Daily Eagle

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.

The thing the Democrats regret the most is that a man with the ability Reed has isn't a Democrat.

The grip of Speaker Reed is more dreaded by the Democratic congressmen than the Russian article—and, it may be added, more deadly, to their schemes.

Governor Campbell, of Ohio, is bidding for poplar sympathy. He declines to announce himself an aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1892.

The biggest edible oysters in the world are found at Port Lincoln, South Australia. They are as large as a dinner plate. They are sometimes more than a foot across the shell.

Portugal has cooled off. Democratic demonstrations and boastful bellowings against England have ceased. After all, it is not every country that may become a republic that desires to be so.

A much mooted question and one creating some annoyance has been settled by Attorney General Miller proclaiming that criminals and violators of the internal revenue are subject to the eastern district of Texas.

In St. Louis school books will be furnished free to pupils at the beginning of the next school year. This is worthy of emulation on the the part of those cities who are everlastingly poking fun at St. Louis about being slow.

The New York Sun bravely stands up in defense of Speaker Reed. It says the Democratic members were either "drunk or paralyzed." There is a candid, honest flavor about the Sun that must be very obnoxious to the average Democrat.

The Washington firemen advance the theory that the fire in Secretary Tracy's house at Washington was caused by the explosion of a lamp turned low and left burning, but the jury with the customary clearness says the cause is unknown.

The Hon. John H. Thomas, of Springfield, O., renews his charges that the Hon. Calvin H. Brice purchased his election to the United States senate, and by way of proof the Hon. John submits the fact that legislators purchased by himself subsequently voted for Brice.

Fall River mills have just distributed an operators' dividend for the first six months of the experiment. Over 6 per cent of the sum distributed to the stockholders was thus paid out. The sum distributed amounted to 3 1-2 per cent of the total wages of the work people.

Whisky causes fights in Kansas and water in Missouri. Two editors of the Kansas City Globe are going around in a sling on account of a water difficulty. Missourians always were prejudiced against water.—Salina Republican.

The case you cite seems to indicate that they are at least divided on the question. Let's be just—give the devil his due.

Chicago evidently hopes to injure St. Louis' chances for securing the world's fair, by belittling its ability to entertain it. That's right, Hogopolis; keep it up, and St. Louis will sure get the fair if it comes west. Nothing helps a cause or a person or a candidate so much as persecution. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church.

Alfred Thomas, Home Rule member of the English house of commons, will at the coming session move an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech opening parliament, that the affairs of Wales ought to be administered by a special department presided over by a minister acquainted with Welch national affairs.

Germany is trying to stop emigration to this country. In that she may be making a mistake. The Germans who are seeking to come here come because they love liberty and long for republican government. If they are kept at home they may some day cause trouble to imperialism. The greatest mistake of the unfortunate Charles the First of England was in forcibly keeping at home a band of people who had gathered to sail for America. In that band was Oliver Cromwell.

The negro deportation proposition would seem to be invested with a new phase by the action of the colored people of Birmingham, Alabama, mentioned in the dispatches. This is the first expression in favor of the scheme coming from the colored people, and our notion is that the sentiment among them generally obtains only where it is worked up by some designing smart fellow who hopes to realize some personal gain thereby. We have yet to be convinced that any considerable number of the colored people of the south will ever consent to leave that section to go anywhere. If he is permitted to enjoy his rights of citizenship unmolested he will be content to remain there and work out his material salvation, "at peace with the world and the balance of mankind."

THE UTAH ELECTION.

A fierce political contest is raging in Salt Lake, and the outcome will be watched with interest all over the United States. The large sums of money invested in Utah by Gentiles, and the large immigration that territory has had during the past year, has brought that territory into general notice, and the question now to be determined is shall the Mormon or the Gentile element rule.

This is a contest that means much for Utah. If the Gentile element gains the ascendency it will encourage eastern capitalists to invest in that territory.

If the Gentile element and the progressive anti-polygamous Mormons who are in sympathy with them are defeated, it will undoubtedly retard the growth of the territory, weaken the confidence of investors and keep Utah under a territorial form of government for some time to come.

