Wichita Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

George Gould has made an early departure from his father's rule of life. He has just given $1,000 to a club house fund in New York.

The speaker of the house having been roasted to a Crisp by the punsters, anent that Saturday night dinner in New York, the reading public will hope they are done.

The Topeka Sentinel says the Kansas Republicans are agreed that there must be a new deal all 'round two years hence. Then the Kansas Republicans have learned the lesson of the defeat.—Leavenworth Times.

In attempting to locate the responsibility for Republican defeat the investigating committee speedily passed the case of Vice President Morton. Nobody has accused him of having anything whatever to do with it.

Some strange spell seems to have come over western Kansas the past few days. They quit talking about dividing the state and dropped the county seat fight in Seward county simultaneously and with a suddenness that is all but alarming.

It is no doubt a proper thing that promotions in the government's naval service should be facilitated, but it sounds a trifle odd to hear a Populist representative make such a motion, in view of the opinion that that party is understood to entertain in regard to the navy. That is what Senator Peffer did Tuesday.

The mugwump newspapers say Mr. Murphy is not a statesman. The Washington Post rejoins that he doesn't want to be a statesman. All he asks for is a seat in the United States senate. That is of a piece with the decision of the Kansas supreme court at to the legal qualification necessary to be a county attorney.

Reciprocity has not been in existence a full year with all the countries now included in it, yet it has increased our exports of farm products nearly $2,000,000 and our imports of free sugar, coffee and the like nearly $75,000,000. This is what the Democratic party calls humbug, but it is the sort of humbug the people want. Let the present majority party knock it out if it dare.

The appointment of Susan B. Anthony to a state office in New York will fill a long-felt want, in that sterling woman's ambition. The only point that occasions any special wonder in connection with the case is that the preferment comes from the hands of a Democrat. Susan will now probably quit foolin' with Kansas politics for a time and let Mary Ellen paddle her own scow.

In contradistinction to the proposed scheme to extend the presidential term to six years and make the incumbent ineligible to re-election, the Globe-Democrat moves to curtail the term to two years, the change to go into effect the 4th of next March. The G. D. suggestion says nothing about the eligibility feature, taking it for granted, no doubt, that such inhibition would be unnecessary in the case in point.

There is some very attractive verse in the New England Magazine for December. P. McArthur, one of the cleverest and best known contributors to Life, Puck, Judge and other leading pictorial weeklies, contributes a piece of delicate verse, "A Refrain." John White Chadwick writes a touching sonnet called "A Thought of Whittier." Robert Loveman has "In Lighter Vein," and J. Torrey Connor gives a new thought in "November."

The Washington Post quotes Representative Blanchard of Louisiana, chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors, as saying that there will be no new river and harbor improvements authorized at this session of congress. Sixteen million dollars, he says, will be required to carry on existing contracts, and this amount will be provided for in the sundry civil appropriation bill, as though the sum required would be any less burden upon the treasury in that form than in a straight appropriation bill.

Evangelist Moody was on the steamer Spree when it was disabled in mid ocean and since he reached soil in safety he says that the rescue of the vessel is due to the intervention of divine providence. He does not accuse divine providence of disabling the ship, nor does he give credit to the ship's architect, who had constructed it in airtight bulkheads; and Brother Moody does not explain why he headed a subscription list to make up cash presents for the crew, who worked manfully to keep the Spree afloat. But, then, it would be uncharitable to criticise the good man's intentions too closely.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette is a very discriminating paper and frank, withal, in its statement of fact; especially so when it says, in reference to Christmas buying, that shoppers "consult the newspaper advertisements before starting out to make purchases. Knowledge of just what they want, where they can get just what they want, and the best bargains, saves them time and wearying labor hunting about. Shop people, too, are saved time and trouble pulling down goods for the inspection of those who have no definite idea of what they wish or how much they are to pay for it. The advertisement is instructive, and is money in the pockets of newspaper readers."

