

HILL'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

By Thomas E. Hill.

This is a large octavo book of 450 pages, condensed by tabulation into a small book that it may be universally sold and circulated at a low price.

Its purpose is to clearly present, in a manner entirely non-partisan, the merit attaching to each party. No partiality is shown in behalf of any political organization. Like the dictionary, it simply defines. It gives the best-known argument in favor of each, and leaves the reader free to choose which he will serve.

It treats upon the important live issues of the time, and is an indispensable work to people who would intelligently discuss the political situation. It is a very exhaustive compendium of Political Facts, and literally answers thousands of questions. To illustrate:

- What are Democratic principles?
What does a single tax advocate propose?
If all tax was placed on land, what would be the tax on the farm?
What would be the tax on suburban property, and how much on the acre worth two million dollars in the center of the city?
What does a Republican believe?
Why is a Republican and favor high protective tariff?
What are the arguments for and against protection?
What do the Socialists want?
What would be the result if the Democratic principles prevailed?
What do the Populists demand?
If government owned and operated the banks, and banks never failed, and people never hid their money, and all money came out and into active circulation, and money was so abundant that interest became low, and all enterprise started up and everybody had employment, what then?
Why do the Nationalists want?
Why nationalize the railroads, the coal mines and various industries?
What do the eight-hour advocates propose?
If working certain hours yields certain profit, how could working less hours yield more profit?
How could women be benefited by voting?
What started the financial panic of 1893?
Who commenced the trade against silver, that resulted in the repeal of the Sherman law?
Who started the stampede on the banks in 1893, by which 714 of them failed in eight months, and four hundred million dollars...

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PEOPLE'S PLATFORM.

Adopted by the Convention at Omaha Nebraska, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessings of Almighty God, puts forth in the name, and on behalf of the people of the country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation; we meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hired army, unrecognized by our law, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these in turn despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power, to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold, by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprises, and avaricious industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influence dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop, without serious effort to prevent or restrain them.

Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff; so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver, and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires. Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation of men, who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the Republic to the hands of the plain people, with whose class it originated. We assert our purpose to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution—to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty ourselves and our posterity.

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets, that the

civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood. Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange. The results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation, in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people, and the teachings of experience, shall justify; to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every oppressed, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution; and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depends; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered; believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is righted and equal privileges established for all the men and women of this country.

UNION OF THE PEOPLE.

First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it; and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery. "If any man will not work neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third, We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be protected by civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations; a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept, as much as possible, in the hands of the people; and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and the facilitation of exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity; the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity, for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interests of the people.

LANDS.

The land, including all natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes; and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were offered independent of the platform, and were adopted, as expressive of the sentiments of the convention:

Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it by every legal remedy without federal intervention, through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system.

Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of this country.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners and we denounce the present ineffective law against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition, and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of Plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers.

Resolved, That we commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and the reform press, the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of a president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of the senators by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

H. E. TABERNECK, Chairman, Marshall, Illinois.

J. H. TURNER, Secretary, Georgia.

LAWRENCE McFARLAND, Secretary, New York.

M. C. RANKIN, Treasurer, Terre Haute, Indiana.

No Financial Action Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The meeting of the senate finance committee today was devoted to a discussion of the Vest and McPherson financial bills which were presented yesterday. No action was taken and the committee adjourned until Monday, when it is expected that Mr. Jones will present a third bill. It was stated the prospects of financial legislation had not been brightened materially by the meeting. Senator Jones was not present.

Must Give Up His Secret.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Judge Stone of the common pleas court today ordered an attachment issued for ordered W. I. Shupe, who a few days ago testified before the coroner that he knew the murderer of General Freight Agent Cavan of the Valley railway, but declined to tell the name of the party on the ground that he was a client. The court decided that Shupe must give the information or be held for contempt.

Uruguayans Shot Down.

BUEENOS AYRES, Jan. 14.—A detachment of Brazilian troops which was hotly pursuing a number of insurgents in the province of Rio Grande do Sul crossed the Uruguayan frontier. A force of Uruguayan troops opposed the advance of the Brazilians and the two detachments opened fire on each other with the result that one Uruguayan officer and three Uruguayan soldiers were killed.

