Wichita Eagle

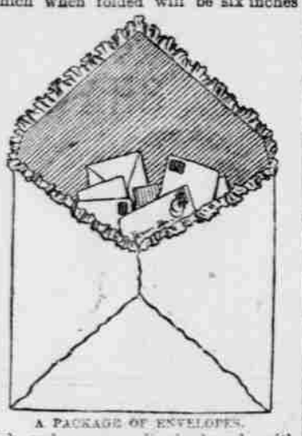
PRETTY CONCEITS.

A Number of Uses to Which the Octavo Envelope May Be Put.

An ordinary octavo envelope is a common enough thing, but, opened and employed as a pattern, it will aid you in making articles whose use and beauty will surprise you. When the envelope has been ungummed, lay it flat on a sheet of water color paper and draw the pattern lightly with pencil, enlarging it to any dimensions, but keeping the proportion of parts. Cut out with scissors or knife all but the outer flaps; those are to have torn edges. Fold the new envelope in shape, gumming it all except the last flap. When dry, shade the front and back with cobalt blue in water color, from deep color on one side to palest blue on the other. Then lay aside to dry while you are preparing a sheet of cotton wadding just large enough to fill it.

This is pulled apart, some sachet powder put in and the cotton folded together again. Next paint on the front of the envelope three or four large daisies, outlining the petals with deep cobalt blue. The centers are indicated by a dash of gilding, and the edges of the envelope are finished with it also, a tiny line, scarcely showing unless one looks at the edge. Insert the perfumed cotton, seal the envelope and put an irregular splash of gold to represent the seal. If you wish, print in fancy gold lettering on the front some appropriate words. This idea can be carried out with different colored paints, lavender, for example, when heliotrope or violet perfume is used, rose color with rose powder, etc. The flowers to correspond may be painted outside.

Take your pattern again and cut out of the paper as before a large envelope, which when folded will be six inches



A PACKAGE OF ENVELOPES.

high and correspondingly broad, with torn edges to the flaps. Cut from bristol board a like envelope, a trifle smaller, to serve as a lining. This must be covered with China silk of a hue to match the shading you put on the envelope. The whole is intended for a letter pocket, and after the shading is done—on the back only, for the front of the envelope will become the back of the letter pocket—put in the silk covered bristol board. The upper flap will of course be left up and a loose puff of silk around the opening may be caught in places over the edges, thus serving to fasten the lining without showing any stitches. If preferred, the lower part of the envolope, instead of being gummed together, may be cut so the edges will meet, but not lap, and may be laced together with silk cord. The same idea may be developed into a glove, handkerchief or cravat case, though of course these must all be made to close and not hang on the wall. For the gloves and cravats the envelopes must be very long and narrow. They should, moreover, be scented and have silken cords attached to their flaps to tie them with.

One of the large envelopes, not lined, but tinted on both sides and ornamented on the front would be a suitable gift for a friend going traveling. Inside are put tiny envelopes, all tinted to correspond—one holding pins and safety pins, one a little address book, one a calendar. Another may contain a memorandum book with a bit of pencil attached, a fifth holds court plaster and a sixth is for pens and postage stamps. Each small envelope should be labeled with the name of its contents.

One of these tinted envelopes, the right size, will make a very pretty case for photographs to lay on a table. Still another can be made to do duty for holding a supply of stationery.

A. I. WILLIS.

A Fashionable Hobby.

Bibliomania is at the present moment the fashionable hobby of the French grande dame and of the leaders of Parisian society. Among the principal collectors are the Duchesse de Chartres, the Comtesse de L'Aigle, the Comtesse de Nadaillac, the Comtesse de la Ferronays and the young and brilliant Comtesse de Greffulhe, who is spending enormous sums in the purchase of rare old editions of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. Nor is this fad confined to the ladies of the great world, for several of the shining lights of the half world have developed the same taste, and quite frequently at book sales the notorious Leonide Leblanc, the fair friend of the Duc d'Aumale, may be seen bidding against the latter's royal niece, the Duchesse de Chartres.

Lophophore Trimmings.

Lophophore trimmings, boas, muffs and hats are all the rage just now among the smartest society of the Old World. The lophophore is a peculiar Indian bird, the delicate and exquisitely beautiful feathers of which are prepared by a charitable society at Paris organized by several great ladies for the purpose of giving employment to destitute girls. Among the most active patronesses of the association are the empress of Austria, the queen of Roumania, the two queens of Spain and the various princesses of the royal house of Orleans. Owing to their efforts lophophore is worn now at all the great entertainments. It formed quite a feature of the last court ball of Vienna and figured extensively in the trousseau of the Duke of Clarence's ill-fated widow.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HOW TO MAKE SOUP STOCK.

