NEW LOCAL RATES.

RAILROADS WORKING ON A NEW TARIFF SHEET.

Kansas and Nebraska Lines Preparing For the Commissioners' Meeting August 4.

Mr. Gould Will Institute Proceedings to Secure Depot Facilities for the Northwestern.

Representative Mason Introduces a Bill to Provide Special Rates for Parties of Seven or More—A Cut in Freight Rates to Texas—Railroad Matters.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

SIGNAL OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., July 28.—The highest temperature was 94° the lowest up to 7 p. m. 66°, and the mean 80° with half an of rain before sunrise followed by warm cloudless weather. This rain was very limited in extent, not over twelve blocks wide.

Last year on July 28, the highest temperature was 82°, the lowest 69°, and the mean 76°, and two years ago the corresponding temperatures were 99°, 74° and 89°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 8 p. m.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Tuesday.

For Missouri—Fair southerly winds, stationary temperature, except in extreme southern Missouri.

For Nebraska and Kansas—Fair, variable winds; cooler.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—The representatives of the Kansas and Nebraska lines in the Trans-Missouri Freight association met today in this city. The object of the meeting is to arrange a new local distance rate sheet to present to the Kansas board of railroad commissioners, August 4. The work of making up the sheet will be completed tomorrow.

Billious complaints, constipation, and nausea, are relieved and cured by Ayer's Pills.

THE ALTON'S CUT DEEP

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28.—In the notice given by the Chicago & Alton of a proposed reduction in grain rates from Kansas City to Chicago it declares its intention of making a rate of 15 cents per hundred pounds on corn instead of 17, as at first announced. The Alton takes the ground that there should be a difference of 5 cents per hundred between the rate between wheat and that on corn and that the rate on wheat should not be above 20 cents. It therefore proposes to reduce the rate on corn and oats from the present basis of 20 cents to 15 cents per hundred and that on wheat from 22½ cents to 20 cents. Some of the other roads, however, hope to induce the Chicago & Alton to compromise on a 17 cent rate on corn. This will be settled at the meeting Wednesday.

If you need medicine it is not safe to delay till hot weather. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

TEXAS RATES REDUCED.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railroad announces a rate on fresh meat and packing house products to Texas points of 64 cents per hundred weight. This is a cut from 70 cents and is made in connection with the Cotton Belt line. The reduced rate is made to meet a similar rate recently put into effect by the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—The Cotton Belt and Frisco have followed the action of other roads in the reduction of freight rates to Texas to meet the rate by water from New York and will put a like rate into effect on August 2.

Mr. Selby Carter, Nashville, Tenn: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleared my system of scrofula."

THE DEPOT TROUBLE.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 28.—B. F. Waggoner, general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific railway, today received a dispatch from Jay Gould instructing him to commence proceedings against the union depot company to compel it to allow the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern trains to enter the union depot over the Missouri Pacific tracks. As a precedent for his demand that the Norwestern be accorded union depot facilities, Mr. Gould cites the case of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which acquired such facilities over the tracks of the Memphis road. Mr. Waggoner will commence proceedings immediately.

PEAR'S Soap secures a beautiful compexion.

THE WABASH STANDS OUT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—The Kansas City roads interested in the G. A. R. rate war, excepting the Wabash, today restored the rate from $27.50 to $30.05. This was done by order of Chairman Goddard, of the Western association. It is announced that the Wabash will hold to the $27.50 rate.

A TRIED REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS.

Those who suffer from disorder or inaction of the liver will never get the upper hand of the unruly organ so long as they use such irrational remedies as blue pills, calomel and podophyllin. But from the tried and popular medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they may expect relief with a certainty of obtaining it. The influence of the Bitters upon the great biliary gland is direct, powerful and speedily felt. The relief afforded is not spasmodic, but complete and permanent. The sallowness of the skin, furred appearance of the tongue, indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, pains through the right side and shoulder, in fact every accompaniment of the obstinate complaint are entirely and promptly removed by a course of this inestimable medicine, in behalf of which testimony is constantly emanating from every quarter, and from all classes of society.

WANTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

PARIS, Tex., July 28.—A telegram was received this afternoon by United States Commissioner Lee from Deputy Marshal Oaks, at Goodland, I. T., asking him to send a warrant at once for Jeff Shoats for the killing of Eli McDonnell. The particulars of the killing cannot be learned. Shoats is a Chictaw Indain and well known here. McDonnel was a white man. The killing is the outgrowth of an old feud.

Do not take any chances of being poisoned or burnt to death with liquid stove polish, paints and enamels in bottles. The Rising Sun stove polish is safe, odorless, brilliant, the cheapest and best stove polish made, and the consumer pays for no expensive tin or glass package with every purchase.

DEFAULTER MANSFIELD'S CASE.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 28.—Harry S. Mansfield, the defaulting manager of the Topeka Coal company, arrived here last evening in charge of Detective Waben, of the Pinkerton force. He was taken before Justice Cheeney this morning, where two counts had been filed by James A. Bovard, charging him with appropriating to his own use $638.40 on each count. Judge Cheeney granted a continuance in the case until tomorrow afternoon and placed his appearance bond at $5,000.

Pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP

A VESSEL ASHORE.

FERDINANDA, Fla., July 28.—The steamer Franciuta, from New York for Ferdinanda, went ashore on the north breakers at 5 p. m. today while coming into port without a pilot. No particulars are obtainable as to the condition of the vessel.

SHOT HIMSELF DEAD.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., July 28.—This morning Jesse H. Grubb, a school teacher, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He had been drinking for several weeks and had become despondent. His home is in Ohio.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

$5,000 A PORTRAIT.

That Is What America's Most Famous Portrait Painter Gets for His Work.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, July 17.—A portrait painter who can pick up $80,000 in four months by the skillful wielding of his brush might reasonably be called successful. To put it otherwise, John Sargent might be styled a successful artist. To put it in still another form, and as it really is, John Sargent is the most famous American portrait painter.

Mr. Sargent is one of the few American disciples of portraiture—the only one, so far as I know, who can command $5,000 for a single portrait. That he can command these remunerative prices for his work, and that he has no trouble in getting all the work he wants, is shown by the fact that, as I intimated above, he pocketed $80,000 as the fruit of a four months' jaunt over to his native country a couple of years or so ago. His reputation on this side of the water is of the best, and he could coin money were he to live here, but somehow Mr. Sargent prefers London, and has all but become an Englishman. He generally runs over here in the summer, paints a few $5,000 portraits in order to pay his traveling expenses, and then hies himself Britainward. He was over here in New York on one of his periodical pilgrimages a few weeks ago, and wielded his brush at a dollar or so a stroke in his studio on Twenty-third street. I saw him one evening at an artist's gathering. He is not of particularly striking appearance, but the refinement of his manner cannot fail to impress any one who meets him.

In stature he is neither tall nor short. Apparently he has yet to pass to the shady side of forty years. His full brown beard is fashionably trimmed, and about it and the face there is something that suggests the artist. The famous artist does not go out in society a great deal on this side of the water, though he would be welcomed everywhere were he so disposed. In Paris and London he has the entree in the most exclusive circles, and is a social lion in his quiet way.

Carolus Duran, probably the greatest living French portrait painter, was his master, and there are not a few connoisseurs who hold that the pupil has surpassed the master. Duran and Sargent continued their friendship which grew out of their associations in the former's studio for many years after the pupil had branched out for himself, and the best portrait of the great French master extant was painted by the great American master. Something caused trouble between them, though, and they are not now on speaking terms.

Sargent's work in some respects resembles that of the world famous Spaniard, Velasquez, and it is said that the influence of Columbus' countryman is distinctly traceable in the $5,000 works of the native of the country which Columbus rescued from oblivion. Be that as it may, Sargent has painted portraits of some of the wealthiest Americans, including the wife of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and the galleries of most of the millionaire art patrons of America have specimens of his work. One of his latest American works is the much talked of portrait of the sprightly Carmencita of terpsichorean fame.

EDWARD BUNNELL PHELPS.

