Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### Secret Societies.

I. O. O. F.—West Street lodge, No. 34, meets every Wednesday evening at Masonic hall.

I. O. O. F.—North Wichita lodge, No. 308, meets every Monday evening at 347 North Main st. W. H. WALK, N. G. G. A. SCHERMERHORN, V. G. L. A. BONE, Rec. Sec'y. L. F. SMITH, Per. Sec'y.

IDA REBEKAH, No. 57, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening.

A. F. & A. M.—Sunflower lodge meets in Palace block, west side, every second and fourth Tuesday.

K. OF P.—Warwick lodge, No. 6, meets every Monday evening at Castle Hall, over 138-140 North Main street. Visiting Knights are cordially invited. EARL BLAKE, C. C.
WM. A. WILLSON, JR., K. of R. S. W. A. HART, M. of F.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Clerk of the District Court, subject to the decision of the Republican convention to be held August 28th, 1894.
J. H. McCALL.

I hereby announce myself as candidate for clerk of the district court, subject to the decision of the Republican convention of Sedgwick county. C. E. PEARS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention, to be held August 25, 1894. O. D. DRAPER.

## HARNESS AT COST FOR ONE MORE WEEK.

Come early and get your choice. Single harness from $4.25 up to $12. Double buggy sets complete for $12.75, but only a few at that price. It will pay to investigate this special sale if you expect to need a new harness within the next two years. All fly nets this week below cost. Sign of the big collar, corner Topeka and Douglas avenues. 68 3t

Patronize H. M. Grafton, who carries a good selection of meats, groceries and vegetables. 304 E Oak St. 75 2t

Choice butter and fresh eggs a specialty. H. H. Grafton, 304 E Oak St. 75 2t

Time Saved is Money Made.

Make money by taking the Missouri Pacific railway. Wichita to Denver, only nineteen hours. Elegant service—quick time. Excursion rates exceedingly low. 66 tf

Send in your orders; City Bakery. 75 6t

For bran, ship, corn, oats and hay; W. F. Puckett 119 W. Douglas. d&w54tf

For fine goods, call City Bakery. 75 6t

Feed of all kinds, wholesale and retail. P. Gould, 553 E. Doug. Phone 46. 48 tf

A boss meal, Lindell Hotel. 75 6t

The best bargains in town. Rock Island Grocery. 75 6t

Reduced Rates via the Missouri Pacific.

On the following dates the Missouri Pacific railway will sell excursion tickets at rates named:

Aug. 10 and 11, annual meet League of American Wheelmen, Denver, Col. One fare for round trip.

For further particulars, call upon or address E. E. BECKLEY, P. and T. A., 114 N. Main stre

Specials this week, Rock Island Grocery. 75 6t

For all staple goods, Rock Island Grocery. 75 6t

A Piano Recital

Will be given at Shaw's music store this (Wednesday) evening, Aug. 15, by pupils of Zelia L. Spencer. Program will consist of solos, duets, trios and duns. To be given at 8 o'clock. All are invited to attend. d79-1t*

Excursion to Denver.

For the meeting of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held in Denver, August, 13 to 18, the Great Rock Island will make a round trip rate of $15, tickets to be sold August 10 and 11, good for thirty days. Parties anticipating taking this trip will kindly bear in mind that the Rock Island is the only line running through cars from this city to Denver without change. For further information call at Rock Island office, corner Main and Douglas.
J. H. PHILLIPS, City Ticket Agent.
Telephone call 199. 68 2t

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Cheap Rates.

Annual convention National Republican league, June 26 to 28.

Annual meeting Imperial Council Mystic Shriners, July 24 to 28.

Annual meeting League of American Wheelmen, August 13 to 18.

All at Denver, Colorado—Round trip, $15.00.

Cleveland, Ohio—Annual meeting Christian Endeavor, July 11 to 15.

Toronto, Ontario—Baptist Young People's Union, July 19 to 22.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Grand Army of the Republic, September 8 to 19.

One fare for round trips.
J. H. PHILLIPS, Agent,
Cor. Main and Douglas.

TRAVEL.

Via the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway From Wichita to St. Louis and the East.

Two Express and Mail trains daily, morning and night, through to the St. Louis Union depot without changing cars of any class.

