

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, R. P. MURDOCK, Editors. Business Manager. Publishers and Proprietors. Members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Associated Press.

AMUSEMENTS

TOLER AUDITORIUM H. G. Toler & Son, Proprietors Engagement-Extended All Week Lyceum Stock Co. TONIGHT: A 3-Act Farce Comedy "A Pair of Rogues" A good laugh for all

FOUR CONVENTIONS

Pittsburg Entertains Large Delegations of Miners. EXECUTIVE SESSIONS ONLY

MRS. HANS BJERRE

1522 Madison Ave., New York City, Writes of the Virtues of Cuticura.

"To-day I am thankful to say my boys are hearty and strong as any children in the city, but I had my fair share of care and work when they were babies. An infant's skin is so delicate and fine that the least thing will hurt it. For chafing, for all eruptions and outbreaks on the skin, for roughness and chapping, I always used Cuticura."



MRS. HANS BJERRE

"If my boys all passed through babyhood without any serious or alarming skin trouble, I attribute that circumstance to the prompt and free use of Cuticura when the first sign of disease appeared. I should add that we always used Cuticura Soap in bathing the children. It seems to get all the impurities out of the skin, and if there is a single ingredient in it that can possibly do harm, I have never found a trace of it. Sometimes I read in papers of babies who have been allowed to suffer a long time with a terrible disease before their mothers started to use Cuticura. I think such cases as strange as they are and for by this time everybody ought to know about Cuticura and nobody ought to read in papers of babies who have been allowed to suffer a long time with a terrible disease before their mothers started to use Cuticura. I wish every mother in the world could learn what a splendid thing Cuticura is. Then we should have vastly fewer sick, disfigured babies and vastly fewer parents tortured with anxiety."

COTTON STATISTICS

One Half the Crops Are Wasted by Negligence.

QUESTION IS OF INTEREST

Same Acreage Could be Made to Produce Double.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—In one-half of America's normal cotton crop wasted through the negligence and ignorance of planters? Herbert S. Weber, physiologist in charge of the government's planting laboratory, in a report published by the Department of Agriculture says that it is. This question is one of absorbing commercial interest in view of the shortage and high prices that are disturbing the cotton market and closing some of the big mills, both in England and the United States. Mr. Weber writes: "It is safe to estimate that the cotton crop would be doubled on the same acreage as now grown by proper attention to the two factors so necessary to success, namely, the universal use of good seed and careful methods of tillage and fertilization."

