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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

No, Sir;

we will not pay you 10 per cent, nor 5 per cent, nor 1 per cent of the sale made to any customer you may send here.

It Isn't Honest.

Tell you what we will do; we'll sell him the **best clothing in the world at the lowest possible price** and guarantee that he'll be satisfied or give **back his money.**

All-wool black suits made from Imported "Clay" Worsteds are only $10.

SAME PRICE TO ALL.

HERMAN & HESS

406 E. DOUGLAS AVE.

Crawford Grand Opera House.

TUESDAY, FEB'Y 11.

ANOTHER SUCCESS!

THE DEFAULTER.

Lincoln J. Carter's New Play.

The Most Thrilling and Naturally Presented Play on the Boards. Mounted with all the Lavishness and regard to Detail Characteristic of Mr. Carter.

Special Scenery. Special Company.

The Greatest Mechanical Effect of the Age, the terrific

Double Leap For Life

A perfect wonder in Stage Craft.

"To hold, as well as win success,
Keep all your play bill promises."

Prices 25, 50 and 75 cents. Seats on sale Saturday at Masbacher's.

Mother Goose Carnival

Given by the ladies of

St. John's Episcopal Church,

Garfield Hall,

Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday Evenings, February 11, 12, 13.

Good music, pretty tableaux, living pictures. Entire change of program each evening. The young people of the church will give some new and interesting drills in costume. Bellamy Drill, Mother Goose Quadrille, Colonial Minuette, by twelve children in Colonial costume.

Booths for the sale of candy, ice cream, flowers, paper novelties, and refreshments.

Admission, 10 cents.

Sing a new song! That's what you will, if you eat meats—fresh, cured, pickled—relishes, mincemeat, pure lard, etc., that are procured at Whitlock's, 213 East Douglas. 74-2t

Best Colorado potatoes, 45c bushel at Dunn Bros., 728 N. Main st. 74-3t

The ladies will find Warner's celebrated health corsets, all sizes and colors, at J. L. Hodge's opp. Hotel Carey. 73-6t

Best Messina lemons, 15c doz. Dunn Bros. 74-3t

TO CRIPPLE CREEK COLORADO.

Parties anticipating a trip to Cripple Creek, Colo., will find it to their interest to write or call on us. Office over 116 North arket street, Wichita, Kan.

A. S. NELSON,
73-tf J. P. WHEELER,

Note This

Anyone expecting to go to Marshalltown, Iowa, or any point near there, soon, call at or address 153 Ohio avenue, city. 74-1*

Kansas cheese, 2 lbs. 25c. Dunn Bros. 74-3t

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Consult Joe, at 214 North Main street, concerning the meat question; he's the recognized authority on the subject in Wichita—can also tell you all about oysters and fish. 74-2t

CRIPPLE CREEK.
THE GREAT GOLD FIELD OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Is easily reached via. the Great Missouri Pacific Railway, either via Pueblo, Colorado Springs, or both. Colorado express leaves Wichita daily at 5:20 p. m. arriving at Pueblo or Colorado Springs for breakfast. Cripple Creek is only a few hours ride from Pueblo or Colorado Springs.

Advice to Mothers.

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 diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Used by millions of mothers.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Hollen, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by druggists.

NEW PHEASANT IN AMERICA.

Succeeds in Propagating a Fine Mongolian Game Bird.

Doubts that may have existed as to the value of the Mongolian pheasant as a game bird in this state are in a fair way to be dispelled in the next few months. The Massachusetts fish and game commissioners started in breeding the birds for the state less than a year ago, and have bred them successfully. It remains to be seen whether the pheasants can endure the New England winter, but there never was much fear on that score, and so far the pheasants are all right.

It will be recalled that the Chinese or Mongolian pheasant was protected for five years by a staute of 1894, and the game commissioners set to work to stock the state. The Mongolian was selected for the purpose on account of its extreme hardiness and toothsome qualities, as well as for a wild wariness that made it a most desirable game bird. The only light of experience on the matter came from Oregon, where 34 pheasants were turned loose less than ten years ago, and now the state is overrun with them. It has been found out there that the pheasant is a destroyer of the insect world, rather than of grain, and the farmers take to him kindly.

