPherson has found some unsatisfactory things in running its own water works.

Tim McCarthy and Hamilton both state treasurers resigned and took positions on the Santa Fe, but it is not likely that the present treasurer Sims has an eye on any similar post. He has been mentioned as senator.

One of the greatest evidences that Benjamin Harrison is a success as a president is the everlasting bombardement of Russel Harrison by the Democratic newspapers. It is a poor way, to attack a man through his son.

The Abilene Reflector is publishing a batch of stories of early days in Abilene and the memories of the citizens are so diversified that by the time the story is fully corrected and annotated it is about as uncertain as preadamitic history.

Edgar Allen Poe has been a great aid to matters of an occult nature. Timothy Harrington denies the statement that Archbishop Walsh was chiefly instrumental in discovering the key to the cipher telegrams which he read in the house of commons. It was Edgar Allen Poe's tale, "The Gold Bug," that assisted him in deciphering the telegrams. There is no doubt that his "Mystery of the Rue Morgue" has given many valuable hints to the police in reaching a clue by a course of pure reasoning.

An exchange from a Kansas town tells the following: A funny story is told on a young married man in this city. He was married a little more than a year ago and is the proud father of a baby a few months old. He bought a very elaborate baby carriage soon after the arrival of the heir, and last week the happy father and mother walked down Ninth avedue, pushing the carriage with its precious freight. The sharp eyes of the husband were watching to see the effect of the procession on the general public, and he noticed that people would gaze amusedly as they approached, and, in most cases, laugh outright as they passed. Hubby got nervous and glanced at his wife and himself to make sure that there was nothing out of gear in their personal appearance. The laughter continued, however, and at last the father requested the mother to walk on ahead for half a block and return, instructing her to observe closely and see if there was any occasion for hilarity. She complied, and as she neared the carriage on the return trip her eyes bulged and her face flamed as she saw on the front of the vehicle a placard which had been overlooked when the carriage was bought, and which bore the inscription, "Our Own Make." This is equal to the mistake of a prominent Wichita lady who, in the hurry and flurry of the moment, got the order of things mixed and tied her bustle on the outside of her skirt, which she did not notice until she had run a long gauntlet upon the street of wide grins and loud guffaws.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

Two more stone quarries have been opened at Guthrie.

Tuesday the Democrats have a territorial convention at Oklahoma City.

A vein of coal forty-two inches thick has been discovered north of El Reno.

There has been $1,263.03 paid for city printing in nine months by Guthrie.

There has been $5,168.85 collected from capitation taxes in Guthrie since last April.

Oklahoma will celebrate the 22nd of April. It will be the Oklahoma fourth of July.

"A city that is set upon a hill can not be hid," and Noble says that is just what's the matter with it.

Milton Reynolds says Edmond is the Abou Ben Adam of Oklahoma towns and that it keeps music on tap.

Oklahoma has caught old winter in the act of setting smack into the lap of spring. And the old scoundrel continues to stay there.

The city schools of Stillwater closed a five months term last Friday. The city still has in its school treasury, after paying all debts, enough to pay the expense of a three month term.

Frank Smith, a young man who has been working on the farm of J. L. Bonhannan, on Little river, in Oklahoma, disappeared very mysteriously last week. Foul play is suspected.

An Oklahoma opinion from the Noble Courier: "Joan Jacob Astor died recently in New York. He was worth $150,000,000, but he never enjoyed it as does the average homestender with 160 acres of rich Oklahoma dirt, and no contest."

In postal matters Stillwater has been made the distributing point for the Pan Handle. Four stage lines are now running, viz. between Stillwater and Orlando, Stillwater and Ingalls, Stillwater and Windom and Stillwater and Perkins.

A man fired a pistol off on Grand avenue in Oklahoma City the other evening and the bullet entered a barber shop and demolished a mirror. Upon this the tonsorial artist rushed out, grabbed the miscreant, flopped him over on his back and shaved his head with the back of his biceps.

One of the busiest persons in Oklahoma at the present time is the settler who is laboring hard to establish himself and family in their new home in this beautiful land. No one but those who have tried living on and improving a government claim can realize how much labor is necessary before comfort can be gained. Money, time and much labor is necessary but it will pay, and pay well, to stick to the claim in Oklahoma.—Norman Transcript.

Signs of spring time from the Hennessey Courier:

Going North.

Reports state that settlers are crowding into the Cherokee strip, and that each one has selected his claim and taken possession of it. These men should have learned something from the experience of the Oklahoma "sooners," but as they refuse to do so it is possible they will learn in that school which the proverb says fools prefer. There is every reason to think that the most stringent provisions will be made concerning the men who go into that territory and take up land before it is legally open for settlement. Certainly settlers in good faith under the law should be protected, and it seems probable that they will be.

Noble has already a base ball club in the field and on bases. The name of the club is the "Noble Plow Boys," and all the boys save one are homesteaders. "All the members are old ball players and although a trifle stiff their playing shows that each man is a sure enough ball player," says the Noble Courier. "We venture the prediction that as they are the first club, so they will be the leading club in the territory. The base ball season is near at hand, and there is no doubt but that other towns will follow the example set by the "Noble Plow Boys" and that the base ball clubs will soon be as thick as lot jumpers."

