A SUDDEN SUMMONS.

GENERAL CROOK TAKEN FROM THE RANKS OF THE LIVING.

The Commander of the Division of the Missouri Dies of Heart Disease.

Taking His Accustomed Morning Exercise, He Stops, Calls to His Wife and Soon Expires.

The Funeral Services Will be Held at Chicago Sunday Evening and the Remains Shipped to Cumberland, Md.—His Health Very Poor for a Number of Years—General Sherman Interviewed.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., March 21.—The highest temperature was 73°, the lowest 43°, and the mean 58°, with fresh east to north winds, slowly rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather.

Last year, on March 21, the highest temperature was 57°, the lowest 44°, and the mean 50°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Missouri: Light rain; northerly winds.

For Kansas: Fair weather; southerly winds; cooler.

GENERAL CROOK DEAD.

The Commander of the Department of the Missouri, Suddenly Stricken.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21.—Major General George Crook, U. S. A., in command of the division of the Missouri, died at the Grand Pacific hotel at 7:15 o'clock this morning of heart disease. There had not been the slightest warning that General Crook was not perfectly well. He was at army headquarters all day yesterday and last night at the hotel appeared to be in his usual good health. He got up as usual this morning at 7 o'clock and while dressing suddenly said to his wife: "I can't breathe." Mrs. Crook helped him to a sofa and a doctor was at once summoned but before he could reached the room General Crook was dead. The general has been in command of the department of the Missouri for several years, succeeding General Schofield.

Mr. John Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific and an intimate friend of General Crook, made the following statement to an Associated Press reporter: General Crook arose shortly before 7 o'clock this morning apparently in his usual health, and in accordance with his custom began exercising with the weights and pulleys connected with an apparatus for the purpose which he kept in his room. After exercising for a few minutes he stopped and laid down upon a lounge. In a few minutes he called out to his wife: "Oh, Mary, Mary, I need some help. I can't get my breath." Assistance was at once summoned, and Dr. Hurlbut, who lives near, was sent for. Everything that could be done was done, but he failed to rally and died at 7:15. Mrs. Crook and her sister, Mrs. Reid, were the only members of the family present at his bedside when he passed away. He had no children.

Dr. V. L. Hurlbut, the physician who was summoned, said: "I arrived at General Crook's bedside only three or four minutes before death supervened. He was suffering from irregular action of the heart and his lungs or chest seemed to be filled up. We did what we could for him in the way of hot applications with sinapisms, hot bags to his feet, etc., but he was in articulo mortis when I arrived and died without rallying. It appeared to be a case of heart failure, but I could not be positive about that as I had never been called to attend him before. There may have been some stomach complications."

Major Randall, of General Crook's staff, said: "We have noticed for some time that General Crook was not in his usual health. He was a man who never complained and said very little about his sufferings. At the theater last night I saw that he was not feeling at all well, and asked him if he were in pain. He said: 'No,' but I think that was the beginning of the end.

"The arrangements for the funeral have not been made. General Schofield has been telegraphed to in regard to the latter and his wishes will be considered. The burial will probably take place at Oakland, Md., the home of his wife's people, though possibly it may be thought best to inter the remains in Arlington national cemetery at Washington. General Crook was 61 years old in September last."

The remains have been taken charge of by an undertaker who is now preparing the body for its coffin.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SHOCKED.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The news of the death of General Crook was a great shock to the officials of the war department. Secretary Proctor was particularly affected by the intelligence, as he had very intimate associations with General Crook during his recent visit to Washington a few weeks ago. He sent a personal message of condolence to Mrs. Crook and gave instructions for the preparations of a general order announcing General Crook's death to the army. This order will depict the worth and distinguished services of the deceased and will direct that the flags of all military posts be placed at half mast on the day of his funeral and also that officers of the service wear the usual badges of mourning for the period of thirty days.

Adjutant General Kelton said this afternoon that the funeral arrangements will be conducted entirely in accordance with the wishes of the family and will to some extent depend upon the time and place of burial. From his personal acquaintance with General Crook he was of the opinion that he would not care to have any particular pomp or ceremony at his funeral. The details will be arranged, however, as soon as the wishes of the family are known.

