

THE EASTER STOCKHOLDERS

OF

The Acid Park Land and Improvement Company,

Who own the addition comprising 70 acres, sub-divided into lots 25 x 125 feet, and located just west of WASHBURN COLLEGE on Seventeenth Street, have just placed this property in our hands to sell. These lots will be sold at a low price and on favorable terms of payment.

This property is located only three blocks west of the new Washburn College pavement, and THE NEW MACADAM ROAD is now being built from end of the pavement right by these blocks. The ground is high.

LOCATION FIRST-CLASS.

FOR PRICES AND TERMS APPLY TO

T. J. O'NEILL & COMPANY,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

"I was talking with a man who has spent a number of years in the west and southwest the other day," said a Baron Munchausen of the short grass country. "And the conversation turned to the different poisonous reptiles that inhabit Old and New Mexico. The man I speak of seemed to be very well posted in regard to the poisonous ability of the different crawlers and creepers and told some rather strange stories concerning them. He said that in his opinion an able-bodied, healthy centipede, whose poisonous apparatus was in first-class working order could lay it all over the other aspirants for poisoning honors and not had any. He says he understands that rattlesnakes, Gila monsters, tarantulas and scorpions were weak brothers when compared with a centipede. I told him that we occasionally saw centipedes in Kansas and Oklahoma, and he said that the same Oklahoma variety was a child's plaything, and that it cast great discredit upon the original centipede family, which made its home in a much warmer climate. The real centipede, according to the man, was so poisonous that death was certain to follow closely after its sting. The poison is transmitted by the claws or legs, being stuck into the flesh. If it is dislodged by a person and no injury will be done, but if it is left in the flesh it will prick the flesh with all of its little legs and that settles it, for the poison is in its legs. He told me of countless friends he had lost by the kick of the centipedes and also of valuable animals that he had lost from the same cause. In order to illustrate the deadliness of the poison he told the following story: "One day I was camped near the Rio Grande river in Mexico. I had huddled my horse and two ponies with my head on my saddle. I changed to glance at my leg, which was itched in a peculiar way. I noticed a centipede crawling in just below the knee and was crawling up the leg. I knew it would be death to me, and was almost paralyzed with fright. I picked up my revolver and gently pulled my revolver from the holster. I laid it on my leg full cocked. When the centipede crawled over my knee, I went straight for the mouth of the revolver and as his head touched I pulled the trigger. I remained perfectly still for a minute and then saw that I had been fortunate enough to blow him off my leg without making even a scratch in my clothing. He had not had time to sting me. I noticed, however, that both my horse and the two mules were in direct range of the bullet and it had made a slight wound in a leg of each animal. The poison which was on the bullet from the centipede was so deadly that within ten minutes all the animals were dead. After wounding the animals the bullet had entered a small hole where it lodged. I picked up my traps and went to a house which fortunately was located but a short distance away. I took a horse and a man and purchased a horse and continued my journey. Several months afterward I went back to the place where I had my peculiar story of the loss of two of my animals. He had taken them to the scene of my disaster to bring in the snuff with which my pack mules were loaded. While he was setting it together the mules and some of the foliage from the tree which my bullet had struck, he died within ten minutes. They displayed every sign of centipede poisoning. The conclusion was drawn that the centipede had entered the circulation of the snuff in the tree and thus had killed his mules. The man may have been stretched out by the way they had earned in his protests that the story was true."

"Did you ever leave home in the morning and forget your watch?" asked a man who had inquired the time. "Well I did that trick this morning and I have been lost in the city for the last three days. I have lost for my watch one hundred times today and yet there is not more than two or three times that I really needed to know the time. I found that I had formed a habit of looking at my watch unconsciously and I have noticed that almost every man who carries a watch does the same thing. He looks at the watch, returns it to his pocket and

is satisfied, yet if you ask him the time you will find that nine times out of ten he will have to take another look before he can tell what the time is. A man really uses a watch more than he thinks he does. He regulates his work unconsciously by glances at his watch and has in his mind all the time something that he has to do at a specified time. He could not tell you of a minor appointment that he would at six o'clock, and the appointment has apparently slipped his mind, but a chance glance at the watch recalls it, if the hand points to really that time. In this way the watch acts as a memorandum and many men use it for that purpose, although they do not know they are doing so. I will feel nervous and unsettled until I have my watch again in my pocket. There are two other little things that a man absolutely has to carry if he wants to be equipped for the day's work, and those are a lead pencil and a pocket knife. It would be as easy to go through the day without a collar and necktie as without a pencil and a pocket knife, and I expect it would be the same with you. The pocket knife is like the watch, used in the most unobtrusive way, and when a man loses it he will have to wear a collar and necktie until he can get that which he has used for the purpose. A watch which has a little idea of the number of times a man has used his pocket knife and cleans his nails, I have noticed, that a man who is not busy will almost invariably clean his nails with his watch. Just watch a number of men waiting for a train or leaving the hotel lobby and you will see that it is right. A watch and a knife are necessary for a man who has a little time on his hands. Watch yourself the next time you go to the depot and you will find that you are no exception. I don't know what would become of a man if he were robbed of all three, rifle, watch and pencil, and was unable to replace them. I expect he would soon be an inmate of the penitentiary."

"I was in Kansas City for one day during the carnival week," said a traveling man, who does not live there, "and had a very disagreeable time. I had made appointments with several customers to meet them that night, but I was so tired that I always avoid gatherings of that nature, if I can help it. I do not enjoy being shoved and jostled about in a crowd, but I had a year and saw all sorts of things. The generous, lachrymose, anecdotal, philosophic, ten-moment-you-the-story-of-my-life, and all the other varieties of 'jags' were there in plenty. One of the men that I met there by appointment, a customer who has a reputation at home for plenty and sobriety, got on a 'jag' that ran the entire gamut. He opened up after I had bought several drinks and got generous. He insisted that I was the only man in the party—there were four of us. No one could spend a cent, buy a drink, or get a cigar, without giving him a 'jag' for his friends. We devoted the entire day to talking over him, and trying to keep him from giving his money away. He wanted to tell funny stories and then he talked about his 'jags' and how he had been weeping and telling the story of my life. When he began to shed tears and tell how sorry he was that he had not cared for him as he should, I felt like throwing him in the river, but decided that the best thing I could do was put him in a hotel for home and give the conductor his ticket. After we got him to the hotel he cried because he thought he had offended me and would assure me that he loved me. I never was so relieved in my life as I was when the train pulled out, taking him and his wife back home. The next time I make an engagement with a customer who does not drink, I will expect to see him in my past history. I suppose that I will lose his trade, because I did not take him to a hotel instead of sending him home, but I wouldn't have sent him home at all for his exclusive business."

Feelings of safety pervade the household that uses One Minute Cough Cure, the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. It is reliable for coughs, colds, croup and all throat and lung troubles, and will prevent consumption. At all drug stores.

PLANTING OF BULBS.

Expert Gives Some Information For Amateur Gardeners.

Cornelius A. Prohl of 816 Chestnut street sends the following letter on the subject of how to beautify parks both private and public and the culture of plants.

"The movement that is astir for municipal embellishment reflects itself in the greater care bestowed on private grounds, in the larger interest taken in the adornment of the home surroundings and in the press fostering and encouraging such laudable efforts.

"As there is nothing so fascinating as the culture of bulbs, I will take that as the subject. Nearly all the flowers of spring which are brilliant in color and easily grown. They demand no particular care and are neither freaky nor sensitive. They make fine masses of color and are grown with great effect in beds of geometrical design, and as ribbons and borders for other plants. Individual facts may here display in the small space of parking before your house or even in the lots at the rear of your house. Many of us remember the grand array of stately tulips made last spring in the parking before M. A. Low's residence on Fillmore street and the much complicated and neat arrangement before the general offices of the Santa Fe, designed by their landscape gardener, Mr. A. Rensick.

"While many flower lovers spend money lavishly in costly orchids, palms, roses, etc., they neglect these first messengers of spring, and yet no garden in spring is beautiful without them and poor indeed would be a public park if it had not its beds of hyacinths in the spring.

"The term bulbous flowers is not quite correct, for what we term a bulb is, correctly speaking, a corm. A corm is a very short thickened root stock with roots below and buds above; it is a reservoir of nourishment containing the latter in the thickened stem. When planted, roots grow from the bottom of the corm and afterward the bud shoots upward into the air and light. This gives the key for bulbous plants. The roots must be allowed to form before the growth of stems and flowers begins.

"The time to plant spring bulbs in the garden is from the last week in October until about the middle of November. If planted earlier the plant will appear above ground before winter, and if deferred much later the roots will be weakened by their natural tendency to vegetate. The best location for the beds is in an open and airy part of the garden. When that is decided upon, the soil should be dug and stirred to a depth of about 20 inches with a liberal dressing of well decayed cow manure mixed and worked in. If the ground is too heavy, there must be incorporated with it a good proportion of sand and leaf mould. The bed should be formed to six inches apart, according to their size. The bulbs should be planted in the winter. The bulbs should be planted about four inches deep, larger bulbs deeper.

"The different colors of hyacinths do not all bloom at one time, and for massing in mixtures it is necessary to plant the bulbs at different depths to have the display as nearly possible simultaneous in all its variety. Blue usually comes first and following it in the order named come the red, white and yellow. Blues should therefore be planted deepest and the others proportionately nearer the surface in the order named above.

"The rows should be planted six inches apart and the bulbs planted from four to six inches apart, according to their size. With the approach of cold weather the bed should be covered with litter, which ought to be partially removed as soon as the shoots begin to show above the soil, the remaining covering to be removed after all danger of a frost is past.

"After the bed has had a careful stirring up they need no further attention until done blooming, when, if it is not desired to keep them permanently, they may be taken up and 'beesed in' in a shady, sheltered place until well frozen off, when they may be cleaned and stored away for the next season's planting.

"Though easily cultivated, one must have done considerable work with flowers before one can avoid mistakes that come from unfamiliarity with the colors and habits of them. The wise amateur seed trader says that flowers alone will not make a garden charming. There must be an arrangement of them along the lines of harmony in order to get the desired effect."

"The term bulbous flowers is not quite correct, for what we term a bulb is, correctly speaking, a corm. A corm is a very short thickened root stock with roots below and buds above; it is a reservoir of nourishment containing the latter in the thickened stem. When planted, roots grow from the bottom of the corm and afterward the bud shoots upward into the air and light. This gives the key for bulbous plants. The roots must be allowed to form before the growth of stems and flowers begins.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900

The Judges at the Paris Exposition have awarded a

GOLD MEDAL

to

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.

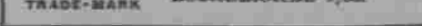
the largest manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in the world. This is the third award from a Paris Exposition.

BAKER'S COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

are always uniform in quality, absolutely pure, delicious, and nutritious. The genuine goods bear our trade-mark on every package, and are made only by

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., DORCHESTER MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1828.



correct, for what we term a bulb is, correctly speaking, a corm. A corm is a very short thickened root stock with roots below and buds above; it is a reservoir of nourishment containing the latter in the thickened stem. When planted, roots grow from the bottom of the corm and afterward the bud shoots upward into the air and light. This gives the key for bulbous plants. The roots must be allowed to form before the growth of stems and flowers begins.

"The movement that is astir for municipal embellishment reflects itself in the greater care bestowed on private grounds, in the larger interest taken in the adornment of the home surroundings and in the press fostering and encouraging such laudable efforts.

"As there is nothing so fascinating as the culture of bulbs, I will take that as the subject. Nearly all the flowers of spring which are brilliant in color and easily grown. They demand no particular care and are neither freaky nor sensitive. They make fine masses of color and are grown with great effect in beds of geometrical design, and as ribbons and borders for other plants. Individual facts may here display in the small space of parking before your house or even in the lots at the rear of your house. Many of us remember the grand array of stately tulips made last spring in the parking before M. A. Low's residence on Fillmore street and the much complicated and neat arrangement before the general offices of the Santa Fe, designed by their landscape gardener, Mr. A. Rensick.

"While many flower lovers spend money lavishly in costly orchids, palms, roses, etc., they neglect these first messengers of spring, and yet no garden in spring is beautiful without them and poor indeed would be a public park if it had not its beds of hyacinths in the spring.

"The term bulbous flowers is not quite correct, for what we term a bulb is, correctly speaking, a corm. A corm is a very short thickened root stock with roots below and buds above; it is a reservoir of nourishment containing the latter in the thickened stem. When planted, roots grow from the bottom of the corm and afterward the bud shoots upward into the air and light. This gives the key for bulbous plants. The roots must be allowed to form before the growth of stems and flowers begins.

