Malcolm W. Ford Writes of Short Distance Running.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE START.

Different Methods Practiced by Various and Arms-How Champion Sherrill Does It-"Benting the Pistol."

Sprinting or short distance running is probably the first game tried by the average man who visits an athletic field to see what he is good for. The idea of running fast attracts st men, and as the only way to determine how spendy our may be is to try and see, it is limit, although some claim that a 440 yard run is a sprint quite as much as a 220 yard run is. A distance which is a sprint for one men may not be so for another, for the term defines a distance where full speed is sought for from the beginning to the end of a race. As men vary at distances in which full speed



POSITION FOR "SETTING. [From an instantianeous photograph.]

can be maintained, there can be no specific distance mentioned as being the limit of a spring. The large majority consider the extreme point to be anywhere from 150 to 350 yards. In running distances of 400 yards and over an athlete will hold himself in during the first part of the race, and the longer the race is the more importance this holding in

In all races where full speed is maintained frem start to finish one essential point is to be able to start and get into one's stride with as little loss of time as possible. The shorter the race, the more important this point is, and many contests have been won by gaining an advantage of two or three feet in the first five yards and holding, without being able to increase the advantage to the end. An athlete winning a race of that kind shows, not that he is more speedy than his opnext, but that he is able to get into his stride sooner and thereby get going quicker.

When foot racing was young and the dif-ferent contests were not governed as wall as they are now, the habit of "beating the pis-tol" used to be so prevalent that an athlete was considered quite a novice if he could not steal a yard or two on the pistol firer. Beating the pistol means that after a runner has been told to get ready, he starts on his journey before the pistol has been fired, but after the starter has begun to pull the trigger. In this way an advantage (unfair, of course) of a fifth to two-fifths of a second can sometimes bagained over competitors who wait, honestly, for the signal. It can readfly be finagined what a peculiar sight it was when four or five sprinters in a race anticipated the firing of a pistol and ran off. Six or sight years ago such a scene at amateur sports was quite common, but now it would be considered a curiosity, so much has the management in this line improved during the last half dozen years. Even now in lo calities where athletics are not well estabis practiced, but the important games nearly ays have a pistol firer of known ability who is paid for his services, and as his repu on his part to do the work properly.

time to dispatch contestants in a sprint race is, after the clerk of the course has put them on their marks, to tell them to "set." Most some seconds, or until the pistol first is conwheed that all are stendy, when he will pull | noticeable with the other. the trigger. The gayantage of holding one's soif in the attitude shown by this illustration is that with the arms extended and the poultion which the feet are in one can get under



OTHER METHODS OF STARTING

(From an instantaneous photograph.) from. An athlete in this position when be hears the pistol brings his left arm back and his right arm forward until both are about parallel with the body, when the motion by necessitate his extending them again in about the same positions, only to bring them back in exactly the reverse position which is the commencement of the arm swing used by all

There are two ways of using the feet in this style of starting; one is to step out with the back foot when the arms are drawn half way back, and the other is to leave the back foot where it is and take a short stride with the front foot, the arms in this case going through the very same motion as when the first movement of the feet is made with the back case. The length of stride when the back foot is used first would bring the first step about three-feet in front of the scratch mark which is where the front feet is testing If the front foot is put forward first, it wi sirike the ground enywhere from nice to fif-teen inches in front of the wraten line, and the movement is followed by a regular stride made by the back foot. The two willing as

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, can be seen, are quite different, and each nathod has many advocates.

Some claim that the short stride with the rout foot when the legs are already some distance apart, makes them sag too low by further spreading the legs, and that an athlete cannot recover so well to take another stride, simply on account of the sagging when the body is not enough in motion to stand it. The advocates of this style say that the position of "setting" necessitates their bearing nearly all the weight of the body on to the cont leg, and that a short stride of about a oot with the front leg puts them better in mo-ion than if they struck out directly with the tack foot, which necessitates, before a stride can be taken with it, the putting of a certain amount of weight on it so that it can be sushed from. Nearly all the weight being ou the front foot brings about a loss of time af-Schools of Athletes - The Position of Legs | ter the pistol is fired in transferring some of it to the back foot before the latter can be

used in shoving.