Chair cars (seats free) with porters in charge.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars morning and night. It is the only line offering the latter service from Wichita to the public.

City Ticket office, No. 158 North Main st.

Passenger Station, corner Douglas ave. and Fifth ave. d52tf

Canon City Coal.

The miners' strike is over and S. C. Jackson will have a full supply of Canon lump and egg in a day or two. Call up telephone No. 30 and leave your order. 75 3t

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the trans-continental traveler the grandest scenery. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and "tourist" cars between Denver and San Francisco and Los Angeles. For illustrated books address S. A. Hoover, General Passenger and Ticket agent, Denver. d50-tf

REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grand Encampment of the Knights of Pythias of the World.

The biennial encampment of the Supreme Lodge and grand encampment of the Knights of Pythias of the world will be held at the National Capital August 27th to September 5th.

For this occasion the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. will sell round trip tickets from all points on its lines, August 23 to 26th inclusive, valid for return trip until September 8th. A further extension of time to September 15th can be secured, provided the ticket is deposited with the joint agent at Washington, D. C., on or before September 6th.

The round trip rate from Chicago will be $17.50, and correspondingly low rates from other points. Tickets will also be sold at principal points throughout the west and northwest. No matter where you start from, ask for tickets via B. & O.

For information in detail, address L. S. Allen, Pass'r Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, B. & O. R. R., G and Central Passenger Depot, Chicago, Ill.

### RAILROAD TIME TABLES

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R.R.

| TRAINS. | ARRIVE | LEAVE |
|---|---|---|
| NORTH AND EAST. | | |
| *No. 414 Kansas City Ex'ss | | 7 50 A M |
| No. 404 Chicago Vestibule Fast Express | 1 45 P M | 1 55 P M |
| No. 406 Missouri River Express | 11 00 P M | 11 10 P M |
| *No. 476 Englewood Exp'ss | 1 45 P M | |
| No. 418 Local Freight | 3 30 P M | 3 55 P M |
| No. 428 Passg'r | 10 50 P M | |
| SOUTH AND WEST. | | |
| No. 403 Oklahoma City and Fort Worth Express | 6 30 A M | 6 40 A M |
| No. 427 Caldwell and Pan Handle Express | | † 6 45 A M |
| No. 405 Fort Worth, Galveston and Texas through Express | 7 05 P M | 7 15 P M |
| *No. 429 Wichita Express | 5 00 P M | |
| *No. 455 Englewood Accom. | | 6 25 A M |
| No. 417 Local Freight | 12 10 P M | 1 00 P M |

* Daily except Sunday.

WICHITA AND WESTERN.

| | |
|---|---|
| ARRIVE FROM WEST. | |
| *No. 430, Pratt and Kingman accommodation | 1 30 p m |
| DEPART WEST. | |
| *No. 431, Kingman and Pratt accommodation | 7 30 a m |

* Daily except Sunday.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R.

| TRAINS. | ARRIVE | DEPART |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 west bound also to Ellsworth daily | 5 20 a m | 5 25 a m |
| No. 3 west bound Ellsworth daily | 1 50 p m | 1 55 p m |
| No. 4 east bound daily | 11 05 a m | 11 05 a m |
| No. 2 east bound daily | 10 30 p m | 10 35 p m |

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

| TRAINS. | ARRIVE | DEPART |
|---|---|---|
| EAST. | | |
| Chicago & Kansas City ex. (Leav Anthony) | 8 50 p m. | 8 55 p m. |
| St. Louis Mail & Express (Leav Denver) | 9 50 a. m. | 10 p. m. |
| Local Express (Anthony, mixed) | 11 50 a. m. | 4 50 p. m. |
| WEST. | | |
| Mixed Express (Leav Anthony & Kiowa) | 5 30 a. m. | |
| St. Louis Mail & Express (To Denver) | 4 30 p. m. | 4 40 p. m. |
| Chicago & Kansas City Ex. (Leav Anthony) | 3 35 a. m. | 3 40 a. m. |
| Hutchinson & Geneseo (Local Mixed) | 6 00 p. m. | 6 20 a. m. |
| Hutchinson & Geneseo (Local Mixed) | 4 00 p. m. | |

Trains designated as local or mixed do not run on Sunday.

