

Wichita Daily Eagle

ULCERS SCROFULA RHEUMATISM BLOOD POISON

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WIVES IN SIAM.

The King Has His Given to Him and Other People Buy Theirs.

"The Chinese do all the mental labor in Siam. They also keep all the pawnshops and gambling houses, and teach the Siamese how to gamble," said Lieut. L. N. Rasmussen.

"The King has not a very large army—only 3,000 or 4,000 men, although the name of every male subject is on either the army or navy roll. But they are never called into service, as the King cannot stand the expense of feeding a large army."

"However, it is not needed, as there are few disturbances. The King's army is larger than his family, but the latter is of pretty fair size. Nobody dares to give the exact figures, but at last accounts he had 100 wives and 105 children. The present King is a young man about 38 years old, I think, and is popular. He is the highest power, owns the whole country, and does about as he pleases, but he is well liked. His eldest son is the Crown Prince. Just now that youth is a member of the Buddhist priesthood. All the Princes and nobles have to go through the priesthood before they are fully fledged. How does the King get all his wives?"

"They are presents to him from the nobles. They offer him their daughters. Of course, no one would dare to offer him one that was not fairly good looking, and he seldom refuses to accept them. Should he refuse, the parents might as well move out of Siam, as the refusal would simply mean that the parents were in royal disfavor. How do the other people get their wives over there? Oh, buy them. Many of the nobles have numerous wives."

"If a girl strikes their fancy they negotiate for her purchase, but not generally until they have paid her proper suit. Some of them buy their wives from the ranks of actresses in the Siamese theaters. Prices vary from \$1,000 to \$70. It costs more to marry into a rich family. Sometimes young couples elope, just as they do in other countries, but the groom has to settle just the same. There is a rate fixed for elopements—400 ticals, or about \$240."

ANCIENT ROMAN AUTHORS.

Medallions of Horatius and Virgil Lately Unearthed in Pompeii.

Lovers of literature will be interested in the recent discovery in a small house of the buried city of Pompeii of two medallions representing respectively Horace and Virgil. The death of Horace occurred eight years before the Christian Era and that of Virgil ten years earlier, while the date of the destruction of Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius is A. D. 79.

Hence the portraits are not contemporary, though they cannot be placed very long after the age of the poets. But although they are in that respect only fancy portraits, M. Gaston Boissier has pointed out to the French Academie des Inscriptions that they have a distinct resemblance to the miniatures of Horace and Virgil given in the manuscripts of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The Pompeian medallions are only of a very mediocre character when regarded solely from an artistic standpoint. This very fact strengthens the idea of a continuous artistic tradition as to the bodily presentation of the two poets. The Pompeian artist and the monastic scribe could have had no direct connection, but they may easily have derived their figures from a common source.

Another point of interest is to see the popular criticism within less than a century after their death, linking together Horace and Virgil. How enduring their fame is may be judged if we remember that now, after the lapse of nineteen centuries, they have more readers and admirers than at any preceding period. It is to be feared that few of the literary reputations of modern ages will withstand so successfully "the cankered tooth of Time."

A Plant Growing from a Caterpillar.

The curious fungus which is sometimes taken for an insect is a fungus that roots itself in a caterpillar and grows from it, feeding on the body of the insect. Of course, in time the insect dies, and the fungus then perishes as soon as it has exhausted the nutriment in the body of the caterpillar. The plant is of the same nature as a mushroom, and when it matures it produces spores by which new plants are propagated in the same way, attaching themselves to any insect that comes in contact with them in the soil. These curious plants are used as medicine by the natives of some parts of Asia, where they are found quite abundantly.

The plant, when dug out of the ground, has the exhausted and dried body of the insect attached to it in the manner of a root, but it is easily distinguished by its shape. The insect is filled with the substance of the fungus, and appears as a part of the plant. A variety of beetle that is found in North America is attacked by the same kind of fungus; others are found in Central America and others in New Zealand. In the last-mentioned country the fungus is very large and has the appearance of a mushroom, which is eaten as food by the natives.

Lampighter Sold to Lorillard.

Pierre Lorillard has purchased from Messrs. Brown & Rogers the 3-year-old colt Lampighter, this year's winner of the Champion stakes, the price paid being \$25,000.

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.



Tells a Thing or Two About Feminine Cheek.