Another way of holding the arms when the back foot is used to spring from is shown in the illustration, "Other Methods of Starting." The athlete in this picture has his left foot at the scratch line, as in the first illustration, but his right arm is forward and his left arm is pointing back. He will use no half swing quite natural that this game should be much with his arms, but will, when he hears the more than usually popular. Sprint races include distances from 200 to 440 yards. The right arm back and left arm forward all the first distance is generally considered the way, and go on with his arm swing, which is rendered possible by it being originally com-menced in accord with the stride of the legs. The style is not used very much, although it has been proved by some sprinters to be good enough to be worthy of a trial. After an athlete is at home with a certain style of starting it would be rather foolish for him to change his style unless he is convinced that some other method is better than the one he uses. If he continually practices different styles confusion will show itself in the ra and as so much depends upon the start of a sprint race an atmete should feel thoroughly at home when on his mark and be able to move from it with a sensation that he has

Another style of getting ready to start is shown in the illustration, "Other Methods of Starting," by the athlete, who has both hands and right foot at the scratch mark, stooping down with his left knee just above the ground. It was used successfully by C. H. Sperrill, the 100 yard champion of America of 1887 and inter-collegiate champion 100 yard runner of 1888 and 1889. In his later races he has not used it, but stands on the mark, as shown in the illustration, "Position for Setting." The stooping start is not popular, and Sherrill said he adopted it to prevent falling over the mark, which he seemed unable to avoid when he used the regular position for setting. Some sprinters have used the stooping start to good advantage, but out-side of its making Sherrill hold his mark, it was of no advantage to him in getting into his stride

At the time he used it he was running very fast and won his races, although it was the universal opinion that he invariably lost a tile distance at the start. The principle of this style of starting is to rise quickly on the leg placed at the scratch mark, which in Sherrill's case is the right one, and step out with the other. A little push can be given with the arms, but it must necessarily be very slight. If the shoulders are stooped far enough to enable the arms to be bent, it brings the athlete too close to the ground. Sherrill was taught this style of starting at Yale college, but latterly be became re ciled to the ordinary style,



THE FIRST STRIDE. [From an instantaneous photograph.]

stration called "The First Stride" shows two athletes in a race just after the Ished, beating the pistol in the sprint races | pistol had been fired. It will be noticed that the one on the left hand side has brought his arms back and is giving the half swing as described before. It was a handicap ractation depends upon his getting the men off and the one on the left side had one yard alevenly in a race, there is a natural incentive | lowance. The runner on the right is nearly at the extreme point of the arm swing. Both The method employed by several pistol are on the left leg, but the one to the right is firers of known reputation at the present further advanced into his steids, for his right leg is being put forward and the angle of his body shows that when the stride is taken he would be almost level with his opponent even of them will then assume a position similar | though he started a yard back. The position to that shown in the illustration "Position of the atulate on the left side looks as though for Setting," and they will wait there for his legs had a tendency to straidle, and there is not the direct front motion which is

To be able to start well in a sprint race requies a great amount of practice. The best way for an athiete to learn it is to have some one tell him to set, and start him either with the word "go" or with a pistol just as though he were in a race. His friend should hold him on his mark different periods of time and if any motion is made which resembles the athlete's premeditating the pistoi he should be held until quiet reigns again. At the pistol supposed to be on the he should run off, esting rather short strides until he gains some momentum, when his the hind foot resting regular running stride can be used. Any-in a little hole dug in where from thirty to sixty yards is a good distance to run at each trial. Haif a dozen or even a dozen of these starts whenever he practices will in time make him feel at home while standing on his mark and getting into

It makes no difference whether one is practheing for 100 or 200 yards, the starts should always be tried, and running the full disoccasionally should be done according to the athlete's feelings. In practicing for 300 yards, for instance, if the athlete wished to test his finishing powers he should try a stiff 200 yards and only a moderately hard 300 yard run occusionally.

lete a quick way of getting into his running, but the action of the running itself is devel coast. Not so much attention to the finish of the rare concerning probable staying powers, etc., is necessary as might be supponovice. The finish of a race generally shows the strength of a man's staying powers, and tois is developed more by starting than by finish-

Malcolin W. Ford

He Thought It Likely. Mrs. Cumso-What do you think of the new theory that the birtliplace of the human race was near the North pole? Cumso-The theory is plausible, my dear Noah navigated in the ark-tic regions, you know, -- Yenomine's Nava.