The conviction of Professor Smith by the church court before which he was tried on a charge of heresy—though under a different name—whatever the merits of the case, will no doubt prove an entering wedge, as has been suggested, to the division of the Presbyterian church. The professor is a strong man and has a liberal following, in numbers as well as sentiment. This and similar cases that have disturbed religious circles not a little during the past several months are not conducive to the growth of the church, either spiritually or numerically. The subject is full of suggestions in a moralizing vein, but we leave that for the reader to pursue according to the individual bent.

PLUTOCRATIC.

Why should the congress and the legislatures of the states meet from year to year and go through all the formal work of passing laws which are intended to mean one thing when the judges of our courts meet and decide that they mean something else? Are the judges of this country to determine our laws, and are they to become the governing power of the country? This is becoming a very serious custom. It has gotten to a point where the honest intent of a legislature or the congress is completely overturned by the courts and it has come to a point where no legislative body can in its wisdom enact any law that can stand against the interpretation of some of the men who occupy the bench. While we do not claim that our courts are corrupt, we maintain that no man either on or off the bench is granted the power under our constitution to destroy a legislative enactment on some alleged constitutional quibble and precedent. We are having entirely too much of this thing and the people will not much longer submit to these plutocratic judicial decisions.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Our readers are doubtless noticing the daily telegraph reports of the immense shipments of American gold being made to Europe. Two million and upwards went out day before yesterday, and more than five million will go out within the week. This thing can't go on forever, but it looks as if it might go on till disaster ensues. What is the matter? This question must be answered, and answered soon. Is the purchase of nearly two hundred tons of silver per month by the government the secret or the bottom of the trouble? Is threatened cheap currency driving out the more valuable? Next to the immigration question, this currency question is the most serious problem immediately confronting the country.

The Capital's effort to create a sensation by undertaking to show that the electoral vote of Kansas may be counted for Harrison failed to create a ripple upon the touchy surface of current political interest. The circumstance that the majority given the fusion electors was secured by combining the votes of the Democrats and Populists cuts no figure in the case. There is no written law requiring the electors to vote for the candidate of the party for which they stand, and if there was, they could elect which they would support in the electoral college, because they were regularly nominated by and placed upon the tickets of both the parties to the fusion. But as for how they may vote the Democrats at least do not expect them to vote for Cleveland; they knew they would not when they were nominated and when they were voted for. The Capital will have to try something else if it wants a real sensation.

THAT HASKELL COUNTY CASE.

The much discussed Stubb-Rosenthal legislative contest in Haskell county has been settled, satisfactorily we suppose to all concerned. Mr. Stubbs furnished the Santa Fe Monitor with a card explaining the matter fully in which he disclaims any knowledge of or sympathy with the error made by the county clerk in transposing the votes received by him and his opponent, at the same time exonerating Mr. Hussey, the county clerk, from intentional wrong in certifying the returns as forwarded to the state canvassing board. Concluding his card Mr. Stubbs says:

"I am in favor of honest elections and no one is more willing to submit to the will of the people when honestly and fairly expressed than myself. I have good grounds for believing there were some fraudulent votes polled for my opponent at the late election, but I do not believe enough such can be found to materially effect the result, and unless there could be I would not, under any circumstances, consent to serve as a member of the legislature. If there could be enough such votes found to change the result, I do not hesitate to say that I would contest the election, and neither would any other loyal citizen hesitate to do so if he were in my place.

"In conclusion, I will simply say that I did nothing to aid Mr. Rosenthal's election. I have done nothing directly or indirectly to prevent his receiving his certificate of election, and, although willing to do all I can to rectify the mistake that has been made, I shall not go out of my way to see that he obtains his seat. It is not my place to do so."

DID BIELA'S COMET EVER STRIKE THE EARTH?