Many former Wichita men are now residents of the Utah capital, and they are deeply interested in the outcome of the election. All who believe in western progress must necessarily wish the success of that party which will bring to Utah the greatest degree of prosperity.

A CONCESSION GRANTED.

Upon the principle that a little is a prodigious percentage upon nothing the reduction of 10 per cent in the rate of freight on corn from the transmissouri country to Chicago agreed to by the managers of the railroads, the farmers have something to be thankful for. It will amount to a little more than a cent a bushel which, although seemingly insignificant, will amount to something like $4,000,000 in the aggregate saved to the farmers, if they should be able to get that small benefit. The railroad people in discussing the matter raise the point we have adverted to more than once, and that is whether or not the speculators on the market will take advantage of any reduction in freight to bear down the price of corn. In view of this contingency it is perhaps best that a greater reduction was not agreed to at one time. If the farmers are benefitted to the extent of the reduction named it will be a strong argument with them in urging a further concession in their favor.

The agreement is not free from criticism, however. The reduction is made only to Chicago. Of course Kansas City will get its share of the benefit, whatever it may be, under stop-over and reshipping privileges—that is to say, it is presumed such will be the effect in that town's case. But the arrangement, as stated in the dispatches, is a palpable discrimination against St. Louis. To insure to the farmer the full benefit of the concession granted it should be extended by all the roads to all the markets. This may follow as a result, a matter of self-defense with lines leading to other markets, but it may not; therefore the reduction should have been made all over at once as far as the jurisdiction or influence of the railroad people who have taken the initiative could be exerted to that end.

GAG LAW DON'T GO.

Those who are clamoring for an extra session of the legislature, ostensibly to secure the passage of an act staying foreclosure proceedings in the interest of the farmers of Kansas, may as well quit their clamoring. When the legislature was last in session it refused to pass such a bill, and its revival at this time is a circumstance giving rise to the suspicion that it is simply a resubmission device to get the legislature together. Governor Humphrey, however, understands the situation thoroughly, and the chances are that the legislature will not be called together. The stay business can wait a few months longer; likewise several other things.—Atchison Champion.

Just see how quick you are to jump to a conclusion. You are too suspicious to enjoy life. The EAGLE does not throw itself on the extra session proposition, because, as it said in a former mention of the subject, there are some good and substantial reasons in connection with the objects set out in the proposition why an extra session is of doubtful expediency, as well as some in its favor. But there is nothing in the petitions that are being circulated, so far as we have been able to discover, to so much as intimate that the movement is not made in good faith and prompted by the stress of the situation that is now upon the community in whose interest it is made. The number and character of signers to the said petitions will settle that question, however. What we wanted to say to the Champion is this: its zeal in fighting the resubmission movement is liable to lead it into excesses that will prove a boomerang, and if it isn't careful this will prove a case wherein the object sought to be accomplished will be defeated.

One of the stock arguments of the anti-resubmissionists, the Champion among the rest, has been that the masses of the people, and especially the farmers, care nothing about resubmission, or if they do that they are opposed to it. Granting that it is true, the Champion wants to know that it is a condition that conforts the farming community and they have their own theories of the cause or causes. But be all that as it may, if this irrelevant matter is thrust in to prevent the granting of what the farmers consider a reasonable request, that is that the legislature be convened for the purpose of devising some means for their relief, they will find an opportunity and a way to resent what they cannot but regard as an insult, added to injury.

Governor Humphrey may not see his way clear to call the legislature together in extra session, but if so, he will be able to give good and satisfactory reasons therefor, based on the merits of the case as set out in the petition that will be presented to him, and not set up any such specious plea as suggested by the Champion.

In a word, the effect of the Champion's illogical, unreasonable position in the paragraph quoted, if pursued and acted upon, will be to make Resubmissionists of the farmers whether or no. On this point we have no complaint, but we want the farmers, as everybody else, fairly treated in this and all other matters.