A Candid Girl. They sauctored past the candy shop With sompting dainties spread She looked anotterable things, But not a word she said. He drew his cash right there and then,

And lought a pound—that man d He could refuse her nething when is could refuse her ne-lier manner was so candled.—Bufale Course. Retter Than a Biare.

For fifteen cents you can buy a nest and convenient pocket acrap book, large enough to contain the published accounts of 100 runroad socidents. If you get one Jan. 1, 1890. you have already pasted up sixty-tures notidents and got a nice start. You can fill three such books in the year, and they are nice things to ponder over and wonder why no one has been held to blame. - Detreit Free

Pears Soap Fair white hands. Bright clear complexion Soft healthful skin.

"PEARS'—The Great English Completion SOAP,—Sold Everywhere."

What the Recent Meeting Suggested to W. I. Harris.

SMALL CHANCE FOR EIGHT CLUBS.

Indianapolis Clings Like Grim Death to Her Franchise-The Brotherhood's Great Strength-The American Association Prepared to Fight Hard for It.

do at Cieveland didn't pan out very well, except in that my belief that Indianapoli would not be forced out proved correct. Certainly if unanimity on the part of the other clubs and persussive elequence could have done the business there would be only eight ciubs in the League today; but John T. Brush was determined not to be dislodged, and with typical Indiana persistency he held the fort and is still holding it.

There are a great many people in the vicinity of New York, and in other places, too, who firmly believe that Brush will yet capitulate, and the League will only have eight clubs when the bell rings. It seems to me rather a forlorn hope, and yet I know that some of the New York club managers still believe that Brush will weaken. Messra Soden, Spaiding and Robison, the

committee who tried to argue Mr. Brush into selling out, are persuasive men, and if they could not talk over the Indiana man there is little chance of others succeeding. The schedule has been made and the ten clubs seem to be fixtures. That ten clubs will bendicap the League financially is quite evident. It forces them to lap off fourteen games from the quota of each club, and this, together with eight open dates, gives a total loss of twenty-two games to each club, entailing the sacrifice of the receipts such games would bring, which may safely be estimated at \$20,000 a club. Then comes the loss in drawing power, owing to the weakness of two or three of the teams. Washington is lamentably deficient in playing material. Pittsburg is not over strong, and New York has not got the team that its importance re-quires. Still, by the time the season opens, six weeks from now, Mr. Day will have a team that will satisfy New Yorkers. Pittsburg will strengthen some, but where Walter Hewitt is to get a team to represent Washington that is of any account as compared to the others, is one of those things no fellow can find out. His chance seems to lie in the disruption of the International lengue, but that organization seems so tenacious of life that there ishope for it yet.

The Brotherhood has prepared its schedule, and its managers are in high glee over the disconfiture of John B. Day and at the pros-pects of the new league. They say that John T. Erush by refusing to get out of the league more than makes amends for having persuaded nine Brotherhood players to stick to the League. One of the minor leaders admitted to me the other day that with eight clubs, with the Indianapolis players in New York, the playing strength of the two leagues | e d tamarack would be pretty well balanced. "But," said this gentleman, "they ain't in it with ten It is just possible that they will be in it with ten clubs find very much in it, I think, when all the lines are set for business. And there is yet a good chance for a reduc-

tion from ten to eight clubs. Collectively the Brotherhood has about 10 per cent, the best of the League in players, I oclieve. Compared team for team, so far as paper calculations can demonstrate it, the Brotherhood has a much greater advantage in some places. Leaving New York aside cause the League team is not completed, the Brotherhood agreers to have the strongest teams at Chicago, at Pittsburg and at Clevehand. In Brooklyn the Leagus team leads, At Philadelphia and Boston it is very near a stand off. At Buffalo the Brotherhood will sot have League opposition, but the Indianapolis or Cincinnati teams are far superior to the Bullato aggregation. The League will have no opposition at Washington, Indian-apolis or Cinciunati. Of course these are estimates based on paper strength. When actual playing is made the test it may turn art that the weak are strong and the strong weak. Such are the possibilities of baseball The proliminary exhibition series give one a ew tips in this direction, and with fair wenther the practice season promises to be interesting and exciting.

