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

**Royal Baking Powder**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

### Secret Societies.

I. O. O. F.—Westside Lodge No. 34, meets every Wednesday evening in Martinson block.

I. O. O. F.—North Wichita lodge, No. 48, meets every Monday evening at 802 North Main st. W. B. WAIN, N. G. G. G. NORDDARK, V. G. L. A. BOSS, Rec. Secy. L. P. SMITH, Per. Secy.

DA REBECCA, No. 67, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening.

A. F. & A. M.—Sunflower lodge meets in Masonic block, West Side, every second and fourth Tuesday.

**Inola Block Coal!** Has no equal for the price—*$4.50* per ton delivered. It burns like Canon City—makes no clinkers. Telephone 192 and 193. Yards 541 and 222 West Douglas avenue.

SCHWARTZ BROS.

**Registration Notice.**

Notice is hereby given that the registration books of the city of Wichita will be closed on March 22 at 6 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until after the election to be held April 2.

94-13t C. S. SMITH, City Clerk.

All the standard medicines, surgical appliances and toilet requisites at Wallace's drug store. 69-tf

Seeds of all kinds at W. F. Puckett's, 119 West Douglas. 67-tf

You can get your prescriptions filled at Wallace's drug store at any time of the day or night. 69-tf

**Fresh Buttermilk**

For sale every day at Lewelling Creamery, 129 North Market street.

d69 tf

**Election Proclamation.**

I, L. M. Cox, mayor of the city of Wichita, Kan., by virtue of the power vested in me by law, do hereby make proclamation to the qualified electors of said city of Wichita, that there will be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1895, an election for the purpose of electing the following officers towot:

A mayor in place of L. M. Cox, term expires.

A city clerk in place of C. S. Smith, term expires.

A city attorney in place of R. R. Vermillion, term expires.

A city treasurer in place of George W. Adams, term expires.

One member of the council from each ward and one member of the board of education from the First, Second, Third, Fouth and Fifth wards, and two members from the Sixth ward.

Done at Wichita, Kan., the 10th day of March, 1895. L. M. COX, Mayor.

Attest: C. S. SMITH, City Clerk.

98-10t

**Registration Notice.**

Wichita, March 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the registration of voters will hereafter be kept open till 6 o'clock p. m. March 22, 1895. C. S. SMITH,

d96 12t City Clerk.

**Proposals for Drilling Wells.**

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
Wichita, Kan., March 20, 1895.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p. m. Monday, March 25, for drilling a well for the purpose of prospecting for coal in the city of Wichita, Kan.

Plans and specifications for the said work can be had by applying at the office of city engineer or city clerk. A certified check for $100 must accompany each bid. The work will paid for either in cash or bonds of the city of Wichita, at par, in the discretion of the mayor and council.

The mayor and council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

C. S. SMITH,
d106-3t. City Clerk.

**Location Changed.**

The sales yards of the Wichita Nursery are located for the season of '95 at 205 West Douglas avenue, adjoining Douglas avenue hotel, where the very best nursery stock of all kinds can be had at lowest prices.

wed. fri. sun.

**Registration Notice.**

The registration books of the city will be open for registration of voters until 9 p. m. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, closing at 6 p. m. Friday. C. S. SMITH,

City Clerk.

The registration books for the Third precinct of the First ward will be opened at the corner of Lawrence and Lincoln Tuesday, March 19, from 12 to 8 p. m. C. S. SMITH,

City Clerk.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should alyaws 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.

**Notice.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroler of the Currency.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1895.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against "the Wichita National bank of Wichita," Kansas, the same must be presented to W. N. Ewing, receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed. JAMES H. ECKLES,

Comptroller of the Currency.

**Hack Line.**

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

SHIVELY, VANWYCK & SHIVELY.

**Homeseekers' and Land Excursions Via the Missouri Pacific Railway.**

On February 12, the Missouri Pacific railway company will sell tickets to Lake Charles, La., to all points in Arkansas and Texas to Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho (east of and including Market Lake and Weiser) to Deming, New Mexico and to Phoenix, and Prescott, Ariz., at rate of one fare plus $2 for the round trip. On March 5, and April 2, same rates will be made to all points in Arkansas, Texas and to Lake Charles, La. Tickets will be limited to twenty days after day of sale. Stop-over granted at all points south of Coffeyville. Whatever tickets read over foreign lines stop-overs will be governed by local conditions of lines over which tickets read. For further particulars call on or address

E. E. BLECKLEY,
P. and T. A. 114 North Main.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

On March 5, and April 2, the Santa Fe Route will sell tickets to Lake Charles, La., and to all points in Texas (except El Paso) at one fare plus $2 for the round trip, ticket limited 20 days from date of sale. For further particulars call at City Ticket office 138 North Main sreet or Douglas avenue station.

