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 printing department or bindery, or for advertising should be addressed to the business manager or 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.

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WEEKLY EAGLE.

One copy, one year	$1 00
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BY CARRIER 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. 73) 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. 28
Editorial Room	No. 25

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 EAGLE has the largest circulation of any daily paper in Kansas and covers more territory than any two Kansas dailies combined; reaching 151 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 the day of publication. As an advertising medium it is unexcelled.

The DAILY EAGLE can be found on sale in Kansas City, Mo., at the book store of R. Ollck, 555 Main St. Nelson Building.

PERSONALS.

E. W. Farmer of Pratt, is in the city.

E. A. Hyde of New York, is at the Metropole.

E. C. McLean of Chicago, is at the Occidental.

C. A. Stinson of Chicago, is at the Manhattan.

S. F. Miller returned from Denver yesterday.

Dr. G. T. Shelly, Mulvane, took in the reunion.

F. R. Garvin of Guthrie, a banker is at the Carey.

Dr. Emerson of Winfield, was in the city yesterday.

O. H. Coulter of Topeka, is stopping at the Metropole.

J. M. Forney of Belle Plain, spent yesterday in the city.

C. H. Brown of Kansas City, is stopping at the Manhattan.

W. T. Mather, Wellington, was calling on friends yesterday.

John M. Jones of Hutchinson, was calling on friends yesterday.

W. S. Denton of Medicine Lodge, spent yesterday in the city.

R. A. Bishop of Salina, is spending a few days with friends.

J. W. Pinke of Mt. Sterling, Ky., is stopping at the Occidental.

J. M. Young of Marion, spent yesterday with friends in the city.

Dick Walker spent yesterday in the city circulating among friends.

John Hall of Hutchinson, was calling on friends in the city yesterday.

Fred McCoy returned yesterday, having been in Illinois for a few days.

A. R. Downs, Belle Plaine, was shaking hands with the boys yesterday.

C. R. Mitchell of Gneda Springs, is in the city. "Bob" says everything is lovely.

Charles F. Zimmerman, A. Lock, and J. M. Hewitt of Ft. Scott, spent yesterday in the city.

Special meetings each afternoon at 2:30 and evening at 7:30 in First Methodist church.

A. J. Applegate, the popular abstractor, has opened a fine office in the new court house, just at the right of the west entrance.

A fellow representing himself as W. J. Gordon, from El Dorado, has been taking in the town for a few days. His wife reached the city yesterday morning, and was looking for him, but he was hard to find.

Judge A. R. Moseller returned yesterday from Clark and Comanche counties, where he has been speaking to large and enthusiastic crowds. He says the boys out there entertain no foolishness and are "up and a-comin'."

Henry Evans, of Kansas City, is in the city in the interest of an illustrated paper, a local edition of which his house proposes to publish for Wichita. The first issue is expected to be given to the public about the first of November.

SENATOR P. B. PLUMB TONIGHT.

Senator P. B. Plumb will speak tonight at the Crawford. It was not certain until yesterday that arrangements could be made. The senator's many friends in the city will be quite glad to hear the good news. He will no doubt deal mostly with national questions. He will no doubt speak to just as many people as can get within hearing. The standing room capacity calls for two thousand. If it is, exactly two thousand, there will be present exactly two thousand and one. Some fellow will be hanging on to the eletric light.

The Crawford will be crowded tonight. "Crowded Crawford" is no name for it.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Miss Bertha L. Shaw, the second daughter of Thos. Shaw, the music man, at her residence, 811 South Topeka avenue, entertained a number of her friends last evening. The time was spent with music and numerous games, and after a bounteous repast all dispersed wishing Miss Bertha many returns of the happy occasion. She was presented with a number of nice presents.

Among those present were Guy Hamilton, Hal McCoy, Earnest Hallowell, Seldon Haynes, Amel Braitsch, Rory Hassick, Ross Miller, Isaac Lyons, George Gehring, Amos Stites, Maude Cobb, May Dunkin, Mina Hall, Bertha Braitsch, Clara Gehring, Nettie Crosson, May Richardson, Lena Shaw.

REVIVAL SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S.

Increased interest is being felt in the meeting at St. Paul's church. Rev. Samuel Weir, the pastor, is preaching the gospel without fear or favor. The people in that neighborhood should avail themselves of the opportunities offered by these special meetings.

THOUSANDS AT THE PARK.