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THE FARM AND HOME.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CLOVER AS A FERTILIZER.

Decomposing Without Fermentation—One Woman's Way of Raising Poultry—Bumble Foot—Farm Notes, Etc.

Clover as a Fertilizer.

I have been for a number of years experimenting some on clover as a fertilizer. I have at different times plowed down green clover, expecting great results from it, but always was disappointed in my expectations. The plowing down of green clover in June I think is a mistake, says a writer in the Ohio Farmer. It is not the right thing to do. My soil is a light sand very sensitive to manure, but the turning under of green clover does but little good. I find that in a short time after turning under it commences to heat, and fermentation takes place and through the process of fermentation all of the saccharine substance in the clover is turned into acid and thereby lost, and in some soils the acids would become a damage. I finally concluded to try an experiment of putting the green clover through the process of decomposition without fermentation to such an extent as to destroy its saccharine properties.

I had a six-acre field, the soil of which was light sand, and in its primitive state was covered with whortleberry brush and water. The native fertility had been about exhausted, and there was but little to begin with. But I got it into clover with a fair stand, but short. It would have out about three-fourths of a ton per acre. I had been burning lime and had a quantity of slacked lime and ashes, which I put upon the clover at the rate of about seventy bushels per acre. The lime and ashes were about equal in proportion, and were spread from the wagon. I plowed it down, harrowed it and rolled it down with a heavy roller. This was done in June. In August I cross-plowed it and could see very plainly where the clover, lime and ashes were. I gave it a thorough cultivation and sowed it to wheat about the first of September.

The next harvest I had the biggest crop of straw I ever saw grow out of the ground. It was higher than an ordinary man's head and stood thick on the ground. The wheat went thirty-eight bushels per acre, and of a good quality. From previous experience I am satisfied that if I had plowed the clover down without the lime and ashes, I would not have got more than ten or twelve bushels per acre; or if I had put the lime and ashes on without the clover I would not have got any more. The clover, lime and ashes together were what produced the crop. Lime is a neutralizer. It neutralizes the acids in the decomposition of the clover, and the soil absorbed all the fertilizing properties in the clover and made a plant food for the wheat.

From the above facts and reasons, I think the plowing down of any green crop—corn, oats or buckwheat—is of but little use as a fertilizer unless lime is used in their decomposition. I have been experimenting in the way of mowing down the clover in June and covering it up with a heavy coat of straw as soon as the wheat is threshed, the success of which I will report soon.

Bumble Foot.

Bumble foot in poultry is the same thing as a stone bruise on a boy's foot. The fowl troubled with it has a swelling on the bottom of the foot which is very painful and finally breaks and suppurates freely. Very frequently it permanently cripples the afflicted fowl unless it is carefully treated. The probable cause of this disease is from a bruise received from jumping from some elevation and a prolific cause is having the perches too high. When the lameness that precedes the visible swelling shows itself the fowl should be watched and as soon as the swelling becomes soft it should be carefully opened with a very sharp knife and the fowl confined on a floor covered with soft litter until the lameness disappears. The lighter breeds are not subject to this disease.

American-Grown Tea.

Forty of fifty years ago an attempt was made to introduce the tea plant into this country. Some were imported and planted in the upland regions of North and South Carolina. The trees or shrubs grew, and were found hardy, but the enterprise never paid, or rather cotton paid so much better that it occupied all the attention of the planters. Now cotton is under a cloud, and these old tea plantations are coming to the front again. They yield a much better, stronger tea than we can or do import from China. Apparently the Chinese keep the best for themselves and send us only the poorest. We hope to hear that this industry is growing until the time comes when this country will be independent of China and Japan for its tea supply.—American Cultivator.

My Experience in Poultry.

If you will allow me space, I will give my experience in the poultry line. I am a lover of chickens and I think in my flock of sixty hens I have all colors from snow white to jet black and all sizes. My hen house is 14x16 feet with strips on the outside, which makes it perfectly tight, and warm in winter. I have eggs all winter. This is the way I manage: First I see to the cleanliness of all surroundings by keeping all of the nests and walls whitened and nests filled with fresh straw. I use straw because it is the best thing I have seen. My nests are all movable, and five in a row. When I see a hen remove her first and make her a fresh nest, then I put her eggs in and let her go on at her will. I always

set her where she goes to setting as any hen will set better if you do not try to move her. The first thing I do after she hatches is to remove her nest and burn it. This I do at intervals in the winter when I have no hens setting. I clean the floor twice a week of the droppings. After all is cleaned I throw a bucket of slacked lime on and sweep it around evenly with my broom. The next thing is their health. I watch the droppings every morning for signs of sickness, which is very easily detected by experience. The white part turns yellow in the first stage and if allowed to continue will soon be as green as grass. The first sign is when I begin and I seldom have any serious cases. My remedy is red pepper and salada. I put one pint of salada in two gallons of water and don't let them have any other to drink. I buy my red pepper at the grocer's by the pound. I soak all of my scraps of bread and other scraps from the table, chopped fine, over night and thicken with corn meal, with four tablespoons of pepper to the gallon and give it in the morning before I turn them out. I have tried several remedies but this is the best one I know. It is splendid for little chickens, a spoonful in their feed twice a week. I never keep my hens two years as I think young hens lay the best; old hens accumulate too much fat to lay well. For winter layers early pullets are the best, hatched the first of April. I change my cockerels every spring. Have four with my sixty hens and my eggs hatch splendid. My chickens have free range.—Journal of Agriculture.

Wherever sheep are pastured they require some elevation of ground on which to feed and sleep.

This is no doubt a relic of times when sheep were the prey of many wild animals and sought elevated places that they might more easily discern their enemy at a distance. On hillsides also the grass is sweeter and richer than it is on wetter lowlands. On the latter, aside from the poorer quality of their pasture, sheep are liable to contract diseases in their feet. This often loses to the sheep owner more than he can gain from the abundant pasture on low wet land. By keeping on elevated places sheep drop their manure where it enriches what is naturally the poorest soil.

Good mangers for hay and straw and boxes for grain.

The farmer is farthest from market who has nothing to sell.

Well rotted and fined manure produces the quickest results.

In planning the crop consider the market as well as the crop.

Learn as much as you can and improve on what you already know.

One advantage in cutting the bedding is that the manure is easier to handle.

Farming is one thing and farming so as to make it pay a fair per cent of profit is another.

Cross breeding is the mixing up of two well established breeds and is rarely successful.

It is poor economy to move to town to give the boys a chance, unless you want them to loaf.

One advantage with a diversity of crops is that the farmer is more independent of the season.

Whenever you use a scrub sire you are grading down, depreciating the value of your own stock.

One advantage with the creamery is that it puts the milk and butter business on a cash basis.

For garden and orchard culture a gentle horse and one that goes well is almost indispensable in doing good work.

Clover is a natural restorative, hence it is a good plan to rotate in clover as frequently as possible. This is one of the cheapest plans of building up.

There is really no best time to sell unless it is when the stock is best ready to market; waiting for the best market is too much like speculating.

Home Hints.

Green tea will revive rusty black lace and render it as good as new.

While cleaning up bedrooms the closet doors should be kept closed to keep the dust out.

Tarnished gold embroidery may be cleaned with a brush dipped in burned and pulverized rock alum.

Clean straw matting and rattan furniture with salt and water, changing the water often. Washed in this way they will not turn yellow.

The durability and brightness of oilcloth are increased by a coat of varnish semi-annually, or by rubbing over with kerosene once a month.

Well dried, clean corn husks make a very good wholesome bed, the best bed next to wool or hair. But they are altogether too hard for pillows.

Although china for table use cannot be mended, as yet—there is no cement that will hold in hot water—yet china for decoration can be nicely mended with a little china cement.

A good quality of scrim with embroidered ferns scattered over it makes a pretty dressing table cover or scarf. The edge can be hem-stitched, and then have a lace frill sewed around it.

Another fire with carpets, etc.; water will often spread burning oil and increase danger. Before passing through smoke take a full breath and then stoop low, but if carbonic gas is suspected walk erect.—Prof. R. C. Wilder.

Melt a pound of white castile soap over the fire with a little water. When melted perfume slightly with any one of the extracts and stir in half a cupful of common oatmeal.

Use this preparation when washing your hands and you will be surprised at the improvement in their appearance.

A LIVELY PENSION DEBATE.

NORTHERNERS AND SOUTHERNERS CLASH.

GENERAL McCLERNAND ATTACKED.

A Bill to Pension Him Withdrawn—Springer and Champ Clark Declare That the Recent Democratic Defeat Was Largely Due to Southern Opposition to Pensions for Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The chief feature of Friday night's session of the house was the debate which grew out of the attempt of Mr. Springer (Dem., Ill.) to pass a bill granting \$100 a month to Major General John A. McClernand. Mr. Jones (Dem. Va.) insisted upon making the point of no quorum. Mr. Springer, in a heated speech, lectured those of his Southern Democratic colleagues who constantly assumed an attitude of hostility toward the pension of Union soldiers. He called attention to the fact that but thirteen Democrats had been returned to the next house from the North. He warned them that if their course was persisted in, none would be returned to the succeeding congress.

The discussion was prolonged for more than an hour and was marked by several sensational scenes, one of which was the hissing of Mr. Jones when he said that the widow of General John A. Logan, who received a pension of \$3,000 a year, was living in social luxury in this city and annually spent more than her pension money for flowers displayed by her at her social functions. Later on when he proclaimed his pride in the Confederate cause that had gone down in defeat, the Republicans in chorus shouted: "We have no doubt of it," but in the galleries many of the spectators applauded vigorously.

Mr. Springer was finally forced to withdraw the bill. But even after the bill had been withdrawn Mr. Champ Clark, Democrat of Missouri, got the floor, and in a characteristic speech scored Mr. Jones roundly as he said on behalf of his Democratic colleagues of the North. He began by saying the Democratic party presented a dissolving view, and would soon be lost to sight, though to memory dear. He attributed much of the Democratic disaster last fall to the course of the Southern Democrats on the pension question, and charged the defeat of at least five Northern Democrats to the speeches of Mr. Jones. He then paid a magnificent tribute to McClernand.

After appealing to Mr. Jones to allow this meritorious bill to go through he turned to him and said impressively that the Democrats of the North were sick and tired of having their Southern party associates come to congress and stab their party in the back. "We are through with you," Mr. Clark concluded.

NATIONAL DAIRY UNION.

Members Listen to a Short Address by Congressman Hatch.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—At yesterday's meeting of the National Dairy Union short addresses were made by Representatives Hatch of Missouri and Grout of Vermont, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dabney and others. It was declared that, as a manufactured imitation of butter, oleomargarine was a fraud upon the people and it severely interfered with the European markets for the genuine article.

A resolution was adopted petitioning congress to place "filled cheese" under the internal revenue laws, to tax it two cents per pound and to require that dealers in filled cheese be licensed the same as the dealers in oleomargarine, and to establish a dairy bureau.

Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin was chosen president for the next year; Sid W. Wilson of Illinois was re-elected secretary, and G. S. Martin of New York treasurer.

SEALS PRACTICALLY EXTINGUISHED.

Interesting Facts Regarding Alaska Fisheries Presented.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Some interesting facts in regard to Alaskan seal fisheries were stated to the house committee on territories by Governor Shealy of Alaska. The governor declared the seals were practically extinct and will be entirely so within a short time. Although the government authorized the killing of 60,000 last year by the fur company, they could find but 12,000 for the market. He said no less than 30,000 pups had died because their mothers had been killed by poachers. Poaching is largely carried on, he said, notwithstanding recent legislation.

SMALL-POX CLOSES A TRACK.

Aid From an Unexpected Source Helps Officers to Stop Racing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Aid from an unexpected source has come to the Indiana authorities, who have for months been racking their brains, as to the best method of closing and keeping closed, the race track at Roby, Ind. An epidemic of small-pox has broken out, and there is a wild scramble among the touts, stablemen and jockeys to reach a more healthful locality. The track is closed at present, but it is not likely that the state authorities will allow it to reopen, even if the management wishes to do so.

Wrong Doing Alleged.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 14.—President Henry E. Alvord, president of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical college at Stillwater, has tendered his resignation, charging that wrong practices exist in the management of the institution, which he cannot endorse. He alleges that the trustees are extravagantly used and big salaries paid to men with political influence who do absolutely nothing.