SPEECH VERSUS SPEED

Three Hours of Senatorial Oratory on the War Bill.

SAME THING IN THE HOUSE

They Talk and Talk and Talk and Talk and Talk.

Washington, May 26.—No substantial progress was made by the senate towards the disposition of the war revenue measure, although it was under consideration for three hours. Speeches were delivered on the bill by Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) and Mr. Teller (Col.). The former opposed the issue of bonds and strongly advocated the coinage of the sellver seigniorage and the tax upon corporations. In his discussion of the last feature Mr. White drew out the fact that an amendment was to be offered to the bill by Mr. Gorman (Md.) placing a tax of one-half of one per cent o ncertain large corporations. Mr. Teller dwelt largely upon the proposition to levy an income tax. He had not concluded his argument when the bill was laid aside in order that eulogies might be pronounced upon the late Senator Walthall of Mississippi.

WAR BILL AT ONCE.

Eight senators were present when the vice president's gavel descended at 11 o'clock this morning, and after fifteen minutes in securing a quorum, the war revenue measure was laid before the senate.

Mr. White (Cal.) then began an extended speech covering pretty fully the general features of the bill, especially those relating to the tax on corporations and on inheritances. The consideration of the bill, he said, had enlisted the attention of the country and many people were becoming restless because a final vote had not been reached. He thought, however, that the delay was due to the peculiarity of the pending measure. The revenue bill, upon which the civil war was conducted was a complicated instrument, utterly inapplicable to present conditions. The object of the bill challenged the attention and support of every member of both branches of congress. All were united to present a solid front to the foreign foe.

It was no longer a question of doubt that all the money necessary for the prosecution of the war would be supplied. It was simply the method of raising the funds that was under debatet.

"Great as this nation is," said he, "mighty as are her resources, this country is not now prepared to place before an opponent its full strength and all the material of war residing in its bosom. But in time, and not a very long time, either, it will be ready to put forth its entire strength and then this conflict will be decided speedily."

SHOULD BEAR EVENLY.

Mr. White said it was essentially destrable that the taxation imposed by the bill should be spread over the country fairly and equitably. The burden placed upon the country by the war ought to be borne by all alike.

Mr. White regarded it as unfortunate that so heavy a tax should have been placed upon tobacco, because by some it was considered a luxury. He maintained that the placing by the house of representatives of one-third of the tax to be raised upon beer, one-third upon tobacco and one-third upon stamps was severe, if not almost unjustifiable. Beer and tobacco it was argued, said he, were luxuries. The people did not have to use them unless they chose to do so. He admitted and contended that tobacco and beer were legitimate articles of taxation but there could be no doubt that the burden of the tax would fall upon the poor men of the country.

Mr. White denounced the stamp tax as a burden, an onerous burden, from which all would be glad to escape. It was a nuisance and par excellence a tax upon the plain people of the land.

HEIRS AND CORPORATIONS.

Concerning the inheritance tax, Mr. White maintained that notwithstanding the objections urged against it by reason of its being an evasion of the prerogatives of the states it was perfectly justifiable and he expressed the hope and belief that the courts would sustain the action of congress in enacting the proposition into national law.

Mr. White then entered upon a long discussion of the proposed corporation tax, which he earnestly supported. He maintained that the corporations owed something to the country, not only for their creation, but also for the privilege of existence. He maintained that the argument of senators that a tax should not be laid against a corporation because it was not laid against a partnership engaged in the same line of business was not sound, as the corporation enjoyed more privileges than the partnership in business and before the law. If it were not so, corporations would not be formed.

He regretted that there was a manifest disposition among Republican senators to oppose the plan of any tax upon any corporation. They were all, seemingly, at least, alike opposed, he said, to insisting that the Standard Oil company and the sugar trust and other great monopolies should be compelled to pay their share of the burdens of the presetn war.

GORMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. White said that Mr. Gorman (Md.) had prepared an amendment to the measure, which he would be willing to support if the general tax upon all corporations should not be deemed desirable by the senate. At his request Mr. Gorman sent to the desk and had read the amendment he proposed to offer at the proper time. It follows:

"That from and after the passing of this act, every person, firm, company or corporation, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad, street railroad, street car, steamboat or vessel engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or freigh tfor hire or in transporting the mails of the United States, or carrying on or doing an express business or having the care or management of any telegraphic or telephone line by which telegraphic or telephone dispatches or messages are received or transmitted, or carrying on or doing the business of furnishing gas, electric light, electric power, steam heat or steam power or refining petroleum or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any line for transportating oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceeded $250,000, shall be subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-half of one per cent on the gross amount of all receipts of such persons, firms, corporations and companies in their respective business, provided that the assessment thereby made shall not include any amount of the receipts of the transportation of persons, freights or mails between the United States and any foreign port; but such tax shall be rated for the transportation of persons, freight or mails from a port within the United States through a foreign territory to a port within the United States and shall be assessed upon and collected from persons, firms, companies or corporations within the United States receiving hire or pay for such transportation of persons, freight or mails."

RAISES A CAMPAIGN GHOST.

Mr. White said it had been whispered that the great financial interests which contributed largely to a campaign fund were demanding as a compensation for their liberality that the burdens of the war should not be thrust upon them. He did not believe, however, that any senator upon either side of the chamber would be influenced by a demand so sordid and selfish. He objected to an issue of bonds at this time because bonds were unnecessary and because a great majority of the people were opposed to them, believing they would increase too greatly the burdens of the country.

In conclusion, Mr. White declared that it would be the plain people who would not only offer up their lives in defense of the national honor but who would also pay the bulk of the taxes for the conduct of the war. He appealed to senators to permit the bill to pass in such form as would distribute with reasonable equality the burdens it has imposed and to lay the taxation that would be fair to the American people and would reflect honor upon the senate.

TELLER WAIVES PARTISANSHIP.

Mr. Teller folowed. He said he had no intention of discussing the bill from a partisan standpoint, considering the necessity for properly conducting the war more important than the securing of partisan advantages. He adverted to the interest felt by the American people in the Cuban question, saying the struggling people could have been aided in the past without violating neutrality laws. He thought war could have been avoided but now that war was on he wanted to see it conducted by a united country. The administration would find itself backed by every party and there would be no holding back the sinews of war.

Mr. Teller referred to the unprepared condition of the country for war and said this should not have been the case. He did not believe the war would be of long duration and said no vast appropriations would be necessary in its conduct. He said there was not under the circumstances the justification of taxing future generations to pay for the war, as it was not, as was the civil war, a war for self-preservation.

"RICH CANNOT BE TAXED."

He asserted that the bond feature of the bill was in no wise cognate to a revenue measure and delcared that it was merely attached for the purpose of taking advantage of the war exigency to secure authority for a bond issue. The proceeding was without precedent in the history of our country.

Mr. Teller took up the amendments for greenbacks, the coinage of the seigniorage and the corporation tax and supported them at some length. Mr. Teller said he did not believe there should be a line drawn between state and national taxation. If this line was to be drawn, the states might render it impossible to conduct a great war. As for himself, he would not only tax corporations, but he would also include producing individuals. He would not put a tax upon the poor; he would put it upon the rich. He would put a tax on salaries, as well as upon those of senators as upon others.

But, he said, the taxing power was greatly curtailed by the decision of the supreme court in the income tax case. With the greatest respect for that body, he said, he maintained that the court's decision, carried to its legal conclusion, meant simply that the rich cannot be taxed. He believed that decision was the most serious blow at the sovereignty of the people since the government was erected.

EULOGIES.

Before Mr. Teller had concluded his speech the bill was laid aside that the senate might take up the special order—eulogies upon the late Senator Edward C. Walthall of Mississippi.

While the special order was pending a bill was reported by Mr. Sewall providing for the employment of retired army officers during the present war. It was passed.

Mr. Money (Miss.), being recognized, presented resolutions upon the death of Mr. Walthall. The eulogies were pronounced by Mr. Money, Mr. Hawley (Conn.), Mr. Berry (Ark.), Mr. Proctor (Vt.), Mr. Gorman (Md.), Mr. Cannon (Utah), Mr. Cockrell (Mo.), Mr. Bate (Tenn.), Mr. Pascoe (Fla.), and Mr. Pettus (Ala.).

At the conclusion of the eulogies, the senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

HOBBY-RIDING IN THE HOUSE

Members Let the Country Slide While They Talk and Talk.

Washington, May 26.—In a long session today the house passed few bills, but the discussion involved a wide range of subjects. After a brush over civil service, brought on by a paragraph in the deficiency pension bill providing for some temporary clerks in the war department, the house ccorsidered a bill to amend the internal revenue laws, listened to lengthy speeches from Mr. Shafroth of Colorado and Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, upon the free coinage of silver, and greenbacks and legal tenders, respectively. Pending a yea and nay vote upon the internal revenue bill, the house adjourned. The vote will betaken immediately after the house meets tomorrow.

Th house passed a resolution directing the secretary of war to prepare and submit plans and estimates for the improvement of Aransas Pass channel and harbor, Texas.

Also a bill providing for the sale of unallotted lands of the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians in Kansas and a bill amending the law for times and places of holding the United States courts in Idaho and Wyoming.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois called upthe pension deficiency bill as amended and passed by the senate yesterday. The bill carried a paragraph inserted by the senate, providing that temporary appointments of clerks may be made without civil service camination. Mr. Cannon said the temporary character of the appointments and the urgent necessity for them made the provision wise.

Mr. Mahan (Rep., N. Y.) and Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.) questioned the civil service provision, the latter insiting that temporary appointment should be made on the eligible list furnished by the civil service commission. Mr. Underwood moved to non-concur in the provision.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) proposed an amendment declaring: "Provided that none of the clerks herein provided for shall be placed in the classified service."

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) made a point of order against the amendment. The speaker sustained the point, but meantime Mr. Cannon took occasion to call attention to the nature of the pending measure as an appropriation bill.

"I don't propose," said he, "to open a debate upon the civil service or any other hobby. If you interject the question of civil service in this bill and let it go to debate in the house and senate, then pensions and the war can both go to the devil, so far as some men are concerned, if they have opportunity to talk on their hobby."

The house concurred in the senate amendment to the bill.

The senate amendments to the bill granting additional powers to railroad companies operating lines in the Indian Territory were concurred in.

The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the bill to amend the internal revenue law relating to distilled spirits.

Mr. Evans and Mr. Bromwell (Rep., O.) briefly explained the measure. Its chief provisions reduce the bonded warehouse period from eight years, as fixed by the law of 1889, to seven years, and increase the outage period from four to seven years, making the periods of equal length. Other provisions of the measure are intended to reduce frauds which are now committed with the stamp feature in the present law.

Mr. McRay (Dem.) attacked vigorously the bill as framed to give distillers improper concessions.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.) advocated the measure as calculated to place American distillers on an equal footing with foreigners and also to discourage distillers in rushing their whisky to sale and consumption before properly matured, and causing "American citizens to drink it to the risk of their systems and the destruction of their stomachs."

Incidental to the discussion, Mr. Shafroth (Colo.) and Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) made speeches upon silver coinage and legal tender currency.

An amendment offered by Mr. Dingley was adopted, declaring that any spirits exported and subsequently imported should pay the same internal tax that it would have been required to pay at the time of importation had it not been exported. It was intended, Mr. Dingley explained, to prevent the export of spirits for bonding purposes, to which reference had been made in the debate.

A vote was taken on the bill as amended. The yeas and nays were demnded, but pending the roll call the house adjourned, at 5:15 o'clock p. m.

COMMENCEMENT IN OKLAHOMA

Programs Provided For the Three Chief Educational Institutions

Guthrie, O. T., May 26.—(Special.)—Arrangements for commencement week at Oklahoma's three territorial institutions of learning—University, Normal school and Agricultural College—have been completed.

At the University the graduating class this year will consist of two graduates from the college department, Carleton Ross Hume of Anadarko and Roy Philson Stoops of Norman, O. T., having completed the work leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. Seven students have completed the two years course of pharmacy leading to the degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist. Their names are Anna Clapham, Norman; Mrs. Clare Norris, Sumner; Herbert G. Hooper, Yukon; Jas. Ladron Freeman, Norman; Robert Frank Snapp, Okeene; E. L. Norris, Guthrie.

Baccalaureate sermon will be preached in the chapel Sunday evening, June 5, by Rev. James White, D. D., of Kansas City, Mo.

A grand concert will be given by the musical department Wednesday evening, June 8.

The regular commencement exercises will be held Thursday, June 9.

The annual address will be delivered by Hon. George S. Green of Guthrie.

The annual meeting of the board of regents will be held Wednesday, June 8, 2:30 p. m.

At the Normal school for Oklahoma at Edmond the baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday, May 29, by Right Reverend Francis Key Brooke, bishop of Oklahoma. Other dates are as follows:

Monday, May 30.—Contest in oratory for faculty medal; contestants: Claude Umholtz, W. Ewing Ballou, Beulah Waters, Katherine Brown, W. L. Johnson and O. Frank Hayes.

Tuesday, May 31.—Contest between literary societies for regents' medal; contestants, Pioneer and Lyceum societies.

Wednesday, June 1.—Commencement.

The class of '98 consists of Minny Oba Ballou, Grace Ruth Boyd, Erma Gallihugh, Richard John Hughes, Ruby Belle Howard, James Donald Kivlehen, Ethel Irene Thatcher, Beulah Claire Waters, Laura Whisler, Albert B. Reagan.

The graduating class at the Agricultural and Mechanical college this year consists of John H. Clark, A. G. Ford, N. T. Gilbert, T. F. Hartman, Clinton Morris, Miss Emma Swope, Miss Blanche Wise.

The program of the exercises is as follows:

Sunday, June 5, 11 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon, Rev. W. E. Graham, Oklahoma City.

Monday, June 6, 8 p. m.—Alumni day exercises.

Tuesday, June 7, 8 p. m.—Address by Profesor A. C. Scott: "Who Knows?"

Wednesday, June 8, 10:30 a. m.—Commencement exercises.

Orations by members of graduating class.

Address by Governor C. C. Barnes.

Address by Right Reverend F. K. Brooke, Guthrie: "Higher Education and the Practical Side of Life."

Conferring degrees; Awarding diplomas.

The Thing

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been a household companion in our family for years. I take it every Spring, beginning in April. It tones up my system, gives me an excellent appetite and I sleep like a top."

H. R. WILDEY, Philadelphia, Pa.

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SANTAL CAPSULES MIDY

Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours all URINARY DISCHARGES

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Beware of useless counterfeits.

OREGON AT ANCHOR

After Her Wonderful Sixty-Five Days Trip.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT

Disappointed That She Didn't Find One Enroute.

Key West, May 26.—Captain Chase Cook and other officers of the Oregon came ashore at 10 o'clock this morning and reported all well on board and the ship in good condition.

The Oregon left San Francisco on the 19th of March, arrived at Callao on April 4, left there on April 7 nd passed Sandy Point on April 21, arriving at Rio Janeiro on April 30. The battleship rached Bahia on May 8 and touched Barbadoes on May 13. At the latter place the warship was quartined, and she was only detained one day.

The battleship arrived off Jupiter Light on May 24 and then communicated with Washington.

The Oregon picked up the cruiser Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy between Rio Janeiro and Bahia, but she parted company with them after a few hundred miles.

Captain Clark said the crew of the Oregon had suffered much from the heat in passing twice through the tropics.

"All the way along," he added, "we were wandering where the paniards were and we never ascertained that fact until we reached here."

"Do you know now?" Captain Clark was asked.

"Well," he replied, "I imagine we can make a very accurate guess.'

The Oregon will remainhereforerders.

The Oregon coaled four times on her trip, at Callao, andy Point, Rio Janeiro and Barnodoes, and reached here with plenty of coal and water on board.

The first news the officers and crew of the Oregon had of the Manila victory was at Rio Janeiro, where Captain Clark received a telegram from Washington.

Alarming rumors met the Oregon at every port. At Rio Janeiro her crew heard a report that dynamite tnd been found in the coal and at Callao the officers were informed that plans had been discovered to blow up the ship. All these startling reports proved to be groundless.

On leaving the Barbadoes the Oregon sailed almost directly north, going to the north of Porto Rico about 100 miles. The northerly course was continued until the Bermudas were sighted, when she stood for the east coast of Florida. Captain Clark explains that the reason for going to Jupiter Inlet instead of putting in at Key West was to enable the Oregon to be ready to go to either Key West or Hampton Roads in short order after getting information from Washington. Captain Clark had no official knowledge of the situation after leaving Rio Janeiro on April 20. During the entire trip the crew expected momentarily to meet the Spaniards. Only once, however, was there a call to arms. This was shortly after midnight on leaving Rio Janeiro. As the Oregon was ploughing through the black equatorial sea a black object was discovered ahead. The call to quarters was sounded, the men rolled out of their births with the enthusiasm of boys on a circus day and almost instantly every gun was manned. The Oregon left her course and circled around herr black pusuer, only to find it a harmless bark instead of a Spanish war ship.

Back to their berths crept the crew with mutterings of disappointment and disgust.

At Rio Janeiro Captain Clark was told that the Spanish torpedo boat Temerario was following him. The report gave new interest to the trip for a day and a night, but at the next port of call he was informed that the Temerario had gone into dry dock at Rio Janeiro just after the departure of the Oregon.

The cruise through the straits of Magellan was most interesting. It was at this far southern point of the American hemisphere that the crew expected to receive a visit from the Spaniards. In many places the channel is very narrow and crooked, with hidden bays and coves and back of them mountains towering into the clouds on either side.

Moreover, they were in the land of icy winter. For more than a month they had been sailing under tropical skies and now the blasts of December whistled among the crags above them and ice at night lay on the decks. But the Oregon did not lag. Captain Clark had no idea of giving the Spaniards, if there were any, a chance to catch him napping. If the great battleship were to be caught is should be a catch on the wing. The engines were warmed up to their best work, and whenever it was safe and possible the Oregon bowled along at fifteen knots an hour. The machinery worked well and on occasions the speed was increased three knots in a few minutes.

A stop of three days was made at Sandy Point, where coal was taken on and other supplies secured.

The Oregon's twenty-five officers and her crew of 425 seamen were well and happy when the battleship cast anchor off Sand Key light house at half-past 6 this morning. The Oregon is in first class shape and ready for another cruise as long as the one just ended.

When Nature Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

BASEBALL

WASHINGTON, 11 PITTSBURG, 7.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 26.—Totals of 18 runs, 26 hits and 4 errors do not evidence scientific ball playing. Washington won today in a game so amateurish that it was interesting. Gardner pitched half an inning and four runs were scored. Tannehill pitched the balance of the inning, when Leever was put in. It was his first appearance in a league game. He did good work until the seventh inning, when six hits brought in four runs. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg . .....1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 0—	7	12	3
Washington .....3 1 1 0 0 2 4 0 0—	11	14	4

Batteries—Pittsburg, Gardner, Tannehill, Leever and Schriver; Washington, Mercer and Farrell. Umpires, Swartwood and Wood.

CINCINNATI, 12; NEW YORK, 6.

Cincinnati, May 26.—Seymour was pounded for 11 hits and as many runs in three innings today. Gettig did much better. Breitenstein was hit hard. Score:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati . .....3 2 6 0 0 0 1 0 0—	12	14	3
New York .....2 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1—	6	14	2

Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Vaughan; New York, Seymour, Gettig, Grady and Warner. Umpires, Emslie and Andrews.

BROOKLYN, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

St. Louis, May 26.—The Brooklyns succeeded in winning out from the Browns in the ninth inning, when Bell failed to hold Griffith's lines. Score:

	R	H	E
St. Louis .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—	3	10	2
Brooklyn . .....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—	4	11	2

Batteries—St. Louis, Daniels and Clements; Brooklyn, Kennedy and Grim. Umpires, Cushman and Hewdler.

BOSTON, 11; LOUISVILLE, 8.

Louisville, May 26.—The Bostons fattened their batting average today, Ehret being an easy mark. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

	R	H	E
Boston .....4 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 0—	11	17	1
Louisville .....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—	3	—	5

Batteries—Cleveland andcontstasicmfwy Batteries—Boston, Lewis and Bergen; Louisville, Ehret and Wilson. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald.

CLEVELAND, 5; BALTIMORE, 4.

Cleveland, O., May 26.—Costly errors by McJames and McGraw caused Baltimore to lose today to the Clevelands. Score.

	R	H	E
Cleveland . .....3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—	5	9	1
Baltimore .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1—	4	13	2

Batteries—Cleveland, Powell and O'Connor; Baltimore, McJames and Clarke. Umpires, Lynch and Connolly.

CHICAGO, 7; PITTSBURG, 1.

Chicago, May 26.—One clean drive, two scratches and three very bad errors gave today's game to the Orphans in the seventh. Score:

	R	H	E
Chicago . .....0 0 1 0 0 0 5 1 1—	7	7	4
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—	1	11	6

Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donohue; Philadelphia, Wheeler and McFarland. Umpires, Snyder and Curry.

Western League Games

At Indianapolis—

	R	H	E
Indianapolis .....1 0 0 0 4 0 0 3 1—	8	10	2
Minneapolis . .....1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	4	6	4

Batteries—Scott and Lynch; Sonier and Ritter; Cook and Dixon.

At Milwaukee—

	R	H	E
Milwaukee . .....3 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—	7	10	2
Kansas City .....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—	3	6	2

Batteries—Rettger and Spear; Gear and Wilson.

At Detroit—

	R	H	E
Detroit .....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 1—	5	9	3
Omaha . .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—	1	5	1

Batteries—Irwin and Twineham; Fisher and McCauley.

At Columbus—

	R	H	E
Columbus .....0 0 3 0 2 0 0 2 1—	8	14	0
St. Paul .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—	4	14	1

Batteries—Friend and Buckley; Denzer and Spies.

Western Association Games.

At Dubuque—

	R	H	E
Dubuque . .....0 2 2 3 0 0 1 0 3—	11	16	5
St. Joseph .....1 2 0 0 0 2 1 0—	7	9	7

Batteries—Carney and Hodge; Mauck and Blanford.

At Peoria—

	R	H	E
Peoria . .....3 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—	6	10	2
Burlington .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	5	1

Batteries—Blincoe and Quinn; Wolf and Williams.

At Rock Island—

	R	H	E
Rock Island .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—	2	5	3
Quincy . .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—	3	6	6

Batteries—Young and Strauss; Cooper and Lohman.

COMING LOCAL EVENTS

Members of the various committees of G. A. R. and auxiliaries are requested to meet at Comrade Dunbar's office Saturday at 2 p. m.

A meeting of the Wichita Hospital directory is called for this morning at 10:30 at Singer & Donnell's, 218 North Main street. M. A. Singer, President.

All members of Ivy Leaf Chapter, No. 15, O. E. S., are requested to attend the funeral of our brother F. W. Swab, at 9:30 a. m., Friday, May 27. Grace M. Anderson, W. M.

All members of the Knights of Maccabees are requested to meet at the hall Friday morning at 8:30 o'clock to attend the funeral of Sir Knight Swab. J. F. Millhaubt, Commander.

The ladies of the First Baptist church will serve suppor Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at 130 North Main street. Also strawberries, ice cream and cake during the afternoon and evening.

All Sir Knights of Mt. Olivet Commandery are requested to meet at the asylum in full uniform this morning at 9 o'clock sharp to attend the funeral of our late brother F. W. Swab. W. M. Anderson, E. C.

Regular communication of Wichita chapter, No. 33, R. A. M., this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance to be transacted and a full attendance is desired. All officers are earnestly requested to be present. W. H. Harrison, H. P.

All members of Wichita lodge, No. 99, A. F. and A. M., are requested to meet at lodge room at 8 o'clock sharp this (Friday) morning to attend the funeral of our late brother F. W. Swab. Members having carriages are requested to bring them. Visitors invited to join with us. W. E. Bailey, W. M.

Be sure and see the ball game between the Innes nine and the Boston Store team Monday, May 30, at 2 p. m. The ladies of the hospital board will be on the grounds with refreshments, will sell tickets and attend the gate. The managers have kindly donated a share of the proceeds to the hospital fund.

TOPICS OF THE TOWN.

Married, at the Dodge Avenue M. E. parsonage, J. Clifton Lowry and Bessie Browder, on Wednesday, May 25, at 8 p. m., Rev. J. W. Pruen, the pastor, officiating. The bride and groom are both residents of the West Side.

The State Republican League of Kansas met in Topeka yesterday. The attendance was small. Addresses were made by state speakers and resolutions were passed indorsing the national administration, the St. Louis platform and President McKinley's war policy. Officers were elected as follows: Frank Lindsay, Topeka, president; J. E. Larimer, Topeka, secretary, and J. F. Culver, Emporia, treasurer. Tonight the league was addressed by I. J. Crawford, of Newport, Ky., president of the National League of Republican clubs.

John N. Flarer of Greyhorse, I. T., is in the city attending the Scottish Rite meeting. He is particularly interested in this dedication class; his son, Walter Osage Flarer; his son-in-law, John L. Bird, and nephew, Mortimore Florer Stillwell, being in this class, and they have received the thirty-second degree. It is somewhat remarkable that one man should furnish this much material for these degrees. He is to be congratulated in producing such material for the highest degrees of Masonry.

AT THE BOLTON DRUG COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Bolton Drug Co., of Brooklyn, is the largest dealer in proprietary medicines in a city having a million inhabitants. In answer to an inquiry concerning the sale of RIPANS TABULES, the buyer for this company recently said: "We sell lots of them, and the demand is steady and increasing all the time. The same people buy them over and over again. When they once begin they come back for more. We will have a customer in here one day to buy a five-cent carton; a few days later he'll come in and get a fifty-cent box and after that may be a dollar bottle—physician's size. We sell a good many dollar bottles." When asked his opinion of the Tabules as a druggist, knowing what they are composed of, vis., rhubarb, ipecac, peppermint, aloes, nux vomica and soda, he said: "The formula is all right," and when asked to suggest a change that would be an improvement, he said: "It's all right just as it is."

A new style packet containing TWO RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (10 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

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