THE NEWS AT LEAVENWORTH.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 21.—The news of the death of General Crook was received here with genuine regret. When the department is officially notified of his death the usual memorial order will be issued.

GENERAL SHERMAN INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A reporter was the first to convey the news of the sudden death of General George Cook to General William Sherman. The hale old veteran was placidly enjoying his inevitable cigar, but his hand shook as he removed it to express his deep concern and regret at the death of his old comrade in arms. "George Crook was always a man on whom we could depend," said he. "He was the most successful man in dealing with the Indians that the United States ever had in its service. The Indians respected and trusted him as he could bring them around or make them amenable to reason where every one else failed. During the rebellion Crook had charge of the second cavalry division, stationed in southern Alabama, and did excellent work. During my fifteen years as commander-in-chief of the army I had ample opportunity to find out Crook's good traits, and I never found him anything but a man who could be depended on in every emergency. The war department will, of course, take the funeral arrangements in hand and I suppose his wife will want the remains interred at Cumberland, Md., her native place."

In accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Crook it was arranged this afternoon that the funeral services shall be held on Sunday evening. The remains will then be put on board a special car tendered by the Pullman company and will leave for Oakland, Md., at 3 o'clock, over the Baltimore & Ohio road. Adjutant General Williams will, on behalf of the widow, ask a number of prominent citizens to act as pall bearers. In the mean time the body will lie in state in the parlors of the Grand Pacific hotel, with a body guard of soldiers.

Major Ely E. McClellen, attending surgeon, said today: "General Crook undermined his constitution in his Indian campaigns. As every one knows he was a wonderfully active man. He would stop at nothing and denied himself every pleasure or comfort. He constantly refused to incumber himself with things that might conduce to his comfort so that he might move around more quickly. I think the campaign of 1875 was the foundation for his troubles. Then he started out with thirty days' rations for his force and was gone nearly a year, spending a terribly severe winter in the mountains and the western prairies, far away from the forts and posts. This hard service, together with the irregularity of meals and the scarcity of food, resulted in his stomach troubles, which immediately affected his heart. I had treated him every day since I have been attached to headquarters in Chicago, and a few weeks ago, I had about concluded that his trouble had been overcome. Last week, however, it returned suddenly. The attack was quite severe, but as he came to me the moment he felt ill there was little difficulty in getting him in good shape again. If his death should have occurred last week, I should not have been surprised. He pulled out of the sickness apparently better than before, and his sudden death was wholly unexpected by me."

GENERAL HAYES MUCH AFFECTED.

FREMONT, O., March 21.—General Hayes leaves for Chicago tomorrow morning to attend the funeral of General Crook. He was very much affected by the sudden death of his companion and referred to his distinguished service as a brigadier commander under General McClelland in 1862, as a favorite cavalry commander under Sherman in 1863, and again in the Five Forks campaign, as one of Sheridan's cavalry commanders in 1864, and as the first commander in the field in the army of West Virginia in the year 1864.

Men are often hears saying that their aspirations are high, but every time they cough their noses go towards the earth, with indications that they will follow them soon, unless they are wise enough to take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time.

"Adam, the goodliest man of men since born," still could not be called exactly enviable, for when he tilled the ground in the dewy twilight and caught a sharp touch of rheumatism, he had no Salvation Oil for his cure, and no 25 cents to try it.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Notice Given of a $7.50 Rate from Kansas City to Colorado.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—Since the $10 rate between Kansas City, Pueblo and Denver went into effect the Rock Island, it is claimed, has been manipulating the already extremely low rate through the brokers so that the latter are enabled to sell tickets from Kansas City to either of the points named as low as $7.50. This is done, it is said, by that road making the Denver tickets sold at $10 rate good via Pueblo and Pueblo tickets good via Denver. A party going to Denver is furnished with a Pueblo ticket paying therefor $10 and receives a rebate order on a Denver broker for $2.50. This ticket he uses to Denver where he receives $2.50 from the remaining portion from Denver to Pueblo thus making his fare from Kansas City to Denver $7.50. The same tactics are employed on Pueblo lines making the rate $7.50 also, the Rock Island protecting the limits to suit the brokers. The Missouri Pacific people say that there is no possible excuse for this action on the part of the Rock Island as it is not necessary to go through either of these cities to reach the other via their road but is a deliberate scheme to cut the rates through the brokers in the interest of that line. The management of the Missouri Pacific being cognizant of the facts has given notice that on and after Monday, March 24, that line will make an open limited rate between Kansas City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver of $7.50.

