Wichita Eagle

M. M. Murdock, Editor. | R. P. Murdock, Business Manager.

M. M. MURDOCK & BRO.

Publishers and Proprietors.

All letters pertaining to the business of the publishing department or bindery, or for advertising should be addressed to the business manager; all other communications to the editor.

The only daily paper in Southwestern Kansas or the Arkansas Valley receiving both the day and night Associate Press Reports in full.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION DAILY EAGLE.

In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

Daily, one copy one year	$6 00
Daily, one copy, six months	4 00
Daily, one copy, three months	2 00
Daily, one copy, one month	75
Three times a week, any days desired, per yr.	4 00
Three times a week, any days desired, six mo.	2 50
Sunday Edition, 16 pages, one copy, one year	2 00
Sunday Edition, 16 pages, one copy, six months	1 25

WEEKLY EAGLE.

One copy, one year	$1 00
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Remittance may be made at our risk either by draft, express, express money order, postoffice order or registered letter. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it. Give postoffice address in full, including state and county. If address is to be changed, give old address as well as new.

BY CARRIERS—IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

THE EAGLE is delivered by carriers in Wichita and all suburbs at 20 cents a week. The paper may be ordered by postal card or by telephone (No. 76) and will be served early and regularly. Irregularity of service or change of address should be reported immediately to THE EAGLE office.

TELEPHONES.

Counting Room	No. 76
Editorial Room	No. 26

TO ADVERTISERS.

Our rates of advertising shall be as low as those of any other paper of equal value as an advertising medium.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

The proprietors reserve the right to reject and discontinue any advertisements contracted for either by themselves or their agents.

Entered in the postoffice at Wichita as second class matter and entered for transmission through the mails as such.

Eastern office at Room 48, Tribune Building, New York City and 509 "The Rookery," Chicago, where all contracts for foreign advertising will be made, and where files of the paper can be seen. S. C. Beckwith, Agent.

Readers of the EAGLE when in New York City or Chicago can see copies of the paper at the office of our agent at the address given above.

All notices for entertainments of any kind in which an admittance fee is required will be charged at the rate of five cents per line per day, and must be classified and will not be run as pure reading matter.

The DAILY EAGLE can be found on sale in Kansas City, Mo., at the book store of R. Gluck, 79 East 9th.

The EAGLE has the largest circulation of any daily paper in Kansas and covers more territory than any two Kansas dailies combined; reaching 93 towns on the day of publication in Kansas, Indian territory, Panhandle of Texas and eastern Colorado. The columns of the EAGLE have been tested and proved to be the best advertising medium in the southwest. The only daily that reaches all the territory above named on day of publication. As an advertising medium it is unequalled.

PERSONALS.

Mr. S. Dixon, of Argonia, is at the Carey.

Mr. J. R. Connell, of St. Joseph is at the Metropole.

Ms. W. S. Knapp, of Ogalla, Kan., is at the Occidental.

Mr. W. P. Haworth, of Guthrie, is at the Metropole today.

Mr. M. D. C. Dickson, of Paris, Tex., is at the Occidental.

Mr. J. Moody, of Mound City, is registered at the Occidental.

Mr. A. S. Dorchester, of Sherman, Tex., was at the Carey last night.

Mr. A. T. Hunt, of St. Louis, is amongst the arrivals at the Metropole.

Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of St. Louis, is registered at the Manhattan today.

Mr. J. A. Watson, of Fort Worth, Tex., was at the Manhattan last night.

Mr. F. R. Gammon, of Guthrie, is amongst the arrivals at the Carey.

The Rev. R. T. Savin will leave for a month's vacation on Monday next.

Mr C. Goggin, of Alvarado, Tex., is amongst the guests at the Manhattan.

Dr. McClees yesterday received word that Mrs. Nelson McClees and Miss Emma McClees, who are summering in Colorado, would extend their visit, going as far west as Idaho.

The bank clearings of yesterday show an increase of 5 per cent over the clearings of the same day one year ago.

Mr. Henry Ressler who has been down with typhoid fever is reported by his physician to be convalescing rapidly.

The special committee of the council working on the Lewisdam question promise to have something of interest to report in a few days.

Last night's thunder shower was not at all unwelcome. Although the rainfall was not excessive it covered quite an area and will do lots of good.

Mrs. Quinlin, the owner of the Rock Island stable, swore out a warrant yesterday against her husband for taking one of her horses and selling it.

The noticeably bad condition of Douglas avenue east of the creek is unavoidable for the present, and as soon as practicable the street force will put it in shape.

The plans and specifications for the new Oak street Presbyterian church are on exhibition at J. H. Fazel's office in the Sedgwick. The new structure will surpass the old one in elegance.

