

Daily Eagle

At Washington, at present, Oklahoma is receiving more attention than the United States.

Well, Web Wilder is bigger across the brow than some people we wot of, anyhow. And he seems to be on top, too.

The influenza appears to be holding its grip and spreading, and not a word do we hear from Dr. Brown-Sequard with his elixir.

There is nothing lost. Blackwood's Magazine tells of a factory which makes five million tin soldiers yearly out of sardine cans.

Central America is again, in the absence of influenza and the yellow fever season, enjoying the pulsations of a revolutionary movement.

J. M. Monroe of Wichita has been chosen chairman of the state central committee of the Prohibition party vice A. M. Richardson of Lawrence, resigned.

The present superlatively fine winter so far is not exceptional except to other latitudes and states. Kansas had eight such precedents within the past thirty-two years.

The czar of Russia plays the violin. Everything seems to co-operate with the nihilists to gain a popular countenance of the czar's forcibly joining the "immumerable caravan."

"Corporal Tanner, Private Dalzell and Bill Hackney," the Lawrence Tribune thinks, "should put their mouths in the hands of a receiver." That would be hard on the receiver.

The English government shows serious signs of appointing itself protectorate of the salvation army. It has not yet been announced what "General" Booth's chances are for the premiership.

With all her abundant crops the past year Kansas is at present threatened with a famine the coming season as far as it has to depend upon the crop of natural ice. Not a pound harvested so far.

Stanley the explorer turns up out of the wilderness and Africa's scorching suns with a head of pure white hair. It is supposed to be due to the bleaching qualities of the African sun and severe sickness.

Dom Pedro refuses to talk about Brazilian affairs. He is said to adhere strictly to his policy of absolute silence. But wait till the representative of some American newspaper takes a turn at him, and he'll talk; he'll have to.

As the national bank currency is retired the popular demand for silver certificates and silver coin increases. This indicates that there is little danger that the silver dollar will sink in practical value below that of the gold article.

The output of manufactured articles from Kansas City, Kan., industrial enterprises for the past year are valued at \$40,000,000, the credit for which is given to the city of the same name across the state line and goes to swell its clearing house reports.

Carlos I. was formally proclaimed king of Portugal and Algarve, Saturday. Royal proclamations have commonly had little effect toward staying the tendencies of the times. If the Portuguese people really want a republic they will have one in due time.

According to the New York Tribune, Miss Rehan, in her Rosalind; charmed every capable judge "by the prodigious exuberance of her sweetness and brilliancy." But what about the "prodigious exuberance" of the Tribune in its annotation of the charmer's powers?

The pope, it will be noticed, always keeps a kindly eye on America. Should he ever take it into his head to move the papal residence to America, as it has been speculated, it is a matter of some interest to know if he could gain entrance into McAllister's four hundred.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in her advice to husbands and wives says: "Shut your eyes and your lips to the flaws and faults in one another's character and open them wide to the virtues." This sounds well, and it is easy to follow if the virtues be such as to really charm and impress.

Sales of steel rails for the past week foot up fully 50,000 tons, on a basis of \$35 at eastern mills for large lots, and \$36 to \$37 at western mills. Agents of makers claim that there are strong probabilities pointing to the purchase of large blocks of rails next month for the prosecution of the new railway enterprises.

John J. Ingalls spoke at a teachers' meeting at Topeka last evening, and his grammatical errors are perhaps being talked over this morning by the local authorities on language.—Wichita Eagle.

He was sick, and did not speak. But what is a grammatical error?—Newton Republican.

Why, an error of or pertaining to grammar, smarty. What do you suppose it is?

The packing house record of Kansas City for the past twenty-two years shows a phenomenal growth of that interest at that point. From 13,000 hogs in 1868 they have run the number handled last year up to 13,715,000. The table by years shows, however, that it took five years to reach the number of hogs handled at the Wichita packing houses the first year of their existence.

The Leavenworth affair mentioned in yesterday morning's dispatches was a disgraceful outrage and without a shadow of excuse or authority of law. The place broken into by the officers was not a place where liquor had been or were being sold, and there is no intimation that there was any disturbance of the peace. On the contrary, it was the place of meeting of a society of the citizens of that place, and the occasion was one simply of harmless, social enjoyment. It is such things as this that give rise to and daily intensify the feeling of dissatisfaction that exists throughout the state at the present order of things. Such incidents as that will do more to helping along the resubmission movement than the most eloquent appeals from pen or reserium.