THE REUNION A GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

Prominent Visitors; Ex-Governor Anthony, Ex-Governor Robinson, Gov. Humphrey, Judge Botkin, Lew Hanback and Senator Ingalls.

THE re-union was called to order at Riverside park yesterday morning at 9:30 by Col. M. Stewart. Mayor Clement made the address of welcome, giving the freedom of the city to the boys in blue. The response by Judge Theo. Botkin was quite unique. He had no doubt but everything was intended all right but the transportation facilities to the park were such as to make a man "tired." He give his experience, and concluded that many others had made the trip in the same way. The trouble grew out of the fact that the electric line is not completed.

After music by Claud Neff's band ex-Governor Charles Robinson spoke for a few minutes in a very pleasant manner.

The Southern Kansas Veteran association then organized. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, In the territory contiguous to Wichita at least 15,000 Union veterans of the war reside, most of whom are prevented by various causes from attending reunions and encampments at a distance,

Resolved, That we, the old soldiers residing within the territory named, now assembled, form a permanent organization to be known as the Southern Kansas Veteran association, solely for the purpose of meeting once a year in the city of Wichita and holding a three days soldiers reunion, and we earnestly and cordially call upon all ex-soldiers residing in the Seventh congressional district and in the counties of Marion, Chase, Butler and Cowley to unite with us in this organization to the end that the fraternal feelings of the war may be preserved and the principles of fraternity, charity and loyalty nurtured.

Resolved, That the officers of this association shall consist of a president, one vice-president from each of the counties composing the reunion district, a secretary treasurer, executive committee of five, to which shall be added the president and secretary as ex-officio members, the term of office being for one year or until their successors are chosen. The duties of said offices shall be similar to those exercised by officers in kindred organizations.

Officers were elected as follows:

Col. M. Stewart, president.

Secretary, B. H. Downing.

Treasurer, General Murray Myers.

This included the work of the forenoon and the barbecue was the next on the program. It was a most pleasant feature. At the lowest estimation 7,000 people were given beans, bacon, bread and coffee, and the management was very much surprised to discover they had underestimated the crowd by at least two or three thousand.

At 1:30 p. m. Col. J. R. Hallowell was presented and responded with many army stories and a speech that suited the comrades supremely. He made an effort to let all hear him and very nearly succeeded although having a big task and placed at some disadvantage.

After music, ex-Governor Anthony said he wanted to speak from a low platform fearing his speech would be thin by going so far. Col. Hallowell could make every one hear but he wanted to get closer. The old soldiers had come together to swap lies and possibly to get into some new crop. Any old soldier had the poetic license to insist that he put down the rebellion.

Soldiers never tell lies nor swap lies. Every old soldier died as many times as he claims and no one should dispute it. Some off color orators insist that the old soldier is being mustered out. The speaker said the old soldier was here to stay. They were all handling bright, darling young babies and this showed that the old soldier is here to stay. It was no grand child. This was cheered to the echo, and the trees in the park seemed to enjoy the occasion.

The speaker announced that Senator Ingalls would be on hand in the evening, which was received with cheers. The speaker said he was glad that he came before Ingalls.

The speaker inquired why keep the memories of the war alive? Why not forget the awful experience? There were reasons of patriotism, reasons of humanity and statesmanship, and if there were not these memories should be forgotten. The speaker said the Grand Army was filling as important a place today as it did when it was organized under Grant. He did not favor the weak sentimentalism. It was illogical to talk about forgetfulness. By way of illustration the speaker referred to danger points which found out were made kown and not forgotten. The danger points for the ship of state should be marked and not to do so, to talk forgetfulness was unpatriotic and almost verging on treason. There was no need to get down on his knees and apologize for it. "Did not have to apologize for it." He was in favor of Grand Army organizations; favored the Loyal Legion and especially favor the feature that provides for the perpetuity of the organization. He hoped some such provision would be provided for the Grand Army, and make it perpetual and a remembrance institution. This idea was responded to with applause.

When the people complained about purchasable legislators they must remember they themselves had sent merchandise to congress instead of manhood. It was the fault of the people in making such a mistake. The question of the day was what the people could do to maintain the government and not what the government could do to maintain the people as a few rampant individuals claimed.

The speaker said that the patriotism of the women of the north had resulted in filling the union ranks and in filling the soldier with patriotism and courage. A number of instances of woman's self sacrifice were cited with telling effect.