that the seed received was probably very highly selected, and deteriorated when selection was discontinued. While the effect of cross-fertilization is, therefore, not so great in some plants, it is nevertheless of sufficient importance to justify certain precautions being taken. After the selections have been made, it is desirable that they be grown together in a patch as far removed from all other cotton as possible, the seed from each select individual being kept together and plainly marked. The pollen of cotton is carried by bees mainly, and therefore it is practically impossible to secure absolute isolation in any cotton country, as this would require a distance of five to ten miles from any other cotton. Practical isolation, however, may be secured by planting the special patch at a distance of a quarter or a half mile from any other cotton, particularly if the patch can be placed so that it is surrounded by woods. Planting in this way will insure that all of this seed produced in the selection patch will be fertilized by pollen from individuals having good mothers, as all of the plants in the patch were grown from seed of carefully selected mother plants of the preceding year. In practical seed selection this precaution is all that it is desirable to attempt. If very careful scientific experiments are being conducted, it may be found desirable in some cases to be more particular and "rogue" out the patch as rapidly as the plants mature sufficiently to exhibit their characters. The first selection should be made in a large field of the variety which it is desired to improve. The field from which the selections are made should have good soil and should be thoroughly cultivated in order to insure a good development of the plants and satisfactory for making selections. Just before the first picking, a record should be kept of the plants which are open on all the plants, the field should be gone over and every plant examined with reference to the productiveness, number and size of bolls, vigor and shape of plant, earliness, etc. It is desirable to mark more plants than are expected to be used, because in going over and comparing the plants the first time it is ordinarily found difficult to carry the characters desired in mind with sufficient accuracy to enable a careful judgment to be made. Therefore some fifty of the plants should be first marked and numbered, so that these can be more carefully examined a second time and the number reduced possibly one-half or more. The permanent numbers should be placed only on the plants which are finally selected. Before each field a careful man should go over the field and pick the cotton from each plant in sacks numbered to correspond with the numbers on the plants, in order that the different pickings from the same plant may be kept together. In the fall, after the close of the picking season, the seed cotton from each individual plant can be more carefully compared and weighed, and any of the plants which are found to have fallen below the standard in production or in any other important feature should be rejected. The remainder should be ginned and the seed should be kept in a separate bin, so that all of the seed from the same select individual will be retained by itself. In describing the method of procedure it is much clearer to base the explanation on the selection of one superior plant each year, as the process with one plant illustrates clearly what should be done with each of the twenty-five or more which are selected in practice. The seed of the individual plant selected the first year is planted in the spring of the second year and plainly marked, in order to distinguish it from the seed of any other plant selected. Each cotton plant yields from five hundred to two thousand seeds and therefore five hundred or more seedlings will probably be produced. When these seedlings reach the proper stage of maturity, the entire progeny should be examined to see whether the plant selected the first year has shown strong transmitting power. If a large percentage of the progeny possess the desired qualities in a marked degree, showing that the transmitting power is fairly strong, several selections of the best plants should be made from among them. If one of the other hand, the transmitting power has been weak, the quality for which the seed was selected not having been transmitted, the entire progeny should be discarded. The possibility of having to discard the entire offspring of a select individual is the principal reason for urging that a number of selections be made, instead of only one or two. The specially selected plants of this second generation should be carefully examined with reference to the particular qualities desired, and a single plant finally selected, which is superior to all of the others. The seed of this individual should be preserved separately and handled exactly in the same way as the selecter made the first year. The seed from the remaining plants produced by the single individual selected the first year should be ginned separately in order to avoid mixing and retained in order to plant a seed patch of about five acres the third year, in order to obtain sufficient seed of a select strain to plant a general crop. The seed from the plant selected the second year is planted by itself in the spring of the third year, care being taken again to mark the progeny of this plant so that it may be distinguished from the progeny of any other plants that may have been selected at the same time. Just before the first picking all of the progeny should be examined, as in the first year, to determine whether the second generation, to determine the transmitting power, as a whole, are found to have inherited the characters of the plant selected the second year, a few of the very best plants should again be selected and marked as previously. These should be more carefully examined, as in the above instances, and a single superior plant finally selected. The seed of the remaining individuals, from the same number as the one selected, which should be retained to plant a general crop the fifth year. The seed obtained in the third year from the seed patch of five acres planted from the progeny of the selection of the first year will this year furnish sufficient seed for the general crop of the fourth year. The seed from the specially selected plant of the third year is planted by itself and marked plainly to distinguish it from other selections, as in the first year. From the five hundred or more seedlings resulting, a particularly good individual is again selected for further breeding, as in the preceding years, the same care being taken to determine the transmitting power to see that this is up to the crop standard. The other plants grown from the individual specially selected the third year will this year give sufficient seed to plant a five-acre seed patch the fifth

Clearance Sale of Women's Waists Today, 9 a. m. 44 Cents Each Two Hundred Women's Waists, consisting of odd lots, broken lines, etc., of Waists worth 69c and 75c. Made of percales, ginghams and madras cloths. Mostly fancy waists, though some few are all white. Made with new Bishop sleeve, plain and tucked fronts. Most all sizes, 32 to 44. View Window Display

Boston Store 103, 105, 107, 109 E. DOUGLASS AVE. WALLESTEIN & CO. INC. "WICHITA'S LARGEST SHOPPING CENTER."