The American association, which seemed last December to be hopelessly knocked out, has recovered from the shock much better than any one expected it would. It has comsleted its circuit and will start out with eight cities, which are all liable to do well with brooklyn, Rochester, Syracuse, Philadelphia, oledo, Columbus, St. Louis and Louisville The Association has lost the prestige it en-joyed last year. Although still a major eague and a party to the national agreemen the first part, it really classes little letter than the Western association, and even the Atlantic association is limble to push if for

importance as a league. The Association this season has a pretty bard row to lice in several of its cities. In Philadelphia and Brooklyn it will have two uls in opposition, and all strong ones, too. ties, however, have a strong held on the Philadelphia public and may poll-forough, but the loss of so many of the old favorites will hurt the club a great deal. Still with Welch, Purcell Seward and Robinson left Manager Sharsig may make both sads meet, but that they will make a dollar profit few baseball men believe. Indeed, the platen prevails that all the Philadelphia

clubs will lose money.

The future of the Brocklyn American association club seems to me to rest very largely upon whether or not it is permitted to play Sunday games. If it is, the team may pull through with small loss. Otherwise it will not be in it financially, even though its salary list is lighter, perhaps, than any team in the Association. Rechester will do well enough. Toledo will hold its own if its team is anywhere in the race. Syracuse will lose money. I doubt if its managers expect to make any. Columbus, with its expensive team, ought to stay up among the leaders and make both ands meet financially. St. Louis will come near being in the turreen before the someon is

THE MAXWELL ATROCITY OUTDONE. The Terrible Crime with Which Reginald Birchels Is Charged.

When Maxwell murdered his friend, countryman and traveling companion, Freller, in their private room in St. Louis, and after forcing his mangled body into a trunk left it to be discovered, all readers said that the limit had been reached. Treachery, brutality and criminal folly in neglecting precautions could go no further.

They were wrong. Another young and "gentlemanly" Eng-shman has just outdone Maxwell, as far as Maxwell outdid the common ruffian of the slums. And this new champion of treacher-



ous-villainy is a "gentleman" in fact, being Reginald Birchell, son of Rev. Joseph Birchell, late rector of Church Kirk and rural dean of Whalley, in Lancashire. He is a college bred man, of much snavity and pleasant address, but noted as a phenom-

enal liar among those who know him best. And what is still more surprising, both his victims (for one survives) were men of edu-cation, good family and fair social rank. In the whole transaction the American reader gets a forcible impression of the confidence educated young Englishmen so often place in each other on slight acquaintance.

After many minor tricks this Birchell, in 1888, married the daughter of David Stevengeneral traffic manager of the London and Northwestern railroad, and using her. or making her his accomplice-it is not certain which—entered on a regular course of victimizing young fellows of his own age and class who were auxious to get into business. Advertising that he wanted "to meet a gentleman's son to live with him and learn the business of managing a large farm in Canada," he soon secured Douglas Rayand Pelley, of Waldon, Essex, and Freder ick C. Benwell, son of Col. Benwell, of the British army. Those three, with the wife of Birchell, sailed to New York, and went thence to Niagara Falls, by which time Felley had become suspicious and very uneasy, as he had abundant proof that Birchell was a scoundrel. On the 17th of February, Birchell and Benwell left the falls for the alleged farm;

that Benwell had gone "further up countar." Fifty-flye miles the township of swamp, which, the twenty-five years; but on Feb. 21 George and Joseph Eldridge, two lads of the vicinity, decided to go to a recent "windfall"and



BENWELL-SCENE OF THE CRIME. ut dry wood. In the densest part of the thicket they came suddenly upon the frozen corps of a handsome and richly dressed county mun. In the back of the head and in the neck were pistol shot wounds. It was the corpos of Frederick Benwell. With incredible hardihood the murderer went out and identified it.

Then Mr. Pelley hastened to a magistrate and gave evidence which soon placed Birchell and wife in prison. The proof against the man isoverwhelming and evidence rapidly accumulates that he has lured other Englishmen to their death in like manner. His wife is young, beautiful and refined, and of course the supposition is that she knew nothing of the contemplated murder. Her father has sent friends for her defense and will soon ar rive in person. The murderer is young and of pleasing, plausible address. All the evi-dence goes to show that he is one of those pecollar beings somethmes sent into the world who have all the qualities of mind and body for average maninod and yet are totally de void of a meral nature.

Too Much for Him. "Ah, ha!" exclaimed a shark; "he, ba, Here is a morsel choice for me That isn't hard and dinty "
One gulp—the man was soon inside.
"Great Scott" the ocean menster cried,
And straightway doubled up and died; For it had downed McGenty.

—Fhiladelphia Press.

