Blood Pure?

Is it? Then take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and keep it so. Is n't it? Then take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and make it so. One fact is positively established and that is that Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify the blood more perfectly, more economically and more speedily than any other remedy in the market. There are fifty years of cures behind this statement; a record no other remedy can show. You waste time and money when you take anything to purify the blood except

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

and favored the employment of a sufficiest force.

Mr Garrison withdrew his former amendment to substitute another, providing that the committee shall be composed of two members from each house, and that the chief clerks of each body superintend the work and employ the necessary clerks under the general direction of the secretary of the territory.

Mr. Fisher wanted to add to the substitute a provision that the chief clerk select his force of assistants with the advice of the members of the council. The amendment was lost and Mr. Garrison's substitute was adopted, with an amendment authorizing the codifying committee to select a clerk from the chief clerk's force.

THE A. AND M. COLLEGE.

Mr. Hanner secured an amendment to section 13, appropriating $5,000 to complete additions to the Agricultural and Mechanical college buildings, the amount to be paid from the territorial public building fund.

Section 14 opened the usual biennial raid on the treasury in voting gratuities to the employes, including everybody from janitors to reading clerk. Mr. Gould dramatically inquired: "If there be any more employes let them make their cause known."

HOUSE IN DETAIL.

The last day of the session was commenced by the adoption of council bill No. 138, giving the governor power to contract for territorial printing.

Council bill No. 168 was recommended by the committee on insurance. The bill provides for insurance of school houses on the mutual plan. The bill passed.

The conference committee's amendment to the Rose banking bill was adopted by the house.

House bill No. 215, appropriating $1,000 for and making permanent the agricultural society, was of considerable interest. Besides the $1,000 from the territorial treasury $50 was asked from the treasury from each county. The bill was defeated. It was claimed that the attempt was simply to create a chance for a few city farmers to go to the conventions, as the real farmer hardly ever attends these meetings.

House bill No. 217, relating to the formation of new townships, was passed.

House bill No. 55, providing for uniformity of law on negotiable instruments, raised an amusing discussion. By an accident is was slipped out that the lord chief justice of England had spoken favorably of the bill, and this stirred up the jingoism of the Populists. Mr. May kicked against the bill on this ground. Mr. Graves made a patriotic speech on Americanism. Willis thought it was a question of whether Oklahoma wanted the same law on bonds and notes as New York state. The bill was structured by the American Bar association and enforsed by every state bar association, as well as that of Oklahoma.

Council bill No. 151, giving power to cities of the first class to use certain saloon license for police court and fire department purposes, came up next. The bill was killed.

House bill No. 269, providing for the uniformity of recording claims against the county, was passed.

Breathing impure air causes impure blood. Clear your system by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

AT MEMPHIS AND CINCINNATI

Floods Higher at the Former City and Receding at the Latter.

Memphis, Tenn., March 12.—The "Father of Waters" continues at this point its booming career. River steamers, both through and local, are making landings never before attempted, and in some instances boats touch at points forty odd miles inland.

Cincinnati, O., March 12.—There is great relief here today because the Ohio river, which had reached a stage of over fifty feet, began falling at noon. With clear weather prevailing in the Ohio river valley no further apprehensions of floods are felt.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

WOOL MEN AT OUTS

GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS LACK CONTIGUITY.

For Which Nobody is Particularly to Blame Nor, for That Matter, Particularly Handy With a Remedy Palatable Alike to Interests Necessarily Diverse—Chairman Dingley a Much-Sought Man by Both Parties—Change From Ad Valorem to Specific Impracticable in Some Schedules—Reciprocity.

Washington, March 12.—The work of the Republican members of the ways and means committee on the wool schedule has brought the wool growers and manufacturers to Washington in full force. They filled the lobby of the Cochran hotel today, while the tariff makers were in conference in their upstairs room, and when the members emerged each one of them was surrounded by a group of wool men endeavoring to impress upon their victim the urgent needs of their particular branch of the business. Chairman Dingley was half an hour running the gauntlet of the hotel door. He listens with patience to every statement.

After twenty-four hours of work on the second half of the wool schedule, that covering manufactures of wool, the duties have been made practically a repetition of the rates of the McKinley bill. The McKinley rates on raw wool having been re-adopted, it was considered the only logical arrangement to adopt also the compensatory duties on manufactures of wool of the McKinley law, so this policy was followed.