The matter of the consolidation of the hospitals will be discussed by the physicians at an early day. An effort is to be made to get a general meeting of all the physicians in the city of all schools for this purpose.

The Ladies' Aid society of the United Brethren church will give a social at 134 Lawrence avenue this (Thursday) evening, Aug. 14, 1890, for the benefit of the church. All are cordially invited to attend.

The latest invention by a Wichita man is a small still which is quite simple and is designed so that every farmer can extract the alcohol from corn. As soon as the inventor gets his patent he will be glad to make his idea public.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the Wichita Gas and Electric Light company was held yesterday evening in the office, 116 North Market street, with Mr. C. E. Sharpe, secretary. The business consisted in the election of directors for the ensuing year. The following being elected: Messrs. Scott, Madill, Campbell, Lionberger of St. Louis; Messrs. Vail, Darney, and Neiderlander of Wichita.

MAHANEY-WOLFE.

Yesterday evening Mr. Charles Mahaney and Miss Maud Wolfe were united in marriage by Father O'Hara at the Mahaney residence, on the corner of Twentieth and Market. A large number of friends was present and the happy couple were the recipients of a lot of beautiful and useful presents. At the conclusion of the ceremony the party sat down to an elegant supper, and it was a late hour before all the guests took their departure from the pleasant scene.

THE LIGHTNING.

The lightning got uncomfortably close last night and scared a few people nearly out of their wits. It was reported that a farmer on the West Side had been struck but it turned out that it was a tree by the road side and that the shock had simply stunned him. He was taken to a house near by and in less than an hour was able to continue his journey. The wires on Douglas furnished a very good medium and the lightning was no wise slow to catch on. At the corner of Main and Douglas there were several quite loud reports and in front of the Manhattan several persons claimed that they felt a shock from the overcharged wires. As far as could be learned no serious damage was done.

A RUSSIAN EXILE.

Mrs. Ivan Tcicenko nee Annie Ratner, daughter of Mr. Moses Ratner of 303 South Market street of this city, arrived in Wichita day before yesterday direct from Siberia. The journey occupied two months and she was so much fatigued that she was not able to talk much of her experiences until yesterday evening. For the last three years she has been a Siberia political exile and a little daughter nearly three years of age has shared her hardships. Her term of banishment expired on May 3 but owing to the severe weather she could not undertake her homeward journey until June 10. She came by way of St. Petersburg, Berlin, London and New York.

Mr. Moses Ratner was formerly a dry goods jobber in Karchoff in Southern Russia but on account of his family moved to America settling in western Kansas and three years ago moving to Wichita.

This daughter was educated for a teacher in the higher grades of education and her fearless expression of opinion made it seem prudent to the Russian government to condemn her to exile. Her first arrest was five years ago when she was about 18 years of age, and during the two years they were making up their minds to send her to Siberia she was kept in prison in Rostoff. Her husband and an elder sister are also in exile, and it will be several years before she has any hope of seeing them. In exile they were widely separated, the two sisters being probably 800 miles apart. This sister's place of exile was Mazin, a village of probably 200 population, situated in a kind of bog twenty miles from the White Sea. She has brought with her many things characteristic of the place, but they are not pleasant reminders to her. She finds this climate rather warm at present, but the little girl complains more of the heat. The political prisoners at this place are allowed the freedom of the village, but on no account are they allowed beyond its limits. Instead of serving out rations, as to common prisoners, each is allowed a stipulated sum each month for their subsistence, and they may spend it as they please. The amount depends upon their standing in society previous to their banishment, but in no instance is it more than sufficient for a bare subsistence. Many of the exiles would starve was it not for the assistance from friends at home, and often from fellow sufferers. Their physical sufferings are not serious and arise mainly from the severity of the climate and the unhealthy locality. The monotony of the place is a source of great mental torture and has a very pernicious effect on the mind in many instances. Three out of five exiles that accompanied her from her home committed suicide, their minds having become deranged. The utter hopelessness of their future, aggravated by the oppressive monotony of the place, was too much for them. The administrator and the guards are usually very ignorant people, and by their arrogance and overbearing manners make the lot of the exiles still more distressing. The pleasure experienced by the family in this reunion can better be imagined than described.

Mrs. Tcicenko is in her 23d year, a little below the medium height, and making a slight allowance for the fatigue of her journey is the picture of health. She probably weighs 130 pounds. She has the graceful carriage and self possession which characterize a lady of natural refinement and culture. Her hair and eyes are dark brown and her voice cultivated and low, "an excellent thing in woman." Her little daughter strongly resembles the mother, having the same cast of countenance and the same eyes and hair. Looking affectionately on the little girl, the mother said that had it not been for her companionship she would have experienced all the horrors of a Siberian exile.