For full information call at city ticket office, 114 North Main street.

Depot corner Second and Wichita streets.

E. E. BECKLEY, P. and T. A.

TIME TABLE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

("Short Rock Island Route.")

In effect, commencing April 22th.

| TRAINS. | ARRIVE. | LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|
| GOING NORTH AND EAST. | | |
| No. 5 Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago limited, daily | 9 35 A M | 9 40 A M |
| No. 7 Colorado Springs, Denver and Pacific Coast Express, daily | 9 35 A M | 9 40 A M |
| No. 4 Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago night ex. daily, except Sunday | 3 35 P M | 3 40 P M |
| No. 22 Accommodation, daily, except Sunday | 3 10 A M | 3 20 P M |
| GOING SOUTH AND WEST. | | |
| No. 1 Oklahoma and Texas express, daily | 4 45 P M | 4 50 P M |
| No. 3 Ft. Worth, New Orleans and Pacific Coast ex. daily | 6 25 P M | 6 30 P M |
| No. 21 Oklahoma ex. daily except Sunday | 1 40 A M | 1 45 A M |
| No. 23 Accom. daily except Sunday | 7 40 P M | 7 35 P M |

I haven't nothing chair cars on all trains, and Pullman sleepers from Wichita to Kansas City and Chicago without change on night trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points north, south, east and west, and steamship tickets sold to all European points at lowest rates. City ticket office 130 East Douglas avenue, corner Main street; passenger station corner Douglas and Mead avenues. Telephone 196.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Ticket Agent.
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Phone 175 for hay, corn, oats and all kinds of mill feed. Wholesale prices. 48tf

Excursion Rates via. Missouri Pacific.

Commencing June 1, the Missouri Pacific Railway company will sell excursion tickets to Pueblo, Manitou, Colorado Springs, Denver and all the principal summer resorts in the west as well as all eastern, northern and all lake resorts. Tickets will be good to return October 31. For full particulars call at city ticket office, 114 North Main street, or depot, corner Second and Wichita streets.

d14 E. E. BECKLEY, P. & T. A.

G. A. R. Reunion at Hutchinson.

On account of the G. A. R. reunion at Hutchinson, Kas., the Missouri Pacific Railway company will sell tickets for one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale August 13 to 18, inclusive, good to return August 19.

Two trains a day each way via the Missouri Pacific railway. Morning train leaves Wichita at 7:25; the afternoon train leaves at 5:45 daily. 68

Notice of Special Election.

Whereas, Legal and sufficient petitions having been presented to the mayor and council of the city of Wichita praying that a special election be called to vote on a proposition to issue bonds in the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of prospecting for coal in the city of Wichita, and

Whereas, The said mayor and council at a meeting held July 23d, 1894, adopted a resolution instructing the mayor to call a special election for said purpose.

Therefore, I, L. M. Cox, mayor of the city of Wichita, Kan., by virtue of the authority vested in me by law and in accordance with the said resolution, do hereby proclaim and give notice that a special election shall be held in the city of Wichita, Kan., on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1894, to determine whether or not the legal voters of said city of Wichita, will instruct the mayor and council of the city of Wichita to issue bonds in the amount of $10,000 for the purpose of prospecting for coal within the city limits of the city of Wichita, said bonds to run seven years and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, interest to be paid semi-annually.

7 31 tf L. M. Cox, Mayor.

Pittsburg, G. A. R. Arrangements.

The "Rock Island" comes to the front as usual with very low rates for the National Encampment G. A. R. at Pittsburg, Pa. The round trip rate in Central Traffic association territory is only one cent per mile, or $10 from Chicago and $20 from Missouri river, and one fair from points in Kansas to arrive at through rate. Tickets will be sold September 7th and 8th, good to return any day up to and including September 25th, 1894. No standing, stamping, depositing or other needless work required at Pittsburg when the ticket is purchased everything is settled. These tickets are good to stop off once on the return at any point east of Chicago within the final limit of the ticket.

Through cars of every class will be run from Kansas points to Pittsburg. It should be borne in mind that the "Rock Island" has never fallen down on this class of business and never allows any line to approach it, in the generous treatment of the old vets and their friends.

Call on or write "Rock Island" agents for particulars or address

T. J. ANDERSON, A. G. T. & P. A., Topeka, Kan.
JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
s67 8t

Change of Time on Santa Fe.

Important change in time of Santa Fe trains, effective Sunday morning 12:01 a. m., August 5:

South bound changed to 6:40 a. m.

Galveston Express, south bound, at 5:15 p. m.

Kansas City Express runs daily 7:50 a. m.

Chicago Express leaves 1:55 p. m.

Kansas City Night Mail and Express 11:00 p. m.

Wichita and Western, one train daily, except Sunday, each way, leaves 7:30 a. m., arrives 1:30 p. m. 47 tf

## MUST BE SQUARE

### Otherwise Newspaper Men Cannot Secure "Good Stuff."

**How the Secrets of Executive Sessions of the Senate Reach the Public—The McKinley Bill "Given Away" by a Congressman.**

[Special Washington Letter.]

It is the object of the executive departments to keep a great many matters secret from the people; and the same idea of secrecy concerning executive business is entertained by the senate.

During the administration of President Hayes, one of his annual messages to congress was purloined from the government printing office and printed in a New York newspaper on the morning before the message was sent to congress. It caused a great deal of comment and excitement in this city, but the leaky employe of the government printing office was never discovered. It was stated at the time that the newspaper which published the message paid $5,000 for the copy.

A little over a year ago the Russian extradition treaty, which was then being considered in the senate, was stolen and given to the public through the medium of a Chicago newspaper, and from those columns it was copied into every paper in the country. The secretary of the senate and all of his employes were thoroughly investigated at the time, but no evidence could be obtained to reflect in the slightest degree upon any one of these employes.

Nearly three years ago, practically correct reports of the proceedings of the senate in executive session were printed in the newspapers of the country; and the most particular sticklers for the maintainance of secrecy in executive sessions instituted an investigation. But no discovery was ever made, which would implicate any individual connected with the senate. Nevertheless, suspicion was aroused against the executive clerk of the senate, Mr. James R. Young, by one of the senators who personally disliked that official. Although no evidence whatever was obtained which would in the slightest degree inculpate Mr. Young, the pressure brought to bear by the senator referred to and by his friends was so great that Mr. Young resigned. The proceedings of the senate in executive session were published from time to time just as accurately as they had been before this enforced and unmerrited attack upon the honorable and popular executive clerk.

A great deal of excitement was occasioned in 1872 when the New York Tribune printed, in advance of its ratification, the important Washington treaty with Great Britain. Hon. Hamilton Fish was secretary of state at that time and caused his department to be thoroughly investigated to ascertain if possible whether the leakage occurred under his own official roof. At the same time the senate ordered an investigation and summoned as witnesses the Washington correspondents of the Tribune. These gentlemen flatly refused to give any information concerning the manner or method by means of which they had obtained the treaty. And after having been in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms for nearly two weeks the newspaper men were finally discharged by a vote of the senate. All of the newspapers of the country at that time indulged in unstinted raillery of the senate for its inability to keep state secrets, or to discover the methods whereby such secrets were given to the public.

In the United States senate there always is, always has been, and probably always will be, at least one senator who disagrees with the custom and belief of the majority of the members of that body, and who will see to it that the actual news upon all important subjects shall be given to the public at the proper time. The giving out

"WITHOUT THANKS TO YOU, SENATOR."

of news by senators is a matter of strict confidence between the statesman and the newspaper representatives whom they know thoroughly, and in whom they have absolute confidence. Under such circumstances the senator who gives the information is perfectly safe in the hands of his friend, for no newspaper man has ever revealed the source of his information here, nor will any correspondent ever divulge the name of his informant upon any important matter. In the first place a newspaper man must be long in service, personally well acquainted with the senator, and known to all of his friends as an honorable and reliable man, or no member of the senate will repose in him such confidence. In the second place no newspaper man can succeed in his business and continue in Washington who divulges the name of his informant. Every newspaper man realizes the fact that after he loses the confidence of one public man in any great matter he will lose the confidence of all public men. Without personal relations of the most cordial character and upon terms of social and intellectual equality with public men, no newspaper man in the national capital can reach the top round of the ladder in his profession.

Some years ago one of the older members of the senate sat in my office one evening telling the salient points of an executive session which occurred that day, when a young correspondent, who had been in Washington but a few months, entered the office, and, seeing the senator, said in a boastful way: "Without any thanks to you, senator, I learned all about the executive session, including the part you took in it, with a synopsis of your speech."

"I am glad you obtained the information," said the senator, "but I never divulge the secrets of executive sessions myself. Who told you about it?"

"Senator Stewart, of Nevada, told me," said the young man, in a lofty and self-satisfied manner.

After a brief conversation the young man departed, and the senator turned to me, saying: "That is the last piece of information that young man will ever get concerning executive sessions. I shall tell Senator Stewart to-morrow that the young man is unreliable, and that he not only gloated over having secured the facts, but that he gave the name of the senator from whom he had obtained the information. I will not only tell Senator Stewart, but at the next executive session of the senate I

SECURING "GOOD STUFF."

will state that this young man, giving his name, is unreliable, and therefore he will secure no news hereafter at the senate end of the capitol. If he had had sense enough to protect the senator, by refusing to give his name, he might some day have gotten into my confidence."

Two weeks later the young man was recalled by the paper which he represented, and has never since been in Washington city as a newspaper correspondent. This true story illustrates somewhat forcibly the situation on some subjects.

During the preparation of the McKinley bill in 1890, every newspaper man in Washington endeavored to secure a copy of the first proof sheets of the proposed bill, but the members of the committee were under a pledge of secrecy that no information concerning the bill should be given out until it was reported to the house. The day was finally set for the chairman of the committee on ways and means, Maj. McKinley, to deliver the report to the house and make a speech on the subject of the tariff. On the afternoon preceeding, one of the members of that important committee met a newspaper man who was his particular friend, in one of the corridors of the capitol, and said: "After supper to-night I intend to go to my room and take a smoke and also a nap for about an hour. I always leave my overcoat on the rack in the hall by the front door. By the way, if you are in my neighborhood to-night drop in and see my wife. I have no doubt she will be glad to entertain you for a little while; and you have not called upon us for some time."

The correspondent, knowing the dinner hour of the distinguished representative, called at his house between seven and eight o'clock, was received by his wife, and ushered into the parlor. After talking for a few moments, the madam excused herself, saying that one of the members of the family was not very well and she would see if it was not about the proper time to administer some medicine. Before that imaginary patient received that imaginary dose of medicine, and before the madam returned to the room, the correspondent had abstracted the proof-sheet copy of the McKinley bill from the inside pocket of the overcoat which was hanging upon the rack in the hall. The full text of the McKinley bill was sent by wire that night and printed the following morning; and nobody until this day has ascertained how it came to be published. Each member of the committee had but one copy of the proof sheet of that bill. At the meeting of the committee on the following morning each member produced his copy of the bill; so that every member of the committee felt himself absolved from the suspicion of having given the information which had been printed. This unanimity of showing of the copies of their bill was made possible only by the prompt return of the proof-sheet by the newspaper man after it had been used in his own office by his telegraph operator, whose wire connected directly with the home office.

And yet a great many people in this country continue to wonder how it is that such important news matters are discovered in the national capital.

SMITH D. FRY.

**His Name Was "Long."**

A young man who had not been in this country very long applied for work in a certain establishment in Albany. He was a skilled mechanic and was given employment. The cashier, with his eye on the pay-roll, asked the man what was his name. The foreigner speaks and understands English to some extent. He told the cashier his name and the cashier nearly fainted. It was one of those curious ten-syllable names which could never be pronounced by any one except the owner, after weeks' practice. "Long, isn't it?" gasped the cashier. "Yes, yes," said the man, smiling and showing his teeth. "Long." He understood from the cashier's remark that his name, converted into English, was Long, and so he has continued to call himself Mr. Long.—Albany Express.

LEE surrendered on Friday.

MOSCOW was burned on Friday.

WASHINGTON was born on Friday.

SHAKESPEARE was born on Friday.

AMERICA was discovered on Friday.

RICHMOND was evacuated on Friday.

THE BASTILE was destroyed on Friday.

QUEEN VICTORIA was married on Friday.

FORT SUMTER was bombarded on Friday.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was born on Friday.

JULIUS CÆSAR was assassinated on Friday.

THE Mayflower pilgrims landed on Friday.

THE battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday.

JOAN of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.—Philadelphia Press.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## LEFT BY A PATRIOT

### His House on Staten Island to Be Torn Down.

**The Great Italian Occupied It for Two Years—With His Compatriot Meucci He Grew Grapes and Flowers Within Its Inclosure.**

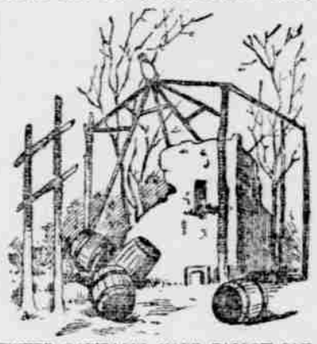
For many and many a year now the members of the Italian colonies in and around New York have counted as a sort of little Mecca the place on Staten island where, in the term of his exile from Italy, the patriot Garibaldi lived and wrought and planned. He left upon the neighborhood around Rosebank, and upon its people, the impress of his character, and to this day they speak of him.

The house where he lived, together with his colaborer, Meucci, is a plain Gothic affair, on the grounds of the Bachman Brewing company, just a stone's throw back from the Rosebank station. Over its door is a marble tablet, put there some years ago by the Italian societies, telling that Garibaldi, the hero of two worlds, had lived there from 1851 to 1853. Vines, clambering about the piazza, where the two Italian geniuses used to sit, conceal in summer-time the tablet from the view of passersby, but they stare in through the fence, with its tall palings, at the garden where Garibaldi used to grow grapes and flowers and garden truck.

All about the vicinity building is going on, says the World. There are all sorts of evidence that business, which is no respecter of relics or anything else, is crowding the old shrine. But still the garden gate is closed against the stranger, still you have to get from the brewery office the key to get a look in at the workshop of Garibaldi and Meucci, a shadowy little room on the top floor of the house, with windows facing the bay.

There are still the tools with which those two clever men tinkered at various devices—there are fragments of their handiwork, bits of lumbering apparatus by which Meucci, a man of most fertile mind, was working out his discovery of the telephone, of which, he used solemnly to assert in his lifetime, he was the original inventor.

And just across the way in the brewery yards stands the ruins of the old plant that the two Italians used in making candles. They built it themselves and for years pottered away



WHERE GARIBALDI MADE TALLOW CANDLES.

there, boiling down the grease and making some sort of a fist at earning a livelihood, though neither of them had any particular need to do so.

Garibaldi was in receipt of money regularly from his friends in Italy, and also from well-to-do Americans who were in sympathy with the cause whose father he was. Meucci, who had been for years at the head of the mechanical department of the grand operas in Rome and Milan, and who, driven from Italy by political enmities, had found a haven in Cuba, had amassed about $65,000, which in those days and in the way they lived was an ample fortune.

Little by little, what with Meucci's experiments and his open-handedness and his association with people who had keener eyes and nimbler fingers for the dollar than he had, his money dwindled and he died poor, more or less the ward throughout his later years of the societies of his countrymen.

But while the two great Italians were together they were lords. Their plain place was in its way a veritable Tusculanum, and the island and its people—the older ones, at least—have many a tale to tell of the two patriots. They had a great fashion of going fishing on the dock at Clifton, near the old Vanderbilt ferry landing. Some of the old shoremen still have odds and ends of fishing utensils which were used by Meucci and Garibaldi.

The furnace where Garibaldi fried out his candle grease is of brickwork, with a heavy foundation of stone. The caldron within is of heavy copper and the fire chambers underneath are lined with iron.

Garibaldi wanted to be comfortable about his work, and around his workplace he built a summer-house. The remains of that are tumbling down, too, but the vines which he used to train with his own hands still clamber about the trellis posts and the scraggy trees which still thrive there. To move this dilapidated old piece of brickwork will be next to impossible, so far has it gone on the way to rain, but A. Lazzari, who owns the Hotel Caprera, on the hill just above the brewery, has offered to donate a plot in the middle of the chestnut grove adjoining the hotel, and have there rebuilt out of the old materials the "kettle," as it is known to people thereabouts.

There has been talk, too, among leading Italians of taking out the old copper and having it coined into souvenir medals and sold. Unless this is done it is more than likely that Garibaldi's old candle factory, which has stood there in the brewery yard for over forty years, will just disappear altogether.

**Women Physicians in Russia.**

One reason why female physicians are so plentiful in Russia is that that country includes among its inhabitants over 12,000,000 Mohammedans, who do not allow male physicians to treat women.

—"People don't die very often over here, do they?" inquired the smart New Yorker. "No, only once," replied the Philadelphian. And there was an intense silence.—Philadelphia Record.

**A Frank Child.**

Teacher—What would you say to Charlie if he should give you the only apple he had when he wanted it very much himself?

Tommy (with emphasis)—I'd say he was a chump!—Chicago Record.

### HARPER'S NEW HOME.

**Mansion for the President of the University of Chicago.**

The multiplied and ever multiplying social duties devolving upon Dr. William R. Harper, as chief executive of the University of Chicago, an educational institution whose growth during the two years of its existence has bordered close upon the miraculous, have made a "president's house" a necessity of the most urgent kind. While the proposed executive mansion will be not less original in architecture and arrangement than the sisterhood of buildings adjoining it, it will of necessity be a quasi public affair—open to all the social events which will, in the days to

PRESIDENT HARPER'S HOUSE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

come, cluster about it. It will become the center of the formal, and more especially informal, social life of the University of Chicago. The "president's house," as the new mansion will be christened, will be erected on the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-ninth street, directly opposite the famed midway, and will cost $40,000, exclusive of furnishing and equipment. The building will be three stories high, and will be constructed of gray brick and stone. The style will be gothic, to conform to the general plan in accordance with which the other university buildings have been constructed. The interior will be variously finished in hardwood and oil. Two reception-rooms, a parlor, a salon, a dining-room, and a magnificent hallway are all so arranged as to be thrown open into a spacious whole for reception and social purposes, which in the university are monopolizing a large portion of the president's time. The most interesting feature of the new mansion is the president's library, a large compartment constructed on a level several feet below the main floor, thus affording abundant shelf-room for the president's private library. To the north and adjoining the library room is the study room, from which there is an outdoor exit. Dr. Harper's present home at No. 5637 Washington avenue is utterly inadequate to accommodate the long list of Semitic and other books essential to the prosecution of original research in Biblical subjects, for which Dr. Harper has become famous and to which he has so persistently and unreservedly devoted his life and talent. The new home will fill a long-felt want, and will add an attractive ornament to the four squares of buildings and campus which are included between Lexington and Ellis avenues on the east and west, and Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth streets on the north and south. The "president's house" will be built at the expense of the university and will, like the national white house, become the official mansion of whomsoever may occupy the president's chair.

### GYMKHANA IN LONDON.

**How the English Are Amusing Themselves with an Indian Sport.**

The gymkhana, a sort of gymnastic hash, in which the participants are expected to exercise their ingenuity in devising all sorts of unheard of performances, has been introduced into England from India. The sport is very popular in that part of the orient, but is little known in western countries.

The idea was launched in London the other day, and according to the papers there the lovers of sport have gone crazy over it. The most amusing event on the programme was a costume race. Seated on side saddles and attired in dresses of the gayest colors and the most startling cut five men went round the course, which included a bushed hurdle. Two ballet girls (both men) covered their ponies' quarters with

A FEATURE OF THE GYMKHANA.

voluminous skirts, a Dolly Varden and baby in bed gown and sunbonnet, and raced for the fence, and Charley's Aunt brought up the rear. Another feature of the day was the obstacle race, in which a variety of objects likely to put ponies on were arranged round the course. The one that attracted people most was the series of paper screens through which the ponies had to force their way. The head-to-tail race and the handkerchief dash were mirth-provoking features. In the former men rode at lively speed with their faces toward the horses' tails, and in the latter a rider dropped a ladies' handkerchief on the ground, then at a gallop picked it up without leaving the saddle.

**Money Among the Romans.**

Purchasing power of money in the days of the Roman emperors was about ten times what it is now.

MRS. ADELINE KNAPP, who has been for several years race-track reporter for the San Francisco Call, rides manfashion, in Turkish trousers, a cutaway coat, and a silk hat. She owns a number of fine horses.

It is well known the empress of Austria smokes innumerable cigarettes every day, but she does more than this. In the evening she not only lights a cigar, but she lights one from the other, and, moreover, they are strong.