The speaker said the Grand Army organization should be larger. More than one-tenth of the union army are in Kansas today and yet comparatively only a small per cent belong to the Grand Army organization. Kansas was the home of the union soldier and a good place to come and a good place to stay. The name of Kansas a golden thread in the history of the struggle for human liberty. The speaker said if there was anything that made him despise a man, it was to hear him abuse Kansas. When he heard a man born abroad, abusing America he always told him he had better go back, and that by doing so he would confer a great favor.

The speaker paid the colored soldiers a high tribute, eulogizing their bravery in the field, and at the same time their submission in the south to their masters.

Touching the pension question, it was referred to that the pension bureau pays out more than the cost of the German army. It was answered that it was honorable for a government to pension those wounded in defense of the government, and almost cowardly and ridiculous to keep up flashing standing armies. If one had a thermometer to test the patriotism of a man, a pension croaker would not swell the mercury a thousandth part of an inch.

After music by the Mulvane drum corps Judge Theo Botkin being presented was received with cheers. He told some camp fire full moon stories on Col. Hallowell, giving him the worst of it. The speaker said that he had met comrades during the day he had not seen since the muster out. All had had a most pleasant time from the association. The power of association was something indescribable. After some more experiences the speaker said he had thought to make a very long speech tonight, but Ingalls was loaded and would hurt himself if he did not speak. He was nearer Wichita than Ingalls and he would surrender his opportunity. This closed the afternoon meeting.

THE CAMPFIRE.

It was a mass of humanity at the park last night. It was a mass of enthusiastic humanity. There was never before as large a crowd at the park. It was a sea of faces. The woods were full of people. They were happy people. They acted like they represented and came from happy homes. There were many estimates of the number. No one placed it at less than twelve thousand. Some made the figures at twenty-five thousand; some even as high as thirty thousand. But there was no way of finding out the exact number. It is not believed that any one will insist that there were less than twelve thousand present, and, in fact, about twenty thousand

The great crowd commenced to assemble by 6 o'clock. It spread like wild-fire that Senator Ingalls would be present. Everyone wanted to see him, and not only to see him, but to hear him speak. The opposition were stationed on every corner, saying he would not be here. They had positive information about the whole business. They were sure he would not be on hand. Fred Bentley was authority on the thing and was generally quoted. It was out that Fred said he would not come.

The senator made a speech yesterday afternoon at Winfield. It was stated last evening by some who heard it that it was the greatest political speech he ever made. At 4:30 p. m. he left Winfield for Arkansas City, spoke to a large crowd there and despite the reports to the contrary, reached Wichita before 9 o'clock.

By 7 p. m. the great crowd at the park was anxious for something in the line of a program. They wanted music and the same was given them. They wanted to hear speeches and they would put a fellow up on a box, and make him speak. They would have three or four of them speaking at the same time in different places. They would sing some patriotic songs and then made the rounds of band and speech-making. It was necessary to have something go on. If there was no general leader the spirit of the occasion would spring up a number of them.

It was 7:45 when ex-Governor Anthony called the meeting to order. He said that he was known to be very dignified and he proposed to preside in a dignified manner. He did not want to hear any one laugh loud. If any one became loud he might expect to be thrown into the river. He then read a "late local" from an evening paper, in which the Riverside crowd was placed at 600. He said the article should have been headed, "Oh, How We Do Love to Lie." The item called it a political meeting. The speaker then said he felt indignant that he had been brought into a political meeting. There were calls for Hallowell and the chairman said he would have Hallowell respond if he did not go off political. Col. Hallowell said he was glad to see so many people out to meet a distinguished Kansas senator. They had also given ex-Governor Anthony an ovation, and he was glad to see it. He had understood that Judge Botkin had told a story about him shooting at the moon.

Comrade Anthony said he was sorry to see the two distinguished men at sword points. He hoped the matter would be settled. He told a story about Botkin shooting his ramrod away and remarking that it must have made a long hole in "that rebel." He had after the war visited the battle ground and found the shirt of the rebel on the ramrod, and now has it in his library. Judge Botkin was then presented and said he had considered Hallowell a big liar, but since hearing Anthony he had concluded Hallowell had just commenced to go to school. He had been training with them both, but had not absorbed any of their bad habits and mental traits.

At one time a class of fellows had abused the soldier and said all ought to be branded "A. Lincoln, my dog." The same class of fellows are now insulting two or three thousand soldiers by the "600 item." A traitor in Kentucky, Texas or Kansas is all the same. The crowd yelled itself hoarse and about this time the cannon commenced roaring near by. Botkin said they were shooting to shut him off, and he believed it was Hallowell again shooting at the moon.