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One of the most predominant characteristics of the average American woman is cheek. I do not mean insolence, nor yet even impertinence, but more plain, cool and unadulterated cheek. It exists alongside of many brilliant and noble qualities, and while there may be some who are narrow-minded enough to regard it as a fault, I, for one, see therein a subject for much commendation. It not only invests our charms with an originality and piquancy refreshing to palates jaded by the conventionalities of the Old World, but has likewise been, if not a principal factor, at any rate an important contributor to the marvelous development, rapid progress and present eminence of the American nation.

Uncle Sam's daughters, as a rule, are literally afraid of nothing. Diffidence is foreign to their character, and their bump of veneration conspicuous only by its absence. The old French saying of "Rien n'est sacre pour un appeare" (there is nothing sacred in the eyes of a sapper) may be applied with tenfold force to the American girl. She is generally devoid of any real feeling of respect, and submission to those who consider themselves for one reason or another better than herself, or to have been placed in authority over her. And as a rule she is right. For I am certain that my fair readers will agree with me that there is nothing in this wide world that is superior to the American woman.



VERY SELF-POSSESSED AT THE OPERA.

It is this lack of diffidence, this absence of all fear, and in one word, this element of cheek, which enables us to hold our own in every position in life and under the most difficult circumstances. We never lose our head, and no matter what society we are called upon to meet we always manage to retain our composure and the most perfect presence of mind. This is one of the features of the American girl that proves so attractive to royal and imperial personages in Europe, and which causes her to be sought in marriage to such an extent by the aristocracy and high officialdom of Europe. Of course, monetary consideration and the greed for our dollars constitute the raison d'etre of many of these international unions. But I am acquainted with numerous instances where foreigners of distinction, both in the aristocratic and in the official world, have wedded American girls without a cent. In these cases the men have been prompted to seek partners for life among our countrywomen, partly by the personal charm and graces of the latter, and partly, too, by the knowledge that an American girl can adapt herself to her surroundings far more quickly and far more successfully than any of her transatlantic sisters. No better illustration of this fact can be given than by a glance at the large number of foreign diplomats who have married American wives. A diplomat's prospects of success, both in the present and in the future, depend very largely upon the tact, the cleverness, and, above all, the ability of his wife to adapt herself to the conventionalities and circumstances of one kind and another at each new post and in each new capital to which he may be appointed. No less than four of the Russian envoys accredited to the court of Russia are married to American girls, who fully sustain the reputation of the daughters of Uncle Sam for level-headedness, intuition, adaptability and tact.

Probably an even still better illustration of this fact is to be seen in the portraits of the French Academie des Inscriptions that they have a distinct resemblance to the miniatures of Horace and Virgil given in the manuscripts of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

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surroundings, at once took up her position as what we euphemistically term "the first lady of the land," as if she had occupied it from childhood.

No one but an American girl would have been able to achieve such unqualified success as that which attended Mrs. Grover Cleveland's term as mistress of the White House.



SHE MAKES YOU BUY AT THE FAIR.

Of course, there is a point where cheek ceases to be a virtue and degenerates into a vice. And since I have just been referring to the White House I may add that nowhere is this vice more apparent and more flagrant than in Washington. There are women there who literally recoil at nothing. They inflict their company unbidden at every entertainment where the doors are not closely watched, and are not even awed by the presence of death itself. I remember a curious instance of this some time ago, when General Joseph Johnston, one of the most prominent leaders of the Confederate army, and the principal lieutenant of General Lee, breathed his last at Washington. Barely a couple of hours after his death, and before his body had time to grow cold, a handsome carriage and pair dashed up to the door of the General's house on Connecticut avenue, and out stepped a lady well-known in the society of our national capital. She asked to see a member of the family, and on one of the old soldier's nephews, inquiring the object of her visit, she exclaimed: "Oh, I have come to ask for a lock of General Johnston's hair."

"Are you a relative?" asked the gentleman, with surprise, and on receiving a negative response he added inquiringly, "or an intimate friend?" "Oh, no," replied the lady, in the most airy manner. "But I am collecting locks of hair of famous men. I have among others a lock of General Grant's hair, one of President Lincoln's, and one of Booth's, his assassin. I just wanted a lock of General Johnston's hair to make the collection complete."

Happily such manifestations of feminine cheek as this are the exception rather than the rule among the daughters of Uncle Sam.

Chances of Death in War.