A Proper and Inexpensive Method of Making Sure of Good Soups.

Soup of the very best is very cheap, if it be properly made. If it be not properly made it is more expensive and not as good. The best material, by all odds, is beef. The next best is veal, but when veal is used it is wise to use beef also.

Beef, to be sure, is the most expensive of the staple meats, but the best piece of which to make soup is the cheapest cut in the carcass. It is the "sticking piece," which is high up on the neck. It is so called because the animal is bled from there when slaughtered. As the carcass is hung head down, the valuable juices which you need in soup settle there. Use also the bones which the butcher removes from your roasting piece. Bone is good, not so much for the marrow, though that is good, as for the fibrin that it yields.

In addition to this material use chicken bones or turkey bones if a roast fowl has been carved. If a fowl has been boiled, use the water in which it has been cooked. These materials blend. Do not put mutton in with beef, neither any ham bones or other pork.

As to cooking, don't boil. The hasty, and therefore poor, cook will boil meat for soup. Put your meat and bones into a stone pot or an agate ware vessel of some kind, cover with water and simmer all day. It won't hurt to simmer it longer, but at least ten hours is necessary. The pot should be closely covered, so that no flavor or strength shall be lost by evaporation.

Nothing whatever should be put in the pot, excepting what has been mentioned, until within two hours of the time when the soup, or rather the stock, is to be considered done. At that time take all the vegetables that are to go into the soup for flavoring and tie them up in a bunch. Throw them in and let them cook for the two hours. Then remove them. They are next to worthless, though our teachers, the French, would serve them, with plenty of seasoning, as vegetables. If they are left to cook in the soup longer than about two hours they will injure the flavor of the soup, and two hours is long enough to get all the good out of them.

As to the seasoning, a word is necessary. If meat is salted when it is first put on to simmer it will harden and refuse to yield its juices. Wait until the soup is nearly done and then season to taste.

After the cooking is completed remove the pot from the fire and strain the soup carefully. Set it in a cool place in a stone pot and let it cool thoroughly before putting it into the icebox. If it is put on the ice to cool quickly it will not keep so well. When it is thoroughly cool set it on the ice and you will speedily find that you have a rich meat jelly.

This jelly is concentrated soup. It is the very best of all meat soups, and enters into the combination of nearly every one of the hundreds of soups that may be made. It may almost be said that no good soup can be made without this jelly, or "stock," for its foundation. That would be an exaggeration, of course, for excellent soup may be made of many things. Good stock, however, prepared in this way is an addition of great excellence to any soup. Diluted simply with hot water it makes the consomme, and with additions becomes any soup you want.—New York Advertiser.

Admired Disorder.

What quality or what want of quality is it that makes it impossible for certain people to maintain an appearance of tidiness in the rooms where they live, and while in some houses everything looks as if it grew in its place and could not be uprooted, in their houses everything looks as if tumbled into confusion and were only waiting for a whirlwind to give it another turn? The covers are half off and half on the furniture; the books are open, face down, perhaps, on the table, perhaps on the sofas, perhaps on the floor; the flowers are faded in the glasses where the water has never been renewed; the lamp shade is awry; the rug is tossed up at the corner; the photographs are fallen pellmell; the cushions are scattered; the chairs seem to have been arrested in a waltz; a piece of fancy work is left where it happened to be dropped; hassocks are anywhere where they can trip up the unwary; even the pictures on the wall are out of line, and there is not a straight path to be followed anywhere in the room. The bees and the ants put this house mistress to shame, and so do the birds, who make their nests in old trees indistinguishable with lichens. If she tried to make order out of the chaos she would only achieve another turn of disorder.

Yet after all it is to be questioned if there is not as much comfort in the midst of all this amazing disorder as in a house of prim and methodical geometrical rule, where a crumb is a crime, where nothing is out of place, and if you take a book you feel you must replace it to within a hair's breadth of where it was before, and the neatness is such as to put the indweller in bonds. A golden mean is desirable in all things—something that is neither too precise nor too disorderly. Yet there seems to be an easygoing element of sweet temper in the disorder that promises, on the whole, more happiness than may belong where everything is done by line and measure, with a sort of crabbed and acrid acidity of flavor in the very air you breathe.—Harper's Bazar.