The seventeen guns were fired in honor of the arrival of Governor Humphrey. The governor reached the stand and was cheered wildly. Comrade Anthony introduced the governor for whom three cheers were given. A drunken cuss in the crowd yelled out "Robinson and Resubmission." The drunken cuss was one rather well known in town and from whom such extreme courtesy was not expected.

The governor said the feeling of comradeship had brought out the old boys. They had all had experiences together and while they all had time they enjoyed to to swap stories and every one would excuse them if they had a good time. The boys were inclined to look upon the happy side. There were two sides and devilish hard sides. About this time the drunken man made another disturbance, but the governor was quite able to pay no attention to it and went on giving experiences. In his first battle he remembered how small the trees looked.

He had been something like the fellow on the sea who was afraid he would die the first hour and the second hour he was afraid he would not die. About this time the drunken fellow appeared again with his favorite yell and some more stuff, he being just tipsy enough to not guard against letting out his feelings. The governor, however, proceeded with his shot and shell stories. He thanked the audience for the kind attention and at the close the governor was liberally cheered.

After "marching through Georgia," Comrade Hanback was introduced and received with enthusiasm. He said that all had come from happy homes to rejoice together that the labor performed years ago was not in vain. Everyone remembered what he was doing when the call came to him to go out with the army in defense of a principle. He remembered that he was digging post holes on old man Morgan's farm in Illinois, and "sparkin" his daughter. He went away, and after the war hustled around in such a way that the Miss Morgan became his wife. The speaker went over the agitation just preceding the war and also recalled vividly many striking scenes.

During the speech Senator Ingalls arrived and when he was seen coming into the stand the crowd broke loose with a tremendous cheer. He shook hands with a number of his friends in the stand, including Mr. Hanback, when he insisted on Mr. Hanback going ahead with his speech. He proceeded to give a description of Look-out Mountain, where the gallant soldier boy, Lyman U. Humphrey, carried the flag in the Eighty-seventh Ohio. The reference was responded to by deafening cheers.

Governor Anthony said it fell to his joyous lot a few days ago to introduce a gentleman and in doing it he said he introduced a man whom the world had heard for eighteen years. He was afraid his voice was so impaired 12,000 people could not hear him. The name of Ingalls and two minutes of cheering followed.

The distinguished Kansan responded briefly, under much difficulty. It was plain to see in a moment that his voice would not permit a speech. He thanked the crowd for the enthusiastic reception given and expressed the hope he would be able to address them within a few days. When he took his seat there were cries for Ingalls, when the senator, turning to a friend, said, "Oh, how I would like to be able to speak to that crowd."

Governor Anthony, turning to the crowd; said no one regretted more than the senator himself his inability to speak, and his friends could not expect more. Mr. Anthony proposed three cheers, which were given, and no mistake about it.

JERRY SIMPSON AT THE GARFIELD.

Jerry Simpson spoke at the Garfield last night to a medium-sized crowd. The EAGLE'S stenographer was present and caught the salient assertions which are given verbatim as follows:

"If ever a man has reason to feel grateful towards Wichita it is your humble servant."

"Jim is the best advertising agent I ever had. When this thing is over, and Jim is out of a job, I am going to write to Barnum in Jim's behalf."

"I was in the army three months and twelve days."

"Have you got to have a lawyer or a fighter to represent you in congress? If you have, why get a good one; send and get John L. Sullivan."

"I never killed a man in my life; that's true."

"What we want in this country is some reforms in regard to these railroad systems, so we can make them carry at cost, and save some of the products of the farm, or proceeds of it, to pay our debts. We want a system different from the one we got now. * * * Then there will be no overproduction."

"I want to say, to the honor of Wichita, that I am impressed with the reception I have received here on several different occasions. I didn't expect it. I didn't realize that there would be so many people in the city in sympathy with this movement."

It will be remembered that some time ago the EAGLE printed the following paragraph taken from Simpson's speech at Garden City:

"Judge Sluss of Wichita, is ridiculing a warehouse system, and says if it should become a law, he would want to put up eggs and get warehouse receipts; and Sluss says, how would the government find its security when it finds the eggs had rotted after being stored? Judge Sluss talks a good deal about rottenness; having lived in Wichita so long he knows all about rottenness, and rotten eggs of all kinds; and I must say, that of all the rottenness and rotten eggs for which Wichita is celebrated, in my opinion the rottenest one Wichita ever undertook to hatch was the one she dropped at Dodge City."