AE, WHITTEB FLY.

A dispatch from Columbus, S. C., concerning the recent lynching of the eight negroes at Barnwell, in that state, states that the negroes of that county are going to hold a large meeting for the purpose of effecting plans for a wholesale emigration from that county. A prominent colored man is reported as saying: "We want, every one of us, to get out of the county and leave it forever. We would be willing to go even to a worse place, if that were possible, rather than stay here. No, sir, we contemplate no violence or revenge, but we mean to leave Barnwell county."

Certainly they cannot be blamed for desiring to get away from there, but the question that is naturally suggested is, where will they go—where can they go to better their condition? No other portion of the south gives promise of any better treatment, and no other portion of the country at large has so far offered them asylum. They may yet be compelled to accept the offer of the Belgian government and go to its African possession.

A DISCREDITABLE ATTEMPT AT DIVERSION. The Hutchinson News, with other papers, is agitating a proposition for the holding of a convention of newspaper men and others interested in the southwest for the purpose of setting on foot a plan to attract attention to this part of Kansas. We are heartily in sympathy with the plan and will do whatever we can to make the movement a success. If some one will name the town and time where and when the convention shall meet we will second the motion. I will take something of an organized effort to overcome the prejudice in the minds of eastern emigrants against this part of the state, and the sooner we begin the better it will be for all concerned. It will be but a short time before the spring emigration sets in; let us try and be ready to harvest our share of the crop.—Garden City Inquirer.

In view of the publicity given through the press of the state the past month of the state immigration movement that has been set on foot and which is expected to take form for practical operation through the convention to be held in Wichita on the 13th inst., the paragraph quoted above sounds just a bit odd. The press of the state generally have endorsed the current movement, and now, at this late day such an attempt as the foregoing implies, to get up a side show ostensibly in the same line can only have one object and that is to detract attention from the movement now on by enlisting the press of the southwest in a local or sectional move. But the scheme won't work. The unselfish and patriotic press and people of the state are enlisted in the immigration movement already successfully inaugurated, and the convention in this city on the 13th will put work in practical shape and it is hoped that every county in the state will be represented and thus put itself in position to receive some of the benefits that must and will come of the united effort.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY. The report of the judge advocate general of the army shows that during the past year 13,589 cases were tried by court martial. The total number of enlisted men tried was 9,839, the duplicate offenses making up the difference between this and the total number of offenses. The total strength of the army is only 25,000. Hence considerably more than a third of all the enlisted men have been court martialed during the year, and there were only 308 cases of acquittal. This seems phenomenal. How is it to be accounted for? Possibly the army regulations have been strictly enforced. Those regulations prohibit the summary punishments of knapsack drill, lugging and gagging, tying up and other pleasing devices, by commissioned officers for any offenses. They prescribe that in all cases punishment must be through trial by court martial. Hence every soldier that is late at guard mounting, that is slow at drill, that fails to put out his light promptly at taps, that gets drunk, that fails to salute a major general or a second lieutenant, or that is impudent to the corporal of the guard, must be tried by court-martial. Now if officers take pains to ferret out and bring to punishment all the offenses of these sorts that are committed, it is not so strange that the court-martials reach the extraordinary number reported, and the phenomenon is one of martinetism. The only other explanation is either that the rank and file is made up of an exceedingly bad lot of men or that the commissioned officers are terribly inefficient. It is hoped, as it is believed by the official who furnished the foregoing statistical statement, that the newly organized "canteen" in the various commands, a sort of social and literary society, will improve the morale of the army—if the trouble complained of hitherto is found there—that it will be radically changed for the better, and that the next annual report will show it.

George Martin tried his hand at issuing a holiday number of his paper, the Kansas City, Kansas, Gazette, on December 31, and he made a 16-page success of it. The showing for the city could not but be most gratifying to the friends of the city, which showing is likewise a handsome compliment to the Gazette, inasmuch as its ceaseless labors in the city's behalf contributed not a little to its success. Great head, great paper, great city.

The cattle packed in Kansas City, Kansas, during the year 1889, says the Gazette, would make a string 929 miles long, allowing ten feet to each of the 490,383 slaughtered. And yet there are those who would have that immense stream turned back upon its source, to stagnate and paralyze the live stock industry of the west and southwest, by a system of restriction called local inspection, to satisfy a whim conceived in prejudice. From such friends, the live stock interest may well exclaim, good Lord deliver us.