Greek and Armenian Marriages.

ATHENS, June 25.—Greek girls usually marry when sixteen or seventeen if they have a good dowry, not otherwise, unless they happen to be unusually beautiful, and even then they are looked down on by the condescending bridegrooms and their families, who do not allow them to forget that they were portionless. When a Greek girl is of a marriageable age her brother, or cousin or father if she has no brother, goes to his closest friend and says: "I have a little sister to marry. Her dower will be so much in money or jewels."

The other accepts if the sum is high enough, but does not hesitate to higgle over the smallest matters like a pirate. The dowry must be of the most tangible sort. When this is settled the bridegroom prospective is taken to see the girl and they are formally betrothed. The dowry is paid to him the day of the wedding ceremony, and his female relatives count over every article of her very under linen to make sure that it is all there. The Greek girls have to marry the man chosen for them unquestioningly.

I knew a beautiful young Greek girl who was in school yet. Her father sent an old man to the school to see her, and she was sent for to the parlor, where she made her most profound bow, talked a few words in French and English with him and played her "star" piece on the piano, and thought she was showing off for the benefit of the school, when to her dismay she discovered that she was to marry him. She had so small a dowry that no young man would take her, and so she was given to this horrible old man—for horrible he was. I knew her a year after her marriage, which was one long torture.

Poor girls have a hard time to find husbands, and sometimes their families will bind themselves to support bride and groom and any possible increase for a certain term of years in place of a dowry, and the contract is strictly enforced. This is why girl babies are so coolly welcomed in Europe.

Greek wives are more like slaves to their husbands than Turkish ones, and in case of death or divorce the dowry she brings is not restored to her, but she must take her chances with the other heirs. They are under the control of their brothers or sons, even if widowed and it is rare that they are allowed the control of their own money. Their brothers, fathers or husbands may beat them, and in fact make their very lives burdens, though I think they usually treat them mildly.

Armenian girls are usually very pretty but inane, and their parents begin to save their dowry as soon as they are born, and this is handed over to the bridegroom the day before the wedding, so that the impecunious bridegroom may buy a handsome present for his bride.

LOUIS GLUSZSKI.

SOME CURIOUS SEIZURES.

Singular Liquors That Have Been Seized by the New York Customs Authorities.

The New York custom house occasionally affords interesting glimpses into the vast foreign life of the United States. Recently while calling upon a friend, who holds a responsible position in that circumlocutory institution, he showed me samples of a large number of invoices of liquors which had recently been imported. Every one would puzzle the average man about town. One was a greenish yellow fluid called slivovitsch. It comes from Austria and the Balkan states and is made from a small wild plum which grows in that district. It is fiery and to a Yankee palate very disagreeable, but is extremely popular with the Hungarians and Wallaks.

A suggestion of the Holy Land was given by samples of honey wine, passover honey wine and Jerusalem plum brandy. The first and second were sweet and odorous, but a trifle insipid. In composition they are like the methoglin and honey mead used in England during the Middle Ages. The brandy was raw and almost vitriolic. The three stimulants are consumed by the Slovaks and Polaks from Russia and the Greeks and Syrians from Asia Minor.

Specimens of pulque and mescal showed that Mexico has some influence upon its sister republic. The former is a beer made from cactus, and tastes somewhat like that gaseous German horror weiss bier. It is far stronger, however, and is said to produce the most intense drunkenness known to erring man. The mescal is the distillate of pulque, and can be described only by the word atrocious.

The Scandinavians show their love of the fatherland by unceasing importations of Christiania beer, Swedish punch and korn brandtvin. The beer is light, pleasant and wholesome; the punch is aromatic, savory, but so sweet as to be insipid; the korn brandtvin is not corn brandy, as the name literally translated would imply, but a whisky made from rye, oats and barley. It is rich in fusel oil and consequently headache.

From Russia every now and then comes vodka or wodky, an impure, reeking, strong alcohol; from Central America some delicious cordials made out of pineapple, guava and banana; from China not less than fifty stimulants, running from tea wine, rosebud wine and almond beer to heavy millet whisky and rice brandy; from Turkey some liquid for making sherbet, and from Brazil lavangina, or orange peel gin. Over 5,000 different kinds of stimulants are known and recorded in the custom house, of which 2,800 were unknown to Americans fifteen years ago.