The Leaverworth Times calls for an honest report from the state agricultural bureau on the question of cotton culture in this state; its extent and the experience of those who have engaged in it heretofore as to its practicability and profitableness as a crop. The point is well taken; the secretary's report should be not only thoroughly reliable but should be full enough to give a comprehensive idea of the subject. As to the adaptibility of the soil, climate, etc., of the southern part of the state there is no question; nor as to its profitableness as an auxiliary crop. The statement of State Senator McTaggart, of Montgomery county, on these points, recently published, settles them beyond peradventure, and in the affirmative. Nevertheless, as we have before stated, in no state of case and in no locality should any one adopt the cotton crop as his chief dependance to the exclusion or neglect of others. Farmers and communities that follow the policy of diversifying their crops are the most successful, as a rule.

Pertinently Put.

From the Lawrence Journal.

Mr. E. P. McCabe, ex-auditor of this state, having been headed off in his endeavor to be the $12,000-a-year deed recorder in the District of Columbia by Blanch K. Bruce, is now a candidate for the governorship of Oklahoma territory. For Mr. McCabe as a colored man of some brains and industry we have great respect. For McCabe the inveterate office seeker we have little respect. If a little learning is a dangerous thing, how much more dangerous is a taste of office holding

A REPLY TO "FARMERS' FRIEND."

To the Editor of the Eagle.

I note that some one under signature "Farmers' Friend" disagrees with my "emergency rate" paper. I do not claim infallibility. I may be wrong; I often find that I am on a cold trail; yet I believe that if Kansas obtains a reduced rate that Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and other states will be after the carrier in twenty-four hours, demanding a restoration of former rates or corresponding reduction.

The interstate commerce act was conceived and created to prevent railroads from fostering the produce of one state to the damage and injury of another. Under this act railroads can grant a rate in defiance of it, from point to point within the limits of a state, but not beyond it. Hence in Illinois a rate can be given to Chicago which the interstate act can not prevent, and which might hurt Kansas and benefit Illinois. The final effect of our acts should not only be thought of, but deliberately considered.

The sum of wisdom is the bold and aggressive agitation of any question coming before the public. Contention, argument, debate, discussion, results in general information. Kanzan is wholly indifferent to criticism by any writer. So long as there is no rebound it is a doubt if anything has been said; the rebound is some evidence that some one has read the article. To preach the earnest thought of Kansans on every problem, the discussion of which may result in awakening people to think, is the desire of "Kanzan." To arouse people to work out the reasonable possibilities of Kansas is my only desire. I write for the press without profit, without any "axe to grind," hoping for no reward other than that which may be shared by every man who calls Kansas "home."

The demand for an "emergency rate" is an admission of state weakness, a confession that we lack capital, and this weakness was one of the main causes that led to the formation of the "State Immigration Bureau," and if this craving for an "emergency rate" has the effect of stimulating our people to exert themselves it will be a benefit.

I have no objections to an "emergency rate," though I believe that worse things can happen than being forced to hold this corn crop over one year. My idea is that the study of the causes that produced the demand for an "emergency rate" should move our people to so labor and think as to make a second "emergency rate" demand unnecessary. Our present necessities should teach us to correct the evil, not stand still and court its repetition. And while an "emergency rate" may contain a present per cent of quick profit, continuity of the present humiliation, stagnation and depression must eventually result in final ruin to the agricultural interests of the state.

Our wish is not to prevent the farmer from getting paid for his labor, but to get people to thinking, in the belief that the result of the concentrated thought will be to the advantage of agriculture, commerce, general business, mechanics and laborers.

I am not posing as the especial friend of any one class, and if "Farmers' Friend" means to insinuate that I am not friendly to the farmer, or desires to have it known that he is the champion of the farmer alone, I resent his insinuation as an insult, and suggest that the same thing that benefits the farmer helps all classes; hence sign my name "Kanzan" as a sign that I embrace the entire state and all classes in my puny efforts. The desire or effort to sustain one factor in our state to the neglect or disregard of the rights or interests of other classes, is the cause of friction, class legislation, society differences and wrangling, and should meet the condemnation of all cititizens whose wish is general prosperity to the entire state.

Every interest, railway, milling, banking, mercantile, industrial, manufacturing, mechanical and laboring has as much at stake as the farmer, and that which tends to benefit all should be the study of our people.

I am no more a friend to the farmer than I am to every other interest on Kansas soil. I recognize agriculture as the source of all our worth, prosperity and greatness, but at the same time insist that an "emergency rate" is only for one crop. I would that we so work as to never again in Kansas see a petition for an "emergency rate." I would that Kansans study the cause, discern the remedy and apply it.

If we conclude that "emergency rates" are the the panacea for low prices eventually we shall be, and should be, financially damned. "KANZAN."

BEET SUGAR IN KANSAS.

Louisiana Sugar Planter.

"Kansas may yet bless the day she tried to make sugar from sorghum, even if sorghum be abandoned, because it has paved the way to the successful production of beet sugar.

The production of sugar from any plant is a complex industry, usually requiring great skill and much experience, and now that Kansas has the skill and experience, she can shift from sorghum to the beet in one year, if she wants to.

From what we know of the beet culture the soil of Kansas is well adapted to it. If there be too little rain there is some compensation in the increased sweetness of the beet. The wonderful success at Speckle's factory at Watsonville, Cal., where irrigation is practiced, shows that there is now little doubt of the rapid expansion of this industry.

There seems to have been some trouble about hand labor required in beet culture, our American farmers being somewhat restless about farm drudgery and wanting now to do all the farm work with some kind of a machine.

There can be no doubt that machines will soon be produced that will do all the work that needs to be done. The Kansas people have suffered so much from the loss of crops that they would surely be willing to do the hand work now necessary in beet culture and get several thousands of acres planted for 1890, and they will never regret the effort. With the complete manufacturing outfits now at their doors, and the proof at Medicine Lodge that they can succeed, they should go ahead now and confirm their success at once.

The harvest of over 3,000,000 tons of beet sugar now drawing to a close in Europe, shows what we can do here in the United States. We can make our own iron, our own steel, now let us make our own sugar. Let Kansas and Louisiana lead in the good work."

Beauty of Women.

Whittier.

Quite the ugliest face I ever saw was that of a woman whom the world called beautiful. Through its "silver veil" the evil and ungentle passions looked out, hideous and hateful. On the other hand, there are faces which the multitude at first glance pronounce homely, unattractive and such as "nature fashions by the gross," which I always recognize with a warm heart-thrill. Nor for the world would I have one feature changed: they please me as they are; they are hallowed by kind memories and beautiful through associations.

CATTLE FEEDING.

From the Des Moines Register.

Cattle will be better soon, and we would advise the average farmer to study the finishing of cattle. It is poorly understood on most farms. The profits that come from feeding the steers that grow on a farm are not comprehended as they should be. We urge small farmers to tie up two, five or ten, and observe the conditions. No large feeder can get such results as he can who raises the steers he feeds, and the feed they eat. The cattle raised on a farm do better there than elsewhere. There is no expense in hauling off grain. There is no shrinkage in buying in cattle. Tying up is to be defended, as nobody has done it, and what nobody has done requires vigorous defense. Tying up as milk cows are tied up is the way to feed a few steers profitably. They are to be fattened on corn. It is folly to talk of anything else. Iowa has the cheapest corn in the universe. States farther east buy our corn to feed, and could not exist without it. We think breeding animals should have feed, but fattening stock must have corn. It is the best fattening power known to man. You may grind it and save corn. You may cook it and save more corn, but with present prices of corn and help you cannot afford to do either. We are told that grinding and cooking will not pay. They would if help were cheaper. Grinding and cooking economize feed, but the cost of labor eats up the economy. The hog will act as scavenger and should lie around the feed yard.

In feeding a pen of cattle remember that an exclusive corn diet can only be fed with profit till the blood becomes thick and hair comes off. Some change of feed is necessary. A little flax, boiled, or a little flax meal will correct the derangement. Roots would answer, but they cost too much to grow. Oats are valuable, but not always convenient. A little flax can be harvested like other grain and no extra help need be called in to do it. The 2-year-old steer will eat sixty bushels of corn while you are finishing him. If he was on your farm all his days, you have saved many little commissions and expenses that the large feeder pays out. It is part of the farmer's profits. What comes from cattle feeding and how to do it is part of his education. The younger the steer, the greater the gain, consequently early maturity is a prime factor in feeding.

