

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Secret Societies. I. O. O. F.—West 21st St. No. 10, 10:30, weekly every Wednesday evening. I. O. O. F.—North 10th St. No. 48, weekly every Monday evening at 8:30. I. O. O. F.—North 10th St. No. 48, weekly every Monday evening at 8:30. I. O. O. F.—North 10th St. No. 48, weekly every Monday evening at 8:30.

SEDGWICK BLOCK. Friday and Saturday. DEC. 7 and 8. KING'S DAUGHTERS' FAIR. SHAW'S ORCHESTRA. Admission 10 Cents

For train, ship, coach, and boat. W. F. Puckett 119 W. Douglas. Farmers' and Merchants' Association. The undersigned has arranged to run an excursion to Texas on Jan. 15th, 1895. Low rates have been secured, and cars will run through from Wichita to Galveston, via Fort Smith and Little Rock.

Change of Time on Missouri Pacific. Commencing Sunday, Nov. 25, a new time card will go into effect. The most important changes will be in train No. 454 which now leaves Wichita for the east at 10:05 p. m. This train will leave Wichita Nov. 25 at 11:45 a. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning at 6:50.

Change of Time on Rock Island. In effect Sunday, Dec. 2. Train No. 2, Chicago mail and express, will leave Wichita at 8:10 a. m. instead of 9:40 a. m. J. H. PHILLIPS, Agent.

Exchange stables at Orlando and Still water. We make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Traveling men's patronage solicited. SHIPLEY, VANWICK & SHIPLEY.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

California Tourist Car. Commencing Nov. 7, the Great Rock Island Railway have put in service a California Tourist Car, which leaves Wichita every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. and runs through to Los Angeles without change. Parties anticipating a trip to California should make their reservation in advance.

Excursion via Great Rock Island Railway. On Nov. 20, Dec. 4 and 18 the Great Rock Island will sell round-trip tickets to all points in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory for one fare plus \$2. Ticket will be good for 30 days, with stop over in each direction. For further information call at Rock Island ticket office, corner Main and Douglas. J. H. PHILLIPS, City Ticket Agent.

Low Rates to Chicago via Rock Island Railway. Commencing today, Nov. 27th, the Great Rock Island will sell tickets to Chicago at reduced rates. For further information call at Rock Island ticket office, corner Main and Douglas. J. H. PHILLIPS, City Ticket Agent.

Texas Cotton Palace, Texas. For the cotton palace at the Santa Fe Hotel will sell tickets to Waco and return, Nov. 13, 20 and 27, at rate of \$15.00, transit limit two days in each direction; final limit Dec. 8, 1894. For tickets and full information, apply at City Ticket Office, 138 North Main St., or Douglas Ave. Station. W. D. MURDOCK, D. P. A.

Home-seekers' Excursion. The Santa Fe Route will sell round-trip tickets on Nov. 20th, Dec. 4th and 18th, to all points in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, points on Peas Valley Railway in New Mexico and Durango, N. M., at rate of one fare plus \$2.00, the minimum rate from Kansas stations to Oklahoma points, to be good 30 days, with stop over in either direction. For further information call on or address W. D. MURDOCK, D. P. A., 138 North Main St.

Busts or statues of nearly all the Roman emperors have been recovered. None are known to exist of one or two of these rulers, for the reason that they belonged so short a period that there was not time to have them made, while others are very scarce, because after the rabble destroyed his statues.

Supervising Sanitary of the Reading railroad machine shops, has received orders to change the grades on all the passenger locomotives on the Lebanon Valley, East Penn and main line of the road, so that black-wheat coal can be used for fuel instead of the large sizes. It is claimed that the change will effect a saving of at least \$20,000 annually.

FINE OVERCOATS AT HALF THEIR VALUE. Great Smash Sale. Famous Clothing Co. 112 E. DOUG. AVE.

PUT UP FOR SALE

The Famous Polk Place at Nashville and Its Contents. Provisions of James K. Polk's Will to be Carried Out to the Letter.—A Reproduction of the White House on a Smaller Scale.

(Special Nashville (Tenn.) Letter.) The old homestead of James K. Polk, the eleventh president of the United States, is at this time, as it has been for some time past, an object of particular interest, owing to the fact that in the will of this distinguished statesman the necessary division of the estate among the thirty-two heirs requires demolition. This property was purchased before President Polk took



PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK.

possession of the white house, and the mansion which now occupies the spacious grounds was begun during the time of the Polks at Washington and was sufficiently completed for residence before the president's retirement from office. This time embraced the years 1847 and 1848.

The mansion presents two facades, with great Corinthian columns supporting verandas, and has approaches from each of the four streets forming the square it crosses, in the very heart of the city of Nashville, Tenn. The main front is to the south, and is reached through the principal business thoroughfare of the city, from which the carriage drive sweeps through immense iron gates.

The vine street approach, however, has always been the preferred approach of the family and pedestrian visitors. A gravelled walk, bordered with heavy twining shrubbery, lends an attractiveness to the entrance that is the secret of its popularity. To the family it was the most convenient approach to the living portion of the house from the center of the city, though in later years this feature has been much modified by the spread of the city. This walk is connected with the one leading from the house to the tomb, which has been the Mecca of the great majority of those visiting the place.

It is doubtful if there is a more imposing family mansion in the whole south than Polk place, even in the latter's decline. The exterior design and the interior arrangements were all planned to make the change from the white house less noticeable to Mrs. Polk, and the great white house of the nation's capital is the model after which the Polk mansion was built. The long L-shaped hall, embracing in its angle the reception room, and running into the ample west parlor, with twenty-foot ceilings, gives to the whole a palatial effect peculiar to the white house. The dining-rooms, guest chambers, upper hall and even the servants' quarters are arranged on the same generous scale.

In the southeast corner of the house, on the upper floor, is the room used by the president as his office during the short time allotted him to live in the white house after he surrendered the presidential chair March 4, 1849. Three months after this date he was seized with a sudden illness and only lived a few days. He died at the age of fifty-four. The widow continued to live in the great house until her death in August, 1891, forty-two years the survivor of her distinguished husband, than whom she was not less brilliant or talented. The great pleasure of her life through these many years of widowhood was to care for this favorite room of her husband, in which he spent so much time in reading, study and writing, along the line of his career of literary pursuits. The room was held sacred from curious intrusion for nearly half a century, and in it to-day are the desk and furnishings as they were during the occupancy and use of the eminent owner.

The upper south hall leading to this room is sheltered from floor to ceiling to accommodate the extensive collection of books which compose a library complete alike for statesman and litterateur. Every nook of the great house, in the rooms and halls, abounds in choice statuary and other articles of virtue. Rare pictures and hangings adorn the walls. Biscuits, insignia of office and rank, relics of public life and of public men, historical memorials, the gifts of patriots and foreigners, are arranged in their abundance with a harmonious taste that lends to the interior of the old mansion an air of elegance and imparts to it a charm irresistible and a value not measurable in silver or gold. All these must be sold, according to the will of the deceased president, with the real estate, and the only way they can be kept in the family is by purchase by the heirs.



POLK PLACE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

The family tomb, which contained the remains of husband and wife until they were removed to the state capital grounds, stands on the east side of the grounds to the right of the walk alluded to above as the favorite en-

CLOUDED IN SMOKE

That is What North America Has Been of Late. Notes of a Traveler Who Crossed the Pacific During the Recent Great Forest Fires—Strange Sights and Incidents.

Reports continue to come in of forest and prairie fires in the west. The fires in Montana and later in the northwest have been followed by others in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas. Those who have made a study and record of extensive fires on plain and in forest say that those of last summer and this fall are unprecedented in the history of this country. The fires reached from the great lakes to the Pacific.