F.

The Case of Dr. Burtsell.

The Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell, who has been disciplined by the highest authorities of the Roman Catholic church, was born in New York, April 14, 1840. His early education was received in the parochial schools of St. Peter's parish and the College of St. Francis Xavier. He studied theology in Montreal and completed his ecclesiastical education at the College of the Propaganda in Rome in 1857, where he took the degree of doctor of theology in 1862. He was ordained priest in the same year by Mgr. Clementi, archbishop of Damascus. He also obtained an audience and a special blessing from the holy father the same year before his return to the United States. In November, 1862, he was appointed assistant pastor at St. Ann's church and continued to perform the duties of that office until he was chosen by the archbishop to found the parish of the Epiphany.

DR. BURTSELL.

Some time ago Dr. Burtsell was made defender of the marriage tie, being the first American incumbent of the office. He was an earnest friend of Dr. McGlynn in his trouble with the church brought about by his devotion to the Henry George land tax theory and the Anti-Poverty club. It is for this that Dr. Burtsell is now disciplined. Archbishop Corrigan issued the orders recently confirmed some time ago.

An Electrical Census.

Fifty years ago ten months were allowed for the completion of the United States census. Notwithstanding the fact that since then the population of the country has almost tripled the present census will be completed in much less time. This is due partly to the better organization of the vast army of enumerators of course, but a large saving of time will be accomplished, after the returns are all in, in the compilation. It would not be far out of the way

THE ELECTRICAL COUNTER.

to call the census of 1890 an electrical census, for electricity is doing a large part of the work on it. Lightning has been harnessed to the figures, and they will be hustled into columns and added up with surprising liveliness.

This is accomplished by means of an electrical counting machine. The operator sits at the machine and plays upon it as if it were a piano, each key pressed punching a hole in a card divided into small squares, each of which has a peculiar signifieance, as age, sex, color, married or single, etc. These cards are afterward passed under a press containing a pin for every square in the card for tabulation. These pins are so arranged that as the card passes under them the pins corresponding to the holes punched in it push through them, completing electrical circuits which register the results on dials, the data which the holes represent.

It is said that a skillful operator on one of these machines can compile the statistics obtained from 40,000 people in a single day, and that the entire force at work is grinding out the census at the rate of 2,500,000 names a day.

Timing a Railroad Train.

Few persons who travel have any idea of the speed of a train, and wide divergence of opinion is noted whenever passengers endeavor to state the rate at which they are traveling. What is said to be the most accurate method of timing a train and the one common among old railroad men is to count the number of rail joints the train passes over in twenty seconds. The rails on nearly all roads are thirty feet in length, and the number passed over in twenty seconds is the speed per hour a train is running. For instance, if a passenger can count thirty clicks on a rail joint in twenty seconds the train is running at the speed of thirty miles an hour. Actually his method falls a little short, as in the example given above the speed would be nearer thirty-one than thirty miles, but it is near enough for all practical purposes.

The Way He Should Go.

Rounder—Anything gone wrong in your family? When I met your youngest boy just now he was crying as though his heart would break.

Rounder—Gone wrong? Well, I should ejaculate if things haven't been going just right, with a big B! I told the kid that I'd climb all over him the next time I heard him talking slang. See?—Texas Siftings.

A HEAVY ATHLETE.

J. W. Rich and How He Happened to Join the Ranks.

HE MADE A RECORD BY CHANCE.

A Big Man Who Holds the Amateur World's Championship at the Standing Hop Skip and Jump—His Prowess at Other Events.

It is very seldom that a man of large and heavy physique excels in athletic games requiring activity, but J. W. Rich, whose picture is given here, is one of the few big active men who turn up occasionally. Rich is 25 years old, 6 ft. 3 in. tall and weighs 184 pounds in athletic clothes. His chest measures 39½ inches, thigh 26 inches and calf 16¼ inches. These figures show that his development below the waist is much greater proportionately than that above the waist. He has always been fond of outdoor sports, but it was not until the fall of 1888 that he competed publicly in athletic games. His specialties have been any kind of sprinting and jumping, but he has a frame which, if developed in the upper part, would probably enable him to throw weights successfully.

