Wichita Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The gold reserve stands at $75,000,000 with a downward tendency.

Mrs. Lease traveled all the way to St. Louis to see that "lovely man."

The weakness of wheat is ascribed to what might be called wind colic.

Bismarck's mind is all right. He resumed his practice of smoking Jan. 1.

By far the shortest route to fame is to get your name tacked on as a title to a tariff bill.

The Brazilian revolution will soon get the name of being as slow as Darwin's evolution.

If George R. Peck assists Mrs. Lease into the Republican party he should be impeached.

Lord Roseberry says Cleveland is assuming the role of "Queenmaker or Patron of Royality."

Carlisle says that an issue of bonds is imperative. He is right. Imperative Wall street demands it.

Governor Jackson of Iowa may be regarded as sweetening his prohibition glass with local option sugar.

It now develops that the Democrats can't count a quorum because arithmetic is no part of their education.

Issue your bonds, Secretary Carlisle. But you will learn some day that the vox Wall street is not vox dei.

The big four, Cleveland, Gresham, Queen Lil and Claus Spreckels, propose to run things to suit themselves.

Wall street will prosper when government bonds are issued. But what about the Main streets all over the country?

The Wilson bill was framed for rates only. The expenses of this government must be met by the issuance of bonds.

There will be a useless lot of mortal coils lying around a French prison in a few days, bearing the Vaillant trade mark.

His wife employed an Indian club in flooring John L. Sullivan. It seems that we are indebted to the Indian for something after all.

Those contemplating throwing bombs in France will make a mistake if they allow themselves over thirty days in which to repent.

After all the present year is just like all those that have preceded it. The announcement of Lillian Russell's annual spring marriage is out.

Mrs. Sullivan knocked John L. down with an Indian club in Boston Tuesday. The governor of Massachusetts, it is understood, will not interfere.

Senator Davis neglected to say that Quixote Cleveland and Sancho Gresham do not attack a windmill unless it has an American flag floating on top.

Clyde Mattox has cost the country $25,000 in court trials. This is really more than his per capita share of fun at the expense of the government.

There is no question but that the Republicans will get control of affairs in 1896, but there is a question as to what will be left to control by that time.

It is to be hoped that the French deputies will not become so joyful over the sentence of Vaillant that they will allow themselves to drift intoanother Panama deal.

The Kansas imagination is a great thing. "That reminds me," said the Kansas man as he whizzed by a row of telegraph poles, "of the Peristyle at the Fair."

Hundreds of actors in New York are on the verge of starvation. Groups of hungry Hamlets gather about the stage doors of the theaters at night and ask alms.

If the Colorado legislators are really in earnest in wanting to stay in session until they freeze, they should turn off the steam heat or adjourn to the top of Pike's peak.

Young gentlemen whose humorous instincts run to ventilating the human form will find much interesting information by watching the trial of Clyde Mattox closely.

The society women who attend Sandow's receptions are said to speechless with amazement at his prowess. They are also said to become dumb belles by glancing at him.

There is something in the atmosphere which induces the belief that the American Protective association and the Catholic church are about ready to make a ring and peel their coats.

Mrs. Evans is believed to have assisted her husband, Chris Evans, to escape. Miss Tom King will probably regard this as a fraternal indorsement of her plan of divorcing herself from prisons.

The turnkey, or whoever is responsible for the escape of a desperado like Chris Evans, should be punished without mercy. A murderer is a hostage that cannot be valued too highly as such.

Sam Small's newspaper, it is announced, will mix up an advocacy of prohibition with its Democracy. This is not the only thing that leads to a belief that there will be an overproduction of lightning in Oklahoma during the next six months.

The Populist bosses decide that it would be inexpedient to nominate a candidate for United States senator by the state convention. The only reason they can have for objecting to that plan is that it would subject the candidate to public exposure too long and thus weaken him before the people. That practically condemns the whole list as unworthy or incompetent for the position.

JUSTICE CRIES OUT.