No doubt every reader of the newspapers has seen the statement that it takes a man's weight of lead to kill him. The statement is usually looked upon as a rhetorical hyperbole, suggested by the fact that comparatively few out of the whole number of shots fired in a battle take effect. Marshal Sals, I believe, first made the statement that forms the basis of the above, only he said that it "would take 125 pounds of lead and thirty-three pounds of powder to put each of the enemy in the 'long trench.'" Wild and visionary as this may seem, it appears that there was really more truth than poetry in the remark.

At the battle of Solferino, according to M. Cassiodori's carefully deduced calculations, a comparison of the number of shots fired on the Austrian side with the number of killed and wounded on the part of the enemy shows that 700 bullets were expended for every man wounded and 4,200 for each man killed. The average weight of the ball used was thirty grains, therefore it must have taken at least 126 kilograms or 277 pounds of lead for every man put out of the way. Yet Solferino was a most bloody and important engagement.

Bogert, in the light of the above, was about right when he said: "War is awful, but the sound of war is awfuler."

The Electrical Fan.

An electrical journal calls attention to the fact that electric fans are intended for use and not for abuse; while deriving the fullest benefit and enjoyment from the grateful breezes which the fan gives on the hottest day, people should exercise some discretion in subjecting themselves to the brisk air motion. The journal in question states that a gentleman recently came into his office in a very much overheated condition and sat down at his desk in the full breeze of an electric fan. He contracted a heavy cold, which developed into pneumonia, and necessitated a nine weeks' sojourn in a hospital. The electric fan is truly "a boon and a blessing to men," but its use must be accompanied by discretion.

From a Rural Point of View.

Summer boarders, rightly handled, are about the most profitable thing the farmer can cultivate. Don't feed them on beefsteak, for they don't want it. Give them plenty of bannock, berries, baked potatoes, boiled eggs, mush and milk, and they will be much better suited. Keep them away from the house by getting them to go hill climbing, and then they can't say that it was your mosquito that bit them. What they wish is something new to see. Give them these, and they pay well for the trouble.

Des Moines Track in Trouble.

As the result of poor patronage the Des Moines (Ia.) trotting races were declared off August 19 and claims for \$55,000 were filed in court against the Driving Park association.

Pfeffer May Quit Louisville.

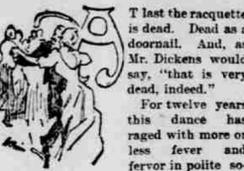
Fred Pfeffer says he will quit the Louisville club and be blacklisted if the club takes the \$2,000 out of his salary, which the local organization had to pay Williams, of Chicago, for him. Last winter, when "Boomer" Williams, of Chicago, started out to revolutionize the ball world, he offered Pfeffer \$7,000, advancing him \$2,000. The famous Indianapolis meeting followed, resulting in the retirement of Williams. Then Louisville secured Pfeffer for \$4,000, no reference being made to the \$2,000 paid by Williams. The league paid Williams and Louisville had to pay the league. Now the Louisville club has notified Pfeffer that he must reimburse it. He refuses, and if he quits Taylor will succeed him as manager.

PRETTY NEW DANCES.

A Saratoga Master of Ceremonies Writes Upon the Latest Fads.

It Will Be Necessary to Go to Dancing School to Learn the New Steps for Next Winter as They Are So Difficult.

(Copyright, 1912, by BACHELLER & JOHNSON.)



Last the raquette is dead. Dead as a doornail. And, as Mr. Dickens would say, "that is very dead, indeed!" For twelve years this dance has raged with more or less fever and fervor in polite society, becoming every year more popular with the lower classes and less popular with the very refined people. It is a vulgar dance. For the children there is no special suggestiveness about it, but when grown people slide and kick, slide and kick without any of the poetry and motion or grace of movement it becomes vulgarly—vulgarily simple and pure, if such a thing can be called so.

"The military" is another thing that is on its last legs, so to speak. Perhaps you may know "the military" by the name of "Dancing in the Barn," or "the Kentucky Jubilee." But whatever name you may call it, it is "the military" still, and it is sure to have the vulgar little forward kick which characterizes the dance.

Properly speaking, the "Kentucky Jubilee" and "Dancing in the Barn" are the names of pieces of music to which the military schottische is danced.

But these two dances are nearly gone, and from their dust and ashes arise two or three very new and pretty dances, which are worthy to claim the admiration of dancing masters and scholars as well as of those whose main pleasure consists in looking on while others dance.