THE EAGLE fell into the same trap set by the Topeka Capital that caught the two leading papers of Kansas City, the Leavenworth Times and other papers, by stating that the Capital made no mention of the Saturday night resubmission meeting in Topeka. But we are sure those of us who made that mistake will not be held blame-worthy when it is known that the Capital's full report of the meeting was not given in its first edition, a copy of which alone was received at this office, but in a later one. We take it word for it, that it did the subject and occasion ample justice, hence this amendment.

IT IS STATED THAT THE AGGREGATE BANK CLEARINGS OF THE COUNTRY, OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1889 WERE TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS DOLLARS MORE THAN THE YEAR BEFORE.

Such a volume of business would seem to indicate a corresponding amount of money in actual circulation, but the present condition of the west in that regard does not bear out the supposition, and therefore the whyfore of much of the discount among the people. We hope for better things this good year 1890.

George Francis Train is again, and for the time being, a free American citizen. And last Saturday performed the most heroic act of his life. At a fire in Boston, one of the firemen was overcome with smoke, and all efforts to revive him seemed useless. The Citizen, taking in the situation, broke in a closed bar, and stealing a bottle of whisky, poured some of it down the fireman's throat and brought him back to life. The crowd were greatly impressed and loudly cheered the Citizen, whereupon he promptly took advantage of the occasion to give them a lecture.

Joel Chandler Harris, the literary genius who has made his mark in negro dialect stories and gained the distinction of a polished literature, will take Mr. Gray's place as an editor of the Atlanta Constitution. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Harris will have to join that multitude of writers who have been successful as literary artists and grievous failures as journalists. It may be, however, that Mr. Harris will prove doubly gifted in the rough style of journalism and brady-letters both, as his predecessor, Mr. Gray, was in journalism and oratory, equally proficient.

SMUT IN OATS. The above caption is the title of the subject treated in the Bulletin just issued from the experiment station for the state agricultural college at Manhattan. The subject is treated in extenso, but in view of the nominal price that cereal commands on the market, which circumstance has brought it pretty much into disrepute with farmers generally, a summary of the report is as much as is likely to interest that class of our readers. We quote:

Oat smut is caused by a small parasitic plant called Ustilago segetum (Bull.) Ditton.

The parasite is carried with the seed oats, and seed from smutty fields will produce a smutty crop.

It is doubtful whether the disease is ever occasioned by the use of manure which contains smut from straw or grain.

The disease is more destructive than is usually supposed, the counts in the vicinity of Manhattan in 1888-9 showing a loss of over 11-13 per cent.

The financial loss from this source to the people of the state is perhaps over a million dollars annually.

In ordinary cases the disease can be entirely prevented by soaking the seed minutes in water heated to 133 degrees F.

The other fungicides used, when decreasing the amount of smut, at the same time retard the growth of the germination and reduced the vigor of the plants.

Seed from clean fields (if the adjoining fields were not smutty) will produce a crop of oats free from smut.

The nature of the smut, both vegetable and animal, are in this case of little practical importance since the seed can be so easily and effectively treated.

Stinking smut, to be distinguished from the black smut, (but like it prevalent), and is especially injurious to wheat and other portions of the state the present year, is also due to a minute vegetable parasite belonging to the group of fungi.

EXCHANGE SHOTS. 'T would be a Strong One. From the Atchison Champion.

The best immigration scheme for Kansas would be for the railroads to reduce the cost of transporting farmers' crops to market. This would attract general attention, and be an inducement for the citizens of other states to locate here.

Always Spell It Out. From the Chicago Times.

A real, genuine Kansan always spells the name of his state in full, and never abbreviates. Kansas is too good a name to treat slightly, and no true citizen will think of such a thing. It was Kansas in 1854, and it is Kansas now, personified.

Fifty-Two a Lucky Number. From the 11th Street Sun.

Judge Brewer's appointment to the supreme bench brings forth a state of facts which will furnish the superstitious with some nuts to crack. Judge Brewer is 52 years old, his term of office is 10 years, and he was confirmed by fifty-two votes. Fifty-two must be a lucky number.

Kansas Produces the Best. From the Industrialist.