As yet all conversation is carried on with the members of the family who act as interpreters, but it will only be a short time before they master the intricacies of the English language. The little one is quite willing to learn and already can say yes and no. In addition to these two words she has another which she invariably uses provided yes or no do not suit the occasion and that is "all right." She manages to understand almost everything and it is simply astonishing how much the can say with that limited vocabulary and artless ways. As soon as Mrs. Tcicenko is sufficiently recuperated she will be pleased to give a more detailed account of her experiences as an exile.

THE FAIR.

Secretary McNair reports that the matter of special premiums is assuming considerable importance amongst the many features of the fair. The number of the premiums and the various things for which they are offered will add materially to the already comprehensive published list. The track is also being put in fine condition and before long will offer an irresistable invitation to the local trotters. As soon as practicable the public will be invited to take their horses down and speed them.

Superintendent Wilson reports matters under his charge flourishing. There will be no question about priveleges being taken as the demand for every conceivable opening is increasing and letters of inquiry in this matter are constantly being received. No robbing schemes will be tolerated and the number of novelties that will be admitted will constitute quite a show in themselves.

President Clover writes that extensive preparations must be made, for the farmers in every county where he has been intend to turn out en masse. His main fear seems to be that the local management will fail to make their arrangements to accommodate as many as he is sure will be present.

Several of the merchants have already decided upon the nature of their display and have commenced work on them. It is quite probable that some of the advertising displays will be the most elaborate ever seen in the west. The ammusement feature of the program will be especially worked up and this department will be placed in charge of a competent man in plenty of time to enable him to prepare an extensive program. It is intended that all kinds of outdoor entertainment shall be furnished and in this one regard alone the fair will be an attraction. The management during fair week will be different from heretofore and none of the little drawbacks that are apt to interfere with the comfort and pleasure of patrons will exist if they can possibly be prevented.

A big excursion from the east will make it a point to reach Wichita during fair week and expect to learn as much about Kansas in a day as they could otherwise learn in a month. It is generally understood that the speed program will be the most interesting ever witnessed here, and horsemen say that if everything turns out as it looks that Wichita will acquire a reputation for racing that will always enable her to command the best speed program in the state.

Colonel Stewart has not been heard from since his appointment as treasurer but it is generally understood that he will accept the responsibilities of the position for the reason that no one else is as well suited to the task.

A full attendance is desired at the prayer meeting of the Central Christian church tonight.

THAT BIG FESTIVAL—WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The order of things at Emporia Avenue M. E. church last night was somewhat changed by the rain storm. Everything indicated a grand time until about 8 o'clock, when the people were gathering by hundreds, but at this jucture the heaviest rain storm of the season set in, driving the people who had gathered into the church. The idea of an open-air concert and lawn festival was at once abandoned and the work of serving the ice cream through the audience was begun, the church being well filled with people.

About 9 o'clock Superintendent Smyth called a halt in the festivities and announced that notwithstanding the storm, which had prevented some of the singers from being present, there would be a short program of musical and literary exercises. After some music by Millhaupt's orchestra and a song by the Oklahoma Glee club, Prof. Geo. W. Hoss, the elocutionist, who has just come to the city from Baldwin university, was introduced and interested the audience very highly with a brief but pleasant talk on music and elocution, and their relation to each other and followed with a rendition of two or three of his master pieces, including the "Creeds of the Bells," and the "Charge of the Six Hundred," which were rendered with great power and effect.

The part taken by Prof. Hoss in the exercises was looked forward to by the audience as the leading feature of the program and in this they were not disappointed: The professor is indeed all that is claimed for him. As an elocutionist he more than sustained the wide and enviable reputation he has achieved in this direction. He has a fine compass of voice, of which he has complete control, and enters into his subjects with great earnestness and a thorough comprehension of their character.

Owing to the absence of some, who were detained by the storm, the program was cut short and festivities of the evening proceeded and continued until a late hour. There was a great demand for the refreshments, and the committees and their aids were well organized, and filled the demand with promptness and in good order.

Though the crowd was cut short at least one-half by the storm, and the program was considerably interrupted, the affair was by no means a failure, but was really a lively and enjoyable occasion. When the managers think of what "might have been" but for the long looked for and earnestly longed for rain, they are constrained to repeat the affair at no distant day, it is hoped under more favorable circumstances.

LOOKING FOR HIS WIFE.