The American people lack in both their fear of and respect for their courts and for one we believe the courts may be to blame. It comes of the permitted practice of the bar. Technicalities and quibbles are more important, at least seem to weigh more, than merit or equity. Lawyers raise far-fetched rules and extraneous legal propositions with which to perplex and annoy judges and mystify jurors, because of which criminals go unwhipped of justice, equity is rendered impossible and the people put to expense. Under the American practice it costs the people thousands of dollars to convict even confessed murderers, and thousands more and no end of time, to find the criminal who pleads "innocent" guilty. Prendergast murdered Mayor Harrison. The fact has not been questioned, and yet weeks were consumed in his trial, which at last ended in a maize of motions and technicalities, because of which he can neither be sentenced or executed. Guiteau and the slain Garfield is another humiliating instance. These are but two prominent cases among hundreds. Take that of Coughlin, now on trial in Chicago; and then that of Vaillant, the Paris bomb-thrower. The latter was caught before the sun had set on the day of his dastardly deed. Afterwards he was brought into court, convicted and sentenced to die within the hours of a single session.

It sometimes seems to the average looker-on that, as for our courts, it is not a question of the right or the wrong, but one of possible legal precedents, involved.

THE WORK OF WALL STREET.

As shown by the weekly bank statements of New York City, published in the telegraph columns of the EAGLE every Sunday morning, there is now nearly one hundred million dollars of money over and above the 25 per cent legal reserve, being held or in other words, all told, on deposit in that city, without counting the contents of safety vaults and the like, some five hundred millions of surplus currency. This enormous volume of unemployed money is becoming an insupportable burthen for the banks that are paying interest on deposits and balances. Interest inevitably and swiftly eats up the principal, and itself also, when not profitably invested. The economic conditions are such under the present administration that the owners of this money find no place for it. Property of all descriptions maintain but unsteady values and the wheels of enterprise have stopped. The same power that demanded of Grover Cleveland's administration the repeal of the silver bill now demands of it an issue of two hundred millions of dollars in bonds to the end that its idle money may be profitable invested and, of course, at the expense of the people. That Mr. Cleveland's congress will do it hardly admits of a doubt. Mr. Carlisle declares such issue to be imperative, which means that the finance committee will report favorable and that the senate and house will respond affirmatively.

Of course when the Republican party is restored to power it can pay off those bonds, as it has paid thousands of millions, but the question why the people should put a party back into power whose every administration of the past is strewn with wrecks and disaster, remains unanswered.

HEADED THIS WAY.

From our country exchanges in the western part of the state we learn that there is at this time good inquiry for lands in almost every county, from eastern parties who want them either for homes or for safe investments. It is a fact recognized by all well informed persons that Kansas lands are lower just now than they will ever be again. People from the east are learning that Kansas has withstood the financial and business pressure better than any other state, east or west; that it is in better condition than any other, and that its future is more assuring of prosperity. Such a combination of favorable conditions cannot fail to catch the attention of homeseekers and investors, and as before stated people from all parts of the east are turning their heads in our direction, and this will be followed during the year by an influx of population and capital such as we have not had for several years. Better times for Kansas and the west are close at hand, unless some greater calamity should fall upon the country and paralyze the energies of the people.

It is claimed by competent and successful horticulturists that apples can be grown successfully on every quarter-section of land in Kansas, it being necessary only to exercise proper judgment in selecting suitable varieties. This is unquestionably true, and is probably true of no other state in the Union. An apple orchard that has been properly planted and carefully tended can easily be made the most profitable piece of ground, of equal area, on the farm. The apple is among fruits what the potato is among vegetables, and wheat and corn among cereals. There are some valuable suggestions in these points to land owners in Kansas who have not heretofore acted upon them.

One of the strongest proofs of merit is for a person or an interest to be attacked by a rival in an attempt to break him or it down. The superior excellence of Kansas wheat for milling purpose has long been established and generally admitted. Nevertheless, some one with malice prepense has recently attempted to discredit Kansas wheat by suggesting that "last year's crop was not the best in the world." If there were any need of proof to the contrary the simple statement of the fact that Kansas wheat received 100 awards at the world's fair last fall would certainly be enough.