Kansas wheat is establishing a great reputation for itself. An exchange that evidently knows what it is talking about says that the wheat makes a granular flour, and the bread made from the flour is a creamy white color, retaining its moisture longer than bread made from the soft wheat. In many parts of the east and England the demand for this particular kind of flour has greatly increased during the past year.

A Miserable Mistake. From the Leavenworth Sun.

The Topeka Capital made a miserable mistake by refusing to mention the great resubmission meeting in Topeka Saturday night. This shows that the Capital is not published for the people of Kansas, but for the prohibitionists and for itself. It is contemptible and silly for a paper to suppress the facts about any issue which is of vital interest to the entire people simply because a number of persons and the editor are opposed to the movement.

Right You are, Good Doctor. From the Atchison Champion.

The Champion believes in protecting American industries to the fullest extent against ruinous foreign competition, but it does not take any stock in the logic of the statement made before the ways and means committee on Friday last by the representative of the barbed wire and nail industry, who said, "any reduction of duty on wire rods—rods out of which smooth and barbed wire is made—would advance the price of barbed wire fencing and nails to the consumer." The logic of this statement is that to cheapen the cost of the raw material is to increase the cost to the consumer of the manufactured article—an absurd and senseless statement. It is equivalent to saying that the less a man drinks the drunker he gets. The glorious doctrine of protection to American industries does not need to be bolstered up by such false reasoning.

Topeka Journal: The nineteenth century starts on a new, more steady, tomorrow—the last ten miles of its hundred.

DEEP WATER IN TEXAS.

The Sabine Lake and River—The Town—The Pass—The Engineer's Report—The Great Storm—Too Much One-Sided in Texas.

STEAMER PEARL RIVERS, ON THE SABINE, Dec. 27, 1889. To the Editor of the Eagle.

Since my last I have journeyed from the western "deep water" harbor at Aransas to the eastern line of Texas, the great Sabine river, and am now crossing the bar at the upper end of Sabine Lake. The lake is about twenty miles long and twelve miles wide, a beautiful sheet of water with a general depth of seven or eight feet. Along its banks the lands are low resembling very much the lands around Galveston.

Two rivers enter this lake, the Sabine and Neche, both navigable but the Sabine much the larger. The principal business on these rivers is in pine lumber, both the long and short leaf varieties, with considerable cypress. This pine region, in going eastward, is first struck near Houston and increases in density near the outlet from the train on the Southern Pacific, the thoroughfare from Galveston to New Orleans. The lumber is of good quality for general building purposes, and much is transported to Galveston and other points, both by rail and vessel. It is brought down to "the pass" on barges, the one owned by our boat having a capacity of 300,000 cubic feet. The fact is that sea vessels carry as much as 800,000 feet.

TOWN OF SABINE PASS. At the foot of this little lake lies the town of Sabine Pass. It is a small village, but few good houses—a hotel and a store comprising its business places. The town was swept away by a storm on the 13th of October, 1886, which the people represent as a cyclone not likely to occur again in a century. It is said that the soil here will produce tremendously of vegetables of all kinds; but to the casual passer-by there is little to indicate that the people make much effort to grow such crops. The fact is, that where Christmas can hardly be distinguished by the temperature from the Fourth of July, and cattle grow without feed, and need only branding, there is no great incentive to plowing and hoeing.

The good growth of watermelons still clings to the vines, and kumquats can be picked fresh from the gardens, and roses fresh adorn the Christmas dinner tables. And Christmas is by no means over yet, as is indicated by the crowds which climb on and off at the depots, and gather around them to hurrah as trains pass, very largely composed of negroes, whose enjoyment of Christmas in the south always lasts a week, with two or three days to quiet down on and resume work.

THE PASS. From the town of Sabine Pass to the ocean it is but a few miles, and it is eight miles long and an average of one-fourth of a mile wide. Its meanderings are represented as in the shape of the letter S, and its depth thirty feet, with a depth at the town of thirty feet. At the entrance to the gulf, the passes widen and jeties commence opening in funnel shape, and drawing it to the width of 1,000 feet, thus giving force to the power of the water for the clearing out of the channel. It is claimed that the channel over the bar is now about one mile wide, and that it has been much improved by these jeties, demonstrating beyond a peradventure the practicability of securing water for the largest class of vessels. The government made a few slight appropriations for its work. All but the last claimed to have been lost from their insignificance; but that now the work is on the highway to success, and that it is the cheapest of all enterprises to the ocean. It is further claimed that the bar is composed of a sand and formation, readily removed by the government used a boat with a propeller-shaped wheel in front which aided to "bore its way through" with the usual propeller wheel for its locomotion.