He became directly interested in athletics in a peculiar way. At the fall games of the Manhattan Athletic club, of New York city, he was a spectator, and after the competitions were over he went on the field, where I. D. Webster, of the University of Pennsylvania, happened to be. Webster holds the intercollegiate record for the standing broad jump, 10 ft. 9 in., but Rich did not know him, and commenced trying some standing jumps with several friends. Friends of Webster, knowing his prowess at this particular game, induced him to jump with Rich, and much to the surprise of all the latter, with his citizen's clothes on, beat Webster, who was in athletic clothes. Rich cleared 10 ft. 5 in., and Webster could not come within an inch and a half of it, but he had been competing during the afternoon and was tired. The impromptu competition gave Rich a reputation immediately, and soon after he was a member of the Manhattan Athletic club and wore the "cherry diamond" at the first indoor championship games, where he competed in the standing broad jump and three other events, but he had to give way to the invincible Samuel Crook, of Rich's club.

J. W. RICH.

With extra practice he seemed to develop into a first rate 50 and 75 yard runner, showing remarkable quickness in getting into his stride after leaving his mark, and also traveling along at a lively gait when under full headway. He is so big that he makes other competitors look almost like pigmies, and his long bounding stride is in great contrast with the style used by the majority of others. He showed a fondness for jumping, and although he would without doubt make a capital sprinter should he continue practising, he prefers to use what time he has for exercise in growing expert at the various styles of standing jumping. His practice has not been wasted, for at the games of the Freeport Athletic association, of Long Island, held July 4, he broke the world's amateur record for the standing hop, step and jump, doing 29 ft. 11 in. The previous record was 29 ft. 9½ in., and it was made in 1886.

In doing this game Rich toes a line, standing on his right leg, and hops about 7 feet, measured to the heel. He then gives a step, landing on his left leg, of about 10 feet, measured from heel to heel, and his last effort is a jump which measures between 12 ft. 6 in. and 13 feet from heel to heel. It is a game that needs considerable strength in the legs, for there is no run from which to derive impetus and the movements are a plain muscular effort. Very few athletes can do it well, although there are many good performers at the running hop, step and jump, where over 40 feet is generally cleared. All of Rich's movements while making his recent record showed great strength, and as it is a simple game to perform, requiring no apparatus, the majority of people can appreciate Rich's figures by trying it themselves. The ground on which Rich competed was composed mostly of cinder, which did not hold him well while making the leaps, and the probabilities are that he can add a few inches to his present record if given a good piece of smooth clay or well rolled turf.

MALCOLM W. FORD.

An Expert Marksman.

Mr. Gustav Zimmerman is the crack shot of the Independent American riflemen, is one of the greatest of American marksmen, and one who has won prizes without number. At the recent rifle contests held in Berlin he won first prize for offhand shooting. Last summer he won the Tiffany prize cup at Creedmoor in competition with the best marksmen of the United States, and during the year won a thousand dollar piano at another match near New York. On June 11, 1889, Mr. Zimmerman made 601 bull's eyes to his opponent's 835 at the Morrissania Schoutsen park, winning a hundred dollar silver cup.

GUSTAV ZIMMERMAN.

The Pool Championship.

Charles Manning, who lately defeated Albert Powers at a 600 point game of continuous pool in Brooklyn, will contend with George S. Kuntzch, of Syracuse, N. Y., for the continuous pool championship and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender & Co emblem in the annex of the Brooklyn assembly rooms on July 31, Aug. 1, 2. Kuntzch has been playing off and on for several years in New York city, and this is the first time he has made an open challenge to any of the celebrated experts.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

A Theory Which Associates High Intellectuality with Small Waists.