A New York Sun reporter who went west just before the Minnesota disaster passed through a haze of smoke that extended clear across the country. He went from Buffalo to Duluth on the lakes, and so thick was the smoke that it was necessary frequently to blow the fog whistle of the steamer for an hour at a time. All the fog whistles at the lighthouses on the lakes were kept going night and day. Near Cleveland the smoke was so thick that it was impossible to see more than the length of the ship when approaching the breakwater. On Lake Superior the smoke was so dense that scores of birds lost their way and welcomed the ship as a place of refuge. They were birds that almost never venture beyond the forest, and so exhausted were they that they were practically tame. They took crumbs out of the hands of the children on board the vessel, and one beautiful little green and yellow songster, almost as delicate as a canary, lighted on the head of the reporter and rested there for fully fifteen minutes, while the reporter remained in conversation with a party of at least half a dozen. It was impossible to see the famous Apostle islands as the ship went by them, and the harbor of Duluth was in a thick haze.

On the way down from Duluth to Minneapolis the fires were burning freely in the famous lumber district, but there was no indication of the terrible disaster that was to overtake Hinckley the next week. The country had been so long without rain that everyone seemed to think that it must come in a day or two, and there was little apprehension that anything more serious than that which had already happened could occur. Travelers could see a few hundred feet out of the car windows, and as night came on the thin line of flame eating its way through the leaves and underbrush was visible every mile or two.

In St. Paul it was impossible to see the river and the city itself from the heights. Out in the wheat country of the Dakotas the haze seemed to lift a little, but when the grazing country of Montana was reached a description seemed to reign. For fifty miles at a stretch the plains were black as far as the eye could see. The cattle had been driven back to the mountains, the herders said, in some cases for hundreds of miles. The streams of water and the little lakes, that are the salvation of the country for grazing purposes, were dried up. Occasionally there would be a patch for eight or ten miles that would be unburned, but over the mountains in that rolling country there could be seen the approach of the fire, and there was no way to stop it.

At night the fires were especially beautiful. The flame was never more than from six to eight inches high. Occasionally it ran in a straight line parallel with the railroad for a distance of several miles. At other times it formed crescents and circles up the sloping sides of some extended knoll. Again there were acute and obtuse angles, and as the smoke rose and filled the air it made it impossible to see clearly for more than a few hundred yards.

In the Rocky mountains it was the same story. Far up the peaks, close to the limit of the wood belt, scores of fires could be seen burning brightly, where no hunter could have left his campfire burning. Some of the fires in the mountains, as well as some of those on the plains, were undoubtedly started by locomotive sparks, and some were started by the negligence of hunters who had not extinguished their campfires on leaving the mountains. But, nevertheless, they commenced to work on Warden Patten. The result was that everything was at once gotten ready for sending the murderer to eternity. Promptly at the stroke of midnight the person finished his prayer; in five more seconds the noose was around the condemned man's neck, the black cap drawn, the trap sprung and in two minutes and twenty-two seconds the attending physician pronounced the murderer a corpse. Carriages waiting outside the inclosure bore the reporters to the train in another minute, and with nearly seventy seconds to spare the train pulled out.

On the Pacific slope the reporter found scores of tourists who had changed their routes and given up part of their trips because of the smoke. Seattle was in a fog, and the attractive Puget sound was as if it did not exist. The sound of the fog whistles on the steamboats was the only indication that Seattle was a seaport. All sailboats and other kinds of fishing was at a standstill, and the citizens were saying that the smoke was a most serious loss to the industries of the place. Down through the beautiful and fertile valleys of Oregon the smoke hid the scenery, and not until the travelers were close under the flanks of glorious Mount Shasta in upper California, could the towering pile be seen. All the Cascade range was hidden, and the superb peaks, such as Tacoma, Hood and Adams, were as if they had not been.

Not until the reporter had reached the Selkirk mountains in British Columbia, on his way home, did he find the atmosphere clear. The hotelkeeper at Glacier said that the day that burst in splendor over the peaks, on Sunday of the second week of September, was the first perfectly clear day that had been seen there for two months, and at Field, on the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies, the railroad officials told the same story. Travelers, railroad men and weather experts all along the route that the reporter went over united in saying that probably such an extensive band of smoke never before hung over the continent. It practically reached from the Atlantic to the Pacific for at least six weeks.

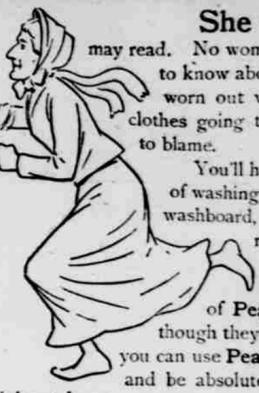
QUICKEST HANGING ON RECORD. Legal Execution Performed Inside of Four Minutes to Accommodate Reporters. Capt. J. B. Patten, warden of the Indiana state prison at Jeffersonville, has the record for superintending the quickest legal hanging ever accomplished in this or any other country, says the St. Louis Republic. The laws of Indiana provide that the death sentence must be executed between midnight and the dawn of the day set for the execution. A man named Stone had

She who Runs

may read. No woman, if she can read, can fail to know about Pearline. Then, if you're worn out with hard work or find your clothes going to pieces, you've only yourself to blame.

You'll have to choose your own way of washing. You can use soap and the washboard, and tire yourself out, and rub your clothes to tatters. You can use so-called washing-powders, imitations of Pearline, and have easier work, though they're eating up the clothes. Or you can use Pearline, wash in the easiest way, and be absolutely certain that there isn't the slightest harm.

Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.



ALL HALLOWS ACADEMY FOR CHOOH YEAR OF 1894-95.



WICHITA, KANSAS.

This Academy, established in 1887, is a boarding school for girls. It possesses every advantage that parents can desire for the general improvement of their children.

The site is attractive and, as experience has proved, most advantageous for the promotion of good health. The grounds are spacious, affording means for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise.

The course of study includes everything necessary for a complete and systematic training in all the branches of a refined and practical education. The Academy Conservatory affords every facility for attaining the highest proficiency in Music and Art.

For particulars, address SISTER SUPERIOR, All Hallows Academy, Wichita, Kansas.

When she was arrested recently on the Faubourg Montmartre for stealing a sausage valued at eight cents from the front of a grocery. The grocer had her promptly arrested, and on searching her they found some potatoes, some eggs, an opera glass, a photograph of Carnot, a coffee cup and saucer and a spoon, and also, unhappily, her card case, giving her full name and address, the only thing that was legally her property, as the other articles were claimed by their rightful owners, from whom she had annexed them. The family were sent for, and by paying for the stolen objects were able to release their poor relative, who sat weeping bitterly. It seems that this irresistible impulse to appropriate other people's goods is periodic.

Great Library in Distress. An appeal for help has recently been made by the Bodleian Library at Oxford, which is the largest university library in the world, and is surpassed by only five national libraries, the Bibliotheque nationale at Paris, the British Museum, the Imperial Library at St. Petersburg, and the royal libraries at Munich and Berlin. It receives for all purposes the income of nearly a million a year, and needs money to support its staff, to prepare its catalogue which is now years behind the times; to keep the portrait gallery; to repair the building, the finest public edifice of the time of James I., and to provide shelves for books in the Ashmolean Museum, which has just been put at its disposal. The Bodleian contains over half a million volumes, the separate titles in the catalogue amounting to a million and a half; the new accession of books and pamphlets are nearly a million a year, and the other articles are nearly a million a year. It has the second largest numismatic collection in the British empire. Books and coins are declared by the librarian to be in a state of chaos owing to the lack of funds; the library needs at least seventy-five thousand to be kept efficient and he calls on the public for assistance, as Oxford, owing to the agricultural depression, is too poor to support its own library.

War on Insects. The insect boxes of the farmers are to be experimentally studied in a new department of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, with a view to better protection against them. Attention will be given to the collection and cultivation of all the parasitic microbes of insects and the animals destructive to crops, to the study of the conditions of development of these microbes, to the direction of field experiments and to the control of practical applications of the results. A committee of specialists will consider the best means of applying these results to the benefit of agriculture.

Happy at Last. Brother—Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf are very happy now. Thinkhead—Indeed? Is it a boy? Brother—Of course not. It's a divorce.

"BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT." GOOD WIFE! YOU NEED SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO. BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT. GOOD WIFE! YOU NEED SAPOLIO.