To the Editor of the Eagle:

Accepted authors say that it did; but not at so late a date as the 27th of last month. They also agree that it struck the earth and broke in twain in one of its earlier voyages. What it may have done prior to the voyage of Columbus is not known, as it was not discovered til long after the discovery of America. In 1826 is the year in which it was discovered by Professor Biela, an Austrian officer, and it was supposed by him and more recent astronomers that it would tour through space near the vicinity of this earth every six or seven years, the passage on its orbit requiring a lapse of that time. Other authors state that its orbit leads it upon a journey of over twenty years. One of those astronomers referring to the matters says: "From Theta Centauri to Beta Andromedae is a long distance to be traveled in twenty years, even at comet speed, but Biela is not far from the latter now."—Nov. 15 ult.

Certain it is that this comet has been looked for in the vicinity of the earth every seven years since its discovery and at no time is the evidence so forcible, that it "struck the earth," as at the next seven year period of 1883.

One writer in referring to that year says: "When M. Biela discovered the thing in 1826 in the constellation Aries, it looked like a small, round speck of filmy cloud. Since that time the comet's pathway has been a hard road to travel. In 1833, when it and the earth missed a collision by only one month, its proximity to our habitation split it in two, and each half, with a head and tail of its own, went into business for itself. And side by side they whirled through space, like a couple of race horses, about sixteen thousand miles apart, or twice the diameter of the earth. These twins were due for return engagements in 1852, 1859 and 1866, but failed to keep the appointment." This writer goes on to say that "what they were doing during this period, history knows not." * * *

Now in this paragraph the writer appears to have been mistaken, at least in regard to the "twenty-nine year periods," for if our memory serves us correctly two comets did appear in close proximity to the heavens in 1854. And again in 1861 and in 1868 and in 1875 comets appeared, but only the latter was claimed as Biela's comet. This being true 1896 will be the year when Biela will again visit the earth. Hence we arrive at the conclusion that while the particular comet may appear in the distance—from different portions of the earth—possibly, as often as every seven years, yet its orbit does not come in close proximity to the earth only in every twenty-one years. This is easily accounted for when it is known that its tail is sometimes 150,000,000 miles in length. In 1882 and 1889 were the "seven year period" and a very bright comet appeared in the heavens—it will be remembered—especially in the former of those years.

It must also be remembered by the reader that it is possible for this comet to cross the orbit of the earth every seven years and still not approach within millions of miles of the earth.

Professor Young gives it as the year 1846 when this comet was split in two, yet as it did not approach near the earth at that time it could not have been split upon the earth at that time. He also gives it at "six year periods" up to 1852, at which time he says: "The twins were again observed, now at a distance of about 1,500,000 miles, . . . and neither of them has ever been seen again, though they must have returned many times, and more than once in a very favorable position." Professor Young also speaks of the earth crossing the track of this "lost comet" in the midst of a shower of meteors on Nov. 27, 1872, and again in November, 1885, at which time Miss Clerke expressed it thus: "It became evident that Biela's comet was shedding over us the pulverized products of its disintegration." After this, Professor Young says, the proper place for its consideration is under the head of meteors."

Whether it be true that Biela's comet burst up and went out of business or not, either before we were born or during our boyhood days, certainly astronomers have not fully determined, yet it is evident that its periodic years have been the scenes of most vivid meteoric illuminations, the most vivid display being that of 1833. The next most brilliant display of meteoric showers was probably between 1866 and 1868, brief accounts of which are tersely compiled from the press of those dates by a Boston paper which is appended for your publication or not, as you may have space. Certainly those periods were remarkable in the physical history of the earth and of the universe, as will also the coming seven years be.

J. S. JENNINGS.

Wichita, Dec. 10, 1892.

CONCERNING RAILROADS.

Some Interesting Items About Various Kansas Lines.

The Santa Fe has 12,147 stockholders.

The Santa Fe has 2,486.99 miles of road in Kansas.

The capital stock of the Santa Fe is $102,000,000.

The Missouri Pacific system in Kansas now includes over 3,000 miles.

The Rock Island has 8,343 freight cars equipped with automatic couplers.

The Santa Fe owns $4,615,406.88 in bonds, and $29,248,967.94 in stocks.