### MAJ. W. H. UPHAM.

**Nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Wisconsin.**

The republicans of Wisconsin have nominated a candidate for governor who measures up to a high standard of equipment. Maj. William H. Upham, their nominee, is in the prime of life, having been born in 1841. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the union army and served with distinction, in one engagement being severely wounded and reported killed. He is one of the few men who, being yet alive, have had their funeral sermons preached. This was done in the town from which he enlisted, when the report of his death was received. On his release from Libby prison, whither he was taken when wounded, he was appointed as cadet by President Lincoln in recognition of valuable services in obtaining important information while a prisoner, and was graduated from West Point in 1866. Being appointed second lieutenant of the Fifth United States artillery, stationed at Fortress Monroe, he was guard officer over Jefferson Davis after his capture. After some years of service in the regular army he resigned and entered upon business pursuits in Wisconsin, turning his attention to the lumber industry. Locating in Marshfield in 1870, when the town was yet a wilderness, he built mills and established other important industries. In 1887 the place was swept by a devastating fire. Maj. Upham caused a flag to be raised over the burned site, and announced

MAJ. WILLIAM H. UPHAM.

that he would rebuild on a much larger scale than before, and this he immediately did, prosecuting his enterprises with such indomitable energy that the town is now one of the important cities of Wisconsin. Maj. Upham is identified with financial and other institutions, and was for a time mayor of Marshfield. In 1891 he was state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man of cleanly life and marked executive ability.

**A Snake with Two Horns.**

S. P. Jeffords, of Waycross, Ga., tells of a peculiar reptile which he encountered in that section some four or five years ago. It was a jet-black snake something like six feet in length, and had two horns, each about three inches in length, and so situated upon the head that they pointed toward each other. From observations made on the monstrosity as it was rapidly disappearing, Mr. Jeffords thinks that it possessed the power of moving the horns at will.

**Long and Narrow Maine Farms.**

Maine probably has many oddly-shaped farms, but we doubt if one can be found more peculiar in form than that in the east part of Dexter. This was eight rods wide and a half mile long, with the highway cutting it at right angles into unequal portions. The inconvenience of so narrow a farm, with the pasturage and woodland at one end, is obvious to anyone, but in this form it has continued from the days of the forefathers to the present time, in use as a farm all the time. A farm only twenty rods wide and about half a mile long was in use a great many years near Farmington Falls, and may be so used yet, but the Dexter farm beats it by nearly two-thirds for narrowness and general oddity. Farms of this shape are numerous in Canada.—Lewiston Journal.

**The Iconoclasm of Slang.**

Teacher—Johnnie, didn't I hear you talking awhile ago with some other boys about Gee Wash?

Johnnie—Yes'm.

"Well, I wish you would tell me who Gee Wash is."

(Surprised)—"Don't you know who he is?"

"I think I never heard of him before."

"Gosh; w'h G. Wash, is George Washington, the papa of his country; first in—"

"Oh—ah—yes; but I thought at first it was a Chinese laundryman."—Detroit Free Press.

**Why He Was Helpless.**

"Yes, he fell over backward, and sank like a stone."

"But I thought he was an expert swimmer."

"He was; but my wife brought some of her biscuits for lunch, and he—"

"Oh!"—Brooklyn Life.

Rock Line.

Exchange stables at Orlando and Stillwater. We make a specialty of carrying passengers between those points. Traveling men's patronage solicited.
SHIVELY, VANWICK & SHIVELY.

An Irishman, seeing a picture of the cathedral of Cologne, said that it looked so natural that he could almost hear the chime of its bells. A traveler looking at one of the splendidly equipped passenger trains of the Frisco line, standing in the Wichita station, engine alive, waiting for the signal to take its fast flight over the prairies and through the Ozark mountains, may almost hear the hum of the busy city on the other end.

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Knights of Pythias Excursion to Washington, D. C.

On August 23rd and 24th the Missouri Pacific Railway company will sell tickets to Washington and return for one fare the regular rate. Tickets will be good to return on or before September 6th. Further time, to Sept. 15th, can be had by depositing ticket with joint agent of Washington. Remember the Missouri Pacific is the short line, and leads you in Washington from two to five hours quicker than any other line.

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