Girls Who Don't Understand Housework.

It is no longer the college bred girl who is ignorant of the first principles of domestic science, as in most institutions of learning for women steps have been taken to insure instruction in those branches which directly concern the home, but in our cities it is the artificially educated girl who, after several changes of private schools, with longer vacations than terms, necessitated by Newport in the summer and Florida through the winter, the spring term ending in June and the fall one beginning the last of September, at seventeen or eighteen, graduates, to plunge into the thickest whirl of society and fashion, never to give a thought to hygiene, cookery or household economy until perhaps these subjects are forced upon her by marriage.

The worst of it all is, too, they are not only ignorant of these subjects, but exult in their ignorance. They look down upon all domestic matters as kitchen drudgery, and expect to have competent servants whose duty it shall be to superintend every detail of the home life except the purely ornamental and social. But who is to have the care of healthful foods, of the sanitary condition of the house, of home nursing and of household prudence? Who is to make the nourishing gruel or dainty stock for the home invalid?

What business man would select as manager of his manufactory a man completely ignorant of the details of the business, and yet many fashionable mothers expect him to select for the mistress of his home a woman who not only never cooked a dish in her life, but considers herself too beautiful or too dainty to be concerned about such things. "Why, I shall have a housekeeper, of course; she will see to all that. Charlie wants me to keep pretty and enjoy myself." There are, however, household duties which cannot be left to the care of help.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Uncomfortable Wedding Rings.

The Bayanzi, who live along the upper Congo, have a strange custom which makes life a burden to the married women. Brass rods are welded into great rings around the necks of the wives. Many of these rings worn by the women whose husbands are well to do weigh as much as thirty pounds, and this burden must be carried by the poor creatures as long as they live. Frequently one sees a poor woman whose neck is galled by the heavy weight, and in places the skin is rubbed off by the ring. This is a sure sign that the ring has been recently welded around the neck. After a short time the skin becomes calloused and then the strange ornament produces no abrasion. The weight is a perpetual tax upon the energies. In every crowd of women may be seen a number who are supporting the ring with their hands, and thus for a time are relieving their weary shoulders of the burden.

A ring is never put around a woman's neck until she is believed to have attained her full physical development. Once on it is no easy matter to get it off. The natives have no files, and although they can hammer a lot of brass rods into one, it is very difficult for them to cut the thick mass of metal. Women who increase largely in flesh after the rings have been fastened on their necks are in danger of strangling to death, and instances of this sort have occurred. The women, however, regard the cumbrous ornament with pride, imagine that it enhances their importance and beauty, and wear their burdens with light hearts. Brass is the money of the country, and in putting it around their wives' necks the men are certain that it will not be stolen or foolishly expended. — Boston Courier.

Parents and Children.

Parents talk too much to their children, a physician authoritatively asserts, particularly those parents who give most anxious thought to bringing up their children. The talk of children is a natural escape valve; talk to children is an undue stimulus. If parents were what they should be, their yea and nay would be sufficient. It is better, says the physician, to turn a child's mind to something childish and superficial when it wishes to do or to know things not suited to its age or capacity than to satisfy, argue or explain.

Children should be encouraged to talk in private about all the things, little and great, that fill their minds. But let them do the talking. If a child thinks that the stars are gimlet holes in the floor of heaven to let the glory through, why not? It is not necessary for children to have correct views of the cosmogony of the universe. Let them work out their little problems in their own way.

A mother with a child of unusual precocity set out with the determination to be always perfectly frank and reasonable with the little one. Now, a child can ask more questions in a minute than a philosopher can answer in a lifetime. This child is of delicate health, and by order of the physicians no books are allowed her, but her daily conversation with this devoted mother is more stimulating than any child's book. It is always the best, the most painstaking mothers who err in this way. The theory of compensation is a broad one.—New York Evening Sun.

The Right Way to Shop.

If women could but realize it, they double their labor and add weariness to their own flesh, and that of all with whom they come in contact, by the haphazard way in which they shop. It is just as easy to start off after something you really want as to go fooling around and trying to make up your mind when you are in the midst of the crowd in the shops. "An eyesight" to your need is a very important adjunct in a shopping campaign, and the successful buyer usually possesses it. One gains a good deal of information concerning human nature in attending the bargain sales, and if one has leisure she gains a good deal of amusement as well by lingering a little around the most attractive counters. There she sees all sorts and conditions of women.