TAGG & CARSON,
City Ticket Agents

HARVEST EXCURSIONS TO TEXAS

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

March 5th and April 2nd, 1895. Round trip. One fare plus $2.00. Good 20 days.

J. H. PHILLIPS,
City Ticket Agent.

### RAILROAD TIME TABLES

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R.R.

| TRAINS. | ARRIVE. | LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|
| NORTH AND EAST. | | |
| No 414 Kansas City Exp'ss | | 7 50 A M |
| No. 406 Chicago Vestibule Fast Express | 12 25 P M | 12 35 P M |
| No. 408 Missouri River Express | 7 35 P M | 7 45 P M |
| *No 458 Englewood Exp'ess | 3 10 P M | |
| No. 418 Local Freight | 3 30 P M | 4 55 P M |
| No. 428 Passng'r | 6 40 p m | |
| SOUTH AND WEST. | | |
| No. 407 Oklahoma City and Fort Worth Express | 6 50 A M | 7 00 A M |
| No. 425 Caldwell and Pan Handle Express | | 7 05 A M |
| No. 403 Fort Worth, Galveston and Texas Express | 7 05 P M | 7 15 P M |
| No 419 Wichita Express | 5 00 P M | |
| *No 457 Englewood Accom. | | 7 30 A M |
| No. 417 Local Freight | 12 15 P M | 1 10 P M |

* Daily except Sunday.

WICHITA AND WESTERN.

| ARRIVE FROM WEST. | |
|---|---|
| †No. 420, Pratt and Kingman accommodation | 12 25 p m |
| DEPART WEST. | |
| *No. 421, Kingman and Pratt accommodation | 7 50 a m |

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R.

| TRAINS. | ARRIVE | DEPARTS |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 west bound also to Elsworth daily | 5 20 a m | 5 25 a m |
| No. 3 west bound Elsworth daily | 1 55 p m | 5 00 p m |
| No. 4 east bound daily | 10 05 a m | 10 40 a m |
| No. 2 east bound daily | 10 30 p m | 10 35 p m |

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

| TRAINS. | ARRIVE | LEAVE |
|---|---|---|
| EAST. | | |
| No 42 Kansas City and St. Louis Express | 9 50 p.m. | 9 65 p.m |
| No 44 St. Louis Mail and Express | 10 50 a.m. | 11 45 a.m |
| WEST. | | |
| No 43 St. Louis Mail and Express | 4 25 p.m. | |
| No 35 Denver Mail and Express | | 2 45 p.m |
| *No 97 Hutchinson & Geneseo Mixed Local | 7 15 a.m. | 7 25 a.m |
| *No 98 Hutchinson & Geneseo Mixed Local | 6 40 p.m. | |
| SOUTHWEST. | | |
| No 41 Anthony and Kiowa Express | 7 15 a.m. | 7 30 a.m |
| No 43 Conway Springs Mixed Local | 4 25 p.m. | 4 45 p.m |

* Daily except Sunday.

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. BLECKLEY, G. P. and T. A.

**Time Table Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.**

| TRAINS | Arrive | Leave |
|---|---|---|
| GOING NORTH AND EAST. | | |
| No 2 Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago limited daily | 9 05 a m | 9 10 a m |
| No 8 Colorado Springs, Denver and Pacific coast daily | 9 05 a m | 9 10 a m |
| No 4 Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago night express daily except Sunday | 11 10 p m | 11 15 p m |
| No 32 Accommodation daily except Sunday | 11 10 a m | 12 01 p m |
| GOING SOUTH AND WEST | | |
| No 1 Oklahoma and Texas express daily | 7 02 p m | 7 07 p m |
| No 1 Fort Worth, New Orleans and Pacific coast express daily | 7 02 p m | 7 07 p m |
| No 3 Oklahoma exp. daily except Sunday | 5 13 a m | 5 18 a m |
| No 31 Accommodation, except Sunday | 2 40 p m | 3 35 p m |

Elegant reclining chair cars on all trains, and Pullman sleepers from Wichita to Kansas City without change. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points, north, south, east and west, and steamship tickets sold to all European points at lowest rates. City ticket office 100 East Douglas avenue, corner Main street. Passenger station corner Douglas and Mead avenues. Telephone 199.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Ticket Agent.
JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. and P. A., Chicago.