INNES : & : ROSS.

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A new nine of ladies' Gordon Fast Black Hose, lisle thread toe and heel. These are specially recommended for wear and durability.

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New Carpets Just Arrived!
New Carpets Just Arrived!

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White House of Innes & Ross.

116 to 120 Main Street.

REFORM IN THE TARIFF NEEDED.

ANTHONY, March 6, 1890.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

It today's paper C. Wood Davis takes up about two columns attempting to prove, what no one has ever disputed—that prices are governed by the law of supply and demand. It is a self evident proposition and needs only to be stated to be admitted.

However, before Mr. Davis undertakes to prove that the present low prices of all kinds of farm products are caused by the workings of this law of supply and demand, it would be well enough for him first to see whether or not it is still in force. The fact is this law was repealed in 1861, and the sectional discrimination law was substituted in its place and remains in force to this day. Modern politicians do not like the old name and so it is now called the protective tariff law. You ask how does this later law control the supply, and make inoperative the law of supply and demand? The answer is, it restricts the ordinary supply of foreign manufactured goods, and thus throws the mantle of protection around the American manufacturers, while the American farmer is left shivering out in the cold, to take care of himself as best he knows how, unprotected. Beginning now from a solid foundation, and arguing from a law now in force, instead of from one that has been repealed for nearly thirty years, we find ourselves in a position to talk intelligently.

Hence as the law of supply and demand is not now in force as has been shown and as all will admit, the theory of overproduction as causing the low prices of farm products is no longer tenable.

The question then is what does cause the low prices.

The answer is, were it not for this protective tariff law the natural law of supply and demand would be operative. This would place the price of home manufactured goods on a par with foreign manufactured goods, and while this might not make the farmer's corn worth much more in dollars and cents its purchasing power would certainly be greatly increased in the markets of exchange, which to him would be equivalent to raising the price. This being true, farming would pay better, and consequently there would be a greater demand for land, and hence the price would be materially advanced. The law of supply and demand, you see, works all right, but the trouble is it is not in force, and so everything goes wrong. Having shown, now, that the law of supply and demand is not in force, we are in a condition to show up the fallacy of the "hen theory" of Mr. Davis in which he attempts to show that over production is what is hurting the farmers. He says:

"When the hen is disposed to do her level best in the way of fruit the prices drop to a low point, and were all the gold and silver ever mined dumped into Sedgwick county eggs would be cheap at certain seasons, simply because more are produced than are required for current use; but about New Year, when the hard worked hen takes her annual vacation, the price goes up (and the money is found everywhere to pay for them) simply because there are not quite enough eggs to go around."

How would an under production help us? Mr. Davis says it would, because it would increase the price of eggs.

Let me ask, would it not be better for the farmer to have an overproduction of eggs, and have some to sell at even 15 cents per dozen than not to have enough and have to buy at 25 cents per dozen? The fact is, there can be no harm in a single nation being an overproducer, among nations, any more than there can be any harm in a single farmer, among many, of having too much grain to sell. The trouble is, producing his crops costs the farmer too much. Let every trade be governed by the natural law of supply and demand, and the farmer will prosper, but as long as this law is controlled by the human law, "the law of protection," somebody must suffer.

R. H. LOCKWOOD.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Kansas Sugar.

From the Kansas Farmer.

The Medicine Lodge sugar plant and ground cost $125,142, and was completed September 20, 1889. A part from the bounty the profits on the season's work were $5,816. This is not big money, but it is at least as good a return as an experimental industry should be expected to make at the start. Pluck and patience will win with beets and sorghum in Kansas.

The Bloviator Begging.

From the Newton Republican.

Until Chicago was given the world's fair it ridiculed the impecuniosity of New York and boasted of how it could run a fair out of its own capacious and well filled pocket; but since the white elephant has been awarded to it the bloviating city has begun to ask for government and state aid. It will get neither, and there will probably be no fair, in which event nothing will be lost. The time will be too short to prepare exhibits and places for their exhibition, such as a celebration of the kind ought have.

Glorifying the West.

From the Chicago Herald.

The population, the wealth, the splendor, the political influence and the culture of America are about to center in the Mississippi valley, with Chicago as the metropolis. The predominating influence of the east over the destinies of this country is about to cease forever. In the near future the seat of power, if not the seat of government, is to be not far from Chicago. The victory of Chicago, therefore, is the victory of the west, and her honors are the honors of the west. It is the great Mississippi valley which won the day and which is about to rule the world.

Rum and Ruin.

From the El Dorado Republican.

A Lawrence woman who takes a great deal of interest in the third party movement, and mounts the platform on every occasion to tell how rum is ruining the home, has a boy who is going to hell because he has no home. He is an idler and a loafer, and spends his evenings around the drug stores with the smell of cardimen seeds, joint whisky and lunch counter sandwiches on his breath. He wears good clothes, when everybody in town knows he never earned a cent in his life. Yet his mother is tramping up and down the state day after day, telling how whisky is ruining the home. Whisky never gets a show at a home till the women begin to neglect it.

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