The net income of the Santa Fe land department last year was $30,690.93.

The average daily compensation of the general officers of the Santa Fe is $12.34.

The Santa Fe's profit on the sale of coal lands last year amounted to $23,570.36.

There are 729 bridges, 3,054 trestles and one tunnel on the Rock Island road.

The Rock Island has 413 cars in its passenger service and 14,417 in its freight service.

The Santa Fe expended $1,272,928.54 for repairs and renewals of freight cars last year.

The Rock Island netted nearly $70,000 from the sale of agricultural lands last year.

The Rock Island laid 16,559.93 tons of steel rails the last year and nearly 700,000 new ties.

The total cost of the construction and equipment of the Santa Fe in Kansas was $2,022,781.83.

The Santa Fe spends over a hundred thousand dollars a year for its water supply for locomotives.

The estimated operating expenses of the Rock Island in Kansas last year amounted to $2,413,437.54.

The Missouri Pacific paid $2,778,680 interest last year on its outstanding funded debt of $51,376,000.

The main line of the Santa Fe is 1,595.10 miles in length; the total length of all lines operated, 4,582.15.

The Santa Fe has 21,055 employes, who are paid a total of $11,377,038.71 a year, an average daily compensation of $2.01.

The passenger earnings of the Santa Fe last year per mile of road was $1,222.52; passenger earnings per train mile $1.056.76.

In running 20,464,412 miles, Rock Island locomotives last year used 626,023 tons of fuel, an average of 61.18 pounds per mile.

The Santa Fe last year carried 1,609,040 passengers, earning revenue. The average distance they were carried was 73.54 miles.

The Missouri Pacific last year received $54,136.80 from the United States government for bridges burned during the civil war.

The expense of the telegraph, including train dispatchers and operators, last year amounted to $252,430.58 on the Rock Island.

The Santa Fe has 53 general officers, 687 general office clerks, 517 station agents, 770 engine men, 870 firemen and 575 conductors.

LITERARY NOTES.

"Sweet Bells Out of Tune," Mrs. Burton Harrison's novel of New York society, which has just begun in the Century, has made a great hit. The publishers have reprinted the opening chapters from the November Century, and will send the pamphlet containing them to anyone who asks for it. Write to the Century company, 33 East Seventeenth street, New York, and get it. The novel is the greatest society story that has appeared in many years. It is illustrated by Charles Dana Gibson.

One of the most interesting phases of American life is found in the struggles for social supremacy which are constantly taking place in the ever changing conditions of society in the larger cities. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, who spends his winters on Murray Hill and his summers in one of the most fashionable of the Long Island watering places, has written a story for the Cosmopolitan dealing with those phases of American life which is likely to be received with the wisest interest. The powerful strokes of the sturdy nouveau riche have nowhere been so truly and so wittingly dresented as in the case of the Bulkeleys, whose fortunes are begun in the September Cosmopolitan. Side by side with the fortunes of those, who have so much money that the most serious concern of life becomes the question of how to spend, is a discussion of the fortunes of those with whom the question is how to provide the necessaries of life. This is done by Mr. Walker, editor of the Cosmopolitan, who chooses to view the Homestead difficulties as an object lesson in the evolution of a republican form of government. He considers dispassionately all the dangers to the state arising from the extensive colonies of workmen brought together under our present system of concentration and the growing imperfection in our system of distribution, and does not hesitate to say that reform should come from the hands of those who fix the laws regulating distribution. The story of the Chicago convention bears retelling by the veteran Murat Halstead. The first of a series of three articles on "Education of the South," is from the pen of the president of the University of Tennessee. A delightful article on the island of Jersey and Jersey cows; an article on the cotton district of the south, and Miss Esther Singleton's chronicle of certain celebrated but uncanny British spectres embrace some of the more entertaining features of the September Cosmopolitan.

The first of the unpublished material by Henry Ward Beecher, recently purchased by the Ladies Home Journal, will appear in the January number of that magazine, and presents, among other things, the great preacher's hitherto unprinted opinion on "Wine Dripking on New Year's Day."

Better than ever is the current number of the Republican Magazine, and its appearance disposes of the claim by some that it was only a campaign publication. It is now firmly established, and will continue to be published regularly every month.

The present number contain articles by Senator Gallinger and ex-Governor Cheney of New Hampshire, ex-Governor Ladd of Rhode Island, Hon. A. L. Conger of Ohio, Senator George B. Sloan of New York, Governor Willey of Idaho, Colonel Frank Cheney of Connecticut, James Francis Burke, president of the College League and many others.

In this number are the first chapters of a serial, "Arthur Callan," a tale of the tariff. The editorials and miscellaneous matter are up to the usual standard. Every Republican should have this sterling publication. It is the only monthly the party has and should be heartily supported.

Copies can be had from newsdealers, or from the office of publication, 110 Fifth avenue, New York. $3 per annum; 25 cents per copy.

The New England Magazine at the Front.

The fine literary illustrated magazine of Boston. Able critics say it is one of the most interesting magazines published in America. A great favorite with New Englanders, and they are everywhere. Local only in name. It is the people's favorite. To see this magazine is to want it. Its circulation has doubled the past year. It is unique, containing American legends, traditions, history, story and poetry. A conspicuous feature of the magazine, the treatment of the great American cities, will be continued.

Some of the attractions for 1893 are: "Harvard College Fifty Years Ago," by Rev. Edward Everett Hale; "New England Towns Forty Years Ago," by Rev. Edward Everett Hale; "Vassar College," "Society Life in Amherst College," "Manual Training in America," "Rhode Island in the Revolution," "Brother Jonathan and His Home," "Whaling and Fisheries of the United States." Each number contains several interesting stories and poems.

Price $3.00 a year; 25 cents a copy. Sample copies sent to any address free. Agents wanted. Address New England Magazine, Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Dedicated to Mrs. Lease.

A woman to the senate send—
Just one—and then at last,
Unless, perchance, she should be dumb,
The secret session would become
A relic of the past.
—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Will Infuse New Blood.

From the Atchison Champion.

The Populists are going to clean out "the old crowd." They will promote new men like Maxson of Emporia, Elder of Franklin, John Martin of Shawnee, and Jim Legate of Leavenworth. They are determined to "purify" politics!

Wichita in the Swim.

From the Pratt Republican.

Wichita will be in the swim this winter as to prestige and appointments. The Peerless Princess will be also social and official headquarters, and Topeka must take a back seat for the coming two years at least. Governor Lewelling is a Wichitan, and that means much for the advertisement of our big neighbor.

Jay Gould's Patent Rat Trap.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Near a bright fire in a cosy home on Clinton street, last evening, sat an aged couple reading the story of the life of Jay Gould. The story was of unusual interest, for the reason that the life of the great millionaire was to them a familiar study. The couple referred to are Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Burhans, a whose home Mr. Gould, in school days, lived.

"I was just reading something about the rat trap which Jay Gould patented," said Mr. Burhans. "I well remember the homemade affair that it was, a square tin box with a cover. In the cover a square section of the tin was cut out and placed on pivots, balancing it on each side. Above the middle of the square was suspended a piece of cheese. When the rat stepped out for his luncheon the square would revolve and the rat would find himself in a box full of water."

—Mr. A. K. H. Boyd, the Scotch "meenister," is, fortunately for his readers, blessed with some sense of humor. He tells us of a Scotch advocate who, while discussing with a judge the question of a vacancy on the bench, said: "I think, my lord, they might find worse than myself," and the judge replied: "Whaur?"

He Had Had Enough.

The politician came into the counting-room and asked to see the editor. The man behind the counter stated the case through the tube.

"Show the gentleman up," came a dull roar down the tube.

The gentleman was startled.

"Not much," he exclaimed. "I've been shown up too much already, and I don't want any more of it. That's what I came in here for. Good morning," and he made a break for the door and escaped.—Detroit Free Press.

—Appreciation of Learning.—Aunt Zerepty (as they pass the campus)—"What makes them stugents holler rayrayrayfizzboomar all the time?" Uncle Henry—"Sh, Zerepty; don't be so ignor'nt. These here scholars 's mighty full o' learnin.' They're just a repeatin' some of their sinches,' old-time Latin er Hebrew phrases out loud. Sort o' learnin' their lessons by heart."—Princeton Tiger.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGES.

The Devout Believer on His Way to the Holy Places of Arabia.

It is the highest religious duty and it is the intention of every Moslem—indeed, it it enjoined as necessary to his salvation—once in his lifetime to make the pilgrimage, either in person or by proxy, to the holy places of Arabia. It is not to the purpose to visit Mecca and Medina at any time of the year. Only by making the pilgrimage in the right month, and by taking part in the ceremonies at each holy place on the days set apart for them, is the worshiper entitled to the name of Hadji. Repeated pilgrimages are works of supererogation, but add to the honor and sanctity of the pilgrim. In the cities of Damascus and Cairo the traveler sees many houses decorated on the exterior with rude, fantastic and highly colored pictures. These mural adornments are the certain signal of distinction, for they are permitted to no one who has not made the Hadj. The pilgrimage usually occupies about ninety or one hundred days. These are the days following the great fast of Ramadan. As the Moslems reckon by lunar months, their seasons do not coincide with ours, and so the pilgrimage makes gradually the circuit of our year, and the high festival days of Mecca may fall in the heat of summer or in winter time. A great caravan sets out yearly from Damascus and another from Cairo. The straggling band of worshipers from the wide world either fall in with these caravans en route, or make their way to Mecca as they can, and await there the arrival of the mass of pilgrims. That from Cairo sets out on the 25th of the month Showel, following the fast of Ramadan. The three days of high ceremony in and about Mecca are the 10th, 11th and 12th of Zul Hadj, and the caravan returns to Cairo about the 25th of Saffer.

Formerly the pilgrims assembled on the edge of the desert outside of Cairo, where the caravan was formed. It took up its line of march across the desert, passing north of Suez, round the Gulf of Aakaba, and turning south to Yemboel-Nakhel. Here it found itself near the great Syrian caravan, which had come from Damascus by way of Medina, and marched on a parallel line with that to Mecca. It traveled only by night, and rested in the day-time. The journey took thirty-one nights, and as there was a halt of seven entire days on the road, the distance from Cairo to Mecca was reckoned at thirty-seven days. These two caravans were the important and official contributions to the Mecca festival, but there was a smaller Bagdad caravan, and great numbers, singly and in groups, went by boat to Jedda (Djedda), the port of the Red sea, distant about forty-six miles from the holy city; and immense crowds flocked in from all parts of Arabia, by which the conventional number of 70,000 was made up. It was said that if this number were not present for the day at Arafat, the angels would miraculously increase it. There have been great exaggerations in the estimates of the annual concourse at Mecca. Ludovico Bartima, of Rome, estimated the Damascus caravan in 1503 at 40,000 men and 35,000 camels. Giovanni Finanti, renegade Italian conscript, in 1814 put the Syrian and African caravans at 40,000. Ali Bey (a Spaniard), whose real name was Domingo Badia y Leblich, in 1807 computed 80,000 men, 2,000 women and 1,000 children assembled on the day of Arafat; and Burckhardt (1814) estimated the crowd at Arafat at 70,000. Burton, in 1853, was sure there were not over 7,000 in the Damascus caravan, nor more than 50,000 on Mount Arafat. Both Burckhardt and Burton thought the number of annual pilgrims diminishing.

The official caravan from Damascus carries the covering for the prophet's tomb at Medina, which is annually renewed. Cairo supplies, annually at the expense of the government, the mahmel, or canopy of dark cloth or velvet, wrought with texts in dark thread, which is the cover of the Kaaba, and the kisweh, or lining for the interior of the Kaaba, which is of rich silk, heavily embroidered with Arabic sentences in gold. The kisweh that was hung in the temple a year is brought back to Cairo and divided in bits and shreds among the faithful. Formerly the mahmel used to remain, and the Kaaba was shrouded in layer above layer, until the cloth decayed, but now the old canopy is removed before the new is put on.

The conditions of pilgrimage have greatly changed in the last few years. The Syrian and African caravans continue, but they seem to be less in size. The governments still pay tribute to the desert sheiks for passage through their territories, but the dangers which required so many to travel together seem to have diminished. Pilgrims make their way from all parts of the world by rail and by steamboat. As hosts undertake the pilgrimage who are exceedingly poor, and many postpone it till they are diseased and old, the mortality must still be great, and large numbers die on the way, or have the felicity of passing to paradise from the vicinity of the Kaaba, their wasted, fanatical bodies bathed for the last time in the sacred waters of the well Zemzem. The annual pilgrimage from Cairo goes by rail to Suez, and there takes steamboats to Jedda. In the season tramp steamers voyage about the Mediterranean, picking up pilgrims at every Mohammedan port, and transporting them through the canal and the Red Sea to Jedda. These steamers are usually overcrowded, and the passengers suffer more, though for a less time, than the old desert travelers, and from time to time we hear that one of these unseaworthy crafts is consumed by fire, or has gone down with its load of devotees. As Heaven is as near by water as by land, and the intention of devotion is all in all, the modern mode of travel satisfies the requirements of the Hadj. The word which we translate pilgrimage means aspiration, is a symbol of our transit through the wilderness of this world to a better country, and the final reward will be in proportion to the hardships of the journey. No doubt something of business and trade enters into the annual festival, and gives Mecca, whose greedy population largely live by accommodating and fleecing the pilgrims, the character of a "fair," but the main motive that draws devotees from Africa, from India, from Persia and from the whole of missionary and proselyting Islam is a faith equal in sincerity to and more fiery in intensity than the zeal that directs the steps of Christians to Jerusalem and to Rome.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.

She—Has Brown a baby at his house?

He—I guess not. I heard him praising another man's baby a short time ago.—Brooklyn Life.

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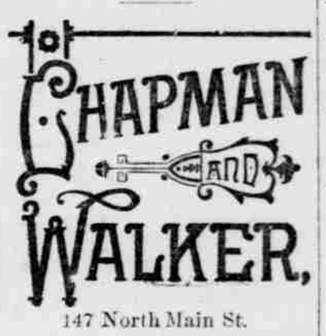

147 North Main St.

CURED BY LAUGHTER.

A Case of Insanity Which Yielded to Peculiar Treatment.

A business man who was laboring under a great mental strain, though a man naturally of jovial temperament, one day at the dinner table suddenly ceased laughing and assumed a very grave mein. His friends soon discovered that he had become insane, and he was removed to a lunatic asylum. All efforts made in his behalf were unavailing, and he became so morose and disorderly that he was at last confined to a barred room.

Despairing of the patient's recovery by the employment of other means, the physician in charge conceived the novel idea of trying the effect of laughter upon this solemn-faced patient, and accordingly employed a great fat, jolly-looking Dutchman to come every day and stand before the barred door of the patient's room and laugh. There stood the big Dutchman, day after day, laughing as though his sides would split,—"ha-ha-ha-ha!"—with a laugh so hearty and natural that it would seem that even a sphinx would be unable to suppress at least a smile, but the poor, sad lunatic was unchanged. At last, without previously having given the slightest indication of any improvement in his mental state, the spell seemed suddenly to break, and the sick man joined the jolly German in his laughter, and laughed so heartily that the shackles of disease were shaken off, and he was found, upon examination by his physicians, to be in sound mind, and was returned to his friends.—Good Health.

—"Yes, Harry, I love you, but we can never wed," said the Boston maid with a sigh. "And why?" asked Harry. "You say eether for eyether," and she hid her face on his shoulder and wept.—Boston Post.

M. W. LEVY, Pres. F. W. OLIVER, V. Pres
W. H. H. TROUPE, Manager.

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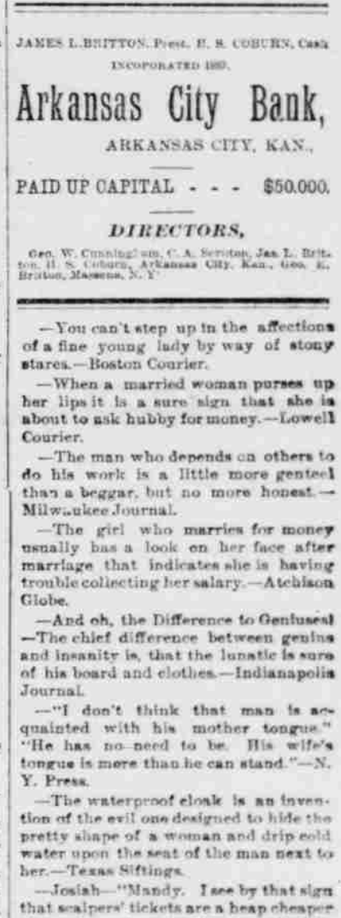

CABINETS
$1 to $5 per doz.

118 E. Douglas.

JAMES L. BRITTON, Pres. H. S. COBURN, Cash
INCORPORATED 1889.

Arkansas City Bank,

ARKANSAS CITY, KAN.,

PAID UP CAPITAL - - - $50,000.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Cunningham, C. A. Scroggs, Jas. L. Britton, H. S. Coburn, Arkansas City, Kan., Geo. E. Breton, Massena, N. Y.

—You can't step up in the affections of a fine young lady by way of stony stares.—Boston Courier.

—When a married woman purses up her lips it is a sure sign that she is about to ask hubby for money.—Lowell Courier.

—The man who depends on others to do his work is a little more genteel than a beggar, but no more honest.—Milwaukee Journal.

—The girl who marries for money usually has a look on her face after marriage that indicates she is having trouble collecting her salary.—Atchison Globe.

—And oh, the Difference to Genluseal—The chief difference between genius and insanity is, that the lunatic is sure of his board and clothes.—Indianapolis Journal.

—"I don't think that man is acquainted with his mother tongue." "He has no need to be. His wife's tongue is more than he can stand."—N. Y. Press.

—The waterproof cloak is an invention of the evil one designed to hide the pretty shape of a woman and drip cold water upon the seat of the man next to her.—Texas Siftings.

—Josiah—"Mandy, I see by that sign that scalpers' tickets are a heap cheaper than the others." Mandy—"Josiah, stay right here. I won't travel with Injies if I never get nowhere."

—It has been wisely remarked that you never ought to ask anyone to give you his word of honor. If you are talking to an honest man it is superfluous; if to a rascal, useless.—Boston Bulletin.

—"I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, sir," roared an irate lawyer to an exasperated witness. "Well, I'm paying as little as I can," was the calm reply.—Tid-Bits.

—Miss Ethel—"There's a great man in your family, isn't there?" Her Hostess (delighted)—"What makes you think so, my dear?" Miss Ethel—"Why, all of you look so very tired."—Pharmaceutical Era.

—"Do you enjoy a nice bird?" asked the obtuse young man as they came out of the theater. "Yes," replied the girl with an appetite. "Well, I'll introduce you to my aunt. She has some lovely canaries."—Washington Star.

—Must Have a New One.—Johnny—"Papa, I want a new reader." Papa—"Isn't the old one good enough?" "It may be, but the teacher says I must turn over a new leaf to-morrow or he'll rut my hide off."—Yankee Blade.

—Breaking Bread.—Charlie (sadly)—"Since you've been married, Tom, you never ask me to break bread with you." Tom—"There's a good reason for it, old fellow. You couldn't break the bread we have at our house; you couldn't do more than bend it."—Detroit Free Press.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.