Congressman Tracey, essaying the role of a bully, threatens to slap somebody in the face. The Kansas City Star suggests Boutelle of Maine as an appropriate subject for Tracey to smite. Now Boutelle is an all round athlete who weighs two hundred and forty pounds and has been a sailor before the mast. When Tracey opens out on the old chairman of navy affairs he would do well to look for some soft spot in the Potomac bottoms at least as distant as the Washington monument, to fall on.

My Commissioner Blount testified before the senate committee that on his arrival at Hawaii the influence of this country was everywhere noticed upon the people of the islands, but fails to so much as intimate that there was any indication of dissatisfaction among the people, native or alien, at the presence of United States marines and the stars and stripes, which unquestionably had produced the peaceful and acquiescent condition. Mr. Blount's testimony only weakened the administration's untenable attitude in this compromising and humiliating affair.

It may be regarded by some that the extension of the principle of the Monroe doctrine to the Hawaiian islands as a stretch of the application as originally conceived and promulgated, but a moment's reflection will dissipate such a notion. The interests of this country demand that those islands remain free from European control or denomination as imperatively as that Mexico, Central and South America remain thus free. It is a matter that affects our commercial interests, and that is the principle involving foreign relations with all nations and countries.

Mr. Martin Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has been relieved by the corporation which sails under that name and F. D. Coburn of Kansas City, Kansas, elected in his stead. Mr. Mohler will not make so many trips to his home in northwest Kansas hereafter for the purpose of personally viewing the condition of the crops of the entire state.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

There are 362 children in the public schools of Perry.

Will the Salvation Army have an annex to the Oklahoma university?

There is a rumor that Bierer was appointed to succeed Judge Burford.

Judge Bierer belongs to the young crowd of Oklahoma. He was born in 1862.

Bierer is a relative of Andrew G. Curtin, the old war governor of Pennsylvania.

The first thing, it seems, is to get Congress to admit that Oklahoma should be admitted.

The "Galveston Spider" has swooped down on El Reno and will organize a boxing school.

Indians in the vicinity of Pawnee are kicking because their government money does not arrive.

The Jackson Plow company of Oklahoma City has taken out a charter. Capital stock $20,000.

The fire bell for Enid has arrived and the jack rabbits for miles around bear a wild and hunted look.

One reason of Democratic discontent in Oklahoma lies in the fact that Horace Speed is in Washington.

The notorious Madam Jeffries is trying to break into Oklahoma City. The authorities should run her out.

Dennis Flynn has introduced a bill in congress appropriating $5,000 to found a territorial library in Oklahoma.

That is a most startling declaration to the effect that Kingfisher has only two candidates for the United States senate.

El Reno captured the chairmanship of the territorial central committee and there is a well defined West Side yell of victory at large in Oklahoma.

The Perry papers claim that it will take ten years to settle the contests filings in the land office at that place, and fully $500,000 will be expended in litigation.

The announcement that Sam Small's Democratic paper will advocate prohibition makes the rumor that McMasters is connected with the paper appear ghastly unreal.

It has probably occurred to more than one Oklahoma Democrat that with Indian Territory included there is more of a chance of Oklahoma becoming a Democratic state.

The Oklahoma Democrats have declared for single statehood. This may not please the Democratic administration at Washington but it will please the Democratic citizens of Oklahoma who vote in Oklahoma.

Guthrie Leader: The supreme court of Kansas has overruled motions for a hearing of the Terrill and McClaskey cases, Judge Buckner having received a telegram to that effect. Terrill must stand trial in Lincoln county.

In gathering together his arguments for statehood, Hon. Sidney Clarke wrote to Governor Humphrey in 1892 asking him the total expenditures of the state of Kansas during the first five years of its existence. The following is the reply:

Hon. Sidney Clarke, Oklahoma City.

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE AND REGISTER OF STATE LANDS.
TOPEKA, Feb. 11, 1892.—DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 3d inst., referred to this department by Governor Humphrey, I have to state that the records of this office show the following to be the cost of the state department of Kansas for the first five years, viz:

1861	$ 84 821
1862	100 000
1863	86 869
1864	143 595
1865	187 105

The above items are the current expenses, except that in 1864, $11,000 were expended for military purposes, and in 1865, $42,492 were expended for capitol grounds and buildings, both of which were included in the items mentioned for those two years. Very Respectfully,
CHARLES M. HOVEY, Auditor of State.