**The Carnival of the West.**

In the land of sunshine, fair Southern California, an annual event has grown up during the past two years, which adds one more attraction to the beautiful country, and will cause many a pilgrimage to its splendid metropolis, Los Angeles. It is a carnival, which has been called by the poetic name, La Fiesta de Los Angeles, and takes place in the month of April from the 15th to the 20th, when nature has donned her most gorgeous raiment when the air is balmy and full of the aroma of fruits and flowers, which are poured out in bewildering profusion in that favored clime. The Fiesta occupies an entire week, and into it is crowded a varied program, magnificent in conception and splendid in execution. The week begins with a dainty spectacle, most appropriate to the occasion, the reception of the queen of La Fiesta, the queen of the angels, who is attended by a train of glittering maids of honor and cavaliers. Into her regal hands are given the keys of the city and its government for a week. From this time the revels allowed by her majesty begin, and are celebrated in a style befitting such a divinely beautiful and august sovereign, including street parades, masquerade balls, an athletic tournament, battle of the flowers, races and many other features. The carnival pageants are designed to be educational as well as spectacular, and deal with the fascinating story of the discovery and civilization of the great Pacific countries of North and South America. They portray remarkable incidents and myths in the conquest of Spanish America before the pilgrim fathers landed on our shores, manners and customs of the wonderful native tribes, who inhabited the land, the thrilling narative of the sufferings and achievements of the Conquistadores, and have for their basis the matchless story of the growth of the great west. There will be a glorious outpouring of the resources of the civilized country of today, making a vivid contrast to the past. The Fiesta de Los Angeles is a most interesting event, and the very spirit of carnival appears to have found an abiding place in that land of orange groves and tropical beauty, which is seen at its best in April. All Southern California participates in the event and many thousands of dollars are expended on its artistic features. It is a time of innocent merriment, well worth a pilgrimage to see and enjoy, and will be witnessed by thousands of visitors from many states.

Persons desiring to attend these festivities will find that Los Angeles is reached quickly and comfortably by the Santa Fe route and round trip excursion rats are now in effect.

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY?

REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

is the only line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:05 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:20. This train is made up at Wichita, and therefore always leaves on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleepers.

Notice the leaving time, and the next time you go to Kansas city take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leaves Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrives at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Ticket office 114 North Main street, Depot corner Second and Wichita streets.

JULSON says he doesn't see why there should be any objection to women entering the legal profession. Don't you see that nine out of every ten married men know very well that her word is law.—Buffalo Courier.

DESPERADO (from Colorado).—"Your money or your life!" Traveler—"Here, take this purse of gold!" Desperado (with feeling)—"Keep it, stranger. I'm a thief, but I ain't no goldbug!"—Harlem Life.

# TURRET IS COMING

## Destined to Play a Great Part in Future Wars.

### Description of Germany's Protected Gun Carriages or Trench Armorings—They Are Moved from Place to Place with Perfect Ease.

We have many times already pointed out to our readers the importance of the role of protected turrets in the work of the defense of strong places. It seems advisable now to make known to them an application of the properties of these metallic apparatus in the operations of the field of battle. We intend to speak of the "movable protected gun carriage" or "trench armoring," constructed at the Gruson works in Germany under the instructions of Maj. Schumann. It is said that an analogous system is perhaps to be studied in France also, and we are able to give a description of the apparatus such as they are now conceived. The idea, however, is certainly not new. Campaign turrets moved about on carts were in use in Persia in the remotest antiquity. Those that Cyrus had at the battle of Thymbra were about fifteen feet in length. Placed upon a platform drawn by eight yoke of oxen, each of them, says Xenophon (Cyropædia, Lib. XI.), was occupied by a detachment of twenty picked archers.