Professor Virchow, the eminent German physician, recently lectured upon diseases of the liver before a large audience, and in pointing out the evil consequences of tight lacing he remarked that if the livers of persons who were addicted to tight lacing at the various periods since the corset was first invented had been preserved it would be easy to determine by the shape of the liver to what period the fashion owed its origin. Thus the liver of the ancien regime would be entirely different from that of the time of the Orleans or of Napoleon the Great, and the present day liver would no doubt possess other peculiarities still. The learned professor evidently intended these revelations to act as a deterrent to the devotees to tight lacing; but an enlightened woman of the present day, commenting upon Professor Virchow's views, thinks it difficult to understand how the eminent specialist in cancerous growths can have seen the internal organs of ladies who wore the long, slim dress bodies of the Stuarts, or who had their waists under their arms in early Georgian days.

This writer, who is evidently not an advocate of modern dress reform, further expresses her opinions as follows:

"It has not apparently struck the professor that the slender waist of the modern woman is in reality an evolution—the result of radical tendency far more often than of tight lacing. This is the view held by one of the highest English authorities on female anatomy (I refer to Mr. T. W. Nunn, F. R. C. S., the eminent consulting surgeon at the Middlesex hospital), and he inferentially associates the possession of a small waist with high intellectuality. He argues that as the necessity for hard exertion and excessive manual labor has been removed by advancing culture, female muscles have become smaller and more flexible. Hence talent has been especially favored in this direction, and is producing a race of useful women whose hereditary influence are decidedly intellectual. The theory is decidedly startling and will not be welcomed by the dress reformers, whose figures, according to it, would not as a rule indicate high mental culture."

Water Made Safe by Boiling.

Dr. C. G. Currier, of New York, is authority for some interesting facts published in The Medical Record about the effect which boiling has upon water. He states that, unless extraordinarily resistant, water becomes sterilized if it be at or near the boiling temperature for fifteen minutes. If the same degree of heat be maintained for five minutes all harmful micro-organisms will have been destroyed. Still less time serves to destroy the disease producing varieties which are recognized as liable to occur in water. Thus merely raising to the boiling point a clear water containing the micro-organisms of malarial disorders, typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, or of suppurative processes, and allowing it to gradually cool, insures the destruction of these germs. They are also destroyed by keeping the water for from a quarter of an hour to half an hour at a temperature of 70 degrees Centigrade.

Occasionally, however, very resistant but harmless bacteria may get into water. The brief heating renders them safe for drinking purposes; but when it is desired to destroy every micro-organism that may be present in a contaminated water it should be heated for one hour and allowed to cool slowly. Then it may be used for cleansing wounds or for alkaloidal solutions, which will keep indefinitely if no germs be introduced after the solution has been heated.

A Word About the Eyebrows.

The beauty of the eye depends much upon the brows; therefore a writer on toilet matters advises in Good Housekeeping that they should receive equal attention with the hair, being combed or brushed carefully, a small soft brush wet with cologne and water being used to dampen them. An application of almond oil at night is frequently useful to give added strength and growth to the brows. Where a dry eruption appears, as is sometimes the case, a dressing to be applied with a soft brush may be made of a gill of water and an ounce of glycerine and eight grains chlorate of potassium.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

The Hard Worked Society Woman and Her Multitudinous Occupations.

Excitement, it is often claimed, is the keynote of the lives of the women of the day, and this is protested against by the fathers, the brothers and, shall we say, the lovers. But The London Queen asks: "Does excitement rightly express the spirit that animates so large a portion of the feminine world? In a good cause this spirit of unrest might be termed activity of mind and body, a laudable desire to do something and to go somewhere."

Setting aside the amusements, the engagements, the entertainments, the distractions that society offers to every woman, however placed, benevolence, for want of a better word to express it, fills up a portion of each woman's daily life. There was never a time when so much was actually done by society ladies in this respect as at the present; never did they so actively exert themselves or so strenuously aid and help in undertakings of all kinds, for "all sorts and conditions of men," and it has become a fashion to be more or less associated with good works. Time is liberally given, money as may be. Even the frivolous are pleased to walk in this direction, and the hours thus spent are supposed to leaven the remaining hours of the day. Religious observances have a distinct claim each day, or at least certain days of the week, with many ladies. Church work, too, gives much occupation, and charitable visiting fits in with social visiting.