The native cattle do not mature early. Their ancestry was required to endure rather than mature. They are losing money just now to all who touch them. We advise the farmers who need all that can be made from their business to finish their own cattle by all means. It is a department of the farm that has been entirely neglected by too many. Cattle feeding as it has been managed in large yards is not the most economical way. The average gain is less than in small bunches. The hogs that follow will get disease more readily. Winter work on the farm should require the summer help more nearly than it does at present. We have the finest corn growing country on earth, and surplus corn will always require consumers on the farm. Behind the steer is, of course, sire and dam, and the uses of the dairy cow the necessity of proper sire, that requires attendance by itself.

Cattle feeding belongs to the cattle breeder. It has a profit peculiar to itself that the average farmer cannot afford to overlook. It teaches the value of improved cattle as nothing else does. It is one of the great forces that keeps up farm fertility. We have been doing it by proxy. Feeders at home have gathered cattle by hundreds, and bought corn by the thousands of bushels and whether they made a profit or not the farmers who sold to them either corn or cattle lost certainly the amount they sold off the farm, cow or young steers. Feeders in states east of us have bought our corn and steers and put them together. Feeders in Germany now want our thin steers to finish. Feeders in Britain have always fed our oil meals. All this indicates want of knowledge on western farms and want of enterprise. The dairy interests of the state has not helped the feeding department of the farm. Dairying has paid something of itself. When butter becomes cheaper and other profits are necessary, feeding will be suggested to the minds of dairymen. We insist dairymen feed their cattle more. Dairy papers generally overlook this feature of the farm, this auxiliary to the dairy. When the west doubles its cows for dairy uses this department of the farm will become imperative.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Nix Kam Haraus.

From the Stillwater Gazette.

It is our guess that "Sooner's" correspondence in the Wichita EAGLE of the 29th inst. was written by N. T. Nix.

The Russian's New Drama.

Count Tolstoi's drama, The Power of Darkness, the production of which in public theaters was prohibited, has been performed in private and created a profound impression, says a London letter. This illustrates the power of darkness. The good done by the drama will probably be a thousand-fold more by reason of the prohibition. The government has accentuated the moral.

Gladstone's Library.

Mr. Gladstone, being a man who loves his books, says the London Academy, is arranging his library at Hawarden with his own hands. As they go in serried order on the selves, he marks in each those passages which seem to him most important, and which have had most influence on his mind and life. The collection will thus be in some sort an autobiography.

Quotes Him Correctly.

From the Washington Post.

Marsh Murdock, the editor and proprietor of the Wichita (Kan.) EAGLE, is in the city, booming the interests of Oklahoma. Mr. Murdock is a versatile and vigorous editor of the old-time frontier type. He has been in the legislature a time or two and has been talked of for congress, the governorship, etc., but he thinks life is exciting enough in the EAGLE office.

Give Us an Honest Report.

From the Leavenworth Times.

The papers of the state are discussing the possibility of making cotton culture pay in the state. For years cotton has been raised in Kansas. The report of the secretary of the state board of agriculture ought to afford reliable information concerning the experiments, but it doesn't. This is not the fault of the secretaries, perhaps, but their lazy clerks. For years it has been the custom to make reports of certain crops, including cotton, that are evidently not taken from returns. Take the report of 1888 for instance. Whether it is in the northeast, in the southeast, in the center or in the western part of the state, in every county which is credited with raising cotton the report states that just 200 pounds of cotton were raised to the acre, and in every case it was worth just 8 cents per pound. It does not take any one long to see that this is not even good guess work, and that it is utterly worthless. We ought to have honest reports of our agricultural products.

A piteous plea to the lemonade maker. "A little lemon juice in drinking water has a tendency to counteract malaria."

SUNFLOWER SHADOWINGS.

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

Marion will organize a resubmission club next week.

Several candidates are out to succeed Congressman Turner from the Sixth Kansas district.

The G. A. R. of Kansas have 6,942 feminine relatives, all members of the Women's Relief corps.

The next house of representatives of Kansas legislature will contain many more farmers than the last.

An exchange remarks that the numerous state boards are of no use to Kansas. That may be. But think of the use Kansas is to the boards, says the Emporia Republican.

The State Journal takes time to explain editorially that St. Valentine's day is not celebrated on account of the new Clay Center regent of the university "as may have been erroneously supposed by some."

Caroline W. Rose has entered suit against the city of Topeka for $5,000 damages which she alleges she sustained last November. While crossing a street she stumbled and fell, fracturing her knee pan.

Nellie Bly is to lecture on her recent record-breaking tour around the world. She will give three lectures in New York, and will then be heard in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities.

The El Dorado Republican, a paper which recently inveighed against short, good-humored paragraphs in the Kansas press, in its current number says: "There is talk of running R. B. Hayes for a second term.

The Democrat of Hiawatha recently printed a paper published in the Forum by John G. Carlisle. A notice was served last week that a suit for $5,000 damages would be commenced by the Forum publishing company.

The citizens of Maryville, Kan., it is said, celebrated the completion of the waterworks by tapping a couple of kegs of beer and giving everybody a drink or more of it. This is pretty hard on the population of the town.

Judge Parker, the United States district judge of Arkansas, who is spoken of as the probable successor of Judge Brewer, has sentenced during his time eighty men to be hanged. This is not the best recommendation in the world for a man to Kansans.

Kansas City Star: The city council chamber at Atchison has a horsey smell, while the council chamber at Cottonwood Falls is permeated with a strong odor of Hoyt's German cologne and honey soap. It is still a serious question whether it is better to place the reins of municipal government in the hands of men or to trust them to women.

Cullison Tomahawk: Housewife—We haven't any cold victuals nor—— Tramp—Cold victuals? Who asked you for cold victuals? I want a broiled steak an' fried eggs an' hot flannel cakes an' coffee. Cold victuals? The idea! Housewife—Walk in, please. My daughter, Elsie, will play on the piano for you while I'm getting them ready.

Some of the candidates for the supreme court commissionership are given: Judge J. C. Strang, of Larned; Judge Hiram Stevens and Henry L. Alden, of Kansas City, Kan.; Judge W. C. Webb, of Topeka; Judge C. Angevine, of Mankato; Judge T. O. Shinn, of Eureka; Hon. L. F. Kellar, of Marion; Oscar Foust, of Iola; Judge Samuel A. Parks, of Winfield; ex-Senator George S. Green, of Manhattan; T. F. Garver, of Salina, and Silas W. Porter, of Ness City. Judge Joel Holt, of Beloit, is a candidate for re-appointment as supreme court commissioner.

Greensburg Times: Jim Hutchinson lost three valuable dogs while in the territory. They remained behind unnoticed while camp was being changed and the discovery was not made until some five hours afterwards. Being unable to return to the old camp ground the dogs were not gotten track of. It is supposed they followed the trail to the new quarters but becoming bewildered were unable to locate the camp and after wandering about the cheerless and snow-covered divides and canyons for several days struck out for home, a distance of 150 miles with not a single human habitation on the road, without food or water, as the ground and water pools were frozen solid. Tracks were discovered in the salt plains indicating that the dogs had stuck to each other for nearly seventy-five miles, when hunger no doubt drove them in pursuit of game and they became separated. "Old Buck," the bird dog, was the only one of the trio that reached home.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The quarries at Britton are very busy.

El Reno has a band, and they call it the "surprise."

Violets were blooming near Britton in January.

The Britton school house will be commenced next week.

The plow is already to work in many parts of Oklahoma.

C. E. Gunn has been appointed deputy United States marshal at El Reno.

They have the awnings down in Oklahoma. It has become warm again.

None of Reno's enemies have yet been mean enough to spell it backwards and add a "y."

If the people go to Oklahoma and starve they must not expect the government to feed them.

The Union City Clipper says: "Our town is the most civil, orderly and respectable city in Oklahoma."

Stockmen in the Cheyenne and Arapho nations claim that Union City is their most convenient shipping point.

Every day is a red letter day, so to speak, for Stillwater, says the Stillwater Gazette. And it has the glow of the prairie fires at night.