Regarding Simpson's military record as given by himself, he differs somewhat from the adjutant general of Illinois, whose records show that Simpson served eighty-nine days in a three month's enlistment, having been discharged because of chronic diorrhea, a disease that with ordinary soldiers it took at least a year's service before it could become chronic.

WHAT THE BETTERS SAY.

Some parties in town have threatened to turn a barrel of money loose even, that Col. J. R. Hallowell would not carry Sedgwick county. A few days ago they came up with $300 and it was taken. A little later a smaller amount was taken. Yesterday morning one man left $500 at the monarch to be put up against $300. The fellow putting up the money was on the side that Hallowell would carry Sedgwick county. About noon yesterday the bet was posted $500 to $300 that Hallowell will carry Sedgwick county. The Monarch had doors open up to 11 o'lock last night but no one had the $300. Some of the fellows who have been ranting with malicious falsehoods, and claiming to have money, were sent for but were "very busy." The fellow who offers the big odds is one of the best election guessers in the country, and is famous for winning. This may have had intimidating qualities.

GERMAN LUTHERAN FAIR.

The attendance at the ladies' fair last night was, in spite of the many meetings in and about the city, a very good one. The hall was indeed crowded by about 9 o'clock, when quite a number of prominent politicians flocked in, favored the fair with their presence and advanced the chances of their friends. Messers. Charles Luling and Amidon, as well as the ladies, Misses L. Ford and J. Hall, by casting scores of votes in their favor. As it stands now the Republicans are far ahead which will probably instigate the Democrats to invigorate their efforts for their candidate.

Miss Goldberg delighted the large audience by her eloquent dramatic speeches, and the Misses Hays played a piano duet. Tonight the Turnverein will give some athletic exhibitions and the Maenachore will sing. Miss Blanche Fechheimer will also give a recitation and Miss Molly Ross will delight the gathering crowds with her sweet songs.

AT HOTEL METROPOLE.

It was announced at the park last night that Senator Ingalls would be glad to meet his many friends at Hotel Metropole immediately after the adjournment. The parlors of the hotel were soon crowded and the senator spent a couple of hours very pleasantly, shaking hands with several hundred.

Governor Humphrey and Secretary of State William Higgins were also present, and met many friends, and passed the time most pleasantly.

DEAD WICHITA.

One indication of the life of this city is in the fact that the four trunk lines of railway employ twelve switch engines in their yards—to handle the freight alone. Let the reader draw his own conclusions from this little item.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Regular meeting of Wichita Lodge No. 189, this evening at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Work in the second rank. A full attendance is requested. Brother Knights visiting in the city cordially invited to attend.

F. S. HOTCHKIS, C. C.
CHAS. M. FECHHEIMER, K. of R. & S.

The Parish Aid Chapter of St. John's Guild, will meet at St. John's church this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MRS. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

Select Knights of the A. O. U. W.—All members of Forest City Legion No. 43, will meet in A. O. U. W. hall tonight. New ritnals, new work; be prompt; no excuse admissible. Visitors always welcome.

L. ASPY, Commander.

ATTENTION KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

There will be a special meeting of Mt. Olivet Commandery K. T. this evening at 7:30. Work in the order of the Red Cross.

By order R. C. DEEM, E. C.
J. A. HOLLINGER, Rec. pro tem.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT.

Sol Klein et al. vs. G. M. Goodin; on trial by jury.

COMMON PLEAS.

Getto & McClung vs. Western Union Telegraph company; jury impanneled and witnesses sworn.

A City of Bowlegged Men.

"Are you bowlegged? Nearly everybody else in Tacoma is."

Such was the remark of one gentleman to another as they stood listening to the music on the Tacoma hotel porch the other evening. The person addressed had his lower limbs encased in extra wide trousers, and therefore the crookedness or straightness of those articles could not be gleaned by a superficial glance.

Acting upon this remark of the apparently observing gentleman, who was a visitor on his way to Alaska, a Tacoma Record reporter started out to investigate the subject for himself. While walking up Ninth street he kept his eyes open, and what he saw indeed surprised him. Hardly a man or youth trod up the hill from Pacific avenue to Railroad street who was not afflicted with a bow in either or both legs. The victims were in all stages of the terrible affliction, and the eye of an observer could easily detect he who had but recently started to curve underneath and also he who had "been there" for years.