Much complaint is made of the engineers' report of course this is to be taken with the usual degree of allowance for self-interest, and as the comments of unscientific against scientific information. Among the comments might be recited some remarks anything but complimentary. But a forcible objection is made to the declaration of the board that the surroundings were "marshy and subject to frequent overflow," and "the only suitable places for habitation are upon small mounds or ridges." Said our captain pertinently: "They were not sure to build or even locate a city; and then continued quoting from the act of congress, but in reports as to the most eligible point or points for a deep harbor. \* \* \* which can be secured and maintained in the shortest time and at the least cost. This is the case with the Sabine Pass, which the board admits that 'the bar differs somewhat in material from similar formations at other points along the coast, being composed mainly of soft alluvial, and that as a result of the work already done, with slight appropriations the Sabine and Neche currents have increased the channel over the bar three and a half feet in depth. The captain remarked that it was a better swamp than Chicago. The board, however, of that remark, may be suggested that the first scientific explorers at Fort Dearborn reported that place as 'unsuitable for habitation,' and only thirty-five years ago the writer walked over the frail wooden pavements of that marsh when at almost every step the water squirted through them into his face. Nevertheless Chicago is now the second city of the union, contending with New York for the world's fair on the anniversary of the fourth hundredth century of the discovery of the continent by Columbus. Will the next generation read this report as we read the reports of Chicago, or laugh at the reports of the committee of doctors who gave it as the opinion of scientists that railroads could not be run at a rate over thirty miles an hour with safety to health. To a casual observer, without science, there is a large surface suitable for habitation; and let a deep harbor be once established here or elsewhere, and if there is enough of spare hillsides in Texas, the advance of American enterprise will fill it up, as did Chicago, and make it a city."

THE GREAT STORM. It will be remembered that the little village of Sabine Pass was almost swept away on October 13, 1886, and 162 persons drowned—only thirty-four being white—and of about equal numbers on the Texas and Louisiana sides of the river. Some of the people here claim that this was a cyclone, while others say it was the change of wind and the continuation of the severest storm ever known, which might have struck or may strike any place on the continent.

As a proof of this, they say that but one vessel was ever seen along the coast and that the wreck on the bar was a destroyed blockade runner burned during the war.

TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY. In talks with all classes and kinds of people we have heard the frequent remark that Texas was a close state on political results her chances for harbor improvements would be much better. The Democrats fear no defeat and the Republicans have no hopes of change, and therefore they are more apt to be "left" on appropriations than a doubtful state. It is the same remark that is so often made in Kansas in reference to political favors under Republican rule. Wouldn't it be strange if Democrats at last should say we cannot be swayed by any fear of losing Texas, and Republicans, we cannot lose Kansas, and therefore, we will not jeopardize eastern interests in any fear of them.

ADIEU SABINE. But here we are in sight of Orange, Tex., having spent a night at anchor on Sabine lake as yet in pleasant converse with Captain Rogers, of the Pearl Rivers, about the only incident of Texas, its progress and its hopes for the future, embracing a thrilling description by Mrs. Rogers of the terrible night in which she and her husband and amiable little girl clung for six hours in the top of a tree, thereby escaping death in the storm of 1886. S.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS. Seeds, Slips, Stems, Sprouts, Shoots and Siliques. Judge Brewer used to write poetry. What of it? after all, who has not?

It is stated that Geo. W. Glick, late governor, will be a candidate for the legislature. Everybody started to keep a diary yesterday, but more than the moiety will forget it today.

The Jetmore Dairy association shipped about 4,750 pounds of cheese to western points last week.

Nobody was more sorry to see the first of January than the man who predicted a cold bleak December.

It is said that Col. D. R. Anthony was not invited to Judge Brewer's banquet. What on earth is the matter?

In the number of suggestions and remembrance of the influenza has come into serious emulation with many a healthy horse.

The Atchison Globe wants to know why it is that when people eat onions for supper, they never fail to have callus in the evening?

"No man," says Sol Miller, is totally depraved." But it must be remembered that Sol still regards Russell Harrison as a "kid."