There is the one who knows just what she wants. She has her memorandum tablets in her hand, and she goes from counter to counter making her purchases. She knows the best bargain the moment she sees it, and she secures it. She doesn't stop to look at things she doesn't want; not a bit of it. She attends strictly to business and gets through with it, while the fussy woman who doesn't know what she wants is pulling over towels on the counter. She is a delight to the salesman or saleswoman, and she gets served with respect and dispatch.—New York Press.

Miss Penny's Work.

It is now nearly thirty-five years since Miss Virginia Penny began her labors for the working women of this country. She was then a resident of Louisville, her birthplace. Thrown upon her own resources by sudden financial reverses, she had become a teacher in a seminary for girls. During that period she realized how few avenues of employment were open for women, especially in the south, where social pride closed to them most of the few branches of work that they could, without loss of standing, enter in the north. When a legacy enabled her to go back to a life of ease she concluded to investigate for herself the question of woman's labors, and as far back as 1858 she began the work to which she has devoted the greater part of her life.

At that time only seven occupations were open to women in any part of this country; now, owing in a considerable degree to her labors, there are nearly 400. Her work was of the severest and most trying nature. She visited the libraries of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, spending four years in preliminary investigations. She sent thousands of circular letters to merchants and manufacturers, employed assistants and visited between 5,000 and 6,000 shops and stores.—New York Sun.

Making a Bonnet at Home.

I've helped to make a bonnet, and have thereby saved 100 francs. How I came to make a bonnet happened thus: Worth made me a very pretty walking costume, and then described the style of headgear it needed. When I tried on one of Virot's creations and learned that the price was 130 francs, I paused. Said cousin Lily, who was with me, and whose fingers are as deft as a magician's: "Don't be an idiot. Let's try to make a bonnet. Worth has given us the idea; all we need are pluck and materials."

We tore ourselves away from Virot's, bought frame, velvet, lining, cord and feathers, the entire expenditure amounting to twenty-five francs. We cut away the ninety centime frame to suit my style of hair; we covered it with the best silk velvet, costing only seven francs, as we chanced upon a bias remnant; we lined the structure; we bound it with fine velvet cord; we arranged three ducks of feathers quite jauntily; we sewed on strings and elastic, and lo! in three-quarters of an hour we created a bonnet that meets everybody's approbation.—Kate Field's Washington.

Country Girls in Town.

If you who read this are a brown country lass and should find that your fate leads you to the city, carry with you all that you have learned in the years of childhood and maidenhood on the old farm. You will need it all in the feverish city—the memory of sky and upland, the smell of the clover, the hum of the bees, the taste of the new milk, the breath of the kine, the strength which milking and butter making have given you; the knowledge of nature's secrets—which lilac leaves out first, which oak is last stripped of its foliage, where the ground sparrow hides her nest, when the blackberries are fit to make into jam.

Bring the simple, healthy habits of early rising, of energetic work, of outdoor exercise, to your city home, for you will need them now more than ever before. They will help you in gaining an understanding of the best things city life can give you, the broader experience of men and ideas, the love of art, the appreciation of literature. No matter how rich you may become, never be wasteful.—Maud Howe in Ladies' Home Journal.

Brother and Sister.

Whenever I see a young man who is attentive to his own sister, taking her to theaters, escorting her to and from parties and the like, I feel like congratulating both of them. Such a picture is always beautiful, such an example is worthy of imitation. When I see a young man who is not attentive to his own sister, who is perpetually bestowing his favors on some other fellow's sister, I do not condemn him, and I make no inquiries as to the whys and wherefores. The matter is outside of my bailiwick. Perhaps his sister has plenty of other company which she prefers to his, possibly he prefers another girl's society to that of his sister, and in a great many instances each condition contributes to the situation.

On the other hand, it sometimes happens that incompatibility of temper is the chief cause, and that, too, without reflecting with fatal seriousness on either party. The fact is, there is too much of this promiscuous scolding of young men for neglecting their sisters.—Detroit Free Press.

One Woman's Way.