Out of fifty men, youths and boys who struggled up that hill just thirty-five were bowlegged, some much so and some just a little bit so. In every group of three or more the majority carried with them bent lower limbs. One man almost tread one foot upon the other as he walked, while another, a handsome young fellow with a beautiful blonde mustache, stepped out in a curious way, apparently conscious of the fact that his limbs were beginning to turn, and evidently seeking to hide the fact from the general public.

The cause of so much crookedness in the City of Destiny is a natural one and surely an insurmountable one—the hills. To climb them, and Tacomans can not do without climbing them in some degree, is a strain on the nether limbs and gradually they give way, and in some cases bring humiliation to their owners. There are plenty of handsome young men in Tacoma today who would give anything to have their legs straightened, and as much can be said of plenty of the young ladies in Tacoma.

Iron from Sea Sand.

Among the numerous magnetic separators which have lately been put before the public one of the most remarkable is that for the extraction of iron from sea sand. It is stated that ordinary sea sand contains from 5 to 7 per cent. of iron, enough in fact to give a large excess over cost of extraction. The machine is very simple, consisting of a cyclinder, whose surface is composed of electro magnets, revolving on the inside of an endless canvas belt. The sand is fed to the belt, and a spray of water separates the particles, the iron being retained by the powerful electro magnets, and carried off on the belt to a receptacle at the other end, while the sand falls into the trough below. It is claimed that the iron can thus be extracted for about one-eighth of its value.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Fine Place.

An umbrella maker has worked for rather over two years for a firm in London. She was a machinist, and was paid by the piece, so that any loss of time was no loss to her employer. Like most women in this trade, she was often kept hours waiting for her work, and was of course paid nothing for the time thus spent, though she was fined if she did not arrive punctually. Her fines for this and other trivial matters—all these things being of questionable legality—are shown in her wage books to amount in the two years and a little over to the sum of £6 6s. 9d. No account of the sums thus deducted is rendered by the employer. The average wage of this woman was about 10s. a week. Comment may very well be dispensed with.—Christian Union.

A $2,000,000 Check.

The largest check ever given in this country was that given by Jay Gould to Thomas Allen for the Iron mountain. He paid $2,000,000 for it, and he handed Allen a check for that amount upon his acceptance of his offer. Allen looked at the paper that represented this vast sum and said, "Isn't this a good deal of money for one man to have in one bank?" "I don't know," replied Gould; "perhaps it is. Let me have the check." Allen then handed the check back to Gould, and he handed it over to his office boy, saying, "Here, boy, take this check to the bank and have the cashier certify to it." And the boy went out and did it.—Frank G. Carpenter's Letter.

Mirrors of Wood.

In Germany wood with a mirror polish is coming into use for ornamental purposes in place of metal. The wood is first submitted to a bath of caustic alkali for two or three days at a temperature of about 175 degrees Fahrenheit, then dipped in hydrosulphate of calcium for twenty-four to thirty-nine hours, after which a concentrated solution of sulphur is added. After another dip in an acetate of lead solution at about 100 degrees a shining metallic surface is given by polishing when dry with lead, tin or zinc.—New York Telegram.

Demand for Intelligent Machinists.

A leading iron journal states that improvements in the new navy are bringing young men to the front in all departments, not the least of which is steam engineering. In the modern ships, in addition to the great triple expansion main engines, with all their complicated parts, there are dynamos, blowers, steam steerers and auxiliary engines of all kinds and sizes, scattered in widely separated parts of the vessel, and with the small number of engineers carried, a large and intelligent force of machinists is a pressing necessity.

Cork Trees.

Few trees are more worthless than the cork oak as it stands, untouched by man. The wood is heavy and coarse grained; it shrinks and warps in seasoning, and decays rapidly when exposed to the air. Its bork is rough and woody, and useful only for tanning purposes. Treated by the hand of man, however, the tree produces a bark which supplies the world with stoppers for its bottles, and is, in the aggregate, immensely valuable.—Garden and Forest.

Eastern and Western Wisdom.

Knowitall (looking up from the paper)—What utterly hopeless barbarians the Chinese are! They tore up a railroad because they considered it responsible for the recent floods there.

Levelhead—If the railroad company cut down all the timber along its line, as railroad and land companies in this country often do, it was.—New York Weekly.