Browning and Tennyson will be last to interest in a certain objection, on the part of several Kansas poets notwithstanding.

Stradivarius violins are springing up all over Kansas. This is a natural result of the popularity of "Arkansas Traveler" in this state.

If Ingalls had Plumb's name the Emporia Republican would perhaps inquire naively "what the Plumbing bill for a federal building was."

A Topeka man recently advertised in a local paper for a room mate who didn't use tobacco, and in two weeks he was married to a charming wife who chews gum.

John A. Anderson dined with the president Christmas day. Some little anxiety is felt to know whether he gave the state away by putting cranberries on his bread.

Several papers are authority for the statement that Mrs. Jefferson Davis will presently come to Kansas to live with her married daughter. It would be gratifying to some to know where the daughter lives.

Dallas News: In prohibition Kansas—"Who comes here?" "A grenadier." "What do you want?" "A mug of beer." "Well, just step around to the back door and be very quiet about it. There's a hen on."

A university at Odessa has been closed because of the great number of students there who were engaged in spreading their nihilistic propaganda. This ought to bring out a letter of condolence from Lawrence.

The male teachers who didn't stand up for prohibition at the meeting of the Teachers' association in Topeka acted so villainous that the Santa Fe trains were stopped in the proximity of the heavily laden breath of those who did arise.

Mr. Edson says he receives an average of 1,000 letters daily, many of which contain offers of marriage with his daughter. The suitors probably rely on the inventor's ingenuity to arrange some electrical appliances for kneeling wives' feet warm.

John and Sophia McGraw obtained a divorce in Hutchinson a few days ago, and the court granted Sophie \$9,000 alimony. This was too much for John, and he beheaded his bride of twelve years to gain joint him on life's journey, though he does ponder her occasionally.

Barlow Lippincott, son of ex-Chancellor Lippincott of the university, has been appointed assistant typographer in the United States geological survey. The appointment is made as a reward for meritorious work. Young Lippincott is a graduate from the law department of the university.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES. When people at Edmond refuse to speak to a man, it is a sure sign he hasn't paid his taxes.

THE SABINE LAKE AND RIVER—THE TOWN—THE PASS—THE ENGINEER'S REPORT—THE GREAT STORM—TOO MUCH ONE-SIDED IN TEXAS.

STEAMER PEARL RIVERS, ON THE SABINE, Dec. 27, 1889. To the Editor of the Eagle.

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TWO RIVERS ENTER THIS LAKE, THE SABINE AND NECHE, BOTH NAVIGABLE BUT THE SABINE MUCH THE LARGER. THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ON THESE RIVERS IS IN PINE LUMBER, BOTH THE LONG AND SHORT LEAF VARIETIES, WITH CONSIDERABLE CYPRESS. THIS PINE REGION, IN GOING EASTWARD, IS FIRST STRUCK NEAR HOUSTON AND INCREASES IN DENSITY NEAR THE OUTLET FROM THE TRAIN ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC, THE THOROUGHFARE FROM GALVESTON TO NEW ORLEANS. THE LUMBER IS OF GOOD QUALITY FOR GENERAL BUILDING PURPOSES, AND MUCH IS TRANSPORTED TO GALVESTON AND OTHER POINTS, BOTH BY RAIL AND VESSEL. IT IS BROUGHT DOWN TO "THE PASS" ON BARGES, THE ONE OWNED BY OUR BOAT HAVING A CAPACITY OF 300,000 CUBIC FEET. THE FACT IS THAT SEA VESSELS CARRY AS MUCH AS 800,000 FEET.

TOWN OF SABINE PASS. AT THE FOOT OF THIS LITTLE LAKE LIES THE TOWN OF SABINE PASS. IT IS A SMALL VILLAGE, BUT FEW GOOD HOUSES—A HOTEL AND A STORE COMPRISING ITS BUSINESS PLACES. THE TOWN WAS SWEEPED AWAY BY A STORM ON THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1886, WHICH THE PEOPLE REPRESENT AS A CYCLONE NOT LIKELY TO OCCUR AGAIN IN A CENTURY. IT IS SAID THAT THE SOIL HERE WILL PRODUCE TREMENDOUSLY OF VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS; BUT TO THE CASUAL PASSER-BY THERE IS LITTLE TO INDICATE THAT THE PEOPLE MAKE MUCH EFFORT TO GROW SUCH CROPS. THE FACT IS, THAT WHERE CHRISTMAS CAN HARDLY BE DISTINGUISHED BY THE TEMPERATURE FROM THE FOURTH OF JULY, AND CATTLE GROW WITHOUT FEED, AND NEED ONLY BRANDING, THERE IS NO GREAT INCENTIVE TO PLOWING AND HOEING.