AD VALOREM TROUBLE.

There was an attempt made to change the ad valorem rates on woolen manufactures in the McKinley act to specific, but such difficulties have been encountered that the undertaking has been abandoned for the time being, at any rate, and tonight the committee had practically decided to accept the wool schedule of the McKinley act. A committee of experts devoted some time to the work of resolving the ad valorem factors of the wool schedule to corresponding specific rates, but the results of their labors proved so unsatisfactory to Chairman Dingley that the scheme was rejected. The bill as it will be introduced into the house will contain the McKinley wool schedule without material changes, except the chaonges in the classification of wools which were made yesterday.

CHANGES IN CLASS.

The changes in classification were decided upon by the committee on the several varieties of wool imported into the United States in large quantities as carpet wools, under the rates of Class 3 and used for the manufacture of clothing. These wools, which include China lambs, Bagdad, Egyptian, Morocco, Casa Brancho and fine skin wools, or butchers' wools, were therefore changed from Class 3 to Class 1, and the necessary changes on the manufactures of these wools were made. It is thought by members of the committee most familiar with the wool industry that these changes in classification will prove very beneficial to the wool growers of the United States.

Representatives of the manufacturing interests profess to be dissatisfied with the re-adoption of the McKinley rates on wools, basing their complaints on the ground that the prices of wools are much lower than they were when the McKinley law was enacted, but members of the committee think the point is not well taken.

Chairman Dingley says that the bill will be ready to be introduced in the house on Monday. The administrative features have not yet been drafted, nor has the reciprocity scheme, although the features of it have been decided upon. These may be presented as the committee amendments after the bill gets before the house.

MORE AD VALOREM TROUBLE.

The earthenware schedule is not yet perfected. The same difficulties have been met with in adjusting the rates on earthenware that were involved in woolen goods—the attempt to carry into effect the Republican policy of replacing ad valorem duties with specific. It has been found almost impossible to determine upon standards by which specific rates can be levied on china and pottery goods the factors of decoration, weight and processes of manufacture entering so largely into the value of these goods that it is quite probable that they will be placed under the McKinley schedule with some immaterial changes.

RECIPROCITY.

The reciprocity principle which will be embodied in the bill will be that of lower duties on certain classes of goods in return for concessions to certain lines of American goods. The principal lines of goods on which duties may be lowered by reciprocity treaties will be sugar, silks champagnes, gloves, mineral waters, chickles (much of which is imported for chewing gum) and argil, or crude tartar, which is one of the chief ingredients of baking powders.

The president will be empowered by the bill to enter into treaties in which the duties will be materially lowered on importation of these goods from countries which make concessions to American cattle and other products. There will be no reciprocity which involves placing any important classes of imports on the free list or any authority given the executive to raise duties against imports from countries which refuse to enter into reciprocity treaties.

The reduction in the duty on sugar by reciprocity will be one-eighth of a cent a pound, so that sugar coming from countries which make reciprocity treaties with the United States will be entered at one and a half cents a pound. While the reduction seems small, a difference of two and a half cents a hundred pounds is a material one to sugar importers.

Most of the goods given in the list above come from Germany and France, and it is the expectation of the committee that reciprocity on champagne, silks and gloves will prove an inducement to these countries to abandon their policy of discrimination against American beef.

CANUCKS DISAPPOINTED.

The hopes of the new Canadian administration for closer reciprocal relations with the United States will be defeated by the Dingley bill. The Liberal party, under Laurier's leadership, has made closer commercial affiliations with the United States one of its foremost policies and one of the first acts of the administration was to send Messrs. Cartwright and Paxies to Washington as commissioners to pave the way to reciprocity. Their mission has proven a fruitless one because they desired to open the markets of this country to the farm products of Canada. In their interviews with Chairman Dingley and other members of the committee they were told, in diplomatic terms, but emphatically, that the design of the new tariff bill would be to preserve the markets of the United States to its farmers by adequate protective duties on all farm products.

GRECIANS WANT WAR

(Continued from First Page.)

mirals in Cretan waters is as follows:

"First—A blockade of the Island of Crete.

"Second—A blockade of the Piraeus and some of the other Greek ports.

"Third—The seizure by a detachment of the fleet of the telegraph offices at Sitia.

"Fourth—Any Greek warships encountered are to be taken to the island of Milo and kept there.

"Fifth—Any Greek warships firing on any foreign warships are to be sunk, and the act to be considered casus belli.

"Sixth—Any Greek torpedo boat nearing a foreign warship to be attacked.

"Seventh—As the blockade of Greece will require all the crews of the foreign warships, each power is to send to Crete a battalion of infantry not less than 600 men in number."

Each of the foreign admirals telegraphed a copy of these proposals to his government.

Germany immediately telegraphed to the powers that she would accept the proposals down to the seventh and that she would accept the seventh in principle, but she had not a battalion available.

Austria wired the powers that she would accept the whole of the proposals of the admirals, but as Emperor Francis Joseph was at Cape Martin, she must have time to consult with his majesty.

Italy telegraphed her acceptance of all the proposals of the admirals, but it was added that they must be submitted to the cabinet council, which must be done within three days.

Russia, Great Britain and France were silent for a time, and then Great Britain proposed that gen d' armerie be organized in Crete by utilizing the Greek troops, not using the Greek flag and not using the officers in this connection.

Russia eventually answered that as the powers had presented their ultimatum to Greece, and as Greece had replied by offering to withdraw the fleet, the answer was conciliatory and partly satisfactory. Therefore, Russia proposed a further collective note demanding the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete.

During the pour parlers a general agreement was suggested in that the powers should each advance a certain sum for the pay of the gen d' armerie and for the expense of organizing the autonomous government of Crete. This was immediately objected to by Germany on the ground that she was not willing to spend a pfennig for this purpose.

France this afternoon proposed to the British foreign office that the powers proceed immediately to organize the gen d' armerie, naming a governor of Crete from Holland, Belgium or perhaps from Switzerland. Several names were suggested and considered.

Great Britain points out, the semi-official announcement concludes, that the members of the previous Cretan gen d' armerie ran away and mutinied and that the Greek troops are the best available for this purpose.

Consequently, these proposals will probably be a modus vivendi by which the situation will be solved, as there is no doubt that the Greeks will accept it.

Paris, March 12.—In spite of the opposition, the municipal council has adopted a socialist motion to send the Greek government a message of encouragement.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

ONE DAY'S APPLICATIONS

As a Sample of What the Treasury Department has Before it.

Washington, March 12.—The following applications for appointment to presidential office under the treasury department have been received today:

For collectors of internal revenue—Robert Hester, at Sacramento, Cal.; Jno. R. Hanna, at Denver, Colo.; R. E. Croft, at Jacksonville, Fla.; W. D. Denwoody, at Springfield, Ill.; J. C. Petit, at Cairo, Ill.; W. L. Bateman, at Springfield, Ill.; A. W. Satur, at Chicago; J. H. Crumbaugh, at Owensboro, Ky.; E. W. Babcock, at Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. Cobb, at Raleigh, N. C.; H. A. Key, at Springfield, O.; C. F. Leach, at Cleveland, O.; E. V. Sampson, at Springfield, O.; Hugh V. Smith, at Springfield, O.; C. P. Way, at Cleveland, O.; E. E. Brown, at Springfield, O.; Milton Weidler, at Portland, Ore.; David A. Dunn, at Nashville, Tenn.; Patrick Garrigan, at Nashville, Tenn.; W. E. Davis, at Dallas, Tex.; J. P. Humbrick, at Parkersburg, W. Va.; N. Filbeck, Terre Haute, Ind.; F. M. Selton, Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Summermann, Terre Haute, Ind.

For collectors of customs—C. W. Guffy, at Galveston, Tex.; Fred W. Fox, at Brownsville, Tex.; J. W. Armstrong, at Pensacola, Fla.; C. C. Carlton, at Tampa, Fla.; James A. Waddell, at Key West, Fla.; J. F. Beckwith, at Savannah, Ga.; J. W. McClure, of Topeka, Kan., at Galveston, Tex.; Henry A. Haigh, at Detroit, Mich.; Martin Meeker, at St. Paul, Minn.

Other applications were as follows:

L. C. Coulton, Scottsboro, Ala.; as auditor for interior department at Washington.

Aden Knopp, Olney, Ill., as commissioner of internal revenue at Washington.

Francis T. Rootes, Indianapolis, Ind., as United States treasurer at Washington.

Wymond G. Sink, Rising Sun Ind., as chief clerk treasury department at Washington.

J. L. Bosley, Paris, Ky., as agent for the treasury department.

Logan C. Murray, Louisville, Ky., as assistant treasurer at New York.

A. L. Ordean, Duluth, Minn., as comptroller of the currency at Washington.

H. W. Smith, as appraiser of merchandise, at South St. Louis, Mo.

A. N. Burnholder, Trenton, Mo., as auditor for the treasury department at Washington.

William Sprow, Sleveland, O., as commissioner of immigration at New York.

Charles E. Brown, Cincinnati, and Henry Young Arnett, Wilberforce, O., as registers of the treasury at Washington.

George W. Wilson, Butler county, O., as commissioner of internal revenue.

William D. Scott, Uhrichsville, O., as assayer of the mint at Denver, Colo.

R. F. Patterson, Memphis, Tenn., and John F. Garvey, Olympia, Wash., as register of the treasury at Washington.

C. A. Willard, Chattanooga, Tenn., as comptroller of the treasury at Washington.

JACK KETCH BUSY

THREE MURDERERS HANDLED BY THAT FUNCTIONARY.

George Matthews Pays the Penalty for Murdering Another Man's Wife's Husband in Maryland. But Steadily Refuses to Implicate the Woman—Burglar-Murderer Sullivan Hanged in New Brunswick—Arthur Mayhew Electrocuted in Sing Sing—Walling Reprieved—No Hope for Jackson—Crime News.

La Plata, Md., March 12.—George Matthews, the murderer of James J. Irwin, was hanged in the jail yard here at 8:30 today.

James J. Irwin, a prosperous but rather illiterate farmer, was found dead in his bed on the night of August 2, 1896, his brains having been blown out with a shotgun. Investigation disclosed guilty intimacy between the man's wife and George Matthews. Embedded in the brain of the murdered man was a scrap of newspaper which had been used as wadding for the load and in Matthews' cabin was found the newspaper from which it had been torn. His arrest and that of Mrs. Irwin followed. A verdict of murder in the first degree was secured against Matthews. He then made a confession, implicating Mrs Irwin as an accessory. The woman secured a change of venue to Baltimore and when she was put on trial Matthews refused to testify against her. He being sentenced to death there was no way to punish him for contempt and the woman's acquittal followed. A vigilance committee was organized in Charles county and she was warned not to return to that locality, which warning she has thus far obeyed. Matthews was removed to Baltimore for safe keeping. He maintained a stoical demeanor and steadfastly refused to further implicate the woman.

BURNED HIS VICTIMS.

St. John, N. B., March 12.—John E. Sullivan was hanged today at Dorchester, N. B. His crime was the murder of Mrs. Eliza Dutcher and her son, six years old, at Meadowbrook on the night of September 11, 1896. Mrs. Dutcher kept a small tavern but the only inmates of the place at the time were herself, her little son and a daughter ten years old. Sullivan entered the place for the purpose of robbery. Mrs. Dutcher was awakened by the noise and made an outcry. The robber thereupon attacked her and killed her with an axe, after which he assaulted the children, killing the boy and badly injuring the girl. Sullivan next fired the house and fled. The flames aroused the neighbors and one was able to enter through a rear door and rescue the little girl. The charred remains of the other two were found in the ruins. The rescued child remained unconscious for several weeks but finally recovered. It was her evidence that convicted Sullivan.

ELECTROCUTED IN SING SING.

Sing Sing, March 12.—Arthur Mayhew was electrocuted in the penitentiary here at 11:19½ o'clock a. m. today.

As Mayhew was being strapped into the death chair he ejaculated: "Jesus Christ have mercy on me," and to the attending priests said that he was an innocent man and did not commit the murder for which he was condemned.

Mayhew added that he murderers were Frank Alfred and John Wayne. Alfred's name had not previously been connected with the crime. He is believed to be a negro of Hempstead, L. I.

Dr. Irvin, the prison physician, and the other doctors who witnessed the execution, pronounced Mayhew dead one minute and nineteen seconds after the first current was turned on. The body was then removed from the death house to the dissecting room, where the autopsy was held.

NEGRO RAPIST HANGED.

Houma, La., March 12.—Willis Edmunds, a young negro, was hanged here today, for attempting to rape and murder a young white girl last May. He confessed.

WALLING REPRIEVED.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—It is officially announced that Governor Bradley has refused Scott Jackson's appeal for executive clemency and unofficially announced that he has reprieved Alonzo Walling to some unknown date. Walling's attorney, Colonel Washington, is confident now that Walling will not be executed with Jackson. The governor began consideration of the appeal of Walling today before announcing his decision in Jackson's case. Walling's friends had hoped for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment. They then sought a respite for one day only, if not possible to get a longer respite. They believed that if Jackson were hanged first he would confess so as to help Walling out.

INDORSED "REFUSED."

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—Governor Bradley at 6 o'clock this morning wrote "refused" across the back of the petition and decree in the case of Jackson, murderer of Pearl Bryan, over which he has been poring for two days. There are the best of reasons, except the governor's own word, for believing that he is going to respite Walling for as much as three or four days. He will not pass on Walling's case before morning.

WON'T HANG HIM INSANE.

St. Louis, March 12.—Governor Stephens has ordered that Charles Dreher, convicted and sentenced to hang for the murder of his sweetheart, be commmitted to the Fulton insane asylum until such time as he shall become sane, if ever. This is in accordance with the action of the sheriff's jury, which found Dreher insane.

JENNIE DOTY STILL LIVES.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—Miss Jennie Doty, the young woman of Middletown, Ohio, who shot herself in the head with suicidal intent in her room at the Grand hotel, this city, yesterday, is still at the city hospital where she was taken after being discovered in an unconscious condition. The doctors today say she will probably recover, as the bullet from the 32-calibre revolver did not enter the brain. Oliver Cousins of Middletown, 28 years old, whose name the delirious woman had been calling arrived here today and visited the wounded woman at the hospital. Cousins denied being married to her but said they were engaged. He also denied giving her the revolver and disclaimed all knowledge of Miss Doty's reason for the attempt at self-destruction. Miss Doty is the daughter of Gilbert Doty, a farmer near Middletown, Ohio. She arrived at the hotel a stranger yesterday at 2 o'clock.

THEIR NERVE FAILED.

Jackson, Mich., March 12.—Two men began an attempt to hold up a Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw passenger train near Samaria, Monroe county, last night, but evidently lost their nerve before completing the job. The pair boarded the train here with tickets for Toledo. When near Samaria they pulled out revolvers and compelled the train man to stop the train, but after it stopped they jumped off and allowed the train to pull out.

PAYMASTER CORWINE HELD.

Newport, R. I., March 12.—John Corwine, paymaster of the naval station here, who is accused of obtaining money under false pretenses, was today granted a continuance until March 23. Commander McGowan and Lieutenant Clarke, of the training station, were present to arrest Corwine upon another charge should his case have been disposed of today.

THE ROGUES FELL OUT.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 12.—A sensation was created in the trial of William Loughbridge, the partner of Red O'Brien, at Savannah, today. O'Brien was put on the stand and confessed that he, assisted by Paddy McGraw, who is now serving a sentence for murder in the Pennsylvania penitentiary, William Loughbridge, the man now on trial, and Jake Weber, known as "Dutch Jake," all of them expert cracksmen robbed the bank at Savannah, as charged, and then drove to this city that night, where a quarrel arose over the division of the booty which eventually led to the arrest of the gang. Loughbridge's trial will be concluded tomorrow.

THE FURNACE WAS LOADED.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 12.—Three members of the commission appointed by the government to inspect the steel plants of the country with a view of obtaining information regarding the iron industries, met with an accident at the Carbon Steel company's plant yesterday afternoon. The commission, together with several members of the Carbon Steel company, were inspecting the steel plant, and came to a furnace from which the fires had been drawn so that the furnace could cool. The party were standing at the furnace when one member struck a match and placed it inside the furnace door so that they could see the inside. The furnace was filled with gas, and an explosion followed. Three members of the commission had their faces and hands burned and their hair and moustaches singed. The necktie of one of the men caught fire and the clothing of the others caught fire in several places.

The injured men were removed to the company's office and the company's doctor sent for. He attended to the injuries and last night the members of the commission left for Boston. The names of the injured men were not given out. One of them is a captain in the United States navy and another a lieutenant. A strong effort was made to keep the accident a secret, but it leaked out, however, but too late to secure the names.

MOTOR WORKS BURNED.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 12.—The Jenney electric motor works at the Panhandle crossing on the Belt Line railroad on the eastern edge of this city, was entirely destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The company manufactured electric motors. The loss is $85,000, including the building, machinery and patterns. It is thought the fire was started by charged light wires.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 12.—Fire broke out this evening in the building occupied by the John A. Tolman company, wholesale grocers, at Michigan avenue and Lake street, and, driven by a strong northwest wind, spread to the upper stories of the building of 10, 12, and 14 Lake street, occupied by Chase & Sanborn's coffee and spice house. The flames gained great headway throughout the entire upper part of the Tolman building, and spread to the lower flors. On the Michigan avenue side the firemen were badly handicapped by the loss of the water tower, which fell into the flames on account of some accident to the steering apparatus. On the opposite side of the avenjue the buildings occupied by Bell, Grand & Co., and the Thompson & Taylor Spice company caught fire several times from flying sparks, but were not seriously damaged. After three hours hard work, the fire was under control. The stock of the Tolman company, which was valued at $400,000, will probably be a complete loss. Chase & Sanborn's stock was valued at $175,000, but, with the exception of the destruction of a stock of tea on the top floor, their loss will not be heavy. Both firms were fully insured.

THREE LODGEHS BURNED.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 12.—Fire this afternoon gutted the Chicago hotel, a 15-cent bed house, corner of Washington and Exchange streets, and caused a loss of three lives. The killed are:

PADDY BRENNAN, a pugilist.

TEDDY O'DONNELL, an ex-policeman.

WILLIAM HANNAHAN, a sailor.

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, editor Daily Advertiser. For sale by druggists.

HESING FOR MAYOR

Non-Partisan Convention Nominates Chicago's Postmaster.

Chicago, March 12.—Washington Hesing was nominated for mayor tonight by a non-partisan convention, held at Battery D armory. The convention also nominated John T. Dickinson for clerk, Charles F. Gunther for treasurer and Walpole Woods for attorney. A platform was adopted denouncing machine rule and demanding a "business administration" of city affairs. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

KENTUCKY'S SPECIAL SESSION

Republicans Have Hunter, Boyle, Holt and Lewis on the String.

Frankfort, Ky., March 12.—The special session of the state legislature, called to elect a United States senator, will convene tomorrow. A Republican caucus tonight selected Dr. W. O. Hunter, St. John Boyle, Judge Holt and John W. Lewis as the four men from whom the party's senatorial candidate is to be chosen.

Over the Precipice

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matters of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in dosing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasanest substitute for such hurtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

All Cleaning

about the house, paint, floors, pots and pans, dishes and glassware, silver and tinware, can be done better, quicker and cheaper with

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

than with any other cleansing compound. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The Way to ——

Win success in anything is to keep everlastingly at it. This is true whether you want to

Reach the People

Through an advertisement or to earn a living some other way. People need to see each other a great many times before swearing friendship, and it is much the same with advertisers and their readers. It

Is Not by Fitful Advertising

That an immense business is built up. This paper has readers who read other papers. Seeing your ad.

In the DAILY EAGLE

As well as other papers will give its readers confidence in your business and financial ability. More confidence means more business. This paper has readers, too, who read no other. They may not know you, but are certain to become acquainted with you, if you are a constant advertiser in the Eagle. Any business man who has laid the foundation of business success by advertising in this

Or Any Other Newspaper

Knows that he did it, not by occasionally inserting an ad. and then waiting to see what happened,

But by Keeping Everlastingly at It

Just as you did with any advertisement which gave thoroughly satisfactory results.

Scale Books...

Order by Mail or Express.

...The Eagle Keeps Them

In Great Gross lots for any Standard Scale or in Blank.

Wholesale or Retail.

The best way to get a good thing is to go to a good place to get it

Good Printing

If it's good printing that's wanted—the best—one needs must use extraordinary caution—for in the great city of Wichita the good printers can be counted with one of the smallest figures in the box, while the poor printers are known by the dozens. Specimens of our work prove that we belong with the minority—the good printers.

...Eagle Press....

111 East Douglas
Wichita

Job Office Telephone No. 16

We have special facilities for printing Attorneys' Briefs

Pleases Everybody

Our satisfied patrons delight in telling us that we are the best of the good. As evidence of our superiority we are called upon to print about all the fine printing done in the Southwest. The price, you know, is cheaper for good printing than for poor printing; inasmuch as poor printing isn't worth anything. We can send a man to figure with you on your next job.

If you want good printing and don't get it it's your own fault