Chairman Brackett, of the Massachusetts commission, secured 12 pheasants last spring from Oregon, which, added to a few he had left over from a consignment the previous year, made up the ancestors of the coming pheasant population. What knowledge was at hand about pheasants had to do with the English variety, and the year's work has been an experiment in every way, as it was found that the Mongolians required different treatment altogether. New ideas had to be developed, and the net result appears to be a method calculated to produce Mongolian pheasants ad libitum. Nearly 150 birds were bred, of whom 50 were distributed, 50 are in the aviary at Winchester, and the other 50 escaped or were caught by cats.

This last element is not only a disturbing factor, but an annoying feature as well all through the year. It cannot be said that the cats were an unforeseen danger. Mr. Brackett had a cordon of traps set around the aviary, and they "worked" beautifully. Feline wanderers make a fine fertilizer, as the appearance of some fruit trees in the yard will attest, and by a wonderful example of retributive justice their bodies were fed to the chickens in an indirect way, as will be shown later on. With all the precautions taken, however, pussy managed to get a few birds.

The instinct of the birds is to lie close when danger threatens, and with a dog they have somewhat better chances of escaping in that way. Cats can creep up, however, and land on them with a spring. The birds learn fast, and of the escaped pheasants that have been observed, their rule seems to be to keep out of reach at all times. Unlike the grouse, the pheasant flies a considerable distance when flushed, and in hunting them the best plan, when a shot fails, is to hunt up another bird.

Raising pheasants is much like raising bantams, with a few novel exceptions. In fact, bantam hens are used for hatching. The pheasants must have animal food during the first three or four weeks of life, and maggots are the correct thing. A way to get maggots enough is to put some bran mixed with putrefying meat in the bottom of a barrel, hang some pieces of liver of dead cats in the top of the barrel, and then let it alone for a week; flies do the rest. They lay their eggs on the liver when it is ripe enough, the progeny drops into the bran below, where in a few days they may be scooped up by the quart and fed to the chickens. The maggots don't make a bad looking dish, even if, like Mrs. Tanqueray, they have an unsavory past. It is proper to say that the maggot nursery should be at a respectful distance from the house, and to the enemy's windward. The young pheasants sail into them with a gusto that stands on no ceremony, and they wax and grow fat. Mr. Brackett's apparatus is more elaborate, of course. He has a little shed, with a system of pans and drawers and other things, so that maggots can be produced suited to all tastes. One would think there are flies enough in the world already, but the commissioners found the breed would die out unless some of the maggots were allowed to mature. Putting them on ice arrests development, and by adjusting things between the nursery and the icehouse there was a square meal for the pheasant chicks every day.

Grain and green stuff, like lectuce and cabbage, is fed to them beside the maggots at the end of a month, when the critical time of the youngsters' life is past. At four months of age it was found the pheasants would fly out of anything that didn't have a roof, and that is how some escaped. There was no such thing as catching them, and of those which got away, one shows up now and then along the roadsides and in the woods, usually at a respectful distance. After the snowstorm last month several made their appearance at the aviary, looking for a meal. They got it all right, but could not be tempted to come within reach. It is not expected that the first crop of birds will solve all the problems of living in their first year of freedom, but their broods, brought up in the wilds of nature, will know where to get a living.

Game associations and public-spirited citizens in various parts of the state have been supplied with pheasants from the 1895 broods, and many of these persons will breed them with as much care as does the commissioner, turning loose the surplus birds in the autumn. A supply of breeding birds is to be kept at the Winchester aviary, where it is hoped that next year there will be enough birds to distribute, so that in a few years more Massachusetts ought to be teeming with Mongolian pheasants.—Boston Herald.

MOVING AT CRIPPLE CREEK

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

between railroad men ever since Cripple Creek attained its present importance.

The Gulf has a surveying corps now in the field mbaking from Cripple Creek on a uniform down grade to connect with the South Park where it may. It is being run to fully cover the producing area of the district. When the engineers first came Chief Barlow was scheduled to spend a month finding out what contracts might be made with shippers. He was in camp but a few days when the linemen took the field.

On the Leora V. Ironclad hill, the shaft has been sunk for sixteen feet and the ore found at the surface holds firm and of good grade. There is a good showing for a mine.

ALLISON BOOMS IN NEW YORK

Iowa Man's Strength in Gotham May be Considerable.