RAILWAY BREVITIES.

The report that the famous viaduct at Kinzua, Pa., would be destroyed soon is erroneous.

The Railway Age advocates the use of compartment sleeping cars as a means of securing much needed privacy.

As surveyed the Great Northern (Manitoba) road will be by 250 miles the shortest route from the Pacific to St. Paul.

The capital stock per mile of completed road in 1889 was $27,999; bonded debt per mile of completed road, $30,078, and cost of road and equipment per mile, $59,556.

Ten years ago the Union Pacific was the only railroad crossing the main range of the Rocky mountains. It is now crossed at ten different places—an average of one new railroad a year.

The latest invention in sleeping cars is one in which the berths are hidden under the floor by day while chairs are placed in a similar position at night. The mechanism is very ingenious.

The new Louisiana law which went into effect Sept. 1 makes a passenger rate of three cents a mile, instead of five cents, as heretofore charged. It also provides separate cars for whites and blacks.

A running record of 122,061 miles without being stopped for repairs has been made by passenger engine No. 704 on the Indianapolis and Vincennes road, a division of the Pennsylvania company.

The total railroad mileage of the United States in 1889 was 160,544.24 miles, an increase of 6,268.43 miles over that of 1888, while the mileage in second tracks, sidings, etc., increased 5,030.76 miles in the same time.

Since the 1st of January 935 miles of railroad track have been laid, 1,407 miles are under construction, 2,606 miles are under survey, and 5,051 miles have been projected in Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas and Indian Territory.

D. J. Mackey, president of the Mackey lines, credits his excellent health and power of endurance, no matter how hard he works, to the fact that he never lets anything worry him, and he neither chews tobacco, smokes nor drinks intoxicating liquors.

The old scheme of a ship railway to connect Lake Huron and Lake Ontario has been revived in Canada. The proposed route is 69 miles long; estimated cost, $12,000,000; would save 428 miles of lake navigation and 28 miles of canal, and three days' time between Chicago and the seaboard.

The Decimal Point.

In France and Germany it is reduced to a decimal is written 0.25; in England it is written 0'25; in the United States it is always written either 0.25 or simply .25 without the naught. In the first two countries the period is never used, always the comma; while English writers use the period they never put it at the bottom of the line as we do, but always use it thus, 0'25. This style is said to have been introduced by Sir Isaac Newton, who placed it at the top of the line to distinguish it from the punctuation mark.—St. Louis Republic.

Munson and McNamara

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

The domestic bargains this week will be a surprise, for this weeks buyers.

10 cent dress ginghams in fall colorings will be sold Monday at 5 cents. Don't miss them.

12½ and 15 cent linen crashes will be on sale at 10 cents.

Buy your fine comfort material this week for the 15 and 20 cent satteens in light and medium colors will be on sale at 10 cents.

Bargains in flannels from 12 cents up.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

Munson and McNamara

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

In the millinery we open Monday ten dozen fine serge and cashmere caps at 48 cents each.

Fine hats ready trimmed or trimmed to order at moderate prices.

New dress goods opened during the past few days, on sale Monday.

Our increasing business this season shows clearly that strictly first-class goods at moderate prices are growing in favor with the masses.

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

NEW YORK STORE

THIS WEEK

Our Carpet Department.

New Axminsters, Axmnister Moquetts, Body Brussells, and Tapestries. Our stock of Ingrain carpet is very large and complete. A large line of Wilton, Moqutte and Smyrna rugs. We have on hand a large stock of portiers, with another large invoice to be added this week. One of the most complete stocks of carpets and curtains in the southwest.

132 N. MAIN CASH HENDERSON

Special Sale.

I will place on sale Monday, Oct. 20th, sixteen dozen of the late Knox and Youman styles of Black Stiff Hats at $2.00 each. These hats are of fine fur stock, worth from 3.00 to 3.50; they are satin lined with goat skin sweat leather; all silk binding, sizes 6¾ to 7¾.

Call early, before your size is sold out, at

GOLDSTANDT'S
Fashionable Hatter
204 Douglas Av

J. R. HOLLIDAY
WICHITA GROCERY.
All Goods Warranted.
Tel. 295. 221 E Douglas

Scrofula

is the most ancient and most general of all diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands everywhere are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck or goitre, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, have yielded to the powerful effects of this medicine. It thoroughly removes every trace of impurity from the blood and builds up the weakened system. All who suffer from scrofula should certainly give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar