

WILL FERRY FIGHT?

BOULANGER HAS CHALLENGED THE EX-PREMIER.

All Paris Agog and Wild with Excitement—Army Bands Prohibited from Playing Boulanger's Airs by Gen. Ferron.

PARIS, July 30.—Gen. Boulanger has challenged M. Jules Ferry on account of the ex-premier's speech at Epinal on Monday. This is the news which has set Paris wild.



GEN. BOULANGER.

Boulanger's seconds are two of his staunchest friends, Count Dillon and Gen. Favoret. They were called to Clermont-Ferrand, where Boulanger is "in exile," on Tuesday, and today they left for Paris, bringing the challenge to M. Ferry. Boulanger applied for permission to challenge the ex-premier, which is understood to have been granted, and this formality required in the army accounts for the ex-war minister's delay in calling his insurers to the field of honor.



M. JULES FERRY.

The question now is, will Ferry fight? Most people think he cannot honorably refuse, and ignore the challenge is out of the question. Friends of M. Ferry declare that he will not accept Gen. Boulanger's challenge in consideration of the fact that he holds that in his remarks at Epinal he did not exceed the right which one politician has to criticize another.

The army bands have been playing Boulanger's air with such effect that Gen. Ferron, the war minister, found it necessary to issue an order prohibiting the military bands from further playing Boulanger's music.

Later—Gen. Boulanger's seconds had an interview with ex-Premier Ferry today, who referred them to two gentlemen willing to act for him in the impending duel. The friends of M. Ferry are now urging him to fight.

Newfoundland Fishing Season.

HALIFAX, July 30.—The Newfoundland fishing season has been very discouraging so far, but there is still ample time to secure a good catch, and for curing the weather has afforded every advantage. It is stated that the fish taken this year have been cured in such a superior manner that their value will be considerably enhanced.

Another Letter from Chamberlain.

LONDON, July 30.—Mr. Chamberlain, in another letter concerning The Round Table controversy, contends that the Unionists have nothing in the way of assurance beyond the opinion of Sir William Harcourt that the cardinal points of difference between the Unionists and Gladstonians might be put in a fair way of settlement.

Appeal to Public Opinion.

WILKESHAIRE, Pa., July 30.—The miners of this section will hold public meetings the second week in August to protest against the action of the coal companies in not observing the law providing for semi-monthly payments. Following the instructions of Master Workman Powderly the men will appeal to public opinion.

Death of William Bailey Lang.

NEW YORK, July 30.—William Bailey Lang died yesterday at his home in Scarsdale, aged 87 years. He was well known in the iron trade in this city, having been virtually the life long agent of the Lowmorr Iron company and for Charles Cagnell & Co., limited, of Sheffield, England.

Murderer Lyons Arraigned.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Daniel Lyons was arraigned in the Tombs police court yesterday afternoon charged with the murder of the athlete, Quinn. By the advice of his counsel, Mr. Blake, he waived examination, and was committed to await the action of the grand jury.

R. L. Stevenson Ill Again.

LONDON, July 30.—R. L. Stevenson is again seriously ill. This, following upon his prolonged and alarming illness while staying with Professor Calvin here, emphasizes the painful apprehensions with which many of his admirers regard his proposed American visit.

The Raised Silver Certificates.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The officials at the United States sub-treasury have received instructions to keep a sharp lookout for the \$2 silver certificates which have been raised to \$10. The raising is done by pasting new figures and lettering.

Large Crops of Small Fruits.

Hudson, N. Y., July 30.—Large shipments of apples are being made from Columbia county. All varieties of small fruits now ripening will yield large crops. The summer of 1887 will be known for the greatest fruit yield in a decade.

Forest Fires Near Athens.

ATHENS, July 30.—The woods behind Mount Pentelicon are on fire. A hurricane is blowing enormous volumes of smoke far over the sea. A detachment of troops has been sent to arrest the progress of the flames.

Irish Linen in Good Shape.

BELFAST, July 30.—At the annual meeting of the flax societies here it was announced that trade was now in the most favorable condition since 1881.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Showing for the Past Week as Reported by Dunn & Co.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 163, and for Canada 22, or a total of 185, as compared with a total of 172 last week and 179 the week previous to the last, and 192 for the corresponding week of last year, when the figures were: United States, 170; Canada, 22. Foreign commerce is still unsatisfactory, while in domestic trade the usual summer dullness is increased by a variety of causes. Railroad earnings, since the interstate law affected rates, afford no reliable indication of the volume of traffic, and publication of tonnage statistics has been to a large extent suspended—which has significance. Low prices delay movement of wheat, and injury to corn, hay and some minor crops produces uncertainty. Wheat, corn, oats, oil, beef and hogs are lower than a week ago. Corn at 45 cents at New York, and oats at 32 cents, and beef at an average of \$4.35, do not encourage farmers to buy largely of the products of other industries. Sugar rises a little with the publication of bullish statistics; spice dealers complain that consumers do not come to time, and the handlers of rice are not overworked. Oil fell to 5 1/2 cents, but has recovered a little. Coal agents announce an advance of 10 cents for August 1, and that trade is supported by an increasing demand.

Interior reports nearly all note existing dullness, with hopes of large trade hereafter. Money is in only fair demand, with no note worthy change in rates, and collections fair, with improvement at one or two points. The speculation in tobacco begins to advance prices, and the rubber combination slowly progresses toward completeness. Stocks have been depressed, with signs of weariness on the part of holders. The recent decisions of the interstate commission have not cleared up the more embarrassing questions regarding rates on competitive freight, and charges of rate cutting on trunk lines indicate want of agreement in construction of the law, with some disappointment as to the volume of traffic.

Burned in Sight of His Parents.

WEST BEND, Wis., July 30.—A farmer of Germantown, named Arnold, was awakened from his after dinner nap yesterday afternoon by his little daughter, who told him the barn was burning. He rushed out of the house to find his little son hanging over the lower half of the barn door. The little fellow was crying for his "mamma" to help him, and the flames were rolling out of the half open door. So intense was the heat that no one could rescue the boy, and the parents saw the flames envelop the little fellow and then saw him suddenly fall back into the fire.

Steamer with a Cargo of Tea.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamer Glenisiel, from Japan, with the first cargo of new crop tea, arrived at quarantine this morning. She sailed from Yokohama May 31, a day or two ahead of the steamer Monmouthshire, in a race for this port, and great interest has been felt and large sums of money placed on the result. The Glenisiel passed Gibraltar July 19 and the Monmouthshire one day later.

Killed by an Elevator Accident.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A small elevator in the Bremen cannery works, in which seven girls and one man were crowded, fell a distance of forty feet last night. Alexander M. Farrar, president of the company, had his skull fractured, and Annie Moran, a girl of 18, was mangled in a terrible manner. Both will die. Several of the other unfortunate are in a critical condition.

Greeted with the "Rogue's March."

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 30.—H. H. Carbor, drum major of the Fifth Regiment band, drew several checks on banks he had money in, collected money belonging to the band and left the town. He was arrested and will be brought back to-morrow. The band will meet him at the train and play the "Rogue's March" as he is taken up the street.

Chicago Car and Bridge Works Burned.

CHICAGO, July 30.—The car and bridge works of the Wells & French company were burned this morning. The buildings destroyed comprised the engine room, two planing mills, the saw mill, the blacksmith shop, the brass foundry, the wagon shop and several minor structures. The loss will aggregate \$300,000.

Cincinnati's Centennial.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—The meeting of the exposition commissioner and citizens' committee yesterday was transformed into a jubilation by the report that notes for \$1,028,000 for the next year's centennial exposition guarantee fund had been executed. The work of erecting buildings will now proceed at once.

Italian Cabinet Changes.

ROME, July 30.—Owing to the death of Signor Depretis, the prime minister, the other members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations. Signor Crispi, minister of the interior, will form a new cabinet, which will be composed of the members of the present ministry.

International Arbitration Council.

LONDON, July 30.—David Dudley Field presided at a conference of jurists and publicists held last night. Mr. Field has decided to submit his project for an international arbitration council to a small committee of European and American jurists.

Warrants for Mayor and Council.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 30.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Mayor Jones and the members of the city council to answer to a charge of neglecting, for several years past, to keep East Third street in proper repair.

Demand for Men on Farms.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The superintendent of the Castle Garden labor bureau said today: "We are having an excellent demand for men to work on farms. The market for nearly all kinds of skilled mechanical labor is good."

Strikers Return to Work.

NEW YORK, July 30.—About 300 of the longshoremen who were out on a strike at National Line pier returned to work this morning at the old rates. Superintendent Andrews discharged the colored non-union men.

Lachine St. Lawrence Bridge.

MONTREAL, July 30.—The first passenger car and engine crossed the new Canadian Pacific railway bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Lachine at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Many Burglaries Perpetrated.

WEST POINT, July 30.—Many burglaries continue to be perpetrated along the lower Hudson. Property owners between the Point and Newburg are the latest victims.

Hudson Wants Letter Carriers.

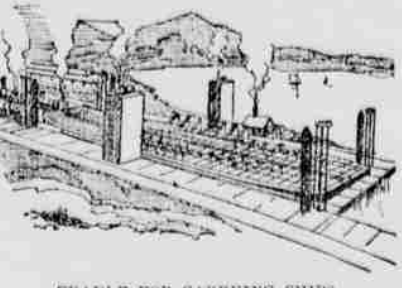
HUDSON, N. Y., July 30.—Arrangements are being made to introduce the letter carrier delivery system here. Hudson has the requisite population.

EADS SHIP RAILWAY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS AT NEW YORK.

Estimated Cost of the Undertaking to be About \$60,000,000.—The Company to be Incorporated in New York State.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Tehuantepec Ship Railroad company was held this afternoon at the office of the company, on Hudson street, Jersey City. But little business of importance was done beyond the election of directors for the ensuing year.



CRADLE FOR CARRYING SHIPS.

It was given out today that the estimated cost of the railroad would be \$60,000,000, on the basis of a capacity for carrying a vessel of 6,000 tons, actual weight. This would be about as big a vessel as the Anchor line steamship, *Panama*. The Alaska, loaded, would, perhaps weigh 7,000 tons, but no vessels as large as that are at present used in the Asiatic trade. The toll for transporting a ship would be from \$1.50 to \$2 a ton, according to present estimates.

De Lesseps has already spent \$300,000,000 on his canal, and only a fifth part of it is done, and that the easiest part. The original estimate was \$120,000,000. The projectors of the railroad say there is no possibility for their enterprise to exceed estimates in this manner. The new company will probably be incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and will have its headquarters in this city. The actual length of the railroad is to be 130 miles, and it will run from Multan, twenty miles up the Ganges river, across to the Laguna Superior, a few miles from the Pacific ocean. Multan is straight across the Gulf of Mexico, in a line with what would be a continuation of the Mississippi river.

Posse Searching for Murderers.

ROCKFORD, Miss., July 30.—Deputy Sheriff Anthony De Long, William Bostwick and G. G. Bostwick attempted yesterday to arrest Con and Charley Franklin, two horse thieves, who escaped from jail in Holt county. The desperadoes were in a farmhouse. No sooner had the officers drawn up in front of the house than the Franklins appeared and opened fire. De Long was shot dead, and Bostwick fatally wounded. A posse is in pursuit.

Barn Dances Popular with Belles.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 30.—Barn dances are popular with city belles who are spending the summer in Orange and Sullivan counties. The big barns are lit up with many wax candles; the dancers dress in fantastic costumes; the fun is noisy and unrestrained and the effect is picturesque to a degree.

Teemer's Challenge to Hanlan Accepted.

TORONTO, July 30.—Teemer's challenge to Hanlan to row a three mile race for \$1,000 a side has been accepted. Toronto bay is selected as the place for the contest and August 12 or 13 as the date. After this race, probably on August 15, Hanlan sails for Australia, where he is to row a match with Bunch.

Mr. Sheehan's Nephew Arrested.

DUBLIN, July 30.—Daniel Sheehan, a nephew of Mr. Sheehan, member of parliament for Kerry, has been arrested at Killybeg under the crimes act. He is charged with assaulting bailiffs.

Russian Intrigue in Bulgaria.

LONDON, July 30.—The report that Russian agents are fostering a republican movement in Bulgaria is confirmed by reliable advices. The anxieties of the Bulgarian government are consequently increased.

Old Colony Station Burned.

BOSTON, July 30.—The Old Colony railroad station at Braintree, was burned to the ground this morning. The damage will amount to about \$9,000; insurance, \$1,500.

BRIEF MENTION.

C. Heninger, of Brooklyn, committed suicide Friday, while insane, by shooting himself through the head.

The Little Rolling mill, the largest industry in East St. Louis, has closed down, owing to a strike among the stokers.

While the tug Keyser was on her way from Tampa to Mobile, Ala., Capt. William Collins was washed overboard and lost.

The thermometer reached 102 in the shade at Lincoln, Ill., on Thursday. Many prostrations from heat are reported from central Illinois.

The Missouri river continues to cut the bank in front of Sioux City, Iowa, and several hundred feet of valuable property have gone out of existence.

The list of fatalities by the wreck on the Chicago and Alton railroad, near Bloomington, Ill., floats up ten, and three more are expected to die.

The consul at Gibraltar reports the arrival on July 4 of the St. Mary schoolship, and that she would soon start on her homeward voyage.

The accounts of George W. Evans, financial and disbursing officer of the interior department, have been found correct. During the past two years he handled \$21,754,363.13.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Thompson and General Superintendent Kimball, of the life saving service, are in Buffalo inspecting the custom house and life saving station.

Robert A. Pinkerton says that the bill for his men recently employed in the coke regions will be paid by the Connellsville Coke and Iron company and that no bill will be presented to Fayette county.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cooking, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad condition and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember: No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. *Wm. W. & Wm.*

THE BOOMING WEST.

HOW WICHITA MADE AND LOST IN REAL ESTATE.

Some Schemes of Enterprising Speculators Which Will be of Interest. How a "Straw" Railroad Man Made \$50,000.

[Special Correspondence.]

WICHITA, July 27. In my last letter I told you the story of the wonderful growth of this town of Wichita; how in sixteen years it has become a city of 31,000 people and how its development in the past year has surpassed that of any other town in the country. In this letter I wish to describe some of the curious phases of its growth and to give you some of the methods by which the immense amount of prairie surrounding it has been sold as city lots.

In the first place, the town went crazy over real estate. Its actual growth was discounted 1,000 per cent. by the hopes of its citizens, and both the newcomers and the residents were ready to accept any theory of its great future. Such of them as had the sense to see that this era of speculative values could not last hoped to get out before the boom subsided, and property was bought today with the sole expectation of selling at an advance to-morrow. The result of the whole has been that the farm lands within a range of four miles of the center of the town are laid out in lots, hundreds of new additions have been added to the old city limits, and the city has grown into the whole six miles squares of its surrounding into its boundaries. Real estate prices grow like crops in widely distant fields, and the whole country is cut up into a network of projected motor lines which all lead to Wichita.

I met last night one of the influential men of Wichita, a man who is as well posted on what is going on as any man in it, and it is from his conversation that I give the following incidents of its boom. There is no doubt of the truth of his statements, which were given me on condition that his name should not be connected with them.

"I have been here," said he, "for two years, and have made money. I have kept my eyes open, and there is little that has gone on that I have not seen. We have had a wonderful growth, but we have been crazy during the past year, and all of the world seems to have rushed in to help us. We have had people here from every country of Europe and every part of the United States. The craze commenced the middle of last November and continued to the 1st of April, and during the latter part of it the real estate transfers ran as high as \$2,000,000 a week. We gave out 900 licenses to real estate agents, and sold farm lands in lots at from \$3,000 to \$5,000 per acre. The craze is now over, and the citizens say they have stopped buying and gone to building. There is much building going on, but we will do well if we build up our present limits in a decade. Much property has been bought on credit, and the reckoning day is yet to come."

"How was it possible to create such a boom?"

"I don't know. Our growth, which has jumped from 15,000 to about 32,000 in two years, started it, and the ardor of the speculative American helped it on. Some of the schemes by which lots were sold are worth telling. We had projected motor lines in every direction, and any farmer who wanted to sell his farm, two or three miles away, had only to get up a straw company, pay \$1.50 for a charter to the city, buy a few ties and nails and advertise it as a new addition. The speculators would rush for it, and his land would jump up from less than \$1.00 to several thousand dollars an acre. The same was done by real estate agents, and of course in the majority of cases the lines were stopped building after the sales were made. As an instance of this the following are some of the motor lines that have been projected:

1. Wichita and Valley Center line of eight miles in length, along the extent of which lots were sold.
2. The Wichita and Suburban.
3. The Masonic motor line.
4. The Garfield motor line.
5. The John Bright motor line.
6. The Grand Transit motor line.
7. The First street and Central avenue motor line.
8. The Richmond motor line.
9. The Fairmount Addition motor line.

"All of these lines," the Wichita man went on, "were from three to eight miles in length. Their ordinances provided that they should have a noiseless motor through the city, and for this they might have used a dumb mule. They were stocked all the way from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000, and the spirit of speculation was such that of those who went into them the majority expected to make by selling out while the boom lasted. Of all these lines the rails have been laid for one, only, and three-fourths of them will never be built."

"How could they get charters, and do they not have to give bonds in such cases?"

"No. Charters are the cheapest things in Wichita, and there are more charters granted in these Kansas towns in a year than in all the rest of the United States. They merely paid their \$1.50, which is the fee, and they got them."

"The street car lines of Wichita are mule lines with the old T rail, and the company which runs them is making money. Its stock is worth \$250 a share, and in its charter it is strictly specified by the city that no other than the T rail shall be used. This charter was granted about three years ago, and the council did not then know that the T rail was the cheapest and meanest rail made. The car company took advantage of this, and have projected other styles of rails in the charters granted to other companies."

"I suppose there was some swindling during the real estate craze?"

"It could not be otherwise. But those taken in as a rule smiled over it, and what they lost today expected to gain to-morrow. One set of fellows, and nine men they were, came here from Pontiac, Mich. A real estate agent showed them thirty-five acres of land on the northeast edge of the town, which was partly built up. The agent claimed he had the land for sale and the Pontiac men bought it of him for \$1,500 an acre, or \$52,500 cash. The deeds were made out and the Michigan men went home. They returned soon and started to plot the land. They were running their first street through it when a white lined man came and told them to stop. He said that what they had bought was not his land and that he had not sold it. Upon looking up the deed the men found that the property described was not the property that had been sold them, but that it was another piece lying more than six miles away from the city and good only for farming purposes. They looked for the real estate agent, but he had slipped the country and had taken their fifty odd thousand dollars with him. The Pontiac men went back to their Michigan homes."

"The railroad depot schemes that were played during the craze," the Wichita man went on, "were profitable and full of goings. We have had a number of new roads come into Wichita, and a number were in prospect which never materialized. The selection of a point as the depot for any of these roads was sure to raise the price of property several hundred per cent. in that vicinity, and the

newspapers located them in all parts of the town one after the other, each to be changed for some unforeseen hindrance. Both the railroad men and some of the real estate agents were in these schemes. The railways tried to get as much money as they could out of the people to help them build their depots, and the real estate men profited by the sales of property.

"The Rock Island railroad wanted, for instance, to locate its depot on Douglas street, which is, you know, one of the two chief business streets of the town, and was the best place for a depot. The property holders would not, however, give the \$50,000 asked for it, and the railroad then proposed to build the depot three-quarters of a mile away on Oak street. This was to bring the Douglas street men to time, and they gave \$25,000 more than was originally asked, or \$75,000, to have it put where the road really wanted it. The president of the road took their money after much urging, saying he would lose money by it, but he would oblige them."

"One of the biggest depot schemes," the Wichita man went on, "was played by a set of property owners upon a few real estate speculators. In these days speculators are closely watched here, and the new capitalist who comes in may be a gold mine to the town. One day last winter a grave looking, substantial, plump hatted stranger arrived here. He looked like a millionaire, and he had the aspects of a good business man. He spent several days in going about the town and prying various properties, talking of the prospects of Wichita and its growth. At last, when curiosity had become great among the real estate men, he confided to several of them that he was connected with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad company and that that company proposed to extend its western terminus from Chicago to Wichita and he thought they would build a big depot here. This he told them in strict confidence and they jumped at the scheme. They looked upon him as one of the grand moguls of the road and offered him \$25,000 cash to tell them where he was going to locate the depot. He took it and fixed the place on Main street near Omeo. The land was low, and was apparently a bad place for a depot. However, the real estate men were too big with their scheme to consider this, and they at once began to buy the property surrounding this point. Strange to them, the prices asked were rather high, and the owners of the property wanted more than had ever been asked before. They bought, nevertheless, and paid cash. Some of them were connected with the Wichita and Western railway, whose track came in near the proposed spot. After they had bought several blocks it leaked out that the whole matter was a put up job, that the clever plump hatted 'Pennsylvania railroad' man had been paid to play his part and that he had gotten a greater amount from the property holders for doing it than from the real estate men. He has not been seen in Wichita since he got his last \$25,000, and the real estate men still hold their surprisingly high priced depot property. The outlines of the fraud were published in the papers here, but the men taken in begged the reporters to keep it quiet."

"Has there been anything of this kind in business property?"

"Yes. The Fourth avenue business scheme took in a horde of real estate agents. It was operated by several of the property holders, and aided by the newspapers in part. Fourth avenue is a side street, half a mile off from Main. It lies parallel with the railway track, and the scheme in part was to make it a whole-side street, with the backs of the stores facing the track. It cuts Douglas street, which is the other business street. One Wednesday morning in last February lots on this street were worth from \$1,200 to \$3,000 apiece. They were not very desirable for residences, and no one thought of them being good business lots, except at the junction with Douglas. One Thursday morning it was announced that the Wichita and Southwestern Hardware company had been organized with a capital of \$250,000 and that a charter had been taken out for the same. The building was to be erected on this avenue and work was to begin at once. It was also announced that the new Matthews Academy of Music was to be located here, and a number of the property owners along the street, specified by name, stated that they intended to erect three and five story buildings for wholesale houses, and the paper ventured the prediction that this might mean the beginning of the great wholesale street of the town. The day that this was published Fourth avenue swarmed with real estate agents and property jumped from the former figures to as high as \$7,000 per lot of 25x150 feet. By 10 a. m. there were not enough hilding posts to tie the horses of the real estate buyers. The sales of Thursday, published in Friday's papers, made the matter worse, and the craze lasted till Sunday, when the people got time to think and the prices began to fall. In the meantime the older residents had sold out, and the property was almost all in the hands of new purchasers. Now the great hardware store has failed to materialize, the Academy of Music finds a defect in the title to the land it was about to buy, and Fourth avenue is destined to remain as it was before, a second class residence street."

Another way in which Wichita has increased its available building space has been by its colleges, and these schemes are also founded upon real estate speculation. When the town was made the leading churches of Wichita advertised that they were going to establish great colleges in the new city and asked bids in land and money for the location of the site. The property holders responded liberally, and big buildings were either projected or are going up in a half dozen different parts of the country surrounding. Of course the property about these colleges had become desirable residence property and the colleges have gotten a nice endowment fund from the sale of the lots which they have laid out. The farmers who gave the land have made fortunes from the increase in the value of the property they had left, and it is all a great scheme which seems to make everybody richer and to hurt no one.

The first of these colleges was Garfield university, founded by the Christian church. It has a big brick building half up and has received, I understand, an additional endowment of \$100,000 from the church outside of Wichita. It was given here about 200 acres of land. It reserved some for itself, and plotted the rest. It has sold over \$300,000 worth of lots and has yet three-fifths of its land left. The German Reformed church was in this same way given \$200,000 worth of land. The Baptist church got \$150,000 worth of land for the location of the Judson university and they have already begun to build. The Presbyterians got \$200,000 worth of land for a university which they propose to build east of the city, and the Quakers received \$150,000 worth for the John Bright university in the western part of the town. Then there is an institution being built which is, it is hoped, to be the Vassar of the west, and all told this new town has enough educational waste land out to educate all the west. All of these institutions have sold lots and all have acquired nice endowments in money from their sale.

These are great schemes, aren't they?

But this is a great country and Wichita is a booming town! FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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