The pen and the pencil are also taken up by society ladies, and they may make themselves a name and find time to run literature into their daily life. As to the pencil and the brush, there is hardly a lady who does not think that she can wield them more or less well, from painting an art pot to copying an old master, and attendance at classes, and studios and galleries is the result of this leaning toward art.

The newest novels must be read, and any book that happens to be the talk of the hour must be looked at, at least, and when all these things are got through, and the dressing and the driving and the dining and the dancing and the shopping and the choosing and trying on of gowns and the studying the fashions, what wonder is it that so little time remains to be given to home and the children? The reproach that society women are almost strangers to their children is, unfortunately, true in some instances, but certainly not in all. There are women in society who neither neglect nor spoil their children and yet find time to live their society life.

Whistling for Seals.

A curious performance often observed by him while at Hudson's Strait is the subject of a note by Mr. F. Payne, of Toronto, in The American Naturalist. He says that the Esquimau might often be seen lying at full length at the edge of an ice floe, and although no seals could be seen, they persistently whistled in a low note similar to that often used in calling tame pigeons, or, if words can express my meaning, like a plaintive phe-ew, few-few, the first note being prolonged three seconds. If there were any seals within hearing distance they were invariably attracted to the spot, and it was amusing to see them lifting themselves as high as possible out of the water and slowly shaking their heads as though highly delighted with the music. Here they would remain for some time, until one perhaps more venturesome than the rest would come within striking distance of the Esquimau, who, starting to his feet with gun or harpoon, would often change the seal's tune of joy to one of sorrow, the others making off as fast as possible. The whistling had to be continuous, and was more effective if performed by another Esquimau a short distance back from the one lying motionless at the edge of the ice.

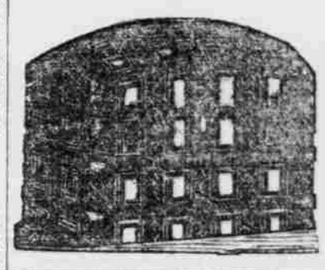
WE SUPPOSED

That the past week would have enabled us to close out all our surplus stock of summer dry goods, in this we acknowledge we overestimated the demand or else we put too many goods on the counters. This week will most certainly clear us up and we most earnestly urge our friends and their friends to come and secure the bargains for this week. These goods are out on the counters and are marked at extremely low prices, far below actual New York cost, but we feel that a small loss is better now than a greater one later on. One lot of odd corsets at 58 cents, worth 1.00; one lot of babies lace caps at 18 and 25 cents, worth 35 and 40 cents; half wool henriettas, worth 30 cents, cut to 18 cts; a new China outing, worth 25 cents, cut to 10 cents; satines worth 35 cut to 15 cents.

Special to Gentlemen:—We are closing out a fine line of balbriggan underwear far below their real valve, and 100 gents French silk ties, worth $1.00, but we wish to close out this line and they all go at 50 cents each.

ARCADE leads with low prices.

Wichita Trunk Factory



Now that the traveling season is here those in need of a good trunk or valise should not fail to go to the factory. We are headquarters. Buy from first hands and get factory prices. We have marked them down lower than they can be shipped in for, and are making many new styles in ladies' and gents' dress trunks. We also carry a fine line of satchels, pocket and bill books, sample and medical cases, also lunch baskets and so on. Our stock is complete. If your trunk or valise is out of order have it repaired at the Wichita Trunk Factory, No. 125 West Douglas Ave.

H. HOSSFELD, Proprietor

THE WICHITA OVERALL AND SHIRT MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

Overalls, Jeans, Cassimere and Cottonade Pants; Duck Lined Coats and Vests; Fancy Flannel and Cotton Overshirts; Canton Flannel Undershirts, Drawers, Etc.

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THE LATEST IN JEWELS.

Narrow woven gold bracelets are in vogue.

Queen chain pendants assume the form of Beethoven lamps.