EXCHANGE EPITOMES.

In Kansas.

Here orchards and meadows, and wheat fields and corn,
Here bright, pleasant homesteads, so cosy and pretty;
Here beautiful streams and beautiful green,
And farmhouse, and workshop, village and city,
All combine to make up the beautiful scene.

Satisfactory Proof.

From the Perry Democrat.

A Newton, Kan., man has a pocket knife that once belonged to Hoke Smith. One blade being broken is considered satisfactory proof in Kansas that Mr. Smith is not a Prohibitionist.

Martin no Jay.

From the Fort Scott Monitor.

It is now said that Martin, the alleged senator from Kansas, is trying to get Judge Foster's place. There are indications that the president and Mr. Martin have fixed up something, as Mr. Neeley is claimed as a Martin victory. Martin is pretty slick, and if he succeeds in placing himself in a live judgeship with a good salary, he can snap his fingers at his enemies hereafter and wont care what becomes of the Pops.

The Whole Prospect Changes.

From the Kansas City Gazette.

For thirty years we have had a growth and prosperity unparalleled, in the annals of the world. As we have advanced towards the most complete protection, we have enjoyed the most extraordinary progress. By a perverse fatality the Democrats came into power pledged to overthrow the system which has assured and witnessed this magnificent development, and immediately the whole prospect changes and national blight takes the place of national bloom.

Give Them Rope.

From the Inter Ocean.

It now seems as if the Democrats were only opposed to a "war tax," because it upheld the hands of the men who defended the flag. In a time of profound peace they come up smiling, the advocate of "the most odious of all the war taxes." Give them rope. Let no Republican filibuster to save the busters. Republicans helped the president out of a hole by repealing the silver-purchasing clause, but they did not get a word of thanks for it.

Pyramid of Protestors.

The following leading Democratic papers have openly proclaimed their hostility to the Wilson tariff bill:

N. Y. Sun.
Chicago Herald.
Richmond Times.
Cincinnati Enquirer.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.
New Orleans Picayune.
Birmingham Age-Herald.
New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Stood by Their Party Organ.

Leavenworth county's commissioners lost no time in deciding the county printing. Two of the commissioners are Democrats, one Republican. The Times (Republican) offered to do all the county printing for the year for $1. The Standard (Democratic) said it would do it for full legal rates. The Democratic members unhesitatingly stood by their party and the organ that had fought its battles and awarded the printing to the Standard.

Where Reform Should Begin.

From the Olathe Mirror.

Had the Republicans who went into the People's party three years ago worked with half the energy to accomplish the reforms needed that they did to tear down their old party, good, not evil, would have resulted. There has not been a Republican convention in this county for ten years that was not absolutely at the mercy of the farmers who were always and can always compose a majority of the delegates. Look over the roster of any convention and you can see this is true. It follows that having the power they can maintain their rights. The rule that applies to county holds good in our state conventions. Let us reform our party when needed.

SMALL COMFORTS.

The Housewife's Little Methods of Helping Herself.

Whether it is better to be happy or to be comfortable is a matter which is usually decided by our temperaments. There are people whose happiness does not consist in comfort or depend on it, and there are people whose comfort in no wise depends on their happiness. But while it is clearly right to scorn material advantages if they cost us our peace of mind, we must acknowledge it is only the part of common sense to take personal comfort when it is to be had without such cost.

Yet there are people who feel a positive pleasure in making themselves uncomfortable. They deny themselves aggressively. They sit, from choice, in the coldest corner of the room; they select the driest bit of cake or bread; they decline all the small pleasures of life with an air of virtuous resignation, as if they were entitled to praise for their small sacrifices. Yet those who know them best have scant respect for their self-denial. In speaking of one of these self-elected ascetics, her sister remarked, with a quizzical glance:

"You know, my dear, Kate always will be a martyr."