New York, Feb. 10.—Senator Allison's boom has struck New York, and the report is again heard that an Allison club will be started here soon. Mr. Henderson of Iowa, and Rear Admiral Walker, who is Senator Allison's son-in-law and a prominent member of the Union League club, are interested in the canvass of the Iowa statesman in the east. James S. Clarkson is here also, but he does not favor coming into Governr Morton's territory in the Allison canvass. Senator John H. Gear of Iowa also made his appearance today and waxed enthusiastic over his colleague's presidential prospects. Senator Gear in talking of the withdrawal of General Harrison and its probable effect upon the fortunes of other candidates said:

"There is every reason for the friends of Senator Allison to believe and expect that the Harrison people will now largely turn to Allison. There has been an unbroken friendship between Indiana and Iowa since 1888. At the convention in Chicago Iowa led the break to Harrison and made certain his nomination. In 1892 at the Minneapolis convention twenty-one of the twenty-six votes were for Harrison's renomination. It is hard to see how the McKinley people, in the case of this Iowa record of friendship, to Harrison, can be claiming the Harrison strength now., for while Iowa was voting for Harrison's renomination forty-three of the forty-four Ohio votes were for McKinley. One good turn deserves another, and we hope and believe that Indiana will remember in 1896 what Iowa did in 1888 and 1892. Beyond these facts, personal to Indiana and Iowa, it may be said that Allison in his staunch Americanism and his devotion to the patriotic ideas, as well as his record in behalf of western ideas, will be strong among the fighting Republicans of Indiana and other western states."

TARIFF LEAGUE FOR M'KINLEY.

There is a bit of political gossip to the effect that the American Protective Tariff league, of which Cornelius N. Bliss of this city is president, is working in a quiet way Major McKinley's interest. It has been known for some time that the predominating influence in the league is in favor of McKinley's nomination. Robert P. Porter, one of the most prominent members of the league in the west, has prepared a life of McKinley for campaign purposes and advance sheets of this work, it is said, are being quite widely distributed. Wilbur F. Wakeman, who is secretary of the league and manager of its headquarters in this city, said tonight that there was no doubt that if the members of the league, which number about 5,000, could be polled, a large majority of them would declare in favor of McKinley. He denied, however, that any literature in the interest of the Ohioan was being circulated by the league.

"Will the league take an active part in the canvass for delegates?" was asked.

"No, we do not expect to do so, he replied.

"Will the representative members of the league be on the ground at St. Louis to work in McKinley's interest?"

"I think most assuredly that they will," was his reply.

The attitude of the league is causing comment among politicians, especially as it is manned with officers most of whom are New York men, and it is thought that they are proving insincere to Governor Morton. Cornelius N. Bliss, the president, has been a candidate of the minority faction in the party in the county for delegate-at-large to St. Louis, in Governor Morton's interest. His friends are desirous that in the interest of harmony Mr. Bliss be named by the state convention as one of the "big four" from his state.

It is not probable, however, that their hopes will meet with success. A local Republican who was talking with Governor Morton one day regarding the selection of delegates says that the governor, when Mr. Bliss' name was mentioned, said:

"Well, if Mr. Bliss gives me his word that he will stick to me to the last at St. Louis, I will take his word, and believe him sincere."

The Republican state committee will meet in this city Saturday to issue the call for the state convention, which will be held about March 25. The plan of the leaders is to have the thirty-six electors for this state elected at this convention, as well as the four delegates-at-large to the national convention. The state convention will have to meet again September to nominate candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, but as the gubernatorial race is going to be a hot one, it is thought best to get the selection of electors out of the way.

General Howard Carroll of Governor Morton's staff will be a delegate to St. Louis from this city, and Governor Morton's personal representative. The governor desires his selection and there is no opposition to the plan. General Carroll is a son-in-law of John M. Starin the steamboat man.

TESTING THE STRANGE LIGHT

Many Experiments Being Made With the Rontgen Rays.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Professor Michelson, head of the department of physics, at the University of Chicago, has received a paper from Professor Roentgen, of the University of Wurzburg, giving in detail the results of his experiments. He also sets out his theory of the nature of the light that penetrates objects apaque to the eye. Professor Michelson has made a theoretical study of the subject, and though he has conducted no experiments he has reached conclusions at variance with those of Professor Roentgen, covering the character of the light. The experiments will be made at once, and although they will perhaps be of little popular interest, inasmuch as the professor does not expect to continue the practical application of the discovery they will be of great value to the scientific world. The question involved is: What is the light that penetrates opaque matter?