Lots in El Reno sell from $25 to $375. They cannot remain at such prices in the face of such prospects. Says a correspondent in the El Reno Herald.

Union City wants a marshal, not that he is needed at all, because Union City doesn't go much on the "wild and wooly west" business, but just for an ornament.

Union City needs a public hall at present, but it might as well be added right here that Union City wants a great many things now that it will not six months hence.

Gazette: The ladies of Stillwater have departed from the time worn custom of discussing the fashions and are wrestling with the question of railroads for Stillwater.

The meeting of the Republican territorial central committee announced for February 6 was recalled, owing to the inability of some of the members to be present at the time.

Horse thieves made a raid on Oklahoma City and vicinity Saturday night, taking a team from a settler west of town, one horse from J. W. Massey, five miles southwest of town, and a team from a man living in the city.

If the people of Oklahoma dislike one thing particularly it is the Blair educational bill. It is not the bill itself that they do not admire, but the way in which it keeps bobbing up and preventing Oklahoma legislation.

Why don't the printer's devils of Oklahoma get up an association? The majority seem to have taken up that vocation since their residence there and it might prove beneficial to get observations on the calling from one another.

Oklahoma City Journal: The arrivals yesterday to attend the M. E. conference were Bishop W. E. Nande, of Topeka; Rev. M. F. Tipton, Wyandotte, I. T.; Rev. W. S. Browning, Chautauqua Springs, Kan.; Rev. T. D. Holsenbake, Johnson, I. T.; Rev. E. C. Delaplane and wife, Kingfisher; Rev. W. P. Burns, Valparaiso, Ind.; Rev. Roberts, Frisco; Rev. Matthew Campbell, Creek nation; Rev. D. J. Wood, Indian agent at Pawnee; Rev. E. T. Hill and wife, Guthrie.

Stillwater Standard: Stillwater is the best town in the territory today, outside of Guthrie and Oklahoma City. There is no trouble or excitement over property; the city ordinances are lived up to and obeyed in every particular; taxes levied on city property are paid without a murmur; we have an excellent school with ninety-six scholars in attendance; the city is out of debt and has a large sum in the treasury; the population of the town is placed at over 500 and gradually increasing. No other town can show a better record, or brighter prospects. This is the place for the business man, investor and home seeker.

EL RENO LOCALS.

We are credibly informed by the officials of the Rock Island railroad that there will be no depot between Okarche and El Reno.

The construction train has crossed the river and the track will be laid to the El Reno depot by Thursday night, where the side tracks, switches, etc., are being put in. A grand jubilee will take place at El Reno on the arrival of the first passenger train.

The Choctaw people are throwing dirt as fast as possible, and it will not be long until El Reno will have two railroads. She has been slow in getting a start but will get there all the same.

El Reno is pushing rapidly to the front. Several large firms have established business houses here. The drug store of Patterson & Co. would be an honor to any city.

The El Reno Herald is the best paper published in the territory, and the editor being a very conscientious gentleman, will not prevaricate.

The Wichita EAGLE is sought after here by many, and we watch the coming of the Okarche stage with eager eyes if we do have to pay 10 cents for it. P.

WHITE HOUSE

WE SAT UP ALL NIGHT

To Mark Our Goods Down!

We are marking down all over the store, on both floors and both rooms. Reduction and clearance sale. Everything in the house is reduced, except Warner's corsets and Centemerie kids

THIS IS OUR SEMI-ANNUAL SALE!

And as heretofore we make a reduction on everything you call for that we have. $75,000 worth of dry goods, carpets curtains and portiers.

Everything from a tie to a table cloth.
Everything from a braid to a blanket.
Everything from curling tongs to a carpet.
Everything from a hair pin to a handkerchief.

Now is the time to purchase anything in

Dress Goods or Silks!

Housekeepers attention is called to the great chance to display economy. Table linen very cheap. Everything cheap.

—AT THE—

WHITE HOUSE

—OF—

INNES & ROSS,

116 to 120 Main Street,

We are here to Stay. Think of This!

MOVING TO DALLAS!

—EVERYTHING GOES!—

Store for rent and fixtures for sale and our entire immense stock at cost or less and in fact

AT ANY PRICE

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