The seed used to plant the general crop of the fourth year is that from the seed patch of the third year, grown from the unselected plants of the second year and thus the general crop of the fourth year is derived directly from the plant selected the first year. It is highly important practice to select more than one excellent plant, as it not infrequently happens that a very fine plant has poor transmitting power. In what may be termed a scientific method of selecting cotton, the plants, which have been carefully compared and marked in the field, should be picked and marked in the field, should be picked in separate marked bags; the seed cotton should then be taken to a convenient room, very carefully compared with reference to all important points, and accurately graded, the values being entered on a record blank. After the total score of each plant is computed as comparison is readily made. The one having the highest score should, of course, be the best plant, if the judgment in each case has been carefully made, and this plant should be selected and planted the next year, as should also several other of the plants having the next highest scores. The score card allows judgment to be made on a single point at a time, and avoids the confusion which would result from charging the mind with a mass of comparative data which it would otherwise have to retain and weigh. In carrying out the method of selection or hybridizing the writer would urge the adoption as early as possible of a score card which will enable comparative judgment to be passed upon one character at a time. Great care should be used to insure that the selection patch contains only good plants free from the ideal type which it is desired to establish. For this reason it is desirable to go over the field when the first blossoms begin to open and weed out such of the plants as are observed to possess undesirable character of lateness, sterility, or habit of branching. When the first bolls begin to open the plants should all be carefully examined again, and those showing unfavorable boll, lint or seed characters pulled up. If the selection patch is in an isolated condition, as it should be, this will insure that all seed that set after the inferior plants are pulled out will have been fertilized with pollen from at least a fairly good plant of the same general type. Thus the eradication of poor plants as rapidly as they can be discovered is of the highest importance where careful breeding experiments are being conducted. In the cotton breeding experiments that are being conducted by the writer the selection fields are examined from two to three, four times and the unsatisfactory plants eliminated. In all varieties of cotton there is considerable variation in the length of the staple produced by different plants, and by the selection of seed from those plants having the longest staple, following the methods described above, the average length can be greatly increased. Very remarkable results in increased length of staple have been obtained in the case of Sea Island cotton, because of its strength, has been selected after careful tests as producing the strongest and most durable duck cloth for United States mail socks. The writer has attempted to describe both simple and complex methods of selection, which may be used by cotton planters and breeders, and to point out some of the important improvements and results that can be produced by such means. It is impossible to overstate the importance of seed selection to the planter. It is one of the fundamental principles of successful cotton growing, and planters are earnestly urged to give the matter careful consideration and adopt a systematic method of seed selection.

unproductive. Seed from several of the best plants, which were nevertheless inferior, were selected and preserved for planting the second season. The second season the lint from some of the plants was much longer, more abundant, and of better quality than that from plants grown from imported seed. The progeny in the second year, grown from the first year selection, were uniformly earlier, much more productive, and had longer and better lint. The lint on some plants was remarkably abundant, and in a number of instances reached the length of one and three-quarter inches. As a result of two years of careful selection in this country the character of the staple had thus been entirely changed and improved. Uniformity in length of fibre is a feature of primary importance, and long staple cottons, especially are capable of much improvement in this regard. This is one of the qualities regularly considered in making their selections. Griffin, one of the best long staple upland cottons now grown in the United States, is lacking in uniformity and should be carefully selected to improve this character. Another essential consideration which has great weight in determining the value of cotton is the strength of the fibre, in which many varieties are lacking and to which careful attention should be given. The long staple upland cottons, especially those which have thus far been introduced, are very inferior in this quality. The majority, if not all, of these varieties were originated by crossing ordinary upland cotton with Sea Island, and the almost universal tendency of such hybrids is to produce fibre deficient in strength although it may be long and silky and approach Sea Island cotton in these respects. However, in recent years complete of the weakness of thread, and this may be due in part to the lack of strength of long staple upland cotton, which is largely used in the manufacture of thread. In the selection of Sea Island cotton great care is given to the character of strength, and the fibre of this cotton, when properly grown, is probably as strong as that of any other cotton, unless the progeny grown Egyptian cotton, which is also exceedingly strong. Sea Island cotton, because of its strength, has been selected after careful tests as producing the strongest and most durable duck cloth for United States mail socks. The writer has attempted to describe both simple and complex methods of selection, which may be used by cotton planters and breeders, and to point out some of the important improvements and results that can be produced by such means. It is impossible to overstate the importance of seed selection to the planter. It is one of the fundamental principles of successful cotton growing, and planters are earnestly urged to give the matter careful consideration and adopt a systematic method of seed selection.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Signature of Cash & Peltier BAND OF MASKED MEN They Give a Sheep Herder a Strong Hint to Leave. Newcastle, Wyo., July 13.—A small flock master southeast of Gillette was visited by a band of masked cut-throats a few days ago. Dynamite was placed under his barn and house, woodshed and water tank and all blown to atoms. He was bound to a post while the work of destruction was going on and when the work left him they administered him to leave the country and make no further attempt to rebuild.

FIND COAT AND HAT.

Mrs. Wilson Receives a Dispatch from Topeka.

Wellington, Kan., July 13.—Saturday's Mail says: About noon today Mrs. E. E. Wilson received a telegram from the police at Topeka that they had just found her husband's coat and hat on the Kaw River bank under the Rock Island bridge. Mrs. Wilson telephoned these facts to Dr. F. G. Emerson this afternoon.

OUT ON BOND.

Dewey and His Pals Have Given Liberty.