Professor Roentgen holds that it is neither ordinary rays of light or cathode rays. But Professor Michelson disagrees and thinks that it is one particular class of cathode rays.

The source of the Rentgen light, as has been pretty generally set forth is the Crooke's or vacuum tube, thro' which an electric spark is passed, causing the glass to become florescent. From the glass out in the air these new rays pass in straight lines and find all substances transparent to them. Especially is this true of liquids., wood paper, and human tissue Metals are not so transparent, aluminum being an exception, for the reason of their density. They impede the rays from the vacuum tube. Aluminum is one of the lighter metals and is particularly transparent. The transparency is not proportionate to the density, but in general the heavier the substance the more opaque it is to these rays.

One of the important things that Professor Roentgen has determined is that the rays from a vasuum tube in passing through a substance go in straight lines, and are not deflected as ordinary light is by glass or water.

To illustrate this he filled a prism of mica with various liquids, water being one, and passed the rays from a Crooke tube through it. There was no displacement of the rays as far as could be measured, whereas a displacement of a half inch was to be noticed when ordinary rays of light were passed through.

Then he tried to reflect these rays from the vacuum tube, and found they would not be reflected. And for the same reason these rays could not be concentrated by lenses or mirrors.

The conclusion of Professor Roentgen was that they could not be ordinary light rays because they could not be reflected or refracted. Then he declared they could not be cathode rays because cathode rays could not be deflected by a magnet.

Here is where Professor Michelson differs from the Wurzburg physicist. The latter supposes the rays may be longitudinal vibrations and the former declares that if they are vibrations of any kind they must be waves, and therefore subject to refraction and reflection. Professor Michelson says this is not absolutely certain, the experiments not yet havnig been conducted, but probable.

The cathode rays, Professor Michelson says, may vary in the way they are treated. And principally the amount of deflection by a magnet varies by the way the waves are cited. His impression is that the cathode waves, after passing through the glass, are sifted of that part of the rays that are easily deflected by a magnet.

The experiment to decide this point will include the measuring of the velocity of these waves, if possible, and the determining if the velocity of the cathode rays are equal to or greater than that of the light waves. If the velocity of the rays from the vacuum tube is greater than the velocity of ordinary rays of light it will be assumed that the theory of longitudinal vibrations advanced by Professor Roentgen will have force, but if, as now assumed by Professor Michelson, the velocity is smaller than that of ordinary light waves, then it will be concluded that the waves are only a modification of one particular class of cathodic rays.

Professor Michelson hazards the opinion that these and cathode rays may be vortecs in the ether projected from electrodes, and if this is the case then the effect of particles of ordinary matter will be to gradually diminish their energy, and in proportion to the amount of matter.

Professor Michelson has made a special study of light and achieved notable distinction at Paris in fixing a new standard of measurement in the length of a wave of light.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The first information of an official nature to reach the United States government touching the remarkable properties of the etheric waves of Roentgen is contained in the following report to the state department from United States Consul General De Kay at Berlin.

"I have the honor to report a discovery which may profoundly affect surgery and medicine in the way of diagnosing tumors, protuberances in bones and foreign matter in them, as well as bullets or other substances in the bodies of men or animals. It is likely that the discovery will enable us in time to examine the interior of tools, machinery and other objects of wood and metal, so as to guard against danger through flaws or errors in casting.

"It is the discovery of a property of certain rays emanating from the electric light when produced in receivers from which the air has been exhausted The discoverer is a professor at the University of Wurzburg, a Hollander by birth and a Swiss by education, who has devoted his life to experiments on air, light and electricity. His name is Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen. It is too early to more than outline the results and prospects of the discovery. It might be suggested that the war and navy departments should examine into the matter."

Ann Arbor, Mich. Feb. 8.—Before the physics classes yesterday Professor Carhart and Professor Reed performed the feat of photographing through a heavy pasteboard box and several sheets of paper by means of Roentgen cathode rays. The current which passed thro' the primary amounted to only 1.8 amperes, while in the Harvard experiment the current amounted to fully fifteen amperes. The experiment in the present instance was continued only about fifty minutes, while the one at Harvard lasted considerably over an hour. The images of the objects photographed are reasonably distinct. Neither of the professors is prepared to assert the practical value of the discovery.

BEFORE I could get relief from a most horrible blood disease I had spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies and physicians, none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly bald. I then went to

HOT SPRINGS

Hoping to be cured by this celebrated treatment, but very soon became disgusted and decided to try S.S.S. The effect was truly wonderful. I commenced to recover at once, and after I had taken twelve bottles I was entirely cured—cured by S.S.S. when the world-renowned Hot Springs had failed.

WM. S. LOOMIS,
Shreveport, La.

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Our Book on the Disease and its Treatment mailed free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE PRIZE BABY OF KANSAS CITY MO.

Cured of Disfiguring ECZEMA By the CUTICURA REMEDIES

Our baby when three weeks old was badly afflicted with Eczema. Her head, arms, neck, limbs, and nearly every joint in her body was raw and bleeding when we concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. We began with CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, and after the first application we could see a change. After we had used them one week some of the sores had healed entirely, and ceased to spread. In less than a month, she was free from scales and blemishes, and to-day has as lovely skin and hair as any child. She was shown at the Grange Fair, and took a premium as the prettiest baby, over sixteen others. MR. & MRS. PARR, 169 Belieview Ave., Kan. City. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston.

ENGLISH IN AFRICA.

Their Method of Conquest Is Open to Grave Objections.

Africa has been of late the field of our annexing operations, not because territory is valuable there, but because it is difficult to find territories to annex elsewhere. Equatorial Africa is unfit for European residence. It consists mainly of swamps, jungles and impenetrable forests. In these black men have lived according to their own fashion for centuries, and we and other nations have been satisfied with the occupation of a few seaports, where adventurous merchants have risked their health in endeavors to grow rich by trading with the natives inland. This was not enough for the new school, and it was determined to extend the area of empire. Therefore speculators were encouraged to make treaties with the chiefs of the various African tribes. These treaties recognized our paramount rule, and, as the chiefs did not understand them, they were ready to agree to them for a bottle or two of bad spirits. Our next step was to make over these treaty-acquired territories to some trading company. Other nations soon followed our example. They, too, made treaties, and these resulted in a plurality of claims. These claims were adjusted by portioning out Africa among the great European powers into "spheres of influence." One power agreed with another power on the extent of their respective spheres, and other powers declined to recognize the arrangement.

In western Africa we have included in our sphere all the "hinterland," a vague term borrowed from the German language. Our neighbors are the French, who have also their sphere. But the frontier between the two spheres is vague. In eastern Africa we converted Zanzibar into a British protectorate. As we had pledged ourselves to France not to do so without her assent, we obtained it by making her a present of Madagascar, which did not belong to us. Then we proceeded to divide the eastern hinterland between ourselves and Germany, and, having done so, we ceded our "sphere" to a company. Within our sphere was Uganda, a land separated from the coast by about 50 miles of desert. Its inhabitants are mainly slaves, and its sole produce is a little ivory derived from hunting elephants. The company sent an envoy with an accompaniment of Maxim guns to make a treaty with its king, and the poor wretch had to acknowledge the company as his paramocht lord. His subjects objected, so the company killed many of them. Finding, however, the speculation valueless, the company retired. On this we declared Uganda under a British protectorate, paid the company some £20,000 for having left it, and since then we have been paying cash at the rate of about £60,000 per annum in salaries to officials there, and in retaining in our service a gang of ruffianly Soudanese to overawe the inhabitants.

We are now about to build a railroad to connect this wondrous acquisition with the sea coast, and favorable estimates were put forward to show that if we run one train per week we shall be able to perform this feat at a cost of not more than £50,000 per annum in excess of all returns.

The most of the population in the protectorate are slaves, and it is not proposed to free them. Moreover, in the proposed sultanate of Zanzibar there are about 200,000 slaves so hardly worked that their lives only average ten years, and yet this slave population is on the increase. As for new markets, it is equally vaguely stated that the soil of Uganda might produce crops, and that if produced the crops might be exchanged for cotton goods. Commercially, the whole scheme is about as absurd as it would be for us to annex the north of Greenland and to build a railroad across that continent in the hope of establishing a remunerative trade with the Esquimaux. — London Truth.

Dogs That Buried Themselves.

A queer story, showing animal instinct, comes from Santa Fe, a small town nine miles south of this city. Squire Thorne, of that place, is the owner of two dogs which he valued highly, and which mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago. It was taken for granted that some person had stolen them, and the family thought no more of the matter. The other day the squire was surprised to see one of the dogs staggering into the house. A few moments later it was followed by the other, both in an exhausted condition. Investigation revealed that William Hahn, a neighbor, was out hunting, and on the banks of Pipe creek his dogs commenced to whine at a hole in the ground, and nothing that he could do would make them move away from the spot. Satisfied that there was something wrong, he procured a spade and commenced digging. The dogs assisted him. About six feet of earth was taken away, when he came on the imprisoned dogs, who had lain there for 14 days. It seems that they chased a rabbit into his hole, and while burrowing after him threw the dirt back, thus closing up the hole and preventing their escape. Both dogs are living.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Guest Chamber.

The Japanese believe in banishing from the bedroom everything which is not really necessary to that department. All things useful they make as decorative as possible; but for mere ornament's sake little or nothing is added, unless it be a vase containing flowers arranged in their own inimitable way, or something equally simple. Their custom will bear consideration by the housewives of our western world, for by this Japanese method the utmost neatness, simplicity and repose is possible. Add beauty and daintiness, and little else is left to be desired. Bedrooms so appointed may be easily kept in order and free from dust—that foe to comfort and health.—Womankind.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

"A year ago you challenged me to fight a duel."

"Yes, and you backed out. You said you were just married and didn't care to die."

"Correct. But now I've changed my mind. The shooting can begin whenever you get ready—the sooner the better."—Dallas (Tex.) Sifter.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A WHOLE CIRCUS

FOR 10 CENTS.

It makes a grand parade with elephants, cages of animals, chariots, bands. Gives a full performance in a ring, with ring master, clown, acrobats, bareback riders, trained dogs and elephants, winding up with the pantomime of Humpty Dumpty, including all the characters and scenery.

3 Ways to Get This Circus: **Send** 10 Coupons, or 1 Coupon and 10 cents, or 14 cts. without any Coupons, TO *Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., Durham, N.C.*

and the Circus will be sent you postpaid. You will find 1 coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and 2 coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

COLD WEATHER PROTECTION.

A Woman's Ingenious Device for Draughty Windows.

It is the exceptional house in these days of hastily built dwellings where one can sit close to the windows in cold weather without feeling chilled very quickly. In particular is this true of suburban detached houses. A writer describes a device of a Canadian woman which might be adopted with modifications by more than one housekeeper south of the Dominion border line:

"The room we were sitting in had a very large bow window, a place always cold unless lined with steam pipes, but this one was as comfortable as any other portion of the apartment. From the windowsills to the floor were what appeared like short curtains attached to tapes and fastened to the casings just above the sills. When these curtains were drawn aside I discovered padding at least 1½ inches thick. This was made of cloth of all sorts and tied like the ordinary comfortable.

"'I used all my old cloth,' said my friend, 'to make these pads. They are filled with autumn leaves that the children gathered when they were dry. These leaves are laid upon a piece of cloth made ready for the purpose. Another piece is laid over it. Then they are tacked through like a comfortable, as you see. In this one window, which measures about 15 feet of half circle, there are more than a dozen pads. They overlap each other, and are fastened to the floor by small tacks and strips of carpet binding. You will see that the floor is also padded. This cushion is made of ticking on the lower side and whatever pieces of cloth I happened to have on hand for the upper portion. It fits the window snugly, like a mat in a Japanese room. This is about 2½ inches wide. You notice that the wall pads come up to the level of the sill, and the curtains are an inch or so above them. This turns any draught of air that may creep through the double windows upward, and we never have any difficulty in sitting in this window in the coldest weather in winter. The walls of some of the rooms upstairs are protected with pads in the same way, especially the nursery, where the children spend most of the daytime. We try to keep the rooms warm, but children are extremely fond of being near windows, and without some such protection I found that they were liable to colds and frequently complained of chilliness. Since adopting this plan I have had no trouble. The little ones are rarely sick. There is an abundance of fresh air, but it is warm air, and comes from a clean place out of doors. That is one thing I am very particular about.

"'Every spring the stitches in these pads are cut—the basting threads at the edges, for they are only basted together with ordinary wrapping twine—and the leaves are thrown out. The ticks and cloths are washed, dried and put away in the attic, where they remain until wanted again. I never use the pads the second time without making over. And, although it involves quite a little work, it pays better than almost anything we can do in the warmth of the apartments and the health of the family.'"—N. Y. Ledger.

Bound to Have Style.

After the new minister had delivered his first sermon in the Presbyterian church of a little Washington town recently, a deacon approached him and said:

"You didn't give us any Latin er Greek in yer sermon to-day."

"No," said the minister, "I did not. I was not aware that the congregation included any who understood those languages." And this was a bit of sarcasm.

"Wall, thar ain't none wot duz," replied the deacon; "but we folks up here want to her wat's going on in them city churches, an' we'll hev to ax yer tu give it tu us."—Northwest Magazine.

Bulk Olives, 15c qt. Dunn Bros. 74-3t

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.

GOLD AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

The fabulously rich gold mining district of Cripple Creek, Colorado, is attracting hundreds of people. By spring the rush bids fair to be enormous. That there is an abundance of gold there is demonstrated beyond doubt. Fortunes are being rapidly made.

THE BEST WAY TO GET THERE IS OVER THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

Leaving Wichita at 7:45 p. m. and arriving at Cripple Creek at 11:15 the next morning. The Santa Fe lands you right in the heart of the city. For illustrated pamphlet descriptive of Cripple Creek call on or address

68 tf TAGG & GARVEY,
City Ticket Agents.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION FEBRUARY 11TH.

The Santa Fe Route will sell round trip tickets to all points in Texas at one fare plus $2.00. For other information call on

TAGG & GARVEY,
City Ticket Agents.

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION.

The Rock Island Route will have on sale February 11th and March 10th Homeseekers excursion tickets to points in Southern Missouri, Arkansas Louisiana and Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma and Indian Territories at one fare for the round trip plus $2.00. Tickets good fifteen days and final limit for return thirty-one days from date of sale.

J. H. PHILLIPS,
City Ticket Agent.

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to Wichita druggists for the latest and best of everything in the drug line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of bad colds, croup and whooping cough. When in need of such a medicine give this remedy a trial and you will be more than pleased with the result.

ATHLETIC CARNIVAL AT EL PASO TEXAS.
$29.75 ROUND TRIP.
VIA. THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

Tickets on sale February 8 to 12 inclusive. Limited to return February 22. An extension of 30 days can be obtained by depositing tickets with joint agent prior to February 22.

An exceedingly cheap rate of $20.00 will be made for the round trip, El Paso to the City of Mexico and return.

For further information call on or address, TAGG & GARVEY,
City Ticket Agents.

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION, EL PASO, TEXAS.
FEBRUARY 14 TO 20, 1896.

For the above occasion the Rock Island route has authorized a rate of one first class fare for the round trip. Tickets to be sold Febuary 8 to 12, inclusive. Continuous passage each direction, final limit Febuary 22, 1896. Passengers desiring to do so can deposit their tickets with joint agent at El Paso on or before Febuary 20 and secure an extension of thirty days from date of deposit. The Mexican Central railway will make the very low rate of $20 for the round trip from El Paso to Mexico City, good thirty days with stop over privileges within limit. Also various side trips equally low. The Rock Island is the short line and the cheapest. For other information call on or address us.

J. H. PHILLIPS, Agent.

Threw Away His Canes

Mr. D. Wiley, ex-postmaster, Black Creek, N. Y., was so badly afflicted with rheumatism that he was only able to hobble around with canes, and even then it caused him great pain. After using Chamberlain's Pain Balm he was so much improved that he threw away his canes. He says this liniment did him more good than all other medicines and treatment put together. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by druggists.

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, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

Take the Ferguson stage from Perry to Pawnee. Meets all trains. 143 tf

CHANGE OF TRAIN SERVICE ON THE ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

Commencing Sunday, Dec. 8, train No. 3, leaving Wichita for the South at 4:32 a. m. will run daily except Sunday and train No. 4, leaving for the North at 12:15 a. m. daily except Sun- North at 12.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

J. H. PHILLIPS.

HOTEL CAREY.
$2 TO $3 PER DAY
B. L. EATON, Prop.

Topeka Avenue Hotel
D. J. TANGNEY, Proprietor
Rates $1.00 per Day.
Good Furnished Rooms
— GOOD LOCATION. —
120 S. Topeka Ave. Wichita, Kas

SANTA FE HOTEL
E. THOMPSON, Proprietress.
Opposite Santa Fe Depot. Wichita
Rates $1 to $2 per Day.