Nothing Venture, Nothing Bave. Her oyer say "yes," yet her lips say "no;" I really think I will dare it. I really think I will dare It.
The kine that is stolen in sweeter, and though
Har gree say "yea," yet her lips say "no,"
and if she be veryed with me, let it be so;
For the sake of the prige I can bear it. Her eyes may "yes," yet her lips may "no;"
I really think I will dure it.

—V. B. H. in St. Paul Eye.

E. R. POWELL, President. R. T. BEAN, V. Pres. F. W. WALLER, Jr., Cashler.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

PAID UP CAPITAL - \$200.000 SURPLUS. 16.000

DIRECTORS:

R. T. Bean, E. B. Powell, O. D. Barnes, L. R. Cole, tmos L. Hook, F. W. Waller, G. W. Larrimer, Jos. Morse, R. O. Grayes

R. E. LAWRENCE, Pros. O. MARTINSON, V. 1 J. A. DAVISON, Cashier.

West Side National Bank

CAPITAL, Paid Up, \$100,000

DIRECTORS:

State National Bank. OF WICHITA, KAN.

DIRECTORS:

J. O. DAVIDSON, Pres. C. A. WALKER, V. P. JOHN-DERST, Cashier.

CITIZENS': BANK

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$ 500,000 STOCKH'D'RS' LIABILITY, 1,000.000

Largest Paid Up Capital of any Bank in the State of Kansas. DIRECTORS:

Do a general banking business. United States County, Township and Municipal Bonds bough and sold.

M. W. LEVY, Pres. L. A. WALTON, Cashier.

Wichita National Bank

PAID UP CAPITAL. - . \$250,000 For Township Officers. DIRECTORS:

Doa General Banking, Collecting

and Brokerage Business. Eastern and Foreign Exchange bought and sold, United Stafes bonds of all denominations bought and sold County, Township and Municipal bonds bought, the former returned alone and told Pelley

> READ THE WEEKLY WICHITA .- EAGLE!

Contains More State and General

News and Eastern Dispatches than
any paper in the Southwest.

The following strong subtracted and John H, Ash, er. Judge of the such Judicial District
Blace of Indiana. He writes as follows: News and Eastern Dispatches than any paper in the Southwest.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: (Postage Prepaid.) ONE YEAR. . . . \$1.00 SIX MONTHS. . . . 50

J. P. ALLEN, Druggist.

Everything Kept in a Firstclass Drug Store 108 EAST DOUGLAS AVE. WICHITA, - - - KAN.



COLUMN-



OLIVER BROS. -DEALERS IN-

Fourth National Bank. THE WICHITA EAGLE

(M. M. MURDOCK & BRO., Props.)
Lithographers, Publishers, Printers,
Stationers, Binders, and
Blank Book Makers.

One of the most complete Job Printing Offices in the State. Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Catalogues, Price Lists, Premium Lists, Stock Certificates, Checks, Drafts, Book Printing, etc. News and Job Printing of all kinds.

ITHOGRAPHING.

All branches of Lithographing, Bonds, Checks, Drafts, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Cards, etc. We

have first-class designers and engravers.

ENGRAVING.
Wedding Invitations and Announcement Cards,
Luncheon Cards, Calling Cards, etc.

BLANK BOOKS.

Blank Books of all kinds made to order, Bank, City, County, and commercial work a specialty. Sole agents for Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory for Bronson's Patent Automatic Level Joint Binding. Endorsed by book-keepers, bankers and county officers. Nothing made equal to it for strength and flattopening. Will open at any page, and lie perfectly flat when opened at any part of the book, permitting writing across both pages as easily as one. It is the only book that will open out perfectly flat from the first page to the last, thus enabling one to write into the fold as easily as at any part of the page. Send for circular.

BINDING.

Magazine, Law Book and Pamphlet binding of all kinds, rebinding, etc.

Blank Department.

All kinds of Legal Blanks for city, county and township officers, Deeds, Mortgages, Abstracts, Receipt and Note Books, Real Estate and Rental Agency Books and Blanks, Attorney's Legal Blanks, etc.

County Officers' City Officers'

Books and Blanks. Township Officers'

Books and Blanks. Bank and Corporation

Lithographing, printing and bookmaking.

Abstracts.

Complete outfit furnished for abstracters, abstract blanks, take-off books, tracers, and all kinds of blanks used by abstracters. Legal Blanks

county, city and township officers-Justice of the peace books and blanks.

> we have a complete line of blanks and books such as are used by township officers.

Of every kind as used by lawyers, real estate agents,

Seals for Notaries Public, corporations, stock companies, lodges, etc. Orders filled promptly. Also stock certificates for corporations and stock companies, either printed or

Attorney's Pocket Dockets.

The Lawyers' "Vade Mecum" can be used in any State and in any court. The most complete and convenient pocket docket ever published, with two indexes an alphabetical index and a diary index; shows at a giance just what date a lawyer has a case in court; keeps a complete record of the case. Handscmely bound in flexible back, a convenient size to carry in the pocket. Endorsed by attorneys everywhere.

Occober M. 1879.

It is the most complete and concise work of the Sori I have for use your "Attorogy's Pocket Rouse!."

and find it very convenient and well arranged for specime, practicing lawyer can do without I. It should be entitled The Lawyer's Valle Mecual."

Truly and sincerely yours.

JOHN H. ASH Attorogy at the second of his work.

lithographed in elegant designs.

Price of docket \$1.00. By mail postpaid to any address upon receipt of \$1.07. Address.

K. P. MURDOCK, THE WICHITA EAGLE, Business Manager. MIMEOGRAPH. Wichita, Kansas. 3000 COPIES FROM ONE ORIGINAL Writing, Drawing, Music, etc., Of Type-Writer

> from GNE original. Recommended by area 30,000 UNERS. The EAGLE is agent for the sale of the above machine, extra supplies, etc. Address R. P. MURDOCK.

> > Wichits, Kansas,

LETTERS 1500 COPIES CAN BE TAKEN

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have a large number of appropriate cuts for use can get them out on shorter notice in Premium Lists—can get them out on shorter notice than any other firm. For school catalogues we have neat type faces for that especial work. Constitutions and By-Laws for Lodges, Building & Loan Associations, etc.

School Records, Etc.

We desire to call the attention of county superintentendents, school district officers and teachers to our line of school publications as given below. Our school records and books are now being used exclusively in quite a number of counties, and are superior to any in the market: Classification Term Record. Record of In the market: Classification Term Record. Record of Apportionment of State and County School Funds, Superintendent's Record of School Visita, (Pocket size), Record of Teachers' Ability, (Pocket Size), Record of Official Acts. Annual Financial Reports, Annual Statistical Reports, School District Clerk's Record, School District Treasurer's Record, School District Treasurer's Warrant Register, School District Clerk's Order Rock, School Teacher's Daffy Register, School District Boundaries, Record Teachers Employed, Receipts, Tuition Normal Institute, Receipts, Teacher's Examination, Register Normal Institute, Orders on Treasurer, Orders on Normal Institute Fund Orders for Apportionment State School Fund, Orders on Dividend State and County School Fund, Orders on Dividend State and County School Fund, Orders on Fund from Sale of School Land, Monthly Report School District, Promotion Cards District School, Diplomas District Schools, Pupils Monthly Report.

Loan and Investment Companies. Books and blanks. Our Loan Register is now in use by loan companies generally.

The Daily Eagle.

Eight pages—Contains the day and night associated press dispatches in rull, and the latest market reports. Sample copy free.

The Weekly Eagle.

Shrewdness, but he will have a very discust task after the experience Lenisville went through last season with a fair but terribly mismanged team.

On the whole the outlook for the American association is not brilliant, but every cloud has part of the pages. The latest market reports up to the hour of going to press. Sample copy final, welling, on the whole the outlook for the American association is not brilliant, but every cloud has its allow for the American association is not brilliant, but every cloud has read and general news and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the Southwest. The latest market reports up to the hour of going to press. Sample copy final, and perhaps the season with a fair but terribly more state and general news and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the Southwest. The latest market reports up to the hour of going to press. Sample copy final, and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the Southwest. The latest market reports up to the hour of going to press. Sample copy final, and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the Southwest. The latest market reports up to the hour of going to press. Sample copy final, and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the Southwest. The latest market reports up to the hour of going to press. Sample copy final, and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the Southwest. The latest market reports up to the hour of going to press. Sample copy final, and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the southwest. The latest market reports up to the hour of going to press. Sample copy final, and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the such and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the such disputches than any weekly paper in the such and eastern disputches than any weekly paper in the such disputches than any weekly paper in the su