The most fashionable round dance is to be the Oxford minuet. It is an exquisite combination of the stately minuet and the glide polka.



THE COLLEGE WALK.

The couple who are to dance take hold of hands and execute the steps of the minuet to the time of a march. There is the same slow, stately walk as in the old time minuet and the same courtly bowing. The minuet part ceases when the lady executes a deep courtesy and the gentleman bows low before her with his hand upon his heart. Then the time suddenly changes and the couple dance several steps in rather rapid polka time. This changes again to the slow walk of the minuet and is followed by the rapid step as before. The two figures of the dance alternate throughout.

It is really a beautiful dance. To picture it to yourself recall the beautiful scene in "School for Scandal," as it was presented when Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, John Drew and others of Daly's perfectly taught New York company went through the ceremony of presentation at court or any other grand social function requiring great dignity of action, some grace and much skill. Enliven this scene with a pretty, alternating, rapid movement and you have the Oxford minuet as it will be danced next winter.

A pretty fad in waltzing is called the College Walk. It was first brought to Saratoga by the cadets who originated it, because it was pretty and graceful besides being a little odd. On every third or fourth measure the gentleman walks, taking two or three long steps while the lady continues waltzing.



THE DUCK TEMPS.

Another novelty in dancing is the duck temps. It is in polka time, but in place of the old long slide steps, or the short rapid ones which are taken by different dancers, the duck temps consists of two very long slide steps, done in the regular polka movement.

Square Dances.

In the square dances, the most fashionable dance will be the Combination Polka Quadrille. Its name goes a long way towards describing it, for it embraces all the best round dances of the last four years, taking in also the old time quadrille figures. It is the work of the American Society of Teachers of Dancing.

The Combination Polka Quadrille requires eight people to dance it. They arrange themselves into a set and begin with a "right and left" and ladies' chain," which are repeated by the side couples.

All then take position for a glide polka which runs through eight bars; next there comes the "forward and back" of the head couples when they cross over and salute partners, just as has long been a popular figure in the quadrille. After this they take their partners

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hands and dance the Berlin, and so the whole dance goes, bringing in the heel-and-toe polka and the Oxford minuet along with the regular quadrille figures. It is an extremely pretty thing, and next winter you will see it at all the nice entertainments.

The Difference.

I have wondered, in my work, how many people know the difference between a dancing master and a teacher of dancing. Let me tell you just here what the difference is. So many people continually confound them that the public should have an explanation here and now. When you have learned to dance any dance, say the Combination Polka Quadrille for example, you are a master of dancing so far as that one dance is concerned. Now, if you can teach what you have learned you become a dancing teacher, but if, as is generally the case, you can only dance it without being able to teach others how to do it, then you are just a dancing master. Do you see the difference?

The Berlin will be a popular dance along with the other dances mentioned, and the waltz is ever perennially a favorite. It may be hopped, it may be slid, it may be dipped or it may be murdered outright, yet it continues to live, for it has a thousand times more lives than the hardest cat that you ever attempted to drown.

Why the Waltz Lives?

Because it is beautiful, and even the worst dancer cannot make it really vulgar. There is a suggestiveness about the military and even more than suggestiveness about the raquette, but the waltz is refined, and if it is made otherwise by the deep dip or the long slide it is because the dancer chooses to make it so.

It is going to be fashionable next winter for people to gather together in the afternoon or evening for dancing lessons, which will include entering the room in a proper manner, handing a chair politely, sitting and rising gracefully, and bowing for a seat.

One day each week in my home in St. Louis I teach poor children these things. Six or seven hundred often come in a single day, and their ages vary from two to twenty years. The poor need to know how to dance as well as the rich; indeed, if anything, it is even more desirable that they should learn to amuse themselves inexpensively and harmlessly than for the rich who have everything within their reach.

It is not often that a fad begins among the poor and then travels upward along the social scale, but in this case it is really going to be so.

Society women who have assisted in these charity schools of mine have become impressed with the necessity as well as the beauty and dignity of graceful walking and dancing, and so next winter I shall organize classes for young men who wish to know how to hand a chair properly to their "lady love," and perhaps another class for the lady loves themselves who are desirous of learning how such courtesies should be accepted.

The Rye.

A round dance which will be popular that it must not be ignored now is the Rye. This is best described by saying that it is a combination between the Esmerald and the pointing of the toe. It is danced to schottische and polka time.

None of the new dances are vulgar or suggestive, but are graceful, pretty and are executed to rather slow music. In all my twenty-six years' experience, and I have been teaching dancing since I was nine years old, I have never known a season to start out so propitiously as regards the pretty dances.

You can sit and watch the figures of the round dances and quadrilles by the hour, admiring each one every moment more than you did last. They grow upon you, for they are "catchy," even though stately.

Of course, you believe in dancing. It is such an innocent, harmless amusement that you cannot fail to look upon it with favor if you are a sensible person. Dancing is chosen by fairly large as the amusement of the nymphs. It is famed in poetry and sung in song. Children dance by instinct. It seems as if it were the way in which nature expresses its happiness.

And yet there is a minister who says that "a person must be crazy or drunk to dance." JACOB MAILER.

—The German emperor is fond of hunting, particularly following the boar, the sport in which his forefathers excelled. The Kaiser rides a white horse when he goes hunting, and silver spurs jingle on the heels of his top-boots. He is a good marksman, and has a record of putting three balls from a revolver in the bull's-eye of a small target fifteen paces distance.

FACTORY FIGURES.

AMERICAN factories produce 35,000 watches every week. MATCHES to the value of \$185,000,000 are annually consumed throughout the world. The world consumes 3,000,000,000 pounds of paper a year and is supplied by 4,500 paper mills.

Out of a total of over \$5,000,000,000 of capital invested in manufacturing in the United States, patents form the basis for the investment of about \$1,000,000,000.

Twenty-five journeymen cabinet-makers in Rockford, Ill., sixteen years ago, pooled their capital (\$9,000), and started a furniture factory. The company now employs 1,800 men, 95 per cent of whom are shareholders in the works.

Where Was the Person?

A Presbyterian church in Lancaster, Pa., decided to give a medal to each person who attended all the services throughout the year. Last year the sexton was the only person who won a medal.

THE WICHITA EAGLE

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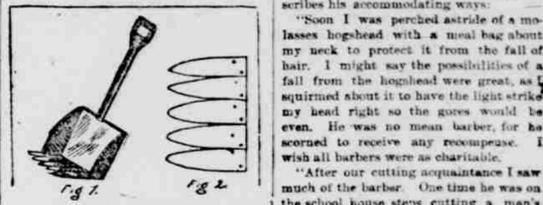
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BLUE GRASS SEED.

Description of a Tool Designed for Gathering the Crop. The hand tool shown in the illustration, Fig. 1, is used largely in Kentucky for gathering blue grass seed. The im-



plement is held in one hand and swung so the teeth forming the bottom will catch the heads of grass. By this means the seed is stripped off and remains in the box, and when full it is emptied and the operation repeated. Fig. 2 shows the bottom on a larger scale. The teeth should be of steel and fastened with screws. After the seed is gathered it is placed in a shed to thoroughly dry, after which the chaff is removed with a flail, tramping or some such method. Or the seed may be placed on a scaffold, exposed to sun and rain, which will cause the chaff to be more easily separated. Where only a small quantity of seed is wanted the blue grass may be moved with a scythe or mowing machine and given the same treatment as noted above.—Orange Judd Farmer.

She Banned Him. "Mrs. Gadder has been ill." "I thought she must be recovering, for I heard that she dismissed her physician this morning." "She dismissed her physician and sent for another."

"Hadn't confidence in the first?" "I don't know. He told her that she must not talk."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

M. W. LEVY, Pres. A. W. OLIVER, V. Pres. STATEMENT of the Condition of the

Wichita National Bank

Made to the Comptroller of Currency at the Close of Business, May 17th, 1912.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans and Discounts (\$583,950.01), Bonds and Stocks (17,294.71), U. S. Bonds (50,000.00), Real Estate (65,000.00), Due from U. S. (2,250.00), Overdrafts (2,326.49), Cash and Exchange (232,370.69). Total Resources: \$963,791.90. Liabilities include Capital (\$250,000.00), Surplus (50,000.00), Undivided Profits (5,410.77), Circulation (45,000.00), Deposits (603,381.13). Total Liabilities: \$963,791.90.

Correct. C. A. WALKER Cashier.

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State National Bank

OF WICHITA, KAN. CAPITAL \$100,000.00 SURPLUS \$50,000.00

Directors: John B. Curry, W. H. Brown, J. P. Allen, J. M. Taylor, Lewis C. ...

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ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.