In men's chains, platinum and gold, interlaced in rope patterns, are favored.

Among brooch designs a diamond shell, sprinkled with small pearls, is noticed.

A heart shaped earpuncie, bordered with diamonds, is a neck pendant of an effective kind.

Something entirely new is a pair of cuff buttons fashioned as strawberries in beaten gold.

Charming indeed are earrings devised as enamel leaves, bearing ruby coated bugs upon them.

In bracelets a circle of graduated links, richly chased and set with diamonds, is to be admired.

Hairpins are making their appearance topped by bunches of morning glories with jeweled centers.

A tennis racquet with precious stones set in forget-me-nets in the network makes a fanciful brooch.

A slender gold band set with a circle of diamonds centered by a colored stone is a ring much affected.

Scarf rings are being revived, a popular design being a stirrup leather in oxidized silver, curled around.

Other scarf rings worn are of filigree silver in designs suggestive of network, with here and there a garnet.

No other Cigar has Such a Record as

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

While sailing a yacht keep your attention strictly upon your business. A sailor must have eyes all around his head and be ready for anything that may happen. A moment of inattention may result in much trouble and turn your pleasuring into a time of terror. Keep a cool head at all times and never lose your nerve, and you are not likely to meet with anything really formidable.

A Frenchman who received the bastinado in Japan and the knout in Russia says it is about an even thing which hurts the most, but in both cases he was laid up two months.

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.

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Cures diseases of women heretofore abandoned by the profession. Such as fibroid tumors, displacements, enlargements, prolapsus, etc., by the use of electricity, according to the methods elaborated by the great French Surgeon Apostoli.

NERVOUS DISEASES—Dr. Terrill wishes to call the attention of those suffering from nervous diseases, paralysis, nervous prostration, etc., to the wonderful curative effects to be derived from "electricity" when scientifically applied, and desires to state that he makes the application of electricity in nervous diseases a special feature of his practice. The doctor has the finest fifty diamond carbon cell battery ever seen in the west and all the appliances especially adapted to the treatment of lost manhood or seminal weakness, which he quickly and permanently cures by the aid of electricity.

CATARRH—Every case of catarrh is curable if properly treated, regardless of what others have said. Many cases cured by a single treatment.

PILES, fistula and all rectal diseases cured; no knife, no pain; a cure guaranteed.

Uretheral Strictures quickly and permanently cured; no cutting or pain; no money until cured.

CHRONIC DISEASES—Bronchitis, asthma, hay fever, all throat and lung troubles, skin eruptions, rheumatism, dropsy, Bright's disease, bladder, kidney and urinary diseases, blood poison and private diseases.

SYPHILIS—The dread disease of mankind, quickly and permanently cured, by the new treatment, without the poisonous drugs of days gone by.

Medicine sent to all parts of the country. Send for question blank.

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Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist

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The doctor gives special attention to the treatment of all diseases of the EYE, including the scientific adjustment of glasses to correct imperfect vision.

CATARACT removed and sight restored to many who have been totally blind.

CROSS EYES straightened in one minute.

SORE EYES cured without the use of caustics or other harmful agents.

ARTIFICIAL EYES carefully selected and applied.

DEAFNESS—All curable cases of deafness promptly cured.

GLASSES—Only those who have had a thorough training should attempt to fit glasses, lest they do the patient more harm than good. Many cases of nervousness, irritability, insomnia, headache, vertigo and seeming stupidity in children are due to defective vision and are removed at once by the application of proper glasses.

Doctor Purdy has achieved a success little less than phenominal as a general surgeon, treating with great success deformities, club foot, curvature of the spine, hip joint disease, white swelling, diseases of the bone, cancer, ulcers, tumors, old sores, hair lip, facial blemishes, skin and blood diseases, etc. Syphilis absolutely cured. Doctor Purdy was late professor of surgery in the Wichita Medical College and Surgeon to St. Francis Hospital, having relinquished the above positions in order to devote his entire time to his specialties.

N. B. Superfluous hair, facial blemishes, moles, etc., removed by electricity. Correspondence solicited. Consultations free.

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