The ancients also made use of campaign turrets mounted upon the backs of elephants. These wooden works, fixed to the pack saddles of the great pachydermatous motors, were bordered with parapets covered with the hides of recently skinned oxen. But passing rapidly to modern times, let us see what there is in the economy of the Grusonwerk products. The Schumann campaign turret consists of an iron plate cylinder about four feet in internal diameter provided with a door, P, and closed at its base by a metallic

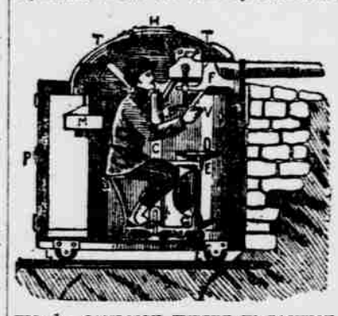

FIG. 1.—CAMPAIGN TURRET IN POSITION UPON TERREPLEIN OF TEMPORARY FORTIFICATION.

floor and at its top by a convex cupola ten inches in thickness (Fig. 1). At its upper part the cylinder is strengthened by a ten-inch thick forged iron ring. The roof, which is essentially movable, rests through the intermedium of three supporting branches upon a central column, C, whose lower extremity, in the form of a pivot, is capable of revolving in a step bearing fixed to the floor, and the circumference of which is toothed.

Under the cupola there is in battery a 1¼ or 2 inch rapid-fire gun served by two men, one of whom has charge of the ammunition, while the other, upon order, does the loading, pointing and firing.

The cheeks, F, in which rest the trunnions of the gun, are invariably connected with the roof, so that the recoil is completely suppressed. At the moment that the piece is fired the cupola oscillates slightly, but, owing to the position occupied by the center of gravity, it immediately rights itself. The man charged with the maneuvering remains seated upon the chair, S. He points through the gun port formed in the cupola, and then, after the port has been secured against the danger of a reply by the enemy through a revolution of 180 degrees, he can survey the field through a sight hole, H, provided with a shutter.

In order to point in direction, the gunner causes the cupola to revolve by maneuvering the hand wheel, D, upon the axis of which is mounted a pinion that engages with the teeth of the step bearing. This axis, which traverses the arms, E and G, keyed upon the column, C, can be rendered immovable when occasion requires it.

The apparatus for upward pointing consists simply of a screw that the

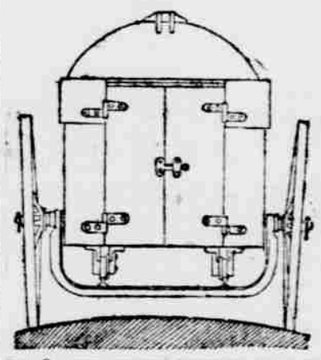

FIG. 2.—THE TURRET MOUNTED UPON ITS CARRIAGE.

seated gunner maneuvers by means of the hand wheel, V. The amplitude of the angle of firing may be varied by ten degrees above to five degrees below the horizon. In the interior of the cylindrical turret there are ammunition chests, M, suspended from a circular rail along which they can be made to slide. The gunner brings them within his reach in measure as the exigencies of the firing require it. As soon as one of the chests is empty he unhooks it and passes it to the assistant, who replaces it by a full chest.

The cartridges used are metallic. The charge of powder is inclosed in a brass cylinder fixed to the base of the projectile. The supply is 100 shot for the 1¼ inch caliber and 130 for the 2 inch. The turret that has just been briefly described is essentially transportable. To this effect, it is mounted upon a two-wheeled vehicle of special construction, drawn by six horses (Figs. 2 and 3).

The axle is bent twice at right angles so as to diminish the height of the carriage. To this axle and to the frame of the vehicle are fixed two rails about six feet in length upon which the turret rests through the intermedium of four wheels, I, I (Figs. 1 and 2).

From the carriage are suspended two other lengths of rail that are laid upon the ground in the prolongation of the others at the spot that the turret is to occupy after being removed from its carriage. Upon reaching its destination, the turret is set into the earthwork of the parapet that it is to arm.

FIG. 3.—CAMPAIGN TURRET, WITH ITS DRAUGHT HORSES.

There then emerges from this earthwork nothing but the cupola of the turret and the chase of the gun (Fig. 4), ready to fire from 30 to 40 shots a minute. In default of receptacles prepared in advance, the turrets may be placed against the interior talus of the parapet. The cupola is proof against balls and fragments of shells, but not against direct shots; yet, since it offers to the enemy's artillery a target of but limited dimensions, it runs little risk of being struck directly. It is estimated, moreover, that it would suffice to give the steel cupola, TT, a thickness of 1¼ inches, and the forged iron ring, A, 2 inches in order to have the armor resist the action of campaign shells perfectly.

The weight of the turret, inclusive of the gun, is 14,300 pounds for the 1¼-inch caliber and 14,400 for the 2 inch. As the vehicles weigh respectively 1,188 and 1,520 pounds, the total weights to be considered are 4,488 and 5,920 pounds.

It will be understood that the putting in battery of a campaign turret requires the combined efforts of quite a large number of men, and that the performance of this operation takes a certain amount of time. Apropos of this, it is well to observe that it is possible, in case of need, to work the turret without dismounting it from its carriage.

The German Gen. Von. Sauer, in accord with Maj. Schumann and Scheibert, estimates that the use of campaign turrets may, in certain cases, exert a decisive action upon the operations of war. Such was not, it must be said, the opinion of Marshal Moltke, who treated these movable armorings as playthings, as masterpieces of clockwork that almost anything puts out of order and that cannot be made use of for any length of time. But the marshal is no longer of this world, and, consequently, the authority of his opinion has lost somewhat of the prestige of yore. The Germans think that it is expedient to have recourse to the use of these "movable protected gun car-

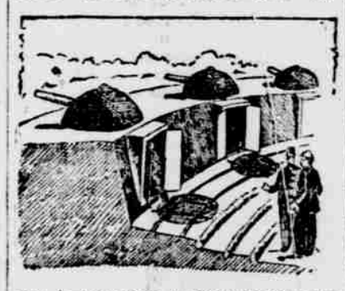

FIG. 4.—GROUP OF TURRETS IN POSITION IN EARTHWORK OF PARAPET OF TEMPORARY FORTIFICATION.

riages," as they call them, for improvising centers of resistance designed to serve as supporting points for bodies of troops in action; and that, too, not only upon a field of battle properly so called, but also in the zone of the defensive positions of a stronghold.

In this order of ideas they are making studies of turrets capable of receiving rapid fire guns of a caliber greater than that of those put in service up to the present, and have already submitted to experiment a type of protective armor for a 2¾ inch gun. Our government cannot delay following them in this direction, and so we have put French uniforms upon the persons who give life to our explanatory figures.

We have stated above that six horses must be harnessed to the carriage of the turret designed for the reception of 1½ and 2 inch rapid fire guns. Now the increase in caliber and in the thickness of the armor will necessarily correspond to an increase of the total weight of the apparatus. How can a load be moved that could not be pulled by six collars together? The solution of the problem seems to be plainly indicated. It is necessary to have recourse to some mode of traction without horses, and, in this regard, to make an appeal to the ingenuity of the laureates of the competition recently opened by the Petit Journal.—La Nature.

**The "Why" of Colors.**

The theory has been advanced that the conspicuous colors developed in various species of snakes, insects and animals are nature's method of advertising the fact that such are poisonous, either in the bite or sting which they inflict, or that the flesh is unpalatable if used for food. The believers in this theory cite the wonderful display of colors in the eclaza wasp, the coral snake, the horridium fish and the Gila monster.

**Waste of Power at Niagara.**

It is estimated by engineers who have studied the subject that 16,000,000-horse power goes to waste every hour over Niagara falls.

**A NATURAL ERROR.**

Elsie—Oh, sister, see—quick—the poor man with his arm asleep.

Her Sister—Oh no, dear, it isn't asleep. He has—

Elsie—Then why does he put in a hammock?—Harper's Bazar.

# WHO ARE YOU SIR?

## If You Are Yourself, Can You Prove It?

### Strange Story Told by George W. Stout—For Many Years He Supposed He Was Himself—Now His Mind Is Assailed by Doubt.

"GENTLEMEN," began the man with the brick-colored whiskers, as he looked over the group, "my name is George William Stout. I was born in Bucyrus, O., on the 15th day of May, 1847. I lived in that town until I was twenty-two years of age, and then removed to Toledo, where I have resided ever since. My father's name was Walter Stout, and my mother was a Graham. Her given name was Jane. There isn't the slightest doubt in my mind that I am the son of Walter and Jane Stout."

"Well, what is the point?" asked one.

"Just this, my dear sir—am I George William Stout or somebody else?"

"Don't you know who you are?"

"I am no more certain of my legal identity than any of you. That's what has been bothering me for the last five or six months, and the question is not settled yet. My friends say I am George William Stout. A certain lawyer says I may or may not be. In other words, in order to come into possession of a few hundred dollars left by an aunt in England, I have been trying to prove my identity. I thought it a big joke when I started out, but it wasn't a week before I discovered that I had a tough job on hand."

"It ought to be dead easy," remarked the little man with the red necktie.

"It seemed that way to me," continued the other; "but let me convince you to the contrary. My parents have been dead for many years. As they were not church members, I was not baptised or christened. They were married in Iowa, and in a proper and legal way, but had lost the marriage certificate, like hundreds of others, and only because they had lived together as man and wife was the law satisfied that they bore that relation to each other. Right here and now I'll bet five to one that none of your parents have a document to prove marriage."

There was a general hitching about on chairs, but no one seemed desirous of pursuing the matter further.

"My father left two brothers and my mother one brother and two sisters," said the victim, "and, of course, one and all declared that I was George William Stout, only son of Walter and Jane Stout. To swear to it was a different matter, however. It so happened that none of them saw me till I was six months old. How did they know but I was a foundling who had been adopted? They couldn't be sure of me. I went to men who had been boys with me, but when asked to swear to my identity, the most they would do was to aver that to the best of their knowledge and belief, and so

"LET ME CONVINCE YOU TO THE CONTRARY."

on. In two instances, where the parties had not seen me for many years, they declared me an impostor. A servant who lived in our family for ten years, or while I was passing from the age of three to thirteen, not only failed to identify me, but got the color of my eyes and hair altogether wrong, and insisted that the genuine George William Stout had a scar on his left cheek from a cut accidentally inflicted by herself."

"But you had carried the name and had done business under it," protested one of the group.

"Certainly. Two banks, several stores and various concerns knew me as George William Stout. I owned property and paid taxes as Stout. My wife married me as Stout. Nevertheless, who could say that I was sailing under my legal name? When the lawyer hinted that George William Stout might be dead or in hiding, and that I had taken his name, I could call him an ass, but could not bring forward any proofs to smash his theory. A bank will permit you to deposit and draw money under any name you wish. I bought a house and lot under the name of Stout, but that didn't give me a legal right to the name. When they asked my wife how she knew my name was Stout, she had to reply that I was introduced to her as Stout, and she had heard me called Stout, but she knew nothing in a legal way. I'm telling you straight, that though plenty of people are ready to say that my name is so and so, not a single one will swear to it out and out. It's simply to the best of their knowledge and belief, and that is founded on hearsay."

The victim paused, as if expecting somebody to say something, but as all seemed occupied in trying to figure it out he heaved a sigh, and went on:

"There's another very funny thing about it. When I was asked how many people I knew I put the number at 5,000. When asked to make a list of them, how many names do you suppose I jotted down? To save my neck I could not go over 225, and the list included women as well as men. It wasn't how many people I had spoken with and could remember their names, but how many I could call friends and acquaintances. I had been traveling about, and during business for years, and thought I had thousands of acquaintances, but that list knocked me out. I have lived in Toledo upward of twenty years, and yet I could name only 60 people there whom I knew even passably well. Some of you may be able to make a list of 200 speaking acquaintances, but I doubt it. Indeed, I'm willing to make a wager on it."

"But how about identifying yourself?" queried the little man with red necktie, who seemed deeply interested.

"I haven't done it yet, and have about given up trying to. I believe I am George William Stout. The next thing is to satisfy the lawyer that I am he. My wife hasn't gone back on me yet, but I catch her looking at me in a puzzled way as if wondering when I let go the name of Smith. What gets me is the way I am treated by most people I ask to identify me. They used to say: 'Good-morning, Mr. Stout,' but now they stop at the 'Mr.,' as if fearful of committing themselves. There's eight hundred dollars in cash over in England to the credit of George

"I CATCH HER LOOKING AT ME IN A PUZZLED WAY."

William Stout, but the English law isn't going to hand it over to me and run the risk of another chap by the same name bobbing up later on to claim it, and raise a great row. If I get it it will be because the court is morally and not legally certain of my identity. You may think it funny, but when it comes down to legal matters I doubt if any one of you can prove your identity. Any time you want to try it, or any time any of you think you can make out an honest list of speaking acquaintances, come around to the undersigned for an even bet of ten dollars. We have over sixty million people in this republic, but the chap who knows two hundred of them by name can pat himself on the back as being some pun'kins."—Detroit Free Press.

## EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE.

### Among the Soudanese Sounds Are Often Used Instead of Words.

The Soudanese tribes have a curious way of expressing affirmation and denial. Sometimes, in replying to questions, they answer with sounds, instead of words. If they wish to give an affirmative, they will emit a sort of "click," the kind of noise that tells a horse to move on.

Should the subject be deemed of no great importance, this would be done simply and at once, but if they become excited, or wish to make their assurance emphatic, a shower of "clicks" will fall in loud and rapid succession, reminding one, as mentioned before, of the manner of speaking to a horse, or, as it becomes sometimes rather guttural, of something between that and calling chickens.

A negative is expressed by the sort of noise sometimes made when vexation or annoyance is indicated; it is their natural or very frequent manner of saying "no." The tongue is placed against the upper part of the mouth, just behind the front teeth, and swiftly withdrawn, when, if it can be spelt at all, a sort of "tch" is produced.

This mode of conveying affirmation and denial certainly seems less troublesome than words, and recommends itself to the notice of the inhabitants of civilized countries, where verbosity is increasing at such an alarming pace.

**Men Like Roosters.**

When we pass a chicken coop in front of a grocery store and hear a rooster crow, in spite of the fact that he is as miserable and unfortunate as a rooster can well be, we wonder what he is crowing about. Some men are the same way about bragging; it is in them and must come out, whether there is any occasion for it or not.—Atchison Globe.

**Indorsed.**

"The poor are always with us!" the beseeching person cried.
As the deacons passed among the money droppers.
And the sum that they collected his assertion ratified.
For the contribution plates were filled with suppers.

—Puck.

**Papa's Economies.**

Little Sister—I haven't seen papa smokin' a cigar since New Year's.

Little Brother—I guess he's tryin' to save up enough money to pay for that smokin' jacket mamma gave him.—Good News.

**Go into the best grocery stores,**

in any city—the stores that have the most intelligent trade—and ask them what is best for washing and cleaning. They'll tell you, "Pearline." Ask them how the imitations compare with it, in quality and in sales. They'll tell you that they're far behind.

What does this show? Why, that the people who have the finest and most delicate things to wash, and who would be least likely to risk these things with any dangerous washing-compound—it shows that these people have proved to themselves that Pearline is the best.

And it certainly is.

**Beware** 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; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 442 JAMES PYLE, New York.

—Lover—You are getting prettier every day. Sweet Girl—Just now I am living on brown bread and water, to improve my complexion. "How long can you keep that up?" "Oh, indefinitely." "Then let's get married."—N. Y. Weekly.

—"Mebbe you wouldn't believe it," remarked Mr. Dismal Dawson, "but I am a banker by trade." "A banker?" exclaimed the astonished hired girl. "Yes'm. Whenever I see as good lookin' a girl as you are I ginerally bank on her generosity in puttin' up a square meal for a pore working man like me."—Chicago Tribune.

—A Glasgow minister, having observed that one of his congregation was in the habit of gazing about the church during prayers, told him one day that he considered it would be more becoming in a worshiper to keep his eyes decently closed. The man scowled. "Doesna the Scripture bid us watch as well as pray?" he replied; "and hoo can a body watch wi' their een steekit? Na, na; I'll just stan' and glower aboot as I hae ave done!"

**Do You Know**

That the Santa Fe route (St. Louis and San Francisco railway) is positively the only line running two daily through passenger trains from Wichita to St. Louis, without change, leaving Wichita at 10:40 a. m., and 10:35 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 6:30 p. m., and 6:50 a. m. The equipment of these trains is first class in every particular, consisting of elegant reclining chair cars (seats free) and Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleepers.

If you are going beyond St. Louis remember that connection with all lines for the east, northeast and southeast is made in the magnificent new Grand Union station, St. Louis, the largest and handsomest passenger station in the world.

For sleeping car berths and all information relative to rates, routes, etc., call at Santa Fe Route ticket office, 138 North Main street, or Douglas Avenue station. d59-tf

Change of Time on Missouri Pacific.

Commencing Sunday, Nov. 25, a new time card will go into effect. The most important change will be in train No. 404 which now leaves Wichita for the east at 1 o'clock p. m. This train will leave Wichita Nov. 25 at 11:55 a. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning at 6:50. It will make direct connections at Yates Center with the through Hot Springs train from Kansas City, arriving at Little Rock next morning at 8 o'clock and Hot Springs at 11:10 a. m. Other changes in the time card will be shown in local time card in this paper.

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