

THE OKLAHOMA BILL.

The Friends of the Measure Speak in Its Favor in the House.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Congressman Burnes, of Missouri, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee and in charge of the Deficiency bill, having kindly consented to give way to the consideration of the Oklahoma bill, that measure was given right of way yesterday and the debate consumed the entire time up to the hour of adjournment.

General Hooker, of Mississippi, who had always been a sentimentalist on the Indian question, was the only opponent to speak. He took the position that the bill was in violation of treaty stipulations and argued that Congress had no power to create a Territorial Government over any part of the Indian Territory, dissenting from the decisions of Attorney-General Garland and Judge Brewer in regard to the legal status of the Cherokee-oulet. The greater portion of his speech was directed against the established policy of the Government as declared in the Indian Severalty act, which had little application, however, to the pending bill.

General Hooker was followed by Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, on behalf of the bill in a most effective and eloquent speech. He had examined the bill carefully and found it to be just to the Indians and equitable in all its provisions. It was in no respect open to the objections urged so strongly by his colleague, General Hooker. The rights of the Indians were fully respected, while a vast and fertile country, now the refuge of criminals and barbarians, was proposed to be opened to a Christian civilization. The supporters of the bill were the true friends of the Indians.

It was impossible and impolitic, the speaker urged, to attempt to arrest the march of empire. For one he would not contribute to preserve the Indian Territory included in the bill to barbarism and crime, while it was the duty and in the power of Congress to give it good government, and by the establishment of the church and the school house confer upon it all the blessings of civilized society. His colleague, he said, might be contented to plead for the continuance of barbarism, but with pride in the history and progress of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent he preferred the reign of law and order, the development of wealth and the establishment of happy homes, which would be secured by the passage of the Oklahoma bill.

Mr. White of New York, Mr. Peel of Arkansas, Mr. Cannon of Illinois and Mr. Perkins of Kansas spoke earnestly for the bill, while Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, argued against it. As chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs Mr. Peel earnestly urged the imperative necessity for the establishment of a Territorial government and the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. That country, he said, was the refuge of criminals and villains from all parts of the United States and therefore the welfare of the Indians would best be subserved by the establishment of the proposed government. Mr. Cannon said that he had heretofore expressed his views in favor of the policy involved in the measure. He had visited the country and witnessed the deplorable condition of affairs that existed there. In his judgment there would be little opposition to the proposed legislation were it not for the cattle syndicates now in illegal possession of the country. He charged that these syndicates bribed the Indians to obtain their illegal leases, and they were always present in the lobby of Congress to try and defeat this character of wholesome legislation.

Judge Perkins urged the passage of the bill in a pertinent and eloquent argument. He said that the country it proposed to organize was practically unoccupied. Without this protection of local law and in this illegal control of the cattle companies Oklahoma had become a menace to the peace and security of the surrounding States. The poor people of the county, the pioneers of civilization, needed this land for homesteads, and they ought to have it. Judge Perkins' appeal for the passage of the bill was most convincing and effective.

A COUNTY SEAT WAR.

Reported bloodshed in Stevens County, Kan., Growing Out of County Seat Troubles.

LIBERAL, Kan., July 27.—Shorty, a lively stable keeper at Hugoton, says Sam Robinson, the city marshal of Hugoton, and M. Cook of the same town, went to the Dudley ranch near Pony creek yesterday, accompanied by their wives, to look up some cattle which they were trying to buy. While taking dinner, Deputy Sheriff Short, a Wooddale man, accompanied by five other men, rode up to the party and asked Robinson to surrender, as he had a warrant for his arrest. Robinson said he would go a short distance from the camp, leaving Cook and the women behind, and then give his enemies a chance to take him. On reaching a convenient spot both parties opened fire, with the result that four Wooddale men were killed. Cook hastened to Hugoton and gave the alarm, and soon an armed squad went to their assistance. Meeting a lot of Wooddale men an encounter took place, in which three more persons were killed and a number wounded. According to Shorty the whole county is at war, but Sam Wood has again disappeared. John Cross, sheriff of Stevens County, was one of the men killed in the second fight. The names of the others killed could not be learned.

RICHFIELD, Kan., July 27.—Considerable excitement is created here by the repeated calls for arms and men to help the town of Wooddale which Hugoton, it is claimed, is about to destroy. The reports are doubtless exaggerated, but four have been killed in cold blood, and others will be unless help is had soon. The bad blood and worse whisky defies all law or humanity.

Delirious With Sickness. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—About 10:30 a. m. yesterday Mrs. N. R. Schmidt, who resided with her husband on Riverview avenue, near Tenth street, almost completely severed her head from her body with a razor. She was delirious with sickness at the time. She was twenty-six years of age and leaves two children and a husband.

Numerous Rows. KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—The north end of the town adjacent to Main street assumed the condition of Battle Row in its palmy days between seven and eight o'clock last evening. Officer Devinney narrowly escaped having his throat cut, William Robinson was shot through the back and Dolie Robinson, his sister, was struck down with a club by a policeman. The lower lip of Isaac Wright, a negro, was almost cut off by Isaac Mack with a razor. Tim Conlan assaulted E. Farnkee with a chair in a Third street restaurant and cut a great gash in his head. None of the wounds, except that received by William Robinson, are likely to prove fatal.

THE COUNTY SURVEYOR.

A Being of Remarkable Importance and Royal Self-Possession.

Those of my dear readers who can read [and I suppose, without a doubt, that a good many of them can] will, with little difficulty, recall the awe in which the magicians of the olden time were held by their fellow mortals. This awe and veneration has a parallel in modern life in the general respect and consideration with which the county surveyor is treated on the occasion of a professional visit to one of the hemlets in his territory.

Enoch Jimson and Solon McGill got into a wrangle over a new line fence that must be built, each wanting to shove it over toward his neighbor a little. Although the land in dispute amounted to but little, they could reach no settlement of the difficulty without the lines being "run." So the county surveyor is called in, and it is then that his importance is manifested and his vantage gets a wholesale tickling.

Augustus Bings is not a man you would pick out in a crowd as being one to whom the world at large would look up with any remarkable degree of veneration; nor does he seem to expect it, as he walks among his fellow men in the populous county seat. But when he reaches the little town of Punkinville his dignity and importance have grown to enormous proportions. Possibly it is the ozone of the county air that has so remarkable an effect.

On this trip he is accompanied by a youth who carries the chain and holds the rod with intention of ultimately learning the mysteries of the profession, and at last shining forth himself. This youth is the cynosure of all eyes, as far as the juvenile portion of the village is concerned, and is envied as being the happy possessor of enormous brain qualifications, thus to enable him to act in the important capacity in which he does. All the slang phrases which he drops are eagerly snapped up by his young admirers, and the chestnuts that he incidentally relates pass current as the latest and best wit for many a day.

It is only the assistant that jests, however. The surveyor himself is self-contained, and scorns such frivolities, as being unseemly in a man so far advanced in science as he is. His utterances are brief and sententious, and confined mostly to sundry and dark hints as to the capacity of the individual who run the lines before.

Deliberation and lack of hurry are marked characteristics of our surveyor on these trips, and it being so near noon he does not undertake his work until he has refreshed himself with dinner. The smiling and gracious landlord escorts his guests to their seats; the cook holds the kitchen door open a crack and inserts a tousled head to steal a glance at the great man; the young lady that waits on the table adjusts her bangs and looks pleasant at the assistant; the regular boarders file in and seat themselves and turn their conversation to as important subjects as possible so as not to be considered too ostentatiously flippant.

Dinner over, our surveyor and his assistant are rejoined by the contending parties and an augmented audience. They proceed to the seat of war; the assistant spreads the three sticks so they will stand alone; the surveyor motions the boy who carried the box to come forward. He steps forth with his precious burden with the proud step of a soldier called from the ranks to receive a decoration for bravery. The eyes of the public are turned toward the box, each eager to catch the first glimpse of its contents. The surveyor takes a key from his pocket, stoops down and deliberately opens the cover. A silliness falls upon the group, as he lifts from its resting place the transit and puts it in position on the tripod. Each move he makes locating, leveling and all the various maneuverings are watched carefully, and no motion escapes notice. His assistant walks away from the instrument, bearing the figured rod and pulling the wire chain. He passes at a certain distance; holds up the rod; the surveyor places his eye to the instrument and waves his hand to the right; the assistant moves the rod to the right; he waves his arm again; the assistant moves again; he gazes long and earnestly, then stands erect and the surveyor produces a little red book in which he makes a few figures. He stops to talk with Jimson and then with McGill. The postmaster slides up, holds one eye shut with his finger, squints into the instrument with the other and sees—nothing. The cobbler, the next best politician, who is also deacon in the church and school committee, follows the postmaster with the same success. One or two more of the more influential and important inhabitants do the same, while the new doctor, who once carried chain during vacation to earn money to pursue his studies, asks the surveyor "if his vernier reads to the fractions of seconds," which so booms his reputation for learning, that old Doctor Bolus loses three patients during the next week, who transfer their support to the new doctor "who is up to the times."

At length the survey is made, and the matter decided in favor of neither, for the old fence was in the right place, and the two contestants became friendly once more. The surveyor and his assistant leave on the evening train, and the village settles back into its accustomed tranquillity, but for some time to come, the record of an event is based on the number of days or weeks that it happened before or after "that there surveyor was out to Jimson's."—Anthony Alps, in Texas Siftings.

MAKING FARMING PAY.

It Can Be Done by Conducting Work on Strict Business Principles.

The farmer is self-sustaining and his living is insured, to say the least. This ought to bring contentment. The fact that now and then a merchant secures large wealth by favorable accidents and extensive operations should not blind us to the fact that in proportion to the number engaged, a great many more farmers than merchants advance to independence, if not wealth. The average mechanic seldom lays by enough to buy himself a little home, to say nothing of a surplus for a "rainy day." Those who earnestly follow agricultural pursuits never fail to have comfortable food and clothing, and homes for themselves and families. In order to make farming pay we should first of all secure a better knowledge of our calling. The doctor, to be successful, must be educated in his profession. The lawyer, minister, and in fact all engaged in professional business, must be educated in their calling to be successful. And farmers who expect to make money in such times as these must use brains as well as muscle. They must get out of the old ruts or they will be left far in the rear. It is not advisable to go in debt at any time, but just now we should be especially particular not to buy and use beyond our ability to pay. There is no more occasion for running in debt now than when farm products brought in twice as much money as they do at present. A bushel of wheat will buy as many yards of calico, as many pounds of sugar or nails, as it would when we got a dollar and a half for it. And as long as it will do this the farmer should not grumble.

If you are a young man just starting out with capital to invest, never put it into a poor farm. It will take a lifetime to bring it up to the point where it can be farmed profitably, and then you will be ready to die. Go where land is good and cheap. In improving your farm put up good and substantial buildings. If you can not finish as you would like, let the work be good as far as it goes. Keep on good terms with your neighbors by keeping four fences in good repair, and make it a rule never to borrow, and when you can do so without incurring the displeasure of a neighbor too much, refuse to lend. No man has any more right to ask for the free use of implements than to ask for the loan of a cow for a few days, to increase the income from his dairy. Where farmers are located near each other they may find it to their mutual advantage to purchase farm implements in partnership, or exchange implements when it can be done without interfering with each other's plans or putting back work in the very busiest season. But this is quite different from wholesale borrowing without any intention of returning an equivalent.

What you should grow must depend upon the locality of your farm. If you are not satisfied with the returns the crops you have been cultivating have brought in, try a new departure, but feel your way slowly. Don't venture too much. It is a very good rule to throw your strength into the leading crop of your locality, carrying on one or two others along to fall back on in case of bad luck with your leading crop, and be sure to keep a part of your farm in grass and clover, even if you only have ten acres. You must increase your manure supply in every way possible. Manure is cash; at least if you don't make it on the farm you are out the cash for commercial fertilizers if you succeed in growing paying crops. Have good stock to work and good tools to work with, and when you get through with your tools see that they are carefully housed. In preparing for any crop let your land be thoroughly prepared before seeding. Let this be an invariable rule. In cultivating begin early and let your work be thorough, so that you may be able to keep ahead of the weeds. When your crop is ready to harvest delay no time in getting it housed. Sell all your surplus and let nothing go to waste. If you feed your grain give your stock the very best care and attention. Lastly, take good farm papers and keep posted on the crop prospects, so you will know when to sell to best advantage the produce of the farm.—W. W. Stevens, in Ohio Farmer.

LURCHING BACKWARDS. Explanation of a Sensation Experienced by All Railway Travelers. Some one asks why when a train is approaching a station and the passengers are standing, that at the moment the train stops they all lurch backward instead of forward, as the laws of momentum would seem to compel them. And he says the backward lurch depends upon the suddenness of the stop. The answer seems to me simple. The backward lurch is only indirectly in proportion to the suddenness of the stop; really it is in proportion to the extent of instinctive anticipation and preparation for a forward lurch. Were the train to stop suddenly and unexpectedly there would be no backward lurch; the laws of momentum would act directly, and possibly hurl the passengers through the forward door and windows. But as the speed is gradually lessened the passengers standing in the aisle instinctively resist the momentum of their own bodies by leaning backward. This action on their part will be very perceptible to one observing them from a seat. When the actual stop comes it finds them in a state of over-preparation, so to speak, the force of gravity being in excess of that of momentum, and they tend to fall backward, this and the instinctive act of recovery constituting the backward lurch.—Cor. Boston Budget.

ENGLISH QUAKERESSES.

They Wear Jewelry and Are Adopting Other Worldly Fashions.

In the dress of the lady members of the Society of Friends changes are certain but less evident. There is some attempt to depart from the straightness of old days and to adopt a toned-down presentation of the fashion of to-day. Personal adornments are more numerous than they were. The marriage ring, which some of the oldest married ladies once did not wear, is now universal with those who have a claim to wear it. There is a fair display of jewelry, many-buttoned gloves have taken the place of those of old, and the hair is no longer simply smoothed away under the white cap which seemed incapable of receiving a spot. It is true that some of the older Quakeresses cling to the old usages, and you may see in the meeting an elderly lady now and then rise with stiff bonnet and light long veil, kerchief of pure white or fawn-colored satin; dress simply and straightly made, but made of silk such as few of the "world's people" know of, who will from a text evolve a few sentences, clearly spoken in judiciously chosen words.

For the Quakeresses have rights beyond those of the ladies of most religious bodies. They hold their own special meetings, appoint their own clerks thereto, issue epistles to their own sex in this country and in America, and, as most people know, may take an equal part with men in the meetings of the society for worship. When the stream of Friends enters the court-yard of their great gathering-place off Bishopgate it divides itself into two parts, filing in two divisions—the male Friends going to their own meeting-house to the right and the Quakeresses to the left to theirs, while, of course, both join when the meeting is for worship. But between the two meetings for business there is the court-yard, and across this pass doorkeepers with letters and other documents to be read in both gatherings, while a constant stream of late-comers and early-goers, of attendants on the committees, and of other Friends, makes the court yard between far from solitary. It is a wonderful sight, that of the inner court-yard when the meetings are breaking up, and when friends who have not met perhaps for years meet there and come as near the gossip as the Quaker rule allows. Longfellow, who wrote of the maiden who was "pleased with the 'thee' and 'thou' of the Quakers," would have had his ear gratified, for what is denominationally called the "plain language" predominates, and the inquiries are after "thy daughter Jane," or the health of "thy son Edward."

Friendly invitations are given; possibly friendly flirtations are begun, for in the thousands who attend many are young, and certainly introductions have been there made which have resulted in that most interesting and unique gathering, a Quaker marriage; for the social element is one of the great bonds of quakerdom. The great boarding-schools of the society gather all the children of the sect together—those at Ackworth, those at York; some at Saffron Walden; others at far Mount Mellick in the Green Isle, and scholarship at any of these is introduction usually to all Quaker homes, so that 1,100 boys and girls who are usually being taught in the great public schools, form a continuous source whence the society is recruited. Quakeresses are entering far more into the world than they were, and thus their influence is widening, while the outward marks that distinguished them are decaying.—London Queen.

Although it is not generally known to the world at large, there is an intense and bitter rivalry between Lima and Boston. Each claim to be the bean-head of the universe.—Puck.

—Smith—"My wife wants a new dress every day in the year." Jones—"She must be awful extravagant. Does she get it?" Smith—"No; that's the reason she is compelled to want it."

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities such as CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, FLOUR, etc., with prices per unit.

ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 50 @ 5 50. HOGS—Packing... 4 00 @ 4 50. SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 50 @ 5 00. FLOUR—Choice... 2 50 @ 2 75. WHEAT—No. 1 red... 80 @ 85. CORN—No. 2... 40 @ 45. OATS—No. 2... 25 @ 30. BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 18. PORK... 14 50 @ 15 25.

CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 50 @ 5 50. HOGS—Packing and shipping... 3 50 @ 4 50. SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 50 @ 4 00. FLOUR—Water wheat... 2 50 @ 2 75. WHEAT—No. 1 red... 80 @ 85. CORN—No. 2... 40 @ 45. OATS—No. 2... 25 @ 30. BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 18. PORK... 14 50 @ 15 25.

NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime... 4 50 @ 5 50. HOGS—Good to choice... 3 50 @ 4 50. FLOUR—Good to choice... 2 50 @ 2 75. WHEAT—No. 1 red... 80 @ 85. OATS—Western mixed... 25 @ 30. BUTTER—Creamery... 15 @ 18. PORK... 14 50 @ 15 25.

The Best Test of Success is Success.

Tested and proved by over twenty-five years' use in all parts of the world, ALCOCK'S PODOUS PLASTERS have the endorsement of the highest medical and chemical authorities, and millions of grateful patients who have been cured of distressing ailments voluntarily testify to their merits. ALCOCK'S PODOUS PLASTERS are purely vegetable. They are mild but effective, sure and quick in their action, and absolutely harmless. Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

More of the modern mariners are made up of flings from last century's saw, but they pass as coin fresh from the mint—Hotel Mail.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25c.

You're Too Yellow, Perhaps?

Then look out for your liver, for it is approaching serious congestion. Banish the saffron hue from your skin and eyeballs, the fur from your tongue, the uneasy sensations from your right side with that pleasant and reliable laxative and anti-bilious medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, if, moreover, you are threatened with kidney trouble or fever and ague, will prevent them.

THE man who lolls has no faith in girls. He calls every Miss a myth.—Waltham Chronotype.

A Positive certainty of relief is afforded in skin diseases by Glean's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

The portrait painter generally gets his pay partially in advance. He is thus always drawing a head.—Edna.

FREE! A 3-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. Merchants Only. R. W. TAYLOR & Co., Chicago.

The Still Alarm—expected seizure of illicit whisky.—Texas Siftings.

CIGAR advertisement for BROWN BROTHERS, featuring a cigar illustration and promotional text: "ASK FOR CIGAR. \$100.00 IN GOLD IF YOU GUESS IT! Cleveland will beat Harrison in New York State... Harrison will beat Cleveland in New York State... BROWN BROTHERS, 314 West 6th Street, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, Kansas City, Mo."

Form for CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY, including fields for Name and Address.

Large advertisement for the CINCINNATI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY, featuring an illustration of the exposition grounds and text: "JULY 4th to OCT. 27th. GRAND JUBILEE celebrating the Settlement of the Northwestern Territory. UNSURPASSED DISPLAY. NEW BUILDINGS, FRESH EXHIBITS, NOVEL ENTERTAINMENTS, DAZZLING EFFECTS. EXCURSION RATES FROM ALL POINTS."

Advertisement for DWIGHT'S "COW BRAND" SODA, featuring an illustration of a cow and text: "TO MAKE A DELICIOUS BISCUIT ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DWIGHT'S 'COW BRAND' SODA AND TAKE NO OTHER."

Advertisement for Dryatt & Stratton Chicago Business College, listing courses and contact information.

Advertisement for Tut's Pills, featuring a bottle illustration and text: "Tut's Pills SAVED MONEY. One box of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a Family Medicine, and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body, without nausea or griping. Adapted to young and old. Price, 25c. SOLD EVERYWHERE."

Advertisement for \$93 Sewing Machine Free!

Advertisement for THE BEST TONIC, featuring a bottle illustration and text: "THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD IS PERUVIAN STROPHANTIN ELIXIR. Though pleasant to the taste, it is not a beverage. Cures Sclerosis, General Debility, Impediment, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, and is especially adapted for the treatment of all symptoms of Dropsy in 6 to 10 days. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first doses symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. Some may cry hoarsely without knowing anything about it. Remember it costs you nothing to realize the merit of our treatment for yourself. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been looked upon as incurable—and the patients declared unable to live a week. Give full name, age, sex, how long afflicted, etc. Send for free pamphlet, containing full directions, and if you prefer, return the advertisement to us with 25 cents in stamps to pay postage. Elixir (Fits) sent by mail. H. H. GREEN & SONS, 117 So. Atlanta, Ga."

Advertisement for FREE by return mail, Full description of a new invention.

Advertisement for \$5 TO \$4 A DAY, Samples worth \$1.50.

Advertisement for EDUCATIONAL, listing various schools and programs.

Advertisement for LINDENWOOD COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, featuring a building illustration.

Advertisement for NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, listing courses and faculty.

Advertisement for MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE, featuring a rifle illustration and text: "MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE. Buy the Best. Write for Catalogue. MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE. Buy the Best. Write for Catalogue. MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE. Buy the Best. Write for Catalogue."