Topeka, Kan., July 13.—Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and W. F. McBride left the Shawnee county jail shortly after noon today, free men, though under a bond of \$15,000 each to appear for trial at the required time. Dewey said: "We have no definite plans for the future. We are going up to Manhattan Lake for a while, but after that our plans are uncertain."

CONFERENCE IS HELD.

Receiver Smith and His Counsel Talk It Over.

New York, July 13.—A long conference between Receiver Smith and counsel was held at the offices of the United States Ship Building company today. The conference, the receiver said, was one of many which have been held lately in regard to the legal phase of the receivership. He said that he had signed an order compelling the receiver to terminate the receivership of the subsidiary ship building plants. In the organization of the United States Ship Building company, he said, the properties of the subsidiary ship building companies were acquired and then leased back to the subsidiary companies for one year with a proviso by which they may be terminated at a five-days' notice by the parent company. The properties were leased upon a rental to consist of the earnings of the plants. In order to get control of the properties the receiver had terminated the leases, forfeiture of land, and the receiver said, did not include the Bethlehem steel plant. "The Bethlehem Steel company does not stand on a par with the other subsidiary companies," was asked of the receiver. "Well, we do not know yet," he replied. "Even the lawyers seem in doubt about that question."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Cash & Peltier HE PLEADED GUILTY. Was Indicted on a Charge of Stealing From a Roommate. St. Louis, July 13.—Rather than fail to respond to a call to appear in court for his two years' furlough, Emil Albrecht of Germany today pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in the circuit court at Clayton and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Albrecht was indicted on the charge of having stolen \$108 from his room-mate, on April 8. According to his statement he is the son of an aristocratic family in Germany and is a student in a German military academy. He hopes to be pardoned before the time of his furlough has expired. Albrecht was captured at Los Angeles, Calif., and a St. Louis detective went to bring him back. At La Junta, Colo., the prisoner escaped from the train, but he was recaptured in Denver.

JUSTICE BREWER'S IDEA.

Denounces All Who Take Part in a Lynching.

Milwaukee, July 13.—"Every man who participates in the lynching or the burning of a negro is a murderer, pure and simple." This statement was made by Associate Justice David G. Brewer, of the United States supreme court, who is in the city on private business. "The principal participants in the crime can be held by any court in the land for murder in the same degree as if

THEIR FIRST BALL.

Prince and Princess of Wales Entertain Their Friends.

London, July 13.—In the beautiful temporary ball room erected in the grounds of Marlborough house the prince and princess of Wales tonight gave their first ball since the death of Queen Victoria. The scene was a very brilliant one, the guests including the king and queen and thirty other members of the royal family.

MINISTER BLACK RESIGNS.

He Refuses to Be Interviewed on the Reason.

Ottawa, Ont., July 13.—Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways, has resigned his position in the cabinet. Efforts were made tonight to get a statement from Mr. Blair, but he refused to be interviewed. The difficulty between himself and his colleagues appears to have originated on the eastern section of the Grand Trunk proposition. Mr. Blair has been opposed to the extension to Moncton, as he said it would be paralyzing the government line.

TWENTY CONSTABLES.

They Were Engaged to Serve Warrants at the Grounds.

Chicago, July 13.—Twenty constables were engaged for the fourth time by Attorney Cantwell, acting for E. E. Farlow, the turfman ruled off at Detroit, to serve warrants on officials and bookmakers at the Washington park race track today. Only one constable was admitted to the track, he served the warrants quietly. The men arrested were Lawrence Young, president of the club; the secretary James Howard and nine bookmakers. The bookmakers had all been arrested in the previous raids on the track. Those arrested today at once gave bonds and racing went on as usual.

KISSES LIPTON THRICE.

Chicago Girl Takes Advantage of a Ruse.

New York, July 13.—Gertrude Quinlan, a well known Chicago girl who has been playing the part of the favorite wife of the "Big Boy" of Cuba, Sir Thomas Lipton, kissed him Saturday night during a conversation behind the scenes. Sir Thomas was chaffing affably with several members of the company when Miss Quinlan came up and under the pretense of pinning a sprig of shamrock to the coat of the yachtman's coat, bestowed a triple caress upon him.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank my many friends who assisted us during the sickness and death of our little girl; also for the many beautiful floral offerings. MR. and MRS. FRED REYNOLDS. Piano Tuning, 1210. Eberhart & Hays, Phone 993. 143-ec-17

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, STRENGTHENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

First class pictures at reduced prices.

July and August at Baldwin's Gallery, 118 E. Douglas avenue. 68-Tu-F-Su-24

Ladies.

Now is the time to store your furs and winter garments to protect them against moths, vermin, etc. Cold storage is the place to store them. Charges reasonable. WICHITA ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., C. W. Southard, Mgr. Both phones 74. 41-42

Sealed Bids.

Office of the City Clerk, Wichita, Kan., July 11, 1903. Sealed bids will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. July 20, 1903, for the construction of the following curbing:

- A business curb on the east and west side of Emporia avenue from William street to First street. A residence curb on the east and west side of Emporia avenue from William street to Lincoln street. A residence curb on the east and west side of Emporia avenue from First street to Thirtieth street. A residence curb on the east and west side of Water street from Orme to Lincoln street. A residence curb on the north and south side of River street from Second to Third street. Said curb to be constructed according to specifications on file in the office of the city engineer. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$10, made payable to the city of Wichita, as a guarantee of good faith. Contractors are hereby notified that they will be required to give maintenance bond in the amount of the contract for a period of one year. The mayor and council reserve the right to reject any and all bids. 46-2 J. L. LELAND, City Clerk.

Paving Resolutions.

Be it Resolved by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Wichita: That, whereas a petition signed by the residents of the city of Wichita, Kansas, who are owners of property upon University avenue, in said city, and who own more than 50 per cent of the front feet abutting on the portion of said street to be improved belonging to residents of said city of Wichita, more specifically hereinafter described, has been presented to this council, and by order of the council a journal, asking that a portion of said avenue be paved:

Now, therefore, it is hereby resolved and declared to be necessary to pave University avenue, in the city of Wichita, Sedgewick county, Kansas, from the west side of Seneca street to the east side of Hiram street, or avenue, with the necessary curbs, so as to make the roadway of said street forty (40) feet wide; said curb to be of good cement, according to the specifications furnished by the city engineer, said street to be paved with asphalt laid upon a base or foundation to be constructed according to the plans and specifications to be furnished by the city engineer, and said city engineer is hereby ordered to furnish said plans and specifications; all of said work to be constructed as soon as same can conveniently be done. Resolution passed by city council July 6, 1903. J. L. LELAND, City Clerk.

Paving Resolution.

Be it Resolved, by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Wichita: That, whereas a petition signed by the residents of the city of Wichita, Sedgewick county, Kansas, who are owners of property upon Seneca street, in said city, and who own more than 50 per cent of the front feet abutting on the portion of said street to be improved, belonging to residents of the city of Wichita, more specifically hereinafter described, has been presented to this council, and by it ordered spread upon the journal, asking that a portion of said street hereinafter fully described, be paved:

Now, therefore, it is resolved, that it is necessary to pave Seneca street, in the said city, from the south side of Douglas avenue to the south side of University avenue, with the necessary curbs so as to make the roadway of said street fifty-six (56) feet wide, from the south side of Douglas avenue to the south side of Texas avenue, and forty (40) feet wide from the south side of Texas avenue to the south side of Maple street, and not exceeding thirty-five (35) feet wide from the south side of Maple street to the south side of University avenue, said curb to be made of good cement, according to the specifications to be furnished by the city engineer, and said street to be paved with asphalt laid upon a concrete base or foundation, according to plans and specifications to be furnished by the city engineer; all of said work to be constructed as soon as same can be conveniently done. Resolution passed by city council July 6, 1903. J. L. LELAND, City Clerk.

Resolutions to Curb.

Wichita, Kan., July 8, 1903. Be it resolved, by the Mayor and Councilmen of the city of Wichita, Kansas, that it is hereby declared a public necessity to construct a permanent curb on the east and west side of Water street, from Central to Tenth street. Resolution passed by city council July 6, 1903. J. L. LELAND, City Clerk.

Now is the time to get cheap pictures.

19 to 49 cent out on all first class work. Fred Baldwin, Leading Photo. 48-Tu-F-Su-24

We have just commenced on our second crop of alfalfa and can furnish you one or more loads at \$5.00 per ton in bulk. J. H. Turner, 511 W. Douglas Ave. Both phones, 68. 41-42

Demand the Cigar with the Band that says Cremo The Only Cigar That's the same to-day, to-morrow, forever. 5c. here, there, everywhere. The Largest Selling Brand of Cigars in the World. The Band is the Smoker's Protection.