LARGER THAN EVER.

The Week's Volume of Business Surpasses all Corresponding Periods.

NEW YORK, March 21.—R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says: The volume of business is indisputably larger than in any previous year at this season. The tonnages shipped east by rail from Chicago continues larger than ever. Railroad earnings thus far reported for March exceed those of any previous year. Bank clearings at New York show a gain over last year of 3½ per cent, at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago of 12 per cent, and at all other cities of 11 per cent. All the signs prove that actual shortage of consumption is confined to a few lines only, principally those affected directly by the absence of winter, but that in other branches consumption is larger than at any former time. In some cases, as in iron, the only difficulty or danger comes from the fact that a consumption clearly the largest ever known is probably surpassed by a production far beyond all records.

Reports from every part of the country represent trade as fairly satisfactory, though signs of dullness seem to increase at Philadelphia, where the spurt of winter has set back the spring trade. Chicago has, as usual, a large increase over last year in grain and beef products and some increase in dry goods, with good sales of shoes, and better collections in both trades. St. Louis notes fairly active trade and satisfactory collections. New Orleans reports planting much interrupted by floods, but the danger abating and business fair. Cleveland, Denver and Omaha report improvement and other western cities a fairly satisfactory trade, though at several collections are tardy, but at Pittsburg depression in iron and steel, and slow trade in glass, due to extravagant cost of materials, cause some disappointment.

Those who labored so long to convince themselves that prices of iron and its products must rise in spite of the unprecedented output now admit that prices are lower and the market unsettled and close on to demoralization. The offers of southern iron are the obvious cause—southern at $18.25 and gray forge $16.50 here. Lower prices by 25 to 50 cents are made at Pittsburg, with $4 lower for rails, $2 lower for blooms and billets and manufactured iron weaker. The fact of greatest significance repeatedly noted here, has been the slackening in demand for finished products and some concessions are now made in eastern markets on rails; for billets there are few sellers and no buyers, and the barmills are running short of orders. In general, consumption is larger than a year ago, but clearly shows restriction from the great rush of last fall.

In dry goods a prevailing feature is the extreme caution of buyers, except from the south, which does a larger business than ever, but the state of the trade is not encouraging. Another important feature comes at a time when banks had begun to seek commercial paper more freely. Importers are rushing in goods in anticipation of a change of the tariff, but in dress goods it is, between seasons, in men's woolens trade is light and many mills are not supplied with orders; and in cottons, while sales are fair in volume the present high price of material affects profits. Cotton has been steady, receipts falling 30,000 bales and exports 30,000 below last year's for the same week. Wool is dull and weaker, the very best Ohio fleece commanding only 33@34 cents at Boston.

Trade in breadstuffs has been principally speculative, with advances of 2 cents on wheat and ½ cent on corn and oats, pork advancing 50 cents. Coffee is weaker on the largest of yields and sugar is dull with no activity in refining, the Spreckles still undersselling that of the trust.

The monetary situation has changed for the better, more distinctly so than any other, the treasury having found means to pay out $4,000,000 during the week more than it has taken in. Foreign exchange has risen 12 cents because of scarcity of commercial bills, but exports for three weeks from this port show an increase of $1,700,000 over last year, or 8 per cent, while the decrease in imports is nearly $200,000. The stock market is affected with dullness and the average price of stocks, exclusive of the industrial lot, has declined about half a dollar per share. The railroads are doing a large business, but most stocks are so held and so managed that the public is not invited to invest.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 255 as compared with a total of 200 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 249.