Does it appear wise to despise the small solaces and refreshments of life when they come naturally in our way? Is it not better judgment to accept whatever of cheer may be legitimately ours? While there is so much suffering in life which we have to bear, and which it is right we should endure uncomplainingly, it seems as if we might go further than this. We may say we ought to take special pains to cultivate a habit of finding delight and satisfaction in little pleasantnesses, and to contrive ways of giving ourselves ease in little things. The warmth of a room, the rest of a footstool, the help of some invention for doing a piece of work, are right to take and wise to plan for and take pains to secure.

So, looking to her winter's comfort as well as her winter's edification, the prudent housewife will see that hooks and shelves are in easy, handy positions, and in plentiful number. She will see that drawers pull out without sticking, and that windows may be raised and lowered without straining her muscles. She will insist that her shutters shut tightly without too great effort, and stay open without slamming. Her utensils for all sorts of work will be of the best kind, abundant, and in convenient spots for instant use.

And this same prudent housewife will think of little methods of helping herself and giving accasional rest to her body, and thereby quietness to her soul. She will keep a memorandum sheet, with its lists of wants for kitchen, dining-room, sewing-room, and parlor. She regards her memory too highly to burden it with a thousand trifles, from a corkscrew to a spool of silk.

She has places for everything, because by so doing she knows just where to find them without spending time in the search. She takes time to enjoy every trifling gratification that comes in her path. Her creed teaches her that the pleasant things of life were put there for this purpose, and that she is unthankful who turns persistently away from the lovely everyday small pleasures God has scattered so profusely along the road.—Harper's Bazar.

Men Are Deceitful Ever.

First Modern Young Lady—My dear, it is all over with me and my sweetheart.

Second M. Y. L.—How is that?

First M. Y. L.—Well, you see, I caught him flirting as I was walking arm-in-arm with another fellow.—Truth.

What Did She Mean?

Miss Softly (who has been attending a course of lectures)—O, professor, I saw such a funny old fossil in the museum to-day; I thought of you at once.

Prof. Pliocene, the eminent geologist, does not know whether to feel flattered or not.—Vogue.

More in Keeping.

"Going to make your hotel larger?"

"Yes," answered the hotelkeeper. "It will be more innkeeping."—Indianapolis Journal.

SOCIAL DRONES.

There Are Too Many Men Who Simply Want to Be Amused.

Society, in its best condition, is made up of atoms, each of which serves some definite and intelligent purpose. Each member has duties to perform, and under no circumstances ever permits the obligations of courtesy to be all on one side. As far as public duties are concerned, the young man of moderate means is supposed to conceal his indebtedness to the social world by conscientiously attending to the wishes of his hostess, furnishing partners for young ladies who dance, escorting whomever the hostess presents for a partner, at supper, and otherwise making himself agreeable. He cannot entertain, therefore he assists the hostess in her duties, and acts the part of subordinate officer to her command. In this way they are able to feel that they, in a measure at least, repay society for the benefits conferred upon them.

Wealthy young men can benefit society in many ways. They can entertain and assist materially in making things agreeable.

But there is another class of men, and they are not by any means confined to the young, who are merely social drones. They go out because it pleases them, they eat swell dinners and dainty suppers because they relish them, and make themselves agreeable because they enjoy doing so. They never put themselves out to add to the general ease or comfort of the people they know, but rather take it for granted that they are to suit their own convenience or moods, and go or stay as may be most to their minds. And some one has to suffer inconvenience for this. There are always times when these men prefer a cosy fireside, a quiet evening and the undivided attention of some one woman to all of the balls and receptions which society affords. Some of these men are rarely seen in assemblies, but are never found at home. They select two or three places, usually the society of some single woman, and there evening after evening they sit, enjoying the quiet and comfort of the place, eating of the fruits and confections with which the place is usually supplied, sipping, perchance, a glass of wine or a cup of delicious chocolate. Other callers come in. Finding one man almost always there, they soon begin to look upon him as a fixture, and seek fields uninvaded. Such steady visitors seriously interfere with the matrimonial prospects of a young lady and should not be encouraged, for they have no serious intentions. They merely want to be amused. There are instances where this persistent visiting has been kept up for five or six years, the man dropping in two or three times during the week and sitting out the entire evening. Not once was the theater, concert other entertainment mentioned. Neither was there any courtesy extended or acknowledgment made even to the extent of a bouquet, a book or a magazine. Simply and solely the man wanted to be amused.