"I never allow a single inclosed space of any kind in my kitchen," said a very good housekeeper. "My cupboard or closet becomes a sure receptacle for rubbish unless most carefully watched, and no cook, however tidy, likes to have 'the mistress' opening doors and looking in, as though investigating the state of affairs. So I have found that by far the best way is to have everything open, no kitchen closet, no inclosed space under the dresser, or above all, the sink; and in this way I pass all the pots and kettles and pans under a daily review without hurting Biddy's ever susceptible feelings."—New York Tribune.

Playwright Jerome's Wish.

May your lovers become your husbands and your husbands remain your lovers. May you never be troubled by yearnings after the unattainable, nor feel called to a mission you are unable to fulfill; but may you find fragrance in the flowers that grow beside your pathway, and may your duties be your delights.—Jerome K. Jerome's Wish to the Women of America.

Don't Smoke Your Meat.

In broiling meat over coals never allow them to smoke the least. After the coals have burned down somewhat, throw on a handful of salt to deaden the blue flame that arises, if the drippings from your meat takes fire, remove from the stove to cool for a few moments. Don't try to blow it out, as there is danger of burning the face.—New York Journal.

Cornmeal Cleans Woolens.

To clean woolen dresses take cornmeal and water and boil it the same as for mush; put the dress with enough water and the mush to wash it in; rinse in clear water and hang it up to dry without wringing; to keep it from being wrinkled, iron it on the wrong side before it is quite dry.—Exchange.

Teaches Parliamentary Law.

Miss E. A. Connor, of Washington, has become distinguished for her knowledge of parliamentary laws, and she earns a comfortable living by instructing men and women in the rules of debate and in the proper way of conducting meetings of church and other societies.

The New York Women's Press club has ninety-five members, each engaged in literary occupation. Its object is to gain for women the advantages arising from unity, fellowship and co-operation with those engaged in similar pursuits.

The Empress Eugenie declined to follow the conventional idea in beds. Hers was raised so little above the floor of her bedroom as to give at a hasty glance the impression that she was sleeping on the carpet.

The skillful use of the needle has always been part of the training of every well raised girl. To learn how to sew was a disagreeable task to many a little damsel in the olden time, as it is today.

Chocolate requires great heat and rapid cooking in an uncovered dish, or the oil will separate and rise to the top. It should also be served in an uncovered pitcher, though this is not the fashion.

Nursing is that part of maternal management which is of the greatest importance, and yet one that is but little understood by the mother, nurse and even by many of the doctors.

At the Opera.

The orchestra was rendering a famous intermezzo, and the beautiful dulcet strains charmed, as it were, the very atmosphere of the brilliant auditorium with their sweetness.

Before me sat a young man who listened to the grand, moaning, sighing melody with rapt attention. I glanced around and noted that everybody was impressed—even the occupants of the boxes deigned to listen—but the face of the young man showed unmistakably that the music stirred him with unusual emotion.

Slowly, slowly, yet how quickly those last parting notes died away and were heard no more.

Then followed a storm of applause. A glance over the house disclosed thousands of hands—from the less aristocratic ones in the gallery to the dainty gloved ones in the boxes—in animated demonstration of their owners' intense appreciation of the brilliant musical conception.

Yet what a mockery was this, coming when the air was still impregnated with the subtle melody. How that generous tribute of approval grated on the ears!

The young man in front of me did not applaud, nor did the pretty young lady who was with him. Neither of them spoke a word. Presently the young man looked around at the demonstrative audience with a look of contempt on his face.

When the house had again become quiet the young man turned to the young lady and said: "How charming! how exquisite! What beautiful color of tone and how delicately shaded!"

"I am so glad you like it, George," she replied sweetly. "What a beautiful pale blue, indeed! My very ideal! I have had my eyes on it all evening."

"On what?" asked the young man in surprise.

"Why, the charming dress of that young lady in front of us. Is not that what you mean?"

"Oh—yes—yes, of course."

Silence followed between these two souls for the remainder of the evening. I was pained at the young man's distress, and I went home soliloquizing on men's and women's ideals.—New York Herald.

FROM THE "PACIFIC JOURNAL."
"A great invention has been made by Dr. Tutt. That eminent chemist has produced
Tutt's Hair Dye
which imitates nature to perfection; it acts instantaneously and is perfectly harmless." Price, $1. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

In some parts of New Guinea whole towns are built "in the sea." The inhabitants live in constant fear of the bush tribes, and as a protection against them construct their houses just off the shore.

The newly discovered coal mines in the Argentine Republic have caused a cancellation of the contracts with England for coal for the railroads in that country.