That sense of extreme weariness indicates disordered blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies it.

TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Much interest has been excited at the postoffice department by the action of Mr. William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, in sending out inquiries to presidential postoffices where changes have occurred since March 4, 1889, especially to the postmasters who have been removed.

In speaking of the matter today First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson said: "We are receiving letters from newly appointed postmasters who have been addressed in this way. The inquiries sent out in every instance that I have seen show that the case has been prejudiced and the changes made assumed to be all wrong. It is evidently an effort to get statements from disappointed officials for political use, and some of the letters show an intention to try and induce the new postmasters to make statements of defense where no defense is needed. The postmasters seem to realize that they have reports to make only to their superior officers. No political capital can be made out of these charges. The president has made no removals except for cause, for delinquency in official duty, inefficiency of service or violation of the law. He has refused to make any changes for partisan reasons. Changes made for cause have been on the reports of inspectors showing a demand for a change in the interest of the public service."

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The prevailing depression in American agriculture is treated by the statistician, J. R. Dodge, in the March report of the department of agriculture. The prevalence of low prices is noted, and a feeling of discouragement in rural circles throughout the world is indicated. It is and has been especially severe in Great Britain, and is the subject of complaint, discussion and official investigation in Germany, France, Italy and other countries. It is present in monarchial and republican countries under diverse circumstances and economic systems. But it is less severe here than in other countries. Though prices of implements, utensils and fabrics are low, the farmer's interest account is unreduced and his mortgage harder to lift. The main cause of low prices is referred to in the inexorable law of supply and demand. Corn and wheat and other staples are cheap because of overproduction. Immigration has increased the population 5,000,000 in ten years. Inter-continental areas have been converted into farms, free to natives and foreigners, opening millions of acres to cultivation. Railroad extension has stimulated production and overwhelmed the east with western products.

WE'LL SUPPOSE A CASE.

You are nervous and dyspeptic, your appetite flags, your slumber is broken or disturbed by uneasy dreams, or you court the sleepy god in vain. What shall you do? Try an alcoholic excitant to stimulate appetite, deaded the nerves at bed time with a narcotic? Neither of these. Try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will, believe us, be more than a trial. You will continue to use this justly renowned nerve invigorant and stomachic. It is in the exigency supposed just what is wanted. It is a healthful stimulus to appetite and digestion, does not excite, but quiets the brain and nerves, is an excellent diuretic and a speedy reformer of a disordered condition of the liver and bowels. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism, nullifies the prostrating effects of overwork, mitigates the infirmities of age, and hastens convalescence. Persons exposed to rough weather should use it as a preventive, as should also tired students and business men.

THE CONGER BILL REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Bresius, from the committee on agriculture, today reported favorably to the house with amendments the Conger bill "defining lard and imposing a tax upon, and regulating the manufacture, etc., of compound lard." The bill in its main features is similar to the oleomargarine law, which the committee says has given general satisfaction, and the wrongs to be prevented and the benefits to be secured are, in their general character, the same in both cases. One bill applies to the imitation of butter and the other to the imitations of lard.

INDIANS RELINQUISH THEIR TITLE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The house committee on Indian affairs today authorized a favorable report on a bill to ratify an agreement between the United States and the Coeur d'Alene Indians in Idaho. By this agreement the Indians promise to relinquish all title to certain lands in Washington, Idaho and Montana formerly possessed by them but now held by the United States, and for the lands which the Indians had received, the United States agrees to expend for the benefit of the Indians the sum of $150,000 under the direction of the secretary of the interior.

CANDLER'S RESOLUTION FAVORED.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The house committee on rules today decided to report favorably to the house Mr. Candler's resolution setting apart next Tuesday for the consideration by the house of the world's fair bill and providing for final action upon it at 6 o'clock that afternoon.

HIS LAST HOPE GONE.

The New York Court of Appeals Affirms the Sentence on Keemler.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—The court of appeals has affirmed the judgments of the courts below in the Kemmler murder case, declaring constitutional the electrical execution act and holding that no error was committed on the trial of the accused. This settles Kemmler's fate and the question of the constitutionality of the electrical execution law. The court of appeals is the court of last resort in this state.

DIDN'T URGE BISMARCK TO STAY.

LONDON, March 21.—The Times Berlin dispatch says: "A remarkable feature of the crisis is that there has been no organized effort of public opinion to induce Bismarck to stay in office. This may be attributed to the fact that his countrymen were convinced of the hopelessness of trying to induce him to change his mind. Moreover, they felt that he was aging rapidly and merited rest, and they knew that they were blessed with an emperor who is pledged to continue the foreign policy which has secured peace to Germany for twenty years."

A SUCCESSFUL JAIL BREAK.

HIAWATHA, Kan., March 21.—Two prisoners, John Burk and Fred Tulip, made their escape last night from the Brown county jail. They cut their way through the steel cage, the corridor walls and the outer brick walls. Five other prisoners incarcerated in the same cell made no attempt to escape. Tulip and Burk were confined for grand larceny.

PASSENGER AGENTS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 21.—Chairman Blanchard has called a meeting of the general passenger agents of all the lines in the territory of the Central Traffic association to be held on Wednesday, April 2, to consider harvest excursion rates, differentials, payment of commissions and such other subjects as may be brought before the meeting.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—The Democratic city convention in session today made the following nominations: For mayor, Benjamin Holmes; treasurer, William Peak; auditor, W. D. Henslope; police judge, J. Wheeler; city attorney, James W. Fraher; president of the upper house, M. K. Brown.

CAPRIVI CONSULTS BISMARCK.

BERLIN, March 21.—General Von Caprivi, the new chancellor, had a conference today with Prince Bismarck.

COLONEL BABY LOGAN.

COLUMBUS, O., March 21—A military commission out of the ordinary line of promotion has been issued by the adjutant general, S. W. Williams, adjutant of the Fifth infantry, Ohio national guards, writing to Colonel Gibbons, requested that a commission as first lieutenant be issued to John Alexander Logan, the third, born February 12 last, a grandson of the late Senator Logan. The request of Colonel Gibbons is that out of regard for the late General Logan and considering the great interest of Captain John A. Logan, the second, in the national guard, as well as the little fellows intended future, a commission as first lieutenant in the Logan rifles be issued. The requst was granted and the somission, signed by Governor Campbell and Adjutant General Hawkins, was forwarded. It dates back to the day John A. Logan to third was born. This makes young Logan the youngest commissioned officer in the world.

"In the spring" take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put it off till too late. Sold by all druggists.

KILLED BY A PLAYMATE.

JOLIET, Ill., March 21.—Tommy Wineman, 12 years old, shot and killed Bertie Polhamus, 11 years old yesterday. The boys were playing marbles and a disagreement in the game caused the Wineman boy to draw a pistol and shoot his little playmate in the stomach.

THE WASHINGTONS WITHDRAW.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Washington team has withdrawn from the national league. Detroit will probably fill the vacancy unless the number of clubs is reduced to eight.

AN M. P. AT REST.

LONDON, March 21.—Edmund Swetenham, member of parliament for the Carnarvon district, is dead. He was a Conservative.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just what you want for a spring medicine—superior to all.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

Ten women, including Pundita Ramabai, were delegates to the fifth national congress of India.

Mrs. Harding Cox, wife of the proprietor of The Field, The Queen and other British journals, is regarded as the best amateur singer in London. She also writes songs.

The late Miss Constance Haden, of England, was the first woman who received the honor of being made an associate of the Mason Science college of Birmingham, where she won the Heclop gold medal.

Mrs. Margaret C. Bisland, of New Orleans, is both a writer and a musical composer. She is the mother of the three Bisland sisters, who have, at an early age, achieved so enviable a reputation in journalism.

Dora Labouchere is a lively and spirited child of 6 years, with raven black hair, dark eyes and an olive complexion. At the private view of the "Truth Toy Show" she acted as hostess to some hundreds of visitors with perfect ease.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," is said to be engaged in writing a book of which her younger son, Lionel, is the hero. Lionel is as much a wonder as an enfant terrible as is his brother in the opposite role.

Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jennie June), founder of the New York Sorosis, has presented each member of the latter with a photograph of the members of the Sorosis club of Bombay, most of whom are native Indian women, in the costume of their country.

Miss Lydia M. Von Finkelstein is said to be the most popular lecturer now living. She made in three seasons in Great Britain over £3,000, and cleared upward of £5,000 in Australia with her tableau entertainments illustrative of eastern and biblical life.

Dr. King, an American woman, occupies the somewhat enviable position of physician-in-ordinary to one of the most distinguished statesmen in China. Her practice in Shanghai is large and valuable, and some of her successful surgical operations have elicited the warmest praise from her brother physicians.

The duchess d'Uzes, returning from her recent trip to England, took to Paris with her a collection of music hall songs, and is training an original Christy minstrel corps of her own to execute them. More, she owns vast estates, and is planning horse races, where farmers' daughters will compete for substantial prizes.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Xeranthemums are very free blooming plants, having silvery leaves and flowers of rose, purple and white.

Gypsophila, though not an everlasting flower, is quite natural when dried, and its fine, grasslike foliage makes a pretty addition to a winter bouquet. Its flowers are pink and white.

Acrolinium is perhaps the most beautiful of everlasting flowers. It is of a strong, upright growth, about eighteen inches high, and bears a great number of pink and white daisy like flowers, with yellow centers. They should be gathered the first day they open.

Some care is required to start the ends of the rhodanthe, but when once started the plants never fail to bloom profusely. They are of a beautiful bell form if cut when first opened. Its colors are rosy purple, violet and white.

Helicrysum flowers are large, very double and in shape resembling the chrysanthemum, showing colors rose, red, crimson, white and yellow. The plants grow to the height of two feet. The flowers must be cut before they are fully expanded. The seeds germinate readily.

Helipterum grows one foot high, and branching bears many clusters of yellow, starlike flowers. These should be cut when first open, tied in bunches, and hung in a shady place to dry. The unopened buds will open during the drying process, and retain their brightness for years.

Ammobium is a small out pretty flower of the most perfect rose shape, and pure waxy white. The plant grows to the height of eighteen inches; the stems are stiff and angular. The hardiest of this class, the Gophrena or Globe Amaranth has globular flowers of dark purplish red. The plants should be set about one foot apart.—Boston Budget.

THE LATEST IN BRIC-A-BRAC.

The latest place for watches is in one corner of a leather card case.

Silver salad spoons are notched at the ends in order to entrap the seductive olive and the brilliant beet.

Old Worcester platters scattered over with large bouquets in vivid colors attract the novelty seekers.

Writing pads are made elegant by silver corners in open work which overlap and hold the paper in place.

A set of spoons in dull lusterless silver has handles, each of which simulates the stem and blossom of some flower.

Candlesticks of porcelain, tree shaped, with shepherds and shepherdesses philandering at the base, are the favorite models.

A silver salad bowl is oval and incrusted with oyster, clam, scallop and other shells. These are admirably represented in color.

A magnificent card receiver comes from the other side. It is a large shallow blue and white bowl mounted in ebony and on an ebony stand.

Fruit knives of silver gilt have porcelain handles. Often these are carved to fit into the hand and when white have gold decoration in relief.

Lilies of the valley seem to be a popular model for the handles of spoons. The shape of the leaf is copied in the form, and on this is the stock of the flower in relief which makes the decoration.—Jewelers' Circular.

GENEALOGY OF SLANG.

"Lamme" is a fellow citizen of "leather," and meant to beat.

To "soff" once meant to clean, and "whittle" used to mean a knife.

"Gellibagger" has a kind of derisive sound to it, and once meant bugbear.

"Eager" was once slang, but meant sharp, and was applied to the air by Shakespeare.

To "bluff," meaning to deceive, was used in Northumberland, and meant to blindfold.

"Whopper" was coined across the sea, and was equivalent to thumper, or anything large.

"Cranky" in the Dutch meant sickly, and was used in Northumberland to express a similar condition.

In 1811 "to crock," meaning to black with soot, was in ill repute, being sneezed at as an Essex vulgarism.

"Shock" was once synonymous with sponge, and a man who sponged a dinner was said to have shocked it.

"To go snacks" first saw the light of day in Gloucestershire, and meant just what it means nowadays.

In sweet old Suffolk, sure enough, "links" meant sausages," and in Northumberland they called a handkerchief a napkin.

"Gob," meaning the mouth, is of Northumberland parentage, and "yaaping" is another Northumberland child and means crying.

Concern, meaning an estate or establishment, which is often hooted at by critics as an American commercialism, is an old English provincial word used in the dear New England way.

"Culch," a word pipemakers used to denote the residue in the bowl and stem and which housekeepers apply to rubbish, is a native of Kent, England, where it was born many moons ago.

Call, as a noun, meaning occasion, right or obligation, as in the expression, "He had no call to do it," comes from Derbyshire, where it was highly esteemed, and had the call above many other expressions.—Grose's Provincial Glossary.

SUPERSTITIOUS CURES FOR WARTS.

By cutting a notch on a green elder stick for every wart a person may have, rubbing the stick on every wart, and then burying it in the barnyard until it rots, the warts may, it is said, be cured.

One way to get rid of warts is for the person to see a funeral pass unexpectedly, wherever it may be, and as it passes rub the warts quickly and repeat the words: "Warts and corpses pass away and never more return."

Warts may be cured by taking a black snail, rubbing it on all the warts at night, and impaling the snail on a thorn bush, repeating the process nine consecutive nights, by which time both the warts and the snail will be shriveled up.

Select as many pebbles as you have warts, sowing them up in a small bag, take them to where four roads cross and throw the bag over the left shoulder. If, by chance, any other person should find the bag and open it the warts will appear on his hand.

If a person with warts on his hands will write down the number of them on the band of a tramp's hat without the tramp knowing it, he will carry the warts away with him—that is, they gradually disappear from the person's hands and appear on those of the tramp.

Green peas may be used to advantage in taking off warts. Let the afflicted person take as many peas as he has warts and touch each wart with a different pea. He must then wrap each pea in a separate piece of paper and bury them secretly in the shade of an ash tree or under a hazel bush.—Chicago Herald.

Would Blow it Away.

Mrs. Tufstake—Mr. Squibbs, permit me to express my admiration of your gentlemanly conduct. You are the only one of my boarders who does not blow on his food to cool it.

Mr. Squibbs—Thank you, Mrs. Tufstake. My portion is always so small that I do not dare to indulge in any such rash experiment.—Burlington Free Press.

A Gotham Dialogue.

She (reproachfully)—You are always saying unkind things to me. Last week you told me I reminded you of a Boston girl.

He (remorsefully)—Well, you may say I am like a Brooklyn man.

She (very earnestly)—Jack, I have a quick temper, but you know that I'm not vindictive.—Life.

Susie's Misfortune.

"Mamma," said little Katie, as she ran into the room, "Susie Brown fell out of her father's carriage and hurt herself awful."

"She did?"

"Yes; the doctor says she sprained a compound fraction in her arm."—Philadelphia Times.

Beware of Imitations, there is Only One

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The management of the Court theatre at Vienna has decreed that hereafter no women who are over 45 years old shall be engaged for the ballet.

At a matinee performance of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," the Theatre Francais took in the largest sum ever realized at one performance—8,606 francs.

The first month of "Jeanne d'Arc" at the Porte Saint Martin theatre in Paris, returned total receipts amounting to 270,700 francs, or an average of nearly 9,000 francs for each performance.

Edwin Booth was playing "Richelieu" in Charleston, S. C., a number of years ago, and when he came to the lines, "Who will proclaim divorce 'twixt France and me?" an impious gallery god yelled out "Chicago."

Miss Harriet Vernon is paid $350 a week for playing the hero in "Jack and the Beanstalk" in London. The manager of Drury Lane spent $100,000 in putting this pantomime on the stage. More than one thousand rich and expensive costumes were worn in the piece, costing over $30,000.

The Stadschouwburg, an old Amsterdam theater, has been standing over 100 years. It is built of wood entirely, and has not visible in its interior a single supporting pillar. The galleries seem hung upon the walls, and when the audience goes out the rafters can be heard creaking as they are relieved of the weight that has been hanging from them.

S.S.S.

PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

CURES

All manner of Blood diseases, from the pestiferous little boil on your nose to the worst cases of inherited blood taint, such as Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh and

SKIN CANCER

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"ARCADE"

Special Sale To-Day!

Muslin Underwear

Corset Covers	13 cents
Drawers	25 cents
Chemese	28 cents
Night Gowns	48 cents

SEE OUR SHOW WINDOWS.

ARCADE

AUSPICIOUS EVENT!

A CITY FULL OF SUNSHINE.
A STORE FULL OF BARGAINS.

BREAK IN THE WEATHER.
BREAK IN OUR PRICES.

Winter is now merging into spring and with the change comes

NEW GOODS AND SPRING STYLES!

WHICH ARE ALL IN AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION AND SALE

The storm of reduction on Mens' and Boys' winter clothing will sweep from our counters a raft of broken lots.

The goods offered represent the best portion of our stock and the prices marked in plain figures are so low as to bear no comparison to the real value of the goods.

The exhibition of substantial inducements is attracting such a throng of buyers that it will be necessary for money saving people to attend the sale at once. Whether you wish to buy or not make yourself conspicuous by your presence.

COLE & JONES,

THE ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

208, 210 and 212 Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

PHILADELPHIA :-: STORE.

S. W. CORNER DOUGLAS AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Special - Sale - of - French - Percale - Shirts.

We will sell on Monday Morning at 9 o'clock and continue the sale until they are all sold, 680 French Percale Shirts, laundried, 2 Collars and pair Cuffs with each Shirt at

58 CENTS.

The regular price of these Shirts is One Dollar and a Half. Don't imagine these are common calico and sold as Percale, but we guarantee each and every one to be made of genuine French Percale, and the goods cost more than double what we ask for the shirts.

In order to distribute this unprecedented bargain in as many homes as possible we will positively not sell more than three to any one customer.

See display in our west window.

A. KATZ.

POULTRY RAISING NOTES.

Make the house to face the south.

Do not keep a hen or rooster over 4 years old.

Oats can be fed dry; alternating, they will give good results.

Fat should always be avoided with laying hens if you expect a good supply of eggs.

If fall and winter layers are wanted the eggs must be set and the chickens hatched out early.

A dry, clean dust bath will enable the fowls to help considerable towards cleansing themselves of vermin.

At the first sign of sickness among the fowls separate all that are ailing from the well ones as soon as possible.

When it can be done without too much inconvenience, wheat will give better results if it is cooked before feeding to the poultry.

There is no rain in hatching ducks, geese or guineas "too early." Chickens should be hatched first, then turkeys, then ducks, then geese and guineas.

Young ducks, if given comfortable quarters, will often begin to lay early in January, but old ducks will not before the middle of latter part of February.

Under ordinary conditions the feathers from the ducks and geese can be made fully as profitable as the fowls or eggs. But if this is done they must be picked regularly.

One advantage in early hatched chickens is that they will bring in money at a time when there are few farm products that can be sent to market. This is often quite an item.

If the legs of the fowls get scaly rubbing them with lard and kerosene, equal parts, will cure usually. The best plan is to give a second application in a week or ten days.

Wash out the drinking vessels and clean off the feeding boards every day or two. Having these clean will aid materially in keeping the flock healthy, while neglect tends to [illegible]