It may be said there are not many such men, that they are the exception; but intelligent woman of quiet tastes, those who are not in general society, are aware that there are by far too many of them. They seem to think, if indeed they think at all, that their own entertainment is and should be their chief object in life, regardless of the pleasure, comfort, convenience or future prospects of the women or whom they bestow their not always welcome society. In many cases their chosen victims are old friends of the family or ladies who are not in general society, as social interruptions are not at all to their taste.

To sit hour after hour and listen to the music of their own voices with an appreciative, or at least a polite, auditor to say: "Yes?" "Indeed!" "How remarkable!" is the keenest enjoyment to them. That it interferes with home tasks, amusements or studies matters not at all.

Such men are most unfortunate elements in home life. They disorganize, interrupt and put out of joint all consecutive labors or pursuits.

The hostess does not like to snub or ill-treat them. May be they are, to some extent, interesting, and, in the case of middle-aged men, their conversation is frequently instructive, but they bring no adequate compensation for evening after evening of what really amounts to wasted time.

Generous, unselfish and considerate men will always try to add something other than their society to the pleasures of their hostess, and should never forget that continuous calling on their part will certainly have a tendency to keep other visitors away, and to shut out from the lady to whom they devote themselves many attentions from others and the opportunity for many amusements and much useful and beneficial association.—N. Y. Ledger.

Was Always a Rough Sport.

Football kickers and kickers against football may find interest in the fact that in England three hundred and fifty years ago King James I., by decree, did "debarre all rough and violent exercises, as football, meeter for laming than making able the users thereof." Waller, the English poet, says of the game that the players "salute so rudely breast to breast, their encounter seems too rough for jest." The game was not in favor three centuries before King James, for Edward III. is on record as preferring archery to football as the more useful and warlike game.—N. Y. Sun.

Garbage Used to Advantage.

Paddington, a London district which contains one hundred thousand inhabitants burns thirty thousand tons of garbage a year in furnaces, which furnishes sufficient power to light all the streets of Paddington and reduce the cost of electric lights to all the householders in the district. On experiment it was found that three tons of garbage were equal to about one ton of coal in making steam, so that the garbage of the district is equivalent to ten thousand tons of coal annually for electric light service.—Philadelphia Press.

COAL AND POPULATION.

The United States a Comparatively Thinly Peopled Country.

It is quite true that the temperate regions of the world are becoming more populous, just as it is true that the stock of coal in the world is being gradually exhausted. The coal supplies of the United Kingdom are, for all practical purposes, much larger than they were fifty years ago, when a great geologist persuaded a great minister to stave off a prospective danger by imposing an export duty on coal.

Since that time new coal fields have been discovered, new mines have been opened, old mines have been worked at depths which would have been declared impracticable then, and the stock of available coal, though hundreds of millions of tons have been consumed in the interval, is actually larger than it was at the commencement of the present reign. Just the same thing may be said of the great countries in the western and southern hemispheres, which are becoming the new homes of the Teutonic race.

Almost every new trade route, almost every new colonial railway, has opened out fresh territory to the colonist, and the land available for colonization, instead of becoming less, is, for all practical purposes, greater than it was fifty years ago. True that, in the United States, most of the land has already been appropriated, while the population has increased till it has doubled that of Great Britain. But vast as is the population of the United States, they would easily sustain, if they were peopled as England is peopled, twenty times their present numbers.

The Anglo-Saxon race might go on multiplying at its present rate for two hundred and fifty years, and might pour the whole addition to its numbers into the states, and, at the end of that time, they would not be more thickly peopled than the Netherlands are now. The states, however, are only one of the countries which are available for European colonists. How thick stand their numbers on the fertile territory of Manitoba, or on the still larger and undeveloped regions which may be vaguely included in the term northwestern America! How little do we still know of our great Australasian territory, and how much of it still remains available for appropriation in the coming centuries!—Edinburgh Review.