During our war with Mexico General Taylor's command boasted a soldier of 7 feet 1½ inches in height and one of seventy-four years of age.

TWO YEARS AGO.
I was for some time troubled with an obstinate **RASH or HUMOR**, that spread over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure. At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.—E. H. WELLS, Chesterfield, Va.
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$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.
$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.
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Amazons in Review.

Reviews or maneuvers of the Amazons are held frequently during the annual custom and are not the playful affairs that they are in civilized countries. In a space used as a drill ground there is built a bank of thorny cactus bushes about 1,300 feet long, 20 feet broad and 7 feet high. Beyond and parallel with this heap is a house representing a fort. The barefooted female warriors have to surmount three times the heap of thorns which represent the fortifications, descend into the clear space like a ditch, escalade the house, which represents a citadel bristling with defenses, and take the town simulated by the hut. They are to be twice repulsed by the enemy, but at the third assault they are victorious and drag the prisoners to the king's feet in token of success. The first to surmount all the obstacles receives from his hand the reward of bravery, for, says the king, "We reckon military valor as the first of the virtues."

The king places himself at the head of the column, harangues his women soldiers, inflames them, and at a given signal they throw themselves with the utmost fury upon the bank of thorns which torture their naked feet. At the first assault, when the most intrepid had already gained the summit of the house, I saw a woman soldier, who was at one of the ends, fall to the ground from a height of sixteen feet. She was wringing her hands and remained seated, though her comrades were trying to reanimate her with courage, when the king himself came up and threw at her a glance and cry of indignation. She sprang up then as if electrified, continued the maneuvers and carried off the first prize. It is impossible to give an idea of the scene.—Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.

Wood That Paper Is Made From.

Wood forms the basis of all modern paper. Almost any kind can be used, but spruce is regarded by manufacturers as the most serviceable in the long run. Other kinds which may be used to a greater or less degree are white pine, Norway pine, white fir, pitch pine, poplar, beech, birch, cypress, tamarack, sweet gum and hemlock.

The best shape for the wood is in logs four to ten inches in diameter, free from knots and used as soon after cutting as possible. The next best form is in the shape of deal ends from sawmills. Inferior qualities of paper are made from slabs and edgings of wood.

A great deal depends on the quality of the wood. If the wood is poor and lacking in fiber, then the paper made from it will be weak and lacking in toughness. The wood which can be used for paper making costs all the way from $7.50 to $10 a cord in the east, and as low as $3.50 a cord in the west.

In Michigan the lowest prices of all prevail.—New York Evening Sun.

Pacific Coast Crabs.

There are two remarkable species of crabs on the Pacific coast, more plentiful there than any other kinds, which are called respectively the yellow and purple "shore crabs." Their bodies are nearly square and their claws very large for the size of the animals.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Many Ways of Making Paper.

Waste paper can be worked over again into good stock. Even if printed or written upon there are processes for removing the ink and making the paper as white as ever. There are countless processes for making the thousand and one varieties of paper.—New York Evening Sun.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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J. P. Allen, Vice President. W. R. Livingston, Assistant Cashier.
State National Bank.
OF WICHITA, KAN.
CAPITAL, ... $100,000
SURPLUS, ... 20,000
DIRECTORS
John R. Cleary, George T. Walker, W. F. Green, J. P. Allen, Lee Harris, J. M. Allen, F. V. Rebik, H. Lombard, Jr., Peter Lehmann, L. D. Skinner, Talbot Lombard.

STATEMENT
Of the Condition of the
Wichita National Bank
Made to the Comptroller of Currency at the Close of Business, March 1st, 1892.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$576,681.90
Bonds and Stocks	15,875.84
U. S. Bonds	50,000.00
Real Estate	65,000.00
Due from U. S.	2,250.00
Overdrafts	2,639.07
Cash and Exchange	158,157.07
	$870,103.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	4,278.36
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	520,825.02
	$870,103.38

M. W. LEVY, Pres. C. A. WALKER, Cashr

E. B. Powell, Pres't. O. W. Larimer, V. Pres. J. M. Moore, Cashier.
Fourth National Bank.
WICHITA, KANSAS.
PAID UP CAPITAL, $160,000
DIRECTORS:
E. B. Powell, Geo. W. Larimer, J. T. Campbell, W. R. Clifford, James Guthrie, Shelbyville, Ky., Jos. Morse, Meriden, Conn., O. H. Barnes, J. M. Richardson, J. H. Keene.

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