A party giving the name of Johnson Eyre and hailing a few miles from Salt Lake City, made himself conspicuous by hanging around the union depot all day yesterday. Upon being questioned he reluctantly stated that he was looking for his wife and little by little he told a story that gave rise to doubts concerning his sanity. As he was perfectly harmless and said he would return to his friends in Missouri whom he was visiting today no particular attention was paid to him. It seems that he wrote an answer to an advertisement several years ago for a picture of his future wife sending the usual particulars and received a photograph which he has in his possession. It is of a young lady with a fair share of good looks and having the appearance of a grisette. Having become anxious to meet her he consulted a clairvoyant who told him the picture was a correct likeness and that he would meet her on the thirteenth day of August. The year he could not tell. Sometime ago he consulted another clairvoyant and for another moderate fee he was told that the place of meeting would be the Union depot at Wichita. In accordance with that information he came to this city and spent the day as already intimated. Although disappointed he was not discouraged and says he will return again next year unless he can find some one to tell him the year. Here is a chance for an enterprising fortune teller. On all other subjects he seemed to be perfectly sane and talked freely.

INSTITUTE NOTES.

A larger number of teachers than usual reported at roll call. The enrollment has now reached 225 and if friends don't disappoint fifty or sixty more may be expected.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Hoss, of Baker university.

In arithmetic, the B class under the direction of Prof. Lawrence, discussed true and bank discount and the method of finding each was made clear to the members of the class. Some useful hints were also given regarding the difference between text book rules and actual banking methods.

The C and D classes had some ideas regarding the best methods of teaching the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple; the conclusion being that the factoring method should be the first employed.

The constitution class had under discussion the duties of the president, vice president and the judiciary.

The interest in physiology is increasing rapidly as can be seen from Prof. Smith's well-filled class room. The plan of having some one of the prominent physicians of the city lecture each afternoon is meeting with great favor, and the physicians who lecture have the thanks of the institute. The lecture yesterday evening was by Dr. Minnick on the subject of glands.

This evening at 8 p. m. Prof. Kemp, of Wichita University, will lecture.

The young men have organized a debating society to meet in the afternoons. The society meets this afternoon at 3:30; all are invited to attend.

There is some talk of a picnic in the near future.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT.

No important issues were filed in this court yesterday. Court stands adjourned until the 28th.

PROBATE COURT.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday in the probate court to Addis Wright and Cora Logan, both of Wichita, and to Charles E. Mahaney and Maude Wolf, both of Wichita. Bond of Katie Wilkes as guardian of Jacob Wilkes filed and approved.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

Several civil cases were filed yesterday. This court stands adjourned for the term.

JUSTICES' COURT.

Justice Keenan continued over one criminal case of little moment. Civil work occupied Justices Mosley and Barrett.

POLICE COURT.

John Davis was fined $5 for disturbing the peace. Flattie Lake was fined $10 for being doubly drunk. John Dow, a lotterer, was discharged by the court on his promise to look for work. J. W. Wright for leaving team unhitched will be given a hearing today. Three vagrants each put up $50 for their appearance today on a charge of vagrancy. The collection of monthly fines from a batch of outlawed females and the disposition of a few minor offenders from the preceding day constituted the day's work in the police court yesterday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be an ice cream social at Wright mission, corner of Topeka avenue and Eighteenth street, Friday evening. A car will leave Eighteenth street for Douglas avenue at 10 o'clock.

F. M. C.

The regular meeting of the Fraternal Mystic Circle will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Meet in K. of L. hall, Getto building. All members are requested to attend this meeting, as business of importance must be attended to.

A MEMORY.

The path from me to you that led,
Untrodden long, with grass is grown,
Mute carpet that his legion spread
Before the Prince Oblivion
When he goes visiting the dead.

And who are they but who forget
You, who my coming could surmise
Ere any hint of me as yet
Warned other ears and other eyes,
See the path blurred without regret.

But when I trace its windings sweet
With saddened steps, at every spot
That feels the memory in my feet,
Each grass blade turns forget-me-not,
Where murmuring bees your name repeat.
—James Russell Lowell

Science No Aid to Beauty.

The air of physical refinement, which is what continuous culture should give, is precisely the air which is often lacking among the cultivated, as it is also in many aristocratic families. Indeed, though caste must mean more or less hereditary culture, it is doubtful if it secures beauty. It does not in the royal houses, and in any regiment, though an officer or two will probably stand first, the proportion of splendid men will be found greater among the non-commissioned than the commissioned officers. Science can no more make a Circassian than a one legged race, and the physical attributes, like the grace of God, are independent of thinking. If they were not we should some day have a race of heroes, indeed, stalking among lesser men, as Kingsley depicts his Gothe stalking among the far more quick witted and better cultivated Alexandrians. An entire race like Alexander the Great, the man in whom, of all mankind, brain power and physique were united in their highest perfectness, would soon be more intolerable than the "Venetian" aristocracy whom Mr. Disraeli derided, denounced and worshiped.—Spectator.

Stanley's Irish Surgeon.

Dr. Parke, to whom Mr. Stanley and the other members of the Emin relief expedition are under so heavy a debt of gratitude, is an Irishman. He is the son of Mr. W. Parke, J. P., Clogher House, Kilmore, county Roscommon. He pursued his medical studies in the Dublin schools of medicine, and on completing them he entered the Army Medical service. He accompanied Lord Charles Beresford in his memorable dash up the Nile to Khartoum, who said of him, "I never met in the British army or navy a finer fellow than Tom Parke." It was Lord Charles Beresford who recommended him to Stanley, and how he sustained the high opinion of England's first sailor Stanley's own words best tell. The great explorer has frequently stated that he owed his life more than once to the great abilities and splendid courage of his physician, and also that "Dr. Parke behaved toward the women in the heart of Africa as he would toward ladies in a London drawing room."—Exchange.

Difficulty of Stealing.

Only one attempt was ever made to steal from the bureau of engraving and printing. An employe engaged in printing $5 bills brought a sheet of lead foil with him one morning when he came to work, and slid it through his press without putting any ink on the plate that once. The impression that he got of the plate was first rate, but he was nabbed before he got out of the building on information by the girl assistant at his press, who saw him do the act. He was sent to the penitentiary, and a patent device was promptly adopted for future protection by which each press registers every revolution of the cylinder that prints one sheet of notes. The number of notes printed must correspond exactly with the number of revolutions or else there will be trouble, and no lead foil or wax either can be slipped through without leaving an unexplained record of its passage.—Washington Star.

Marriage Among the Zunis.

The Zunis farm in a desultory sort of way, raise sufficient corn and vegetables for their own consumption and cull from their trees sufficient fruit for their wants.

I asked Tu-ma-cha regarding the marriage ceremony of the Zunis. His own explanation is curt, concise and complete. He says that when a man wants a wife he simply picks out his choice, chases her down to the creek, catches her and takes her home to live with him as his squaw.

"How about divorces in Zuni?" I asked.

"Divorce? I no sabe divorce," he said.

"Suppose, from any cause, you did not want to live with your wife any longer?"

"Put her out; get another one," and the sage walked away.—Cor. New York World.

A Horse That Knew a Thing or Two.

A great many horses are fed on the streets from "oat bags" drawn up over their noses, and wobbling about in a manner which must make it very uncomfortable to eat one's dinner in that way. A bright horse down in "Pie alley" the other day had nearly reached the bottom of his bag. It wobbled awfully, but the oats were sweet and he was hungry. In front of him stood a wagon, and the wagon had a wheel. Happy thought! He walked up to the wheel, rested his canvas bucket on the top of it and finished his dinner to the last oat in a comfortable, leisurely fashion, and with a twinkle in his eye. If that was not a triumph of mind over matter what is?—Boston Herald.

A Famous Printing House.

One of the most famous printing houses that ever existed was that founded at Antwerp by Christopher Plantin in 1550, and which continued under the control of his descendants until 1867, a period of 319 years. The buildings in which the business of this remarkable establishment was conducted, together with all the artistic collections of the house, its ancient presses and its old furniture, are now the property of the city of Antwerp and have been converted into a public museum, which with its wondrous treasures of literature and art may well be regarded as one of the most interesting and unique in Europe.—Exchange.

The Significance of Initials.

The custom is so common of using the initials of a name only instead of the full appellation that when a name is given to a child it is a matter of importance to consider what the initial letters will be. A young lady was not so fortunate. Her initials before she was married spelt the word A. P. E. She became Mrs. Thompson, so that her initials were changed to A. P. T., which she regarded as an apt change. Another father, one Mr. Long, named his son Alfred Washington. The boy's initials thus made A. W. L., and so who could tell but he would grow up to be a great bore? A man named Wood married a woman named Orton, who wished her two sons to take her maiden appellation. They were therefore called respectively Benjamin Orton Wood and William Orton Wood, and together their initials expressed a B. O. W. W. O. W.—Tide.

CAMP MEETING GIRLS.

CHANGES SINCE OUR ANCESTORS FIRST WORSHIPED OUTDOORS.

Forty Gowns for the Pretty Girl Who Goes to Camp Meeting for Two Weeks. She Also Has Silk Curtains, Mirrors and Pictures for the Tent She Lives In.

If camping out is synonymous to some persons with an unconventional Bohemian mode of living, with camp fires for stoves and roughly roasted food for dinner, with happy-go-lucky enjoyment, with rough-and-ready clothing, and as little of that as possible, this is not at all the camp meeting girl's idea of the life. To her camping out means weeks of preparation, of constructing bewitching gowns, of planning how to equip a temporary home as complete as a model little country villa, of shopping and packing, of arranging and disarranging and rearranging, followed by almost unalloyed bliss under green trees and in tented fields, for a world of pleasure can be crowded into two weeks.

The camp is a little city in itself, and contains in its borders almost as many types and conditions of life as a real city discloses. It is often a puzzling question to many would-be campers out as to what to take and what not to take, how much and how little will do for the season, what others do or do not carry with them. The answer, in a nutshell, is simply this: Take whatever you like, and provided a little judgment is exercised you will not find a simple nor an elaborate equipment amiss. As to gowns, there is the prayer meeting to dress for, and also those interesting walks to and from the meetings, and those delightful hours between morning and afternoon and afternoon and evening meetings, all affording opportunity for the display of becoming costumes.

ONE GIRL'S GOWNS.

To be sure there are no dances, no evening parties, no stipulated form of amusement of any kind, but young people can easily dispense with excuses for dressing well and enjoying themselves. To a number of light hearted girls with nothing to do, happy in the consciousness of being well gowned, well bonneted and well shod, there is no need to search further for pleasure, provided there is an equal number of young men with nothing to do but to talk to the girls. Add to this the feeling that one is doing one's duty, putting up with all the discomforts of camp life for religion's sake, and nothing is needed to complete the sum of contentment to at least the younger portion of the community.

To continue the subject of gowns, a fashionable young woman can easily change her costume at camp three times a day, and she need not wear the same toilet more than once. At this rate she can dispose of forty-two gowns during the fourteen days of camp. This is what a Baltimore girl prepared for camp: An abundant supply of cool, dainty, chaste gowns, gorgeously gotten up with ribbon and lace, for warm evenings; a black lace gown and spring costumes for the cold spells, sure to come; ginghams, and, most important of all, woollen suits for morning wear, not to speak of outing flannels, shirt waists and a blazer for any and all seasons. She had been there before, and therefore made her stout woollen gown, waterproof and overshoes the first consideration in her preparation, remembering the raining spells that make the picturesque streets muddy and the camp generally damp and cold.

But her preparations were on a small scale compared with those of her mother, who was weeks making arrangements for housekeeping, and whose busy brain had to take in not only the matter of her own wardrobe, but of the comfort of the family in their tented abode. Her home at camp was quite extensive, consisting of a series of tents, one communicating with the other, and forming a drawing room, bedrooms, dining room, and a small outer tent as a kitchen. The thoughtful mother, with an eye for the artistic, and plenty of money at her command, laid in first of all a supply of beautiful summer portieres of Madras and silk, with polished poles and brass rings, to hang in the tents. They serve a double purpose, for besides being ornamental, and giving the interior of the tents a handsome appearance when drawn back, they can be closed at a moment's notice, and convert one room into two at night where many bedrooms are needed.

FURNISHING THE COTTAGE.

The drawing room she furnished with light reed furniture, put by from year to year for the camp meeting season. Straw rocking chairs, settees and lounges, decorated with bright ribbons and downy silken cushions, and a light colored flowered carpet make a soft covering for the rough floor. An ample supply of mirrors reflect the light from handsome piano lamps with showy shades, and on cabinets and tables choice bric-a-brac, some of it bought especially for the camp home, and some chosen from the city home. Pictures even are taken to the camp and fastened to the walls of the tent by hooks. A little cabinet organ also, for few tents are without this piece of furniture. For the bedrooms there are complete sets of cottage furniture, and with lace canopies, embroidered pillow shams and spreads the sleeping apartments are made as cosy and attractive as if a year, instead of but two weeks, were to be spent at the resort.

Cool looking matting with Turkish rugs cover the floors, and scrap baskets, toilet articles and scarfs decorate these rooms. In the dining room light oaken chairs, table and buffet have been chosen, and rich damask cloths, embroidered doilies, shining glass and silver from the appointments of the city house. The main idea, which was admirably carried out, was to select the furniture and decorations with a view to making the interior of the tents look light and summer like, and in good taste with the exterior surroundings. With all this preparation the inner man has also been thought of. Jars of delicious preserves, jellies and pickles, and various other table delicacies were taken, and, with the fresh country fruit and vegetables to be purchased at the camp, this jolly picnic of two weeks' duration brings joy to the hearts and stomachs of the energetic campers out.

Every family does not, of course, go to the expense and trouble that this one did, but many seek to accomplish just as much by the exercise of artistic taste in making much of little.—Baltimore Sun.

The peasant women of Southern Italy work in the fields in summer and at spinning during the winter, taking pay for the latter very often in cloth, which they can only sell with difficulty and at the buyer's price. Their state is consequently very wretched, and invites the philanthropic effort of their more favored countrywomen.

Henry M. Stanley received £20,000 spot cash for his book, and rumor has it that he put the money in an ivory purse and presented it to his wife in lieu of jewels.

Ever Been There?

Barber—Does the razor hurt you, sir?

Victim—Are you sure it's a razor? I had an idea it was a piece of barrel hoop.—Epoch.

The Sharp Eyed Turks.

Target shooting contests in the Turkish army have developed the fact that not one soldier in twenty could hit a man at twenty paces. A target as big as a barn door placed thirty rods away was missed twenty-nine times where it was hit once. The Turk looks well in red trousers, however.—Detroit Free Press.

Munson and McNamara

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

We will make lower prices than any house in the city during this week.

Good, heavy, wide apron ginghams 5 cents a yard.

Fine style and fine quality dress ginghams at 10 cents, worth a half more.

Closing prices on challies, cost cuts no figure; summer goods are going.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

Munson and McNamara

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

If you keep after the dress goods remnants a few days longer there wont be any left.

Thers are people who understand that the most desirable goods go into remnants first.

There is choice pickihg on the remnant tables this week. Just what you want for your girls or yourselves.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

NEW YORK STORE

Our sale this week a grand success. Our dress ginghams all sold. We have about 100 pieces of carpet left. Now to make our gingham sale good for this week. We have just received two large cases, about 6,000 yards, of medium and small check gingham, in blue, brown, green and mixed, they were bought to sell at 8½ and 10 cents; will close them at 5 cents for this week.

132 N. MAIN CASH HENDERSON

A Clever Diamond Thief.

A carriage drew up in front of a jewelry store in Vienna, a lady dressed in black alighted and asked to be shown an assortment of diamond rings, from which she selected one worth seventy-five florins. An hour later a stylish looking gentleman called at the same shop and asked to see the proprietor, whom he addressed as follows:

"Sir, my name is Baron Von S——, and I have come on a delicate errand. An hour ago a young lady dressed in mourning purchased a diamond ring from you, but at the same time she purloined another valuable ring."

The jeweler started in amazement, and the young gentleman produced the ring from his pocket, saying:

"Allow me to return it to you with the request that you will keep the matter to yourself. The lady is my sister, and since the death of her husband she has been suffering from mental aberration. At every shop she goes to she tries to pocket unobserved any small article that takes her fancy. I suffer mortal agony whenever she contrives to leave the house. In conclusion I would entreat you in case she comes again and attempts to take anything not to frighten the poor creature. I will make good the damage."

The jeweler promised entire secrecy. Two days afterward the lady in black called again, and asked to see a number of diamond rings, but did not make any purchase this time. The jeweler kept a sharp watch on his fair customer, but did not perceive anything unusual. However, when she had gone a diamond cross of very great value was found to be missing. The jeweler waited in vain for the baron to make his appearance and return the stolen property. No wonder, a baron of that name never existed.—Illustrites Extrablatt.

The Water Feast in Bangkok.

The Siamese are so near the equator that they have about the same hot weather the year around. Every man, woman and child in Bangkok takes a plunge into the river at least three times a day. Of the 700,000 people in the city at least 500,000 live in floating houses, and inasmuch as the summer costume of the lower classes consists of a garment about the size of a Turkish towel, it is not much trouble for them to go in bathing. They bathe on the steps of their houses and stand up to the waist in the water, grunting delightedly as they pour bucketful after bucketful over themselves and their neighbors.

The Burmese man and woman take a bath every night after dinner. This bath is merely pouring water over the person. Soap is never used, and particular care is taken not to wet the hair. At New Year's, when the weather is as hot as our summer, these people have what they call a water feast, and at this time the whole nation throws water upon one another. All the pretty girls go out with buckets, and the boys have squirt guns, and for three days there is nothing but water splashing.

The foreigners of Rangoon also engage in this, and the Chinese celebrate the feast with the rest. One Chinaman rigged up a hydrhat with a two inch pipe during one feast, and as his house was on the main street he had the bulge, as it were, on every one else. He engaged a coolie to work the machine all day, and as he was selling water works he had a good advertisement in addition to his fun.—Philadelphia Press.

An Old Hospital.

Recent discussions on the subject of lepers and leper hospitals have directed attention to the hospital of San Lazaro, which has existed in Seville for over 600 years. It was founded by Ferdinand III, commonly known as St. Ferdinand, when he took Seville from the Moors in 1248, on the site of an old castle, about a mile out of town, which had belonged to two famous Moors called Gaznio. In the Fifteenth century so signalous was the decree ordering all who were attacked with this terrible disease to be removed to this institution that several noble lepers, including two bishops, died within its walls. Even as late as the last century it was the custom for four patients to visit Seville daily begging on horseback. As lepers were not allowed to speak to the inhabitants, they attracted attention by means of painted boards. The ancient hospital of San Lazaro has undergone in its day many vicissitudes, but thanks to the benevolence of individuals it is reported to be now in a flourishing condition, its patients, who number from thirty to thirty-six, being tended by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.—London Telegraph.

No Use to Crying.

"Did it hurt much, Willie, when the horse stepped on your foot?"

"Yep. Hurt like it was going to take the foot clear off."

"And I suppose you cried hard?"

"Nope. Wasn't anybody in sight to hear me, and I wasn't goin' to waste any bellerin' on an old horse."—Chicago Tribune.

Faithless.

Official (to refractory convict)—What do you mean by attempting to escape?

Convict—Escape! Why, yer told me I could leave if I wanted to!

Official—What!

Convict—Didn't yer say yesterday that if I didn't like the food in here I could go without?—American Grocer.

J. R. HOLLIDAY,

WICHITA ". GROCERY.

"All Goods Warranted.

Tel. 295. 221 E Douglas.

ALL HALLOW'S ACADEMY.

The school session will open at ALL HALLOW'S ACADEMY, September 1st. The undersigned desires to inform their patrons that they will also open classes in Painting and Embroidery at St. Aloysius's school, corner Fourth Avenue and Second street. For full particulars apply at the school, or to

ESTER SUPERIOR,
All Hallow's Academy.

6-7-3-1 m

He Had Lost His Hustle.

Two men sat on a bench at the court house to enjoy the sunshine, one at either end of the bench. One was apparently well fed and well to do; the other had apparently staked his all and gone down with the crash. For the first five minutes not a word was spoken. Then the hard up man ventured the observation:

"Fine day."

The other nodded. About five minutes later hard up remarked:

"Time to think of leaving town."

A second nod. The interval was only three minutes this time, when the speaker inquired:

"Think you could cash a check for me?"

A third nod. It was exactly a minute and a half before he continued:

"It would be a great favor."

The other put his hand into his pocket, but let it remain. The hard up man was now breathing in an excited manner, but he held himself back for fifty seconds before he said:

"It's a small check—one for a quarter."

The other extended a quarter in his fingers and looked up to say, "Might have had it fifteen minutes ago."

"But I was afraid of working you too fast. I've been over to Missouri for three months, and they took all the hustle out of me there. Why, they are so slow there that they were three weeks sending me to jail for five days, and it took me two days to make up my mind to break out and two more to dig through the wall. I'll soon be all right again. By next week I'll be able to ask you for $1 without losing ten seconds' time."—Des Moines Graphic.

Stanley and His Welsh Friends.

Now that Henry M. Stanley has got back into the civilized world all kinds of stories are being told about him, and some people even are recalling reminiscences of the distant time when he was a little boy in Wales. His real name, it would appear, is John Rowlands, and in his juvenile days he was called "John Bach," which means "dear little John." It is said that Stanley cares very little for womenfolk, although he himself confessed not long ago that he had been looking for a wife for twenty years. They say that he had a sweetheart in Wales (at Denbigh) once upon a time—as far back as 1866—and that upon his return from the east in that year he bought her a bracelet. It was then supposed that he would eventually marry that Welsh girl. When, therefore, he came back to England in 1872 a number of his old Welsh friends hastened to Dover to welcome him and to congratulate him upon his splendid performances in Africa. As loyal compatriots they were proud of him. But their cordiality was by no means reciprocated. Stanley greeted the Welsh contingent coldly. "You must really excuse me," said he coldly, "but my Lord ——'s carriage is waiting for me, and I must be going." A member earned then that Welsh crowd you could not expect to see.—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

'Twouldn't Do to Have the Screw Tight.

"Isn't there a screw loose somewhere about this ship?" asked an inquisitive passenger, who was very nervous.

"Yes," responded the captain slowly, "yes, there is; the ship wouldn't go, don't you know, if the screw wasn't loose."—Washington Star.

Scrofula
Salt Rheum
For All Diseases
Caused by
Impure Blood, Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla