Wichita Eagle

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

M. M. MURDOCK & BRO.

Publishers and Proprietors

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

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION DAILY EAGLE

In Advance—Postage Prepaid.

Daily, one copy one year	$6 00
Daily, one copy, six months	4 00
Daily, one copy, three months	2 00
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Sunday Edition, 16 pages, one copy, one year	2 00
Sunday Edition, 16 pages, one copy, six months	1 25

WEEKLY EAGLE

One copy, one year	$1 00
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BY CARRIERS—IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS

The EAGLE is delivered by carriers in Wichita and all suburbs at 20 cents a week. The paper may be ordered by postal card or by telephone (No. 28 and will be served early and regularly. Irregularity of service or change of address should be reported immediately to THE EAGLE office.

TELEPHONES.

Counting Room	No. 28
Editorial Room	No. 29

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

The EAGLE has the largest circulation of any daily paper in Kansas and covers more territory than any two Kansas dailies combined; reaching 42 towns on the day of publication in Kansas, Indian territory, Panhandle of Texas and eastern Colorado. The columns of the EAGLE have been tested and proved to be the best advertising medium in the southwest. The only daily that reaches all the territory above named on day of publication. As an advertising medium it is unexcelled.

Mrs. De Witt was granted a divorce in the district court yesterday.

C. R. Fulton, with Mack, Stadler & Co., of Ohio was a caller yesterday.

Lee McGregor was run in by the police last night for stealing a hat at the Goodyear house.

Colonel Murdock and Judge H. C. Sluss returned from Chicago last night, after a week's visit there.

Henry Thompson arrived from Guthrie last night to spend the Sunday with his family on South Lawrence.

Charlie Schlesinger has gone on the road in the interest of his jewelry business, starting on his first trip yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Norris of Conway Springs, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Locke at 1919 North Water street.

The many friends of Mrs. Todd of East Central will be pleased to know that she is improving in health, and will speedily recover.

John Ferrel, P. V. Healey, Rufus Cone and Sam Amidon are among the faithful that will go to Topeka tonight to attend the inauguration.

Mrs. Jamie Keille Bayly, daughter of Hon. George R. Keille, of Missouri, is a guest of Mrs. J. A. Wallace at 1021 North Lawrence avenue.

Mrs. McFerren of North Market gave an afternoon dinner yesterday to a number of her friends. The occasion was one of especial enjoyment and pleasure.

Rev. John F. Van Hirrlich and Rev. John A. Darris will assist Dean Rhames at St. Johns church today. Services at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Mrs. C. T. Champion came in from Chicago last night and surprised her parents, they not expecting her until the last of the month. She will remain here for some weeks.

The remains of Nettie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smyser, who died in Kansas City last July, were received here yesterday for reinterment beside her sister who survived her only about six weeks.

Miss Edith Mercer entertained a number of her young friends Friday evening at 208 South Laura avenue in a most hospitable manner. Music, games and an elegant supper were the features of the evening.

Stephen Robinson, a real African negro was arrested last night for assaulting Gon Lee, a sure enough China Chinaman in Ben Hatcher's place on North Main street. This dive keeps the police on that beat very busy.

The College Hill Chautauqua circle met Monday night with Mrs. Captain J. C. Rutan and spent a pleasant, instructive and entertaining evening. They promise another good program for next Monday evening.

Miss Jennie McKillip will entertain a number of friends next Monday evening at 257 North Topeka avenue, in compliment to Miss Nellie Pitt, who leaves for McPherson and other points for an extended sojourn.

The Hamilton Lyceum No. 646 I. L. A., will give an oyster supper and social at the residence of R. E. Lawrence, corner of Maple and Seneca streets, West Side, next Friday evening. A good musical program has been arranged.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McNaghten were surprised Friday evening at their home on West William street, it being Mr. McNaghten's and his youngest daughter's birthday. A number of handsome presents were received by both. It was a complete surprise, even to the serving of an elaborate supper, at a late hour.

What Is It?

In point of fact it is the freedom from poisonous and spurious ingredients, the excellence in flavor which gives to Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, etc., their wide popularity and increasing sale.

The retail grocers are learning that quality rather than price is necessary to retain the confidence of customers and make a successful business.

"WHERE ARE WE AT?"

Is Wichita Still Under Metropolitan Police Law? That is the Question.

No Proclamation Issued Yet by the Governor and Therefore the Law So Far as It Relates to Wichita Must be Still in Force.

Some Very Wild Statements Being Made Relative to the Muddle—The Council Meet but Do Nothing—Petitions in Circulation Asking Lewelling to Appoint Commissioners.

The metropolitan police question, so far as it relates to Wichita, is as clear as mud.

The question which does not seem to demand as much attention as its importance deserves is, "Is Wichita still governed or subject to the metropolitan police law?"

The general impression is that it is not and very few people think otherwise. There are others, and good lawyers too, who say that the metropolitan police system is not only abolished but that there is absolutely no legal police force in Wichita. They contend that when the power that creates a force ceases to exist that which they create cannot live after it. The matter was the subject of general discussion yesterday after the news was announced through the EAGLE. A reporter for this paper found the law creating the metropolitan police force and also found the amendment law of 1889 the section of which relating to the abolition of the system in any city reads as follows:

Whenever the governor shall deem it no longer necessary to continue the government of any city by this act, the governor shall issue and cause to be published in the official state paper, his proclamation to that effect; thereupon a police judge, a marshal and a sufficient number of policemen shall be appointed by the mayor, by and with the consent of the council, in like manner as if this act had never been passed; and the functions and salary of the police under this act shall cease and determine upon the appointment of such police judge and his qualifications under such appointment; and the functions and salaries of all officers under this act shall cease and determine upon the appointment of such policemen and marshal, by and with the consent of the council, and their qualification under such appointment.

It certainly seems from the above that the government of any city under the metropolitan police law does not cease to exist till the governor shall "issue and cause to be published in the official state paper his proclamation to that effect." This has not been done yet. The Topeka Capital is the official state paper, and yesterday's issue, now on the reportorial desk, does not contain a word of the proclamation. On the contrary it contains a statemen of the governor concerning the condition at Wichita and Leavenworth, in which he says, in its very first paragraph:

"I have had under consideration the question of disbanding the police boards in the several cities of the first class, viz: Leavenworth, Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City, Atchison and Fort Scott, but have concluded not to do so, notwithstanding the judgment to the contrary of many of the best politicians of the state, including some of my closest personal as well as political friends."

Now then, as to the legal opinions rendered by some of the local attorneys. They say that there is no legal police force in Wichita. The law, as quoted above says "and the functions and salary of the police force under the act shall cease and determine upon the appointment of such policeman or marshal and their qualification under such appointment." Now, then, it is plain that the functions and salary of a policeman "under this act" does not cease with the abolition of the police commission, but when the new policeman is not only appointed but qualified as well. Suppose it is as they allege, and that the mayor immediately appoints a new police force and that the council does not confirm the appointments for weeks, as is often the case, does anybody suppose for a moment that the law is so lame as to contemplate that there is no police force during all this time. The logical conclusion is that the police on duty at the time the commission is abolished hold over until their successors are chosen and qualified. It could not be otherwise and conform to common sense, which is the basis of all law.

THE COUNCIL MEETING.

The council met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock pursuant to the call of Mayor Carey to take action on the telegram received from Governor Humphrey to Mr. Carey which is as follows:

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6, 1893.

To John B. Carey:

I have this day accepted the resignation of C. A. Van Ness as police commissioner for the city of Wichita and removed B. Churchward as police commissioner for said city. I will appoint no successor. Please look after the police affairs of your city. LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, Governor.

Mr. Cary made a few remarks upon the question which were intelligent and to the point and then Councilman Martin moved that the council go into executive session which was carried.

There was a large crowd present for the public were very much interested in the subject, and when the room was ordered cleared and the door closed the curious were disappointed. The council talked the matter over, some alleging that appointments should be made at once while Mayor Carey and others insisted that there was no necessity for immediate action. The city attorney was called in to give his opinion and he sustained the position of the mayor. The upshot of the matter was that nothing was done and nothing will be done until tomorrow night which is the regular council meeting night.

MAYOR CAREY TALKS.

Mayor Carey was seen last evening at the Carey hotel, and, while he talked freely in regard to the present state of affairs, he said he did not want all he said published, as the general public were too wont to misconstrue newspaper reports.

"But," he said to an EAGLE reporter, "I will say this: I am going to do what I think is right, and I am going to adhere strictly to the law. I said yesterday morning, on the convening of the council, that I had called them together for consultation. I did not think the Metropolitan police system for the city of Wichita had been abolished although, presumably, the commissioners had all either resigned or been discharged. Some members of the council took issue with me on this, basing their opinions on the telegram I received from Governor Humphrey last night, a copy of which you published in your paper this morning. Now I do not look on that telegram as conveying the official notification necessary to clothe me with the power to act in the matter when the police force of the city is, and has been, in charge of a metropolitan police commission. Here is the law. I will read it to you; and read precisely the paragraph quoted above.

"You will see from that that the only way the governor can abolish the commission is by issuing his proclamation to that effect and causing it to be published in the official state paper. By reading the telegram you will see that he does not say he has either issued the proclamation or published it."

"When I raised this question this morning the council sent for the city attorney and on his arrival he promptly sustained my position.

"Now about what I am wanted to do," the mayor continued. "And about these petitions, I want you to say that I was actually quoted correctly by an afternoon paper today—just say that—when I said 'I understand several parties are circulating petitions to be appointed chief of police. Now, I want it understood that I will not pay any attention to any petitions. I have confidence in the twelve councilmen of the city to do their duty. I had enough experience with petitions twenty or twenty-two months ago.' I said that and it is correct.

"I feel if the council act wisely in this matter Governor Lewelling will not appoint a police commission for this city. He lives here and he knows the feeling of all the people, and he knows that, without regard to party affiliation, they are opposed to it. I want to do all I can to harmonize things for the best interests of Wichita. Personally, I do not believe in the metropolitan police system, for I claim the people have the inalienable right to govern themselves.

"What I think Governor Lewelling may do or may not do, I do not wish to state. A thought unexpressed never does harm. I have no reason to doubt that he will do what he thinks best for Wichita."

The moment the public got the EAGLE yesterday morning the matter became almost the sole topic of discussion. Everybody seemed glad to think that home rule had again been restored to Wichita although some of the politicians of the other political parties immediately set to work getting up petitions to present to Governor Lewelling asking for the re-establishment of the Metropolitan system, not because they like it but because they think Governor Humphrey did not act courteously to the incoming governor. This is the claim and it is given for what it is worth. The petitions were signed by forty or fifty persons during the day but those who saw them say that the names of very few business men or tax payers were on them. Even the better class of politicians are not signing them for they are afraid to make a record for themselves which may be used against them in the future. As this is one of the most important subjects that has come up in Wichita recently the readers of the EAGLE will no doubt find interest in the following statement bearing on the subject, by Governor Humphrey, and which is published in yesterday's Capital, the official state paper. The Capital says:

In response to a request from the Capital for a statement regarding the enforcement of the prohibitory law and the operation of the metropolitan police law, Governor Humphrey yesterday gave the following:

WHAT GOVERNOR HUMPHREY SAYS.

"Yes, I had under consideration the question of disbanding the police boards in the several cities of the first class, viz.: Leavenworth, Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City, Atchison and Fort Scott, but have concluded not to do so notwithstanding the judgment to the contrary of many of the best politicians of the state, including some of my closest personal as well as political friends.

"When I came into office, in 1889," continued Governor Humphrey, "I found only two cities with police boards, viz.: Leavenworth and Wichita. The statutes providing for this method of governing the police affairs of cities of the first class make it entirely discretionary with the governor to appoint or not appoint police commissioners. It seemed to me that if the system was a wise one, and I believed it was, it should apply to all cities of that class alike, and accordingly I appointed commissioners for the other four cities of that class. Having exercised the power and discretion vested in me by the statutes, I have concluded that it would be neither fair or proper for me to disband these boards in the very last days of my administration without knowing or presuming what the policy of my successor may be in this respect. I think it better to let the boards remain, so that he may adopt whatever policy and take whatever action may seem in his judgment wisest and best. I feel that he ought to have the right to exercise his discretion and judgment under the law, as I did, freely and without being embarrassed or hampered by the outgoing administration.

"I am frank to confess that while I believe in this system of administering the police government of cities, as has been the practice in many of the older cities, from which we copied the law, yet as an instrumentality for the enforcement of the prohibitory law in Kansas in cities where the sentiment is hostile, it has proven a failure. The police commissioners are dependent upon the city council for the payment of the police force, the result being that where the city council is hostile to the idea of prohibition the necessary appropriations are not made, driving the commissioners into securing revenue by means which are an evasion of the law, and which place the boards in a false attitude before the public. This vital weakness in the law should be cured by necessary legislation if the policy of administering police affairs in these cities is to be continued.

"The high character and standing of the men whom I have from time to time appointed on these boards," said Governor Humphrey, "is of itself sufficient evidence of my earnest desire to secure good local government by the enforcement of all laws, including the prohibitory law. For example, these appointments have included such men as George A. Eddy, J. L. Abernathy, D. R. Anthony, in Leavenworth; Dr. H. W. Lewis, Judge W. E. Stanley, in Wichita; Rev. Dr. McCabe, Hon. P. I. Bonebrake and Charles F. Spencer, in Topeka, and so on, in other cities. In making such appointments I have invariably selected men of known sympathy with and in favor of law and order generally. In Leavenworth some two years ago I even appointed the two Republican members designated by the pastor of a church out of his own congregation, and in Kansas City the chairman of the police board and the police judge were both taken out of another church, but like others they have found themselves confronted with the difficulty spoken of. Notwithstanding this, I regret to say that the pastors of both the churches referred to have seen fit to indulge in some unkind and unjust criticism of me in regard to the enforcement of the prohibitary law in the cities mentioned for which I was in no wise responsible.

"I deem it only proper to remark generally that the difficulties experienced in the enforcement of the law in the state have been very largely increased by the result of the elections of 1890 and 1892 in this, that the policy of prohibition has been persistently and constantly antagonized by the Democracy of the state, with the People's party occupying an attitude of neutrality or indifference towards it, leaving the Republican party with a majority of the votes as its only advocate. In 1890 the orators and spokesmen of a new political organization called the 'People's party' instead and maintained on the stump and in the press that Prohibition was not an issue, notwithstanding the fact that the party's membership is largely made up of the people in the rural districts who have been and still are opposed to the saloon. In addition to this in 1890 some 15,000 or more Republicans joined with the Democratic party in the support of Governor Robinson upon a platform antagonistic to Prohibition, with the result that the Republican state ticket was elected excepting the candidate for attorney general, a Populist candidate for that office, General Ives, having been elected by a majority of about 40,000. The significance of this result is in the fact that the statutes passed in aid of the Prohibitory law reposed in the attorney general, and not in the governor, the power to appoint assistants, prosecute proceedings to oust unfaithful county attorneys, and charge him especially with the duty of seeing that the law was faithfully executed. While General Ives was elected in opposition to the policy of the Republican party upon this question, yet I bear willing testimony to the fact that he has ably and diligently discharged the duties of his office. The enforcement of the criminal laws, and especially of the prohibitory law, after all, rests and depends almost wholly upon the county attorneys chosen by the people in the 106 counties in the state. If the people elect public prosecutors who are not in sympathy with the law, it is hardly reasonable to expect that a state officer, whether attorney general or governor, can step into the breach and enforce the law, however faithful or earnest he may be.

"When I entered upon the duties of the office of governor I was and still am in hearty sympathy with the prohibitory law and its enforcement. I am today, as I always have been, opposed to the saloon. I am also confident that in this I express the sentiment of a majority of the voters of the state whenever the question shall be submitted to them upon its merits, free from political complications.

"My experience generally in this matter has illustrated the unfortunate tendency of many well meaning people to criticise, prejudice and condemn a public official regardless of the facts and notwithstanding his most diligent effort to perform his duty. Third party prohibition statesmen have had much to say against me on the subject of pardons in the cases of persons convicted of violating the prohibitory law, indulging in false statements and with an utter disregard of facts and circumstances. I have granted very few pardons in such cases. I have commuted sentences as to the fines imposed in a good many, after due notice and on showing that the parties were absolutely impecunious and unable to pay; that their families were dependent and suffering and in many cases being supported at the public expense. This has resulted from legislation which these over-smart critics utterly ignore. Prior to my coming into office the power to grant this relief rested with the county commissioners, and was being constantly exercised by them in the 106 counties of the state. The legislature chosen with me in 1888 took this power from the county commissioners in liquor cases, which resulted in flooding the executive office with applications for commutations as to the fine, the governor being the only one having the necessary power. The fault-finding people referred to are continually speaking of my administration in this respect in connection with former administrations, although the slightest measure of intelligence and honesty only is necessary to see that there is absolutely no basis of comparison. Attorney General Kellogg, whose fidelity to prohibition was never questioned, and who was justly admired as a fearless and able attorney general, thoroughly understood and appreciated the increased difficulties and embarrassments spoken of growing out of the change in the law in the early days of my administration.

"Alluding to the matter of police commissioners, while I do not deem it wise to disband the board in the several cities of the first class for reasons stated, I have been informed that in several instances they contemplate tendering their resignations voluntarily. Of course, in such event, happening in the very last days of my term, I should probably not feel inclined to make new appointments, for reasons which must be too obvious to require statement here."

THE WHISTLING FIEND.

The fat man, the man on the wood box, the nervous passenger, the precocious child, the gullible granger, the woman with the band-box and the parrot cage have all been written up, time and time again; but it is safe to say the passengers never suffered so much from a combination of these necessary evils as did the patrons of a Topeka avenue car yesterday by the idiosyncracies of a young man that was bound to whistle. That is what he was born for. His mouth puckered for that one purpose, and he whistled. The beautiful afternoon sunshine had no charm for him; the elegant residences along the line only attracted his attention for a second, without breaking that whistle; and the bevy of young ladies that got on the car at Oak street and began to talk about music soon gave it up. Beethoven, Gounod, Mendelsohnn, even Wagner never could have survived against that horrible whistle. The young man was of the genus dude and as he whistled he sought positions in the car—of course he stood up—where he could see from the shadows of the window glass that his coat was buttoned to the proper height; that his hat was correctly crushed; that there were no wrinkles in his gloves; that no speck of stock-yards' dust marred the immaculate shine on his shoes; that the pin was still in his scarf; that his lips were artistically puckered; that every young lady in the car looked at him, and—he whistled. Yes, he whistled, long and loud. Only a few bars of each air, but the passengers suffered from crooked notes of "Johnny, Get Your Gun," "Ta-ra-ra, Boom-de-ay," "Rock-a-bye-Baby," "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," "Goodbye, My Love," and even "Baby Mine."

They suffered, and, through better manners than he had ever been taught, they had to. That was all there was of it.

WICHITA UNIVERSITY.

The enrollment of new students during laft week was much larger than was expected.

The north society hall has been finished and the Philomathean society has bought furniture for the hall.

The class in zoology dissected a number of fish and a lobster during the past week, and they are convinced that they know a great deal more about those animals than they ever know before.

The boarding club is nicely located in the new dining hall. The building containing the dining hall and the dormitories will soon be painted, and made attractive and homelike in other ways.

Two of the new students have been admitted to the graduating class in the academic department. The class this year is the largest in the history of the school. There will also be a number of graduates from the commercial department.

Two new classes in shorthand have been started. Each class pursues a different system of shorthand. To those taking the regular business course, this branch is free; others pay about one-fourth the regular tuition. A class in typewriting will be started during this week. Tuition is free in this department.

MUSIC AT LEWIS ACADEMY.

The musical department of Lewis academy gave its monthly recital Friday. There were a number of fine selections on the program, and all were rendered in a manner, by the pupils and the visiting friends, that showed not only the true advancement of the students of this school, under the careful instruction of Mrs. Dunn, but the great interest manifested by some of Wichita's best people when they so kindly lend their time and talents to making these recitals a success.

Mrs. Julian Henry died Friday at 1102 South Topeka ave of tuberculosis. The remains were shipped to Ripley, O., last night for burial.

For the Eagle.

THE OLD BROWN SCHOOL HOUSE.

[BY D. E. FULLER.]

I see the school house brown and low,
Upon the hills' rough rocky cone;
It whitens in the winter's snow
And bleaches in the summer's sun.

On swinging maple branches high
Are rustling autumn's withered leaves,
The blue jays screaming as they fly
Away o'er mossy oaken trees.

The buck-wood smoke floats 'round in swirls
Above the cobble chimney tops;
The shouts of happy boys and girls
Are echoing through woody copes.

The rattle of the teacher's "rule"
Against the ancient window sash,
Calls boys and girls into the school
To there recite their morning task.

An honest lad intent to learn
Assumes as aspect grave, sedate;
But, when the teacher's back is turned,
He throws a kiss at blue-eyed Kate.

His sweetheart shyly pouts the while,
As teacher looks in her fair face,
But for dear Joe has only smiles,
Deportment so demure, with grace.

The morning tasks are quickly learned,
The urchins all come tripping out;
The lads and lassies in their turn
Skip to play grounds with wildest shouts.

I start and waken from my dream,
I'm sitting in my easy chair;
The cares of life have left their seams,
And streaked with gray my raven hair.

Dear blue-eyed Kate, the queen of wives,
Trusts her sweet self and soul with me,
Till death doth part our tranquil lives
To meet beside the "Crystal Sea."

AGAINST A POLICE COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Scarcely had the ink got dried on Governor Humphrey's proclamation abolishing the police commission in this city, ere there appeared about a dozen different petitions in various parts of the city requesting our incoming governor to appoint a new police commission, circulated presumably by a few disappointed office seekers who expect lightning to strike them by being appointed on the commission, and by a few Prohibition cranks who regard the prohibitory law as a panacea for all evils.

It is time to call a halt on this and relegate these patriots to the rear.

In the interest of the taxpayers of this city I call on Governor Lewelling to seriously consider the evil which these misguided men seek to inflict upon us. The people of this city are tax-ridden enough. Our city has been governed by our excellent mayor for the last two years in the interest of the taxpayer, not one dollar of new indebtedness having been incurred, and he has demonstrated, that in conjunction with his council, he is amply able to administer the affairs of the police department.

Retrenchment and reform having been the key notes of the Populist campaign in the late election, here is a good opportunity to put their ideas into practice.

I saw one of their petitions a few minutes ago, that had about forty signatures to it and although I am well acquainted in the city I failed to discern a single tax payer in the entire list.

If our Prohibition friends have any idea that our police commission carries out the object they were appointed for, namely, the enforcement to the prohibitory laws, a visit to the office of the secretary of the commission would disabuse their minds of that idea. An inspection of the books would show their principal business has been to collect and assess fines against the violators of said laws, in collection of which they have been eminently successful, the amount of fines against violators of the prohibitorys laws having for the last [illegible] averaged three hundred dollars monthly.

Counter petitions should be immediately circulated against the appointment of a new police commission. I believe that the counter petitions would be signed by at least 90 per cent of the business portion of the community, and as Governor Lewelling is acquainted with us all more or less he would have no difficulty to ascertain which petition finds most favor with the tax payers. ONE WHO PAYS TAXES.

HYGIENE VERSUS CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

The approach of that grim monster cholera, emphasizes very forcibly the value of teaching hygiene in our public schools. For years the more practical of our educators have urged that one of the most important elements of an education is that which fits the boys and girls to take the proper care of their health.

Kansas teachers have stood in the front during recent years, and the bright eyes and elastic step of the Kansas boy is often partly owing to the fact that he has been educated in a well lighted and ventilated school house, and has had such physical training as developed a healthy body to support a healthy brain.

I have had occasion, in past years, to call on absent pupils reported down with fever, and I have found that the family used water from an impure well or had such filthy surroundings as produced the resulting sickbess.

It is to guard against such violations of the simplest laws of health that physiology is taught, not to memorize a long list of the Latin names of the bones, muscles, or nerves.

The residents of Wichita have been so favored by nature with pure air and water, that should cholera invade our land it could obtain but slight foothold here.

But even so healthy a city as Denver, Col., was visited last year by a scourge of fever produced by bad sewers, and lack of sanitary regulations.

It is useless to expect divine aid in warding off the plague when we violate the positive laws of health stamped in every fiber of our being.

If cholera reaches our shores, and finds its way to the various inland cities, it will die out like a flame without fuel when it encounters cleanliness, and only where filth predominates can it make such headway as it does in the crowded quarters of old world cities.

But whether it comes or is stopped by a rigid quarantine, the pupil who has been taught the fact that impure air and water and filthy surroundings offer a standing invitation to disease has learned something more valuable than a demonstration of a theorem in geometry.

God made man in his own image, but mankind seems bent on defiling and mistreating that marvelous word of God—the human body.

Rivers of potent medicine pour down throats that need only wholesome food, and skilled doctors labor in vain to save those who persist in keeping late hours, drinking intoxicating liquors or in other ways violating natures laws. I rejoice that hygenic teaching is developing a more manly generation.

The gymnasium, the football grounds, and all such means of developing a reasonable athletic spirit are praiseworthy. Parents may object to many things deemed essential to a public school education, but it would indeed be strange to find one objecting to teaching such hygienic rules as will enable us not only next year, but in all years, to defy cholera and its relations that are boon to filth. H. J. BARBER.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the directors of the Wichita Agricultural and Mechanical Fair association at the board of trade hall on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 2 o'clock p. m. and it is desired that all directors be present and it is also desired that all those who have subscription lists, that can conveniently, to report progress.

W. H. DULANEY, Pres.
J. E. HOWARD, Sec'y.

NEW YORK STORE

—1000 MORE—

MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

Than we want and are willing to sarifice them. See our north window. Every Garment is worth 75c each, but on Monday they will be on sale at 30c each . . . . . .

CASH HENDERSON.

130 and 132 North Main St.

HERE WE ARE!!

The arrival of '93 is not nearly of so much importance to economical people as the arrival of the cutting and slashing of prices on clothing at our store, for everybody knows that we sell just as we advertise, and many wait for our Slaughter Sales, and are well paid for waiting. We commence this week on Overcoats, Suits and Underwear, and have plunged the knife in to move them quick. Those who have waited—come on, now is your time.

COLE & JONES.

208, 210, 212, Douglas Ave.

DID LOVE PROMPT IT?

There is one part of the story told by the young man that was arrested Friday night by Officer Harmon for trying to pass a raised $2 bill for a twenty that is undoubtedly correct, viz: that his name is George Fox and that he lived near Wellington. It has been proven that he is the same George Fox who was said to be the lover of Mattie Milliken, the young girl who came here about two weeks ago from Wellington and had such an escapade in trying to avoid the police and her mother, but who was finally captured by her sister and taken home.

While Mattie was stopping in this city, and watching every train, expecting George to come and marry her, it appears he was keeping very quiet on Rogers' farm in Sumner county, but on Mattie's arrival home he says she renewed the siege for his heart with such ardor that he was compelled to skip out and come to Wichita for, as he says, "Had I remained there I certainly would have been compelled to marry her, as she trotted after me all the time."

The presumption, from the circumstances of the case, is that George is too verdant to have attempted the scheme he did unless he was backed by an older head or spurred on by the reciprocated love of the fair Mattie.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

The following is a report of the matron of the Wichita Children's Home, which will interest those who take an interest in that institution.

"The echo of Christmas bells is yet ringing in our ears, and sweet thoughts of those whose kind offerings made our Christmas a blessed reality are yet singing in our hearts.

"The little ones who are 'ocean of our thoughts' have not yet tired of their songs and recitations and at this writing are out in the warm, glad sunshine rehearsing their program, songs and all.

"Kansas people are very kind and sympathetic toward those who are poverty stricken or suffering. Better than that they are helpful, even making personal sacrifices to assist the needy. There were many generous donations this Christmas to the little folks in the home. The beautiful Christmas tree was fairly weighted down with its precious burdens and yet there were more to be piled up at the base.

"As nearly all of our children at this time are girls they were bountifully provided with dolls, even Walter received a boy doll which he immediately christened 'Joe.'

I have rarely seen such happy faces nor listened to such joyful exclamations of delight as on that glad Christmas morning. When the children were ushered in to receive their gifts from the tree. The blinds were drawn, the lamps lighted and the older children marched in ahead singing "Silvery Bells." The bright happy faces were all lit up with expectant delight. Oh, it was indeed a lovely sight. There were toys in abundance, story books, bags of popcorn and candy, oranges, nuts, useful school companions, handkerchiefs and fifteen beautiful dolls, the very picture of health and all dressed up in the very latest fashion, and oh, how the little girls' faces beamed with joy as dolly after dolly was called out and handed down to its little owner. Some of these children had never seen a Xmas tree, others had seen them but were not among those who were given presents, and seemed to think such things were only for the rich. But some who were with us last year and are still here were profuse in their recollections of past glories and good times in the home and that enthused the rest so that all were full of happy anticipation. It is hard to be poor and loveless, homeless and friendless any time, but much harder when all the rest of the world is full of joy, love and happiness.

Perhaps you would like to "really know" about our Christmas dinner and how the children enjoyed it.

We had a nice fat turkey, with dressing, potatoes, turnips, cranberry sauce, chowchow, pickles, excellent light rolls and oranges for desert, and every one ate to repletion. In the afternoon nice stories were read and enjoyed from the books which they had received, the dollies had to be aired, hugged and kissed and compared; then popcorn, nuts and candy were freely enjoyed, and thus passed another glad Christmas day in the Children's home. When evening came the little girls begged to take their dolls with them to bed, which was granted.

If any one feers that the mother instinct is wanting he would certainly have changed his mind could he have looked in upon the thirteen little girls on Xmas Day. Even little baby Carrie went about pressing her little dolly closely to her heart. The adults in the home were as usual kindly remembered by members of the board and we especially want to call your attention to the fact that hereafter your cultivated tastes will not be offended at the sight of a homely pasteboard shoe box containing lime and accounts, but the beautiful basket which now graces our table—a gift to the winter from our kind thoughtful president, will hereafter do service in that line. I am also happy to inform the board that you will no more see your matron going from room to room hunting for glasses when called upon to read a report, for they will always be right at hand in this pretty basket, presented by our worthy secretary.

We have been very busy for some time making a new carpet. The children have entered into the spirit of it and worked like little beavers to get it done before Christmas for then they said they knew Santa Claus would bring them dollies and they would have "such heaps of sewing to do for them." It requires much more to cover the children's room here than at the old house, and a carpet does not last very long under the tramp of so many busy, restless little feet, but we hope by patching up the old one to make it last some time yet, and thus save putting down the new one until nearer spring.

We were very glad to receive through the exertions of our visiting committee two new mattresses and a set of springs for the nursery, as they were badly needed. We are also quite proud of our new mail box and glad to have our doors attended to before the past cold weather. It requires a great deal of coal upon these heights to heat up this large house and make it comfortable. We have had a large family for two months and it requires a good deal to feed seventeen girls and boys who are well and hearty. I am glad to be able to report no sickness except colds, and everything moving smoothly and harmoniously in the home. Respectfully submitted to the president and board of directors.

MRS. H. M. CRAIG.

The following is the report of the financial secretary:

WICHITA, Jan. 7, 1893.

The board of directors of the Wichita Children's home very gratefully acknowledge the following donations received during the month of November:

Cash—City council, $75; Wichita lodge, No. 22, A. O. U. W., $10; Mrs. C. W. Johnson (membership), $1.

Mrs. R. P. Murdock, two baskets of beautiful cookies, with comfort on the top of them; A. W. Arey Furniture company, two mattresses and one set of springs; Mrs. F. W. Ash, Haven, Kan., box of clothing, dolls and literature; Santa Claus, Haven, Kan., box of oranges, nuts, candy and literature; Mrs. A. Basley, ten "school companions;" Mrs. J. L. Dyer, books, etc.; R. M. Maxwell, ten pounds mixed nuts; Mrs. C. L. Stough, clothing, toys and books; Boston Store, thirty boxes of beautiful candy; Munson & McNamara, box of hats and caps; Grant & Billingsly, large box of oranges; Charlie and Lottie Basley, sleds; Mr. Wood, thirty-six pound packages of candy; Hyde & Humble, box of dolls, toys and books; H. B. Duplan, nice, fat turkey; little friends, story books and bells; Mr. Culp, Christmas tree; Mrs. F. Foster, box of clothing, books and four pounds of butter; Wichita EAGLE company, for daily papers.

MARY W. BUCKNER, Fin. Sec.

BURNETT RELEASED.

J. W. Burnett, who was arrested a few weeks ago for a shooting scrape with a Joplin hack driver over a girl in the Clement block, was released from the county jail yesterday, where he had been confined since his preliminary hearing, on a charge of assault with intent to murder, in default of $750 bail. The German National bank of Denver telegraphed Bently & Hatfield, Burnett's attorneys, to furnish bail for him and they would indemnify them. The bail was promptly furnished through the Citizens' bank of this city, and Burnett says he will remain here and await his trial. The case is set for Jan. 26.

BATTERY A EXAMINATIONS.

By orders of General Murray Myers, First Lieutenant Whittaker and Second Lieutenant Downing of Battery A were examined in the drill last night. The showing each made was a remarkable one, both gradings being 98 out of a possible 100. The artillery questions put to them were exceptionally hard, being fifty picked out at large from the United States army artillery regulations. The lieutenants will receive their commissions next week.

The civil service laws have been extended to the clerks of the Wichita postoffice and now these gentlemen are "sitting on the easy seat." Under Mr. Jewett's administration the spirit of the law has been observed anyway for he always retained good clerks regardless of their politics.

Mrs. Anna Sutherland

Kalamazoo, Mich., had swellings in the neck, or Goitre from her 16th year, causing 40 Years great suffering. When she caught cold she could not walk two blocks without fainting. She took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And is now free from it all. Her two sisters have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and they have also been cured. It is all we can say in its favor.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills, Jaundice, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation.