

STAND BY WICHITA

Lev. Hamilton's Advice to People of Peerless Princess.

SEES THE IMPROVEMENT

Buys Property Near Linwood Park, This City.

Lev. Hamilton, now a resident of St. Joseph, but for many years one of the leading men of Wichita, was in the city yesterday, where he completed the purchase of some property near Linwood park, where he already has some holdings.

In speaking of Wichita as it now appears to him, he said to a reporter for the Eagle yesterday: "Wichita looks better than it has for ten years. I can plainly see that it is going ahead, and have noted a world of evidence bearing on that point. The fascination which Wichita exercises over its people is not new to me, and it has endured so long because it has the elements of truth behind it to make the fascination permanent. Wichita is a fascinating city; it is a beautiful city to live in. Take its mild climate, its beautiful drives, its perennially splendid roads, its trees and its open-handed, open-hearted way of doing things, and its composite characteristic becomes charming. I believe it for a fact that Wichita, with its low-priced products and its low rents, is the cheapest place in which to live in the country, together with all its other advantages. That is why you have so many commercial travelers. Five hundred, think of it!

Your wholesalers are making money, and I am glad to see new firms coming in, and the old ones building their permanent homes. Your retailers are all doing very well and are growing. The prospects are very bright.

"One thing you ought to mention more than you do. That is the new park. You cannot realize possibly how great a benefit that park will be to the whole city—what a superior advantage it will be and how it will draw people into the city which possesses it. The park should be pushed and the moving spirit in the enterprise upheld and encouraged in their work.

"All Wichita has to do is to stick together. Wichita people should buy of Wichita people. The retailers should patronize the Wichita wholesalers. Sticking together is the first requisite in upbuilding the town, and Wichita should practice it to a finish.

"I have never sold any of the property I had after the ending of the boom, and I am not complaining. I am perfectly satisfied with my holdings, because I have perfect faith in the future greatness of the city."

Mr. Hamilton left last night for his home in St. Joseph, where he is a successful and leading manufacturer.

MARRIED THE OTHER FELLOW

That's What the Landlady's Daughter Did When the Test Came.

New York, Feb. 7.—Never was a boarding house so wrought up by the caprice of a landlady's daughter. For a long time, probably, the matrimonial web-cakes at No. 47 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, will be allowed to grow cold while the boarders canvass the wrongs of Alfred French.

French, who is engaged in the soap business in this city, went to live at Mrs. Anna Read's house several months ago, and was assigned to a place at the table beside Miss Lillian Read. Not long afterward came another boarder—Walter Keating, of the New York and New Jersey Telephone company—whom the landlady placed at her daughter's other side.

They were both agreeable young men. Such other bachelor boarders as had hitherto essayed to charm Lillian Read—who was acknowledged to be quite the nicest landlady's daughter in the length and breadth of Hoyt street, abandoned their pretensions and watched with gloomy interest, the spirited rivalry between French and Keating.

It was spirited indeed, but perfectly friendly. The wooers were very kind to each other. They seemed to recognize the fact that to quarrel or to sulk would be to antagonize the objects of their worship. No two gallant knights in the tournament could have been more punctilious.

As for Miss Read, it was difficult to tell which she preferred. If she was observed to smile at French when he passed her the prizes, she would next moment incline her curls with a pretty deference toward Keating, while he expounded his views on the situation in the Philippines.

In course of time, however, it was perceived that French had what the sporting boarder denominated "the inside running." While the landlady's daughter still treated Keating with the distinguished consideration due to one who never said sarcastic things about the chicken on Sunday, and who sometimes paid as much as three weeks in advance, her attitude toward French had an unmistakable tender cast.

It was with French that she went to the theaters and church fairs and dances; it was with French that she sang duets in the parlor after dinner. It was with French that she sat confidingly on the stoop, when the late summer nights were warm.

THE GRIP EPIDEMIC.

Opinions of New York Physicians as to Cause and Cure.

"There is probably no family in the city of which some member is not laid up, or at least attacked by the grip."

"While grip is the same old enemy, it seems to be very different this season from other years. On the streets and street cars and in the churches one meets with people violently sneezing, with running eyes, coughing and with a woe-begone expression on their faces. Like all epidemics of this kind, few are exempt. It attacks the rich and poor alike and physicians are being worked night and day.

To obtain reliable information on this most important subject a reporter recently called upon some well-known physicians to learn from them what he could do in relation to it.

"All agreed on the opinion that the malady was rapidly increasing and that in most cases it was of an extremely dangerous nature."

"One medical man who is said to have treated no less than one hundred grip patients in a single week, said to the reporter:

"Serious results will always follow an attack of the grip if it is not properly treated. Often it runs into pneumonia and always it leaves unpleasant or dangerous complications. It seems to be different this year from ever before. My experience has shown that the grip comes when the body is clogged up and when the secretions fail to have the right exit."

"Have you ever seen a sewer or a drain clogged. Well, that is precisely the condition of the body that invites grip. The fluids have no means of escape and so they back up and flood everything, just as a clogged sewer floods the streets. Is that not natural? It is certainly true."

"When a person is attacked by grip," the doctor continued, "he should not try to fight off the sensations of cold, aching limbs and extreme weariness under the impression that he has simply an ordinary cold, but should stay indoors, avoid excess of eating and drinking and above all take a timely remedy."

The reporter being anxious to discover what the public considered a timely remedy and was taking most, visited the leading drug stores and interviewed the proprietors. The general opinion was well expressed by the manager of a prominent Fifth avenue pharmacy, who said: "Grip? Yes, it is raising. But it seems to come in a different way from former years. People come into our store all clogged up. Not necessarily in the head, but all over the body. They have headaches, it is true, but then they have backaches too and pains all through the system. You know the body is like a city. All the waste matter must be carried away. When the sewers do not work there is trouble. People are beginning to understand that they must keep the sewers, especially the kidneys, in good condition, or they can not hope to escape or regain health. What is the remedy? Well, we have a store full of so-called remedies, but we have only one which our customers find produces the effects desired. We do not recommend anything, but I can tell you what the people use. It is something reliable, something which is certain to unplug the system, something which is recommended by physicians and is very popular with the people. It is called 'Yarns' Safe Cure. We look upon it as the safest and the best remedy that anyone can take when suffering from the many, many serious ailments so common at this season of the year."

"This information is certainly of the highest importance in view of the increasing number of people who are suffering from colds, grip and the ill of the season. Very often the serious results which follow these attacks might have been avoided if the proper remedy had been taken in time. Health is a serious matter and especially at this season of the year, when so many things are fighting bitterly against it."

to smile at French when he passed her the prizes, she would next moment incline her curls with a pretty deference toward Keating, while he expounded his views on the situation in the Philippines.

In course of time, however, it was perceived that French had what the sporting boarder denominated "the inside running." While the landlady's daughter still treated Keating with the distinguished consideration due to one who never said sarcastic things about the chicken on Sunday, and who sometimes paid as much as three weeks in advance, her attitude toward French had an unmistakable tender cast.

It was with French that she went to the theaters and church fairs and dances; it was with French that she sang duets in the parlor after dinner. It was with French that she sat confidingly on the stoop, when the late summer nights were warm.

"When is it coming off?" inquired the other boarders repeatedly, "during the winter. And one day early last week he said:

"We are to be married next Thursday evening."

Miss Read said so, too. Every boarder received a written invitation to the wedding, and there was an air of vast mystery and activity in the kitchen. The landlady's daughter spent much of her time with a dressmaker, and one day a fragment of white silk was found clinging to her hair.

French was seen coming out of a jeweler's shop, the other boarders fairly buzzed over their heads, and the only unmoved individual about the place was Keating.

Several presents addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred French were delivered at the house on Thursday. The wedding tour was for St. Paul. French returned from business earlier than usual, and after exchanging a touching greeting with his fiancée, he went to his room, where he remained until 1 o'clock struggling with the problem of whether a white tie or black is better with evening dress.

When he went down stairs he found the landlady's daughter in close confabulation with Keating.

"Well, are you ready to come to church?" he inquired.

"Alfred," she replied, gently but firmly, "I'm afraid this will be a blow to you, but Mr. Keating and I were married on our last day. We went to the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, and the Rev. Father Foley performed the ceremony very nicely. It was all a mistake between us, too, Alfred, as you can see for yourself. But you must let me be a bit."

NINE BELOW ZERO

Was Point Reached By the Thermometer Yesterday.

COLDEST IN FOUR YEARS

Wind from North Has Blown Since First of Year.

The long siege of cold northerly winds which have prevailed during the past nine days in this city has been a record-breaker in the annals of weather statistics for years. The continuous bitter weather has been accompanied by winds which have been from the north, northeast and northwest and have prevailed since the beginning of the year and part of the time for two days previous to January last.

When Dr. Johnson, weather observer, was questioned yesterday by a reporter for the Eagle as to the past records covering the number of days in which the wind had continued to blow from a north or north-easterly direction, he said: "The last few days has been an unusually long period, though in February of last year there was a record of eleven days, with the exception of one day, and when such conditions exist the temperature will not go down."

He also stated that there were twelve days in the same month when the wind blew in a southeasterly direction all the time. He said: "The wind which has been blowing from the north and the low temperature which has existed all over the country are both due to the very high barometer that has prevailed over the northwest all this time and a low pressure over the Gulf of Mexico, causing a drift of the air from the north. Where the pressure is high, the temperature is low, due to the descent of air from the cold upper regions to the surface, when it flows off in all directions toward lower pressure."

Where the pressure is low the temperature is high and there is an ascending current of air from the surface earth to the upper regions. The circulation of the atmosphere is the cause of the continual low weather of twelve cold days. The high barometer or pressure causes cold weather and the low pressure warmer weather.

Yesterday in Wichita the lowest degree of temperature was 9 below zero and the coldest it has been in years. In February of 1896, it was 13 degrees below zero on the 7th, and for fifteen days in succession the temperature went below 10 above and in the same year there were twenty-five successive days when the temperature went below 20 above.

Yesterday it was 35 degrees warmer in Helena, Montana, than in Wichita, and was due to two causes of difference in pressure and also due to the Chinook winds in Helena, Montana, the winds coming from the Pacific ocean.

Snow began falling lightly about 8:45 last night and was falling in flakes when the Eagle went to press at 4:30 a. m.

At an early hour this morning the temperature was 7 degrees above zero in front of the Eagle office.

CANNON

(Continued from First Page.)

and judicial appropriation bill. A live debate was precipitated over the appropriation for the support of the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, and that official was criticised for the delay in the construction of public buildings throughout the United States. A speech made by Mr. Allen, in which he commented unfavorably upon the method of the appropriation committee, induced a rejoinder from Mr. Chandler (N. H.), which resulted in a sharp tilt between the two senators.

At the opening of the session a bill was passed authorizing the Sioux City Railway company to construct and operate a railway through the Omaha and Winnebago reservation in the state of Nebraska.

A brief but lively civil service debate was precipitated by an inquiry of Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) concerning the expenditure of money for the office of the supervising architect. He inquired what work of the supervising architect's office was done slowly, if not badly. The construction of public buildings dragged through year after year. Were the same buildings being erected by private individuals, they would be completed in one season. Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) pointed out in this connection that the treasury department was now authorized to invite competition of private architects in the construction of public buildings.

"We have a bureau, and a very expensive bureau," said he, "yet we are dawdling about with the buildings of the country in a shameful manner." He told of one of the most distinguished architects in the country who came to Washington to take the civil service examination for supervising architect. He did not pass the examination, "yet," said Mr. Gallinger, "after we have secured such an architect as now occupies the office we proceed to discredit him by letting out the jobs to architects who could not pass the department's examination."

Mr. Cullon said the people did not trust the supervising architect and insisted upon special men. That was the case in Chicago, where a special architect was employed to construct the government building there. Mr. Cockrell placed the blame of the situation of affairs upon the executive, who he said, had ample authority to remedy it. The civil service law, he said, had been carried to a most deleterious extent, so that it had proved a most ignominious and disastrous failure. In a speech opposing the civil service law, Mr. Stewart (Nev.) declared the law would be an injury to the government so long as it remained on the statute books.

Mr. Perkins (Cal.) had of the serious time the people of San Francisco had had in securing such a government building as they needed and desired. The San Francisco people were so angry that an attempt should be made to force them to accept a building that did not compare with other structures in the city. He then showed a picture of the proposed building to senators. "It looks like a cotton factory," commented Mr. Tillman.

"Who," said Mr. Perkins, "our fall in San Francisco is a glowing example compared to that." Mr. Gorman (Md.) regarded it as a wise and proper thing to increase the compensation of the supervising architect in order to enable the president to secure a man for the office who was competent to fill it. Mr. Allen (Neb.) commented upon the progress made in appropriations for odd ends of office needs. Many of them, he thought, were suspicious.

Turning from this subject, Mr. Allen inquired why there was no mustering out of major generals, brigadier generals, adjutant generals and paymasters who had been appointed for the war with Spain and who were now "sitting around Washington, toasting their feet, eating, drinking and being merry at the expense of the government." Mr. Allison, chairman of the appropriations committee, replied: "I have no special knowledge of the utility of major generals and other officers to whom the senator refers. But I take it they are engaged in the work laid out for them about a year ago. When the army bill is reached then the senator can make his point. This bill provides only for the civilian employes of the government in Washington. Mr. Allen declared that the number of these employes could be largely decreased. There are 19,000 persons in every department of the government in this city who are not rendering an hour's service to the government in a year," he declared.

Mr. Allison—I do not think there are so many employes in Washington as that.

Mr. Allen—I should say there are about 50,000.

Mr. Chandler—There are just about 10,000.

Mr. Allen, continuing his criticism, declared that the farmers and working people of the country were paying taxes "to support these worthless creatures." Mr. Chandler, in replying to Mr. Allen, said there was doubtless extravagance in the government service, but the charge of the Nebraska senator was altogether too general to have any effect either on the senate or on the country. "The senator," said Mr. Chandler, "has been here almost six years, and in all that time has not made a proposition for a single specific economy."

Mr. Allen explained that not having had the ear of the appropriation committee he had never had the opportunity.

The pending bill was then laid aside for the day, and at 3:15 p. m., on motion of Mr. Hear, the senate went into executive session. At 8:30 p. m., the senate adjourned.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup furnishes most substantial comfort and relief to consumptives; it works most remarkable cures. Don't despair. Relief can certainly be had; a cure is possible with this wonderful remedy.

OFFICIALS ORDERED BACK

Had Crossed from Alaska into Alaskan Territory

Skagway, Feb. 4, via Victoria, Feb. 5.—Officers P. M. Hoyt and Hector McLean, while conveying liquors from here to Log Cabin, were arrested at Log Cabin last Monday, charged with crossing into British Columbia while serving in an official capacity. The two men were held prisoners for twenty-four hours and brought before Captain Cartright, acting magistrate, who after telling them it was a violation of the British Columbia law for American officials to hold that Canadian officials have decided to order the American officials now stationed at Log Cabin to move across the summit line. This will greatly cripple the collection of American duties. Deputy Collector of Customs C. L. Andrews of Skagway, has written Pelee, deputy collector of Canadian customs, that he would hereafter hold all liquor and forbid any further convoys until the official boundary was settled. He has also sent to Washington and Sitka for instructions in the matter.

JAPANESE TROOPS BEATEN

By Chinese Insurgents in the Island of Formosa.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 9.—Advices from the Orient state that the Chinese rebels in Formosa are gaining strength and that many cities are being looted. About the middle of January a battle occurred between the Chinese insurgents and the Japanese troops at Taipei. The engagement resulted in a victory for the rebels, who after succeeding by their flank movements in dodging the Japanese fire and coming to close quarters, fought hand to hand for three hours. Hundreds were cut down and when the Japanese were finally beaten back they left between 250 and 400 dead on the field. The rebel loss did not reach one hundred. Advancing after their victory they captured Tzu Lan, about seven or eight miles from Topeh. The inhabitants were terrorized and there was a rush to Amoy for safety.

SANTA FE LAND GRANT

Confirmed to the City of Santa Fe With Certain Exceptions.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, has reported favorably the pending bill in congress conveying to the city of Santa Fe, N. M., all the lands embraced within the Santa Fe land grant upon which the city is built. It reserves, however, all lands and buildings now occupied or claimed by the United States for its federal building, national cemetery, the Fort Marcy reservation and Indian schools, and also reserves any private land grants that may have been or may hereafter be confirmed by the court, private land claims or other authority of the United States. It also authorizes the mayor and clerk of the city to execute deeds of quit claim to persons entitled to their present holdings of real estate.

GOLD NUGGETS WERE COPPER

Miners Returning from Peel River Discouraged.

Edmonton, N. W. T., Feb. 8.—A correspondent of the Associated Press at Shaskan, forty miles from the mouth of the Peel river, says: "The majority of miners who went up the Peel river are returning very much discouraged. The same is true of those that went up the Laird river. The rich strikes reported to have been made upon the Buffalo, Hay, Laird, Gravel and Peel rivers last year exist only in imagination. All these rivers have been thoroughly prospected this year and the only result of value found was copper ore in the Gravel river. A rumor that a silver ore strike had been made on Great Slave lake kept a number of men there but I understand there was no foundation for the report. The gold nuggets that the Indians brought in occasionally proved to be copper ore."

ROCKEFELLER HAS NOT ABANDONED

Cleveland, O., Feb. 9.—The report, which has been in circulation for several days, that the Carnegie Steel company had purchased the railway and vessel interests of John D. Rockefeller on the great lakes and that Mr. Rockefeller would withdraw from the lake business, I positively denied in a dispatch to the Mirror-Review from Mr. F. T. Gates, of New York, who is in charge of all of Mr. Rockefeller's lake interests.

The... Wichita Eagle M. N. MURDOCK & BRO., Proprietors.

Printers, Binders, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers

All Kinds of County, Township and School District Records and Blanks. Legal Blanks of every description. Complete stock of Justices' Dockets and Blanks. Job Printing of all kinds. Correspondence solicited.

Read and Order What You Should Have to Comply With the Law: Each Township Trustee Should have a Trustee's Record; Road Record, Poor Record, and a full set of Township Reports and other blanks; also some stationery.

Each Township Treasurer Should have a Treasurer's Record. Each Township Clerk Should have a Clerk's Record and Warrant Book. Each Justice of the Peace Should have a Civil Docket, Criminal Docket, Stray Record, Transcripts and a full assortment of Blanks.

Each Constable Should have an assortment of Blanks. Each Road Overseer Should have a Road Overseers' Account Book, Receipt Book for Labor, Receipt Book for Extra Work, and a Receipt Book for Material used; also an assortment of Road Overseers' Blanks.

Table listing various books and their prices: Justice's Docket-Civil, Justice's Docket-Criminal, Stray Record, etc.

The Effect of a Call Is the Card that is Left. A stylishly dressed lady often spoils the effect of her wardrobe by leaving a Card that is antiquated.

Calling Cards Up-to-Date Eagle Office. We have always sold Cards as cheap as the cheapest, but we are now offering you Cards at a discount of from 25 to 40 per cent.

Order... Your Seal... From the Eagle... Eagle Pay Wants Best!

FRISCO LINE EAST, NORTH, SOUTH, WEST EVERYWHERE. FRISCO LINE CAN FIX YOU. Telephone 25.

Parties or Individuals. Contemplating a Trip to WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, NEVADA, OREGON, IDAHO.

Are You Going to California? The Santa Fe Route gives the best and speediest service.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURIST EXCURSIONS. CALIFORNIA. Great Rock Island Route.

Popular Pullman Tourist Cars. For full description of this service and the benefits to its patrons, see your local ticket agent, or address JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The Scenery of California. Is supreme in beauty of mountain, forest, sea and sky.

WE WOULD LIKE TO DO Your Printing. Should you desire a sample of our work, we need only say that we do 80 per cent of all the job printing done in this city for our merchants.

THE REASON WHY is because of the Quality AND Price.

Eagle Pay Wants Best! Put yours in next Society's Eagle if you want to get results.

CATARRH OF STOMACH. A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effectual Cure for It.

Card of Thanks. We express our gratitude and thanks to our friends and neighbors who so willingly and faithfully assisted us during the short but fatal illness of our beloved daughter, Little Nora. We also express our most grateful thanks to our friends for the beautiful floral tributes which so fittingly symbolized our sorrow in this sorrow.

SANTA FE CAPSULES. Cures in 48 Hours URINARY DISCHARGES. Recover Kidney & Bladder at once.