THE GOOD GROWTH OF WATERMELONS STILL CLINGS TO THE VINES, AND KUMQUATS CAN BE PICKED FRESH FROM THE GARDENS, AND ROSES FRESH ADORN THE CHRISTMAS DINNER TABLES. AND CHRISTMAS IS BY NO MEANS OVER YET, AS IS INDICATED BY THE CROWDS WHICH CLIMB ON AND OFF AT THE DEPOTS, AND GATHER AROUND THEM TO HURRAH AS TRAINS PASS, VERY LARGELY COMPOSED OF NEGROES, WHOSE ENJOYMENT OF CHRISTMAS IN THE SOUTH ALWAYS LASTS A WEEK, WITH TWO OR THREE DAYS TO QUIET DOWN ON AND RESUME WORK.

MUCH COMPLAINT IS MADE OF THE ENGINEERS' REPORT OF COURSE THIS IS TO BE TAKEN WITH THE USUAL DEGREE OF ALLOWANCE FOR SELF-INTEREST, AND AS THE COMMENTS OF UNSCIENTIFIC AGAINST SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION. AMONG THE COMMENTS MIGHT BE RECITED SOME REMARKS ANYTHING BUT COMPLIMENTARY. BUT A FORCIBLE OBJECTION IS MADE TO THE DECLARATION OF THE BOARD THAT THE SURROUNDINGS WERE "MARSHY AND SUBJECT TO FREQUENT OVERFLOW," AND "THE ONLY SUITABLE PLACES FOR HABITATION ARE UPON SMALL MOUNDS OR RIDGES." SAID OUR CAPTAIN PERTINENTLY: "THEY WERE NOT SURE TO BUILD OR EVEN LOCATE A CITY; AND THEN CONTINUED QUOTING FROM THE ACT OF CONGRESS, BUT IN REPORTS AS TO THE MOST ELIGIBLE POINT OR POINTS FOR A DEEP HARBOR. \* \* \* WHICH CAN BE SECURED AND MAINTAINED IN THE SHORTEST TIME AND AT THE LEAST COST. THIS IS THE CASE WITH THE SABINE PASS, WHICH THE BOARD ADMITS THAT 'THE BAR DIFFERS SOMEWHAT IN MATERIAL FROM SIMILAR FORMATIONS AT OTHER POINTS ALONG THE COAST, BEING COMPOSED MAINLY OF SOFT ALLUVIAL, AND THAT AS A RESULT OF THE WORK ALREADY DONE, WITH SLIGHT APPROPRIATIONS THE SABINE AND NECHE CURRENTS HAVE INCREASED THE CHANNEL OVER THE BAR THREE AND A HALF FEET IN DEPTH. THE CAPTAIN REMARKED THAT IT WAS A BETTER SWAMP THAN CHICAGO. THE BOARD, HOWEVER, OF THAT REMARK, MAY BE SUGGESTED THAT THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC EXPLORERS AT FORT DEARBORN REPORTED THAT PLACE AS 'UNSUITABLE FOR HABITATION,' AND ONLY THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO THE WRITER WALKED OVER THE FRAIL WOODEN PAVEMENTS OF THAT MARSH WHEN AT ALMOST EVERY STEP THE WATER SQUIRTED THROUGH THEM INTO HIS FACE. NEVERTHELESS CHICAGO IS NOW THE SECOND CITY OF THE UNION, CONTENDING WITH NEW YORK FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOURTH HUNDREDTH CENTURY OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT BY COLUMBUS. WILL THE NEXT GENERATION READ THIS REPORT AS WE READ THE REPORTS OF CHICAGO, OR LAUGH AT THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF DOCTORS WHO GAVE IT AS THE OPINION OF SCIENTISTS THAT RAILROADS COULD NOT BE RUN AT A RATE OVER THIRTY MILES AN HOUR WITH SAFETY TO HEALTH. TO A CASUAL OBSERVER, WITHOUT SCIENCE, THERE IS A LARGE SURFACE SUITABLE FOR HABITATION; AND LET A DEEP HARBOR BE ONCE ESTABLISHED HERE OR ELSEWHERE, AND IF THERE IS ENOUGH OF SPARE HILLSIDES IN TEXAS, THE ADVANCE OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE WILL FILL IT UP, AS DID CHICAGO, AND MAKE IT A CITY."

THE GREAT STORM. IT WILL BE REMEMBERED THAT THE LITTLE VILLAGE OF SABINE PASS WAS ALMOST SWEEPED AWAY ON OCTOBER 13, 1886, AND 162 PERSONS DROWNED—ONLY THIRTY-FOUR BEING WHITE—AND OF ABOUT EQUAL NUMBERS ON THE TEXAS AND LOUISIANA SIDES OF THE RIVER. SOME OF THE PEOPLE HERE CLAIM THAT THIS WAS A CYCLONE, WHILE OTHERS SAY IT WAS THE CHANGE OF WIND AND THE CONTINUATION OF THE SEVEREST STORM EVER KNOWN, WHICH MIGHT HAVE STRUCK OR MAY STRIKE ANY PLACE ON THE CONTINENT.

AS A PROOF OF THIS, THEY SAY THAT BUT ONE VESSEL WAS EVER SEEN ALONG THE COAST AND THAT THE WRECK ON THE BAR WAS A DESTROYED BLOCKADE RUNNER BURNED DURING THE WAR.

TOO MUCH DEMOCRACY. IN TALKS WITH ALL CLASSES AND KINDS OF people we have heard the frequent remark that Texas was a close state on political results her chances for harbor improvements would be much better. The Democrats fear no defeat and the Republicans have no hopes of change, and therefore they are more apt to be "left" on appropriations than a doubtful state. It is the same remark that is so often made in Kansas in reference to political favors under Republican rule. Wouldn't it be strange if Democrats at last should say we cannot be swayed by any fear of losing Texas, and Republicans, we cannot lose Kansas, and therefore, we will not jeopardize eastern interests in any fear of them.

ADIEU SABINE. BUT HERE WE ARE IN SIGHT OF ORANGE, TEX., HAVING SPENT A NIGHT AT ANCHOR ON SABINE LAKE AS YET IN PLEASANT CONVERSE WITH CAPTAIN ROGERS, OF THE PEARL RIVERS, ABOUT THE ONLY INCIDENT OF TEXAS, ITS PROGRESS AND ITS HOPES FOR THE FUTURE, EMBRACING A THRILLING DESCRIPTION BY MRS. ROGERS OF THE TERRIBLE NIGHT IN WHICH SHE AND HER HUSBAND AND AMIABLE LITTLE GIRL CLUNG FOR SIX HOURS IN THE TOP OF A TREE, THEREBY ESCAPING DEATH IN THE STORM OF 1886. S.

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS. SEEDS, SLIPS, STEMS, SPROUTS, SHOOTS AND SILIQUES. JUDGE BREWER USED TO WRITE POETRY. WHAT OF IT? AFTER ALL, WHO HAS NOT?

IT IS STATED THAT GEO. W. GLICK, LATE GOVERNOR, WILL BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE. EVERYBODY STARTED TO KEEP A DIARY YESTERDAY, BUT MORE THAN THE MOIETY WILL FORGET IT TODAY.

THE JETMORE DAIRY ASSOCIATION SHIPPED ABOUT 4,750 POUNDS OF CHEESE TO WESTERN POINTS LAST WEEK.

NOBODY WAS MORE SORRY TO SEE THE FIRST OF JANUARY THAN THE MAN WHO PREDICTED A COLD BLEAK DECEMBER.

IT IS SAID THAT COL. D. R. ANTHONY WAS NOT INVITED TO JUDGE BREWER'S BANQUET. WHAT ON EARTH IS THE MATTER?

IN THE NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS AND REMEMBRANCE OF THE INFLUENZA HAS COME INTO SERIOUS EMULATION WITH MANY A HEALTHY HORSE.

THE ATCHISON GLOBE WANTS TO KNOW WHY IT IS THAT WHEN PEOPLE EAT ONIONS FOR SUPPER, THEY NEVER FAIL TO HAVE CALLUS IN THE EVENING?

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