Good News For Our Readers. Who have scrofula taints in their blood, and who has not? Scrofula in all its forms is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which thoroughly purifies the blood. This disease, which frequently appears in children, is greatly to be dreaded. It is most likely to affect the glands of neck, which become enlarged, eruptions appear on the head and face, and the eyes are frequently affected. Upon its first appearance, perhaps in slight eruptions or pimples, scrofula should be entirely eradicated from the system by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla to prevent all the painful and sickening consequences of running scrofula sores which drain the system, sap the strength and make existence utterly wretched.

Hoax—What caused Kurrups to fall? Joak—Phantom, his customers wouldn't come down, so he went up."

BATTLE OF ARICKAREE.

Monument Recently Dedicated on Ground of Indian Fight.

[From the Denver News.] Thirty-two years ago was fought one of the most remarkable Indian battles ever known on the continent. The scene of the fight was the mouth of the Arickaree fork of the Republican river, at the eastern line of the state of Colorado. The battleground was at the extreme eastern limit of Arapahoe county, about 150 miles from Denver. It is regarded by competent military authorities as one of the most interesting spots in the annals of American history. On that ground was exhibited bravery and endurance as inspiring as was shown at any time in the great rebellion, and there died some of the most heroic souls that ever yielded their lives for their country.

The commander of the memorable fight was Gen. G. A. Forsyth. Ten years ago the veteran was a visitor in this city. He bore marks of the terrible encounter, and spoke reluctantly of the never-to-be-forgotten experience. He told a story which will long be remembered by those who heard it. He said he had never revisited the scene of the battle, and never expected to do so, as the recollection of the sufferings of those days was quite enough. The monument dedicated last Sunday stands on an island of sand at the mouth of the Arickaree. On this island the gallant band of white men made their memorable stand. A band of 50 men was surrounded by 1,000 infuriated savages. It seemed that these men would certainly be annihilated. The escape was little short of a miracle.

"It was in the summer and fall of 1868 that the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux carried terror and death along the border," said General Forsyth, in speaking of the battle. "They killed many settlers and harrowed all the little settlements into the profoundest excitement. I asked them to take the field and was accordingly given command of a party of 50 scouts. Most of the men had seen hard service, and all could be thoroughly relied upon. We left old Fort Harker on the 9th of September, worked up to Fort Hayes and on to Fort Wallace. At last we started on the Indian trail with seven days' supplies. The number of Indians gradually became so great, as shown by the trail, that had a fight not have been

absolutely necessary in order to protect the settlements, we would have turned back and waited for reinforcements. Some of the most experienced Indian fighters protested against following an overwhelming force, but we proceeded cautiously. On the afternoon of September 14 the party found itself out of supplies, and we went into camp. "The spot chosen was where the Arickaree enters the Republican river. In the middle of the channel was a sandy island, surrounded by about four inches of water. There were no river banks to cut off the view. During the night I arose several times to inspect the guard.

"We tethered our horses and mules in a circle around us, and in case of attack every man was directed to dig a hole in the sand as a rifle pit. At day-break trouble began. A dozen Indians appeared with bows and dried skins following an overwhelming force, but we proceeded cautiously. On the afternoon of September 14 the party found itself out of supplies, and we went into camp. "The spot chosen was where the Arickaree enters the Republican river. In the middle of the channel was a sandy island, surrounded by about four inches of water. There were no river banks to cut off the view. During the night I arose several times to inspect the guard.

"We tethered our horses and mules in a circle around us, and in case of attack every man was directed to dig a hole in the sand as a rifle pit. At day-break trouble began. A dozen Indians appeared with bows and dried skins following an overwhelming force, but we proceeded cautiously. On the afternoon of September 14 the party found itself out of supplies, and we went into camp. "The spot chosen was where the Arickaree enters the Republican river. In the middle of the channel was a sandy island, surrounded by about four inches of water. There were no river banks to cut off the view. During the night I arose several times to inspect the guard.

absolutely necessary in order to protect the settlements, we would have turned back and waited for reinforcements. Some of the most experienced Indian fighters protested against following an overwhelming force, but we proceeded cautiously. On the afternoon of September 14 the party found itself out of supplies, and we went into camp. "The spot chosen was where the Arickaree enters the Republican river. In the middle of the channel was a sandy island, surrounded by about four inches of water. There were no river banks to cut off the view. During the night I arose several times to inspect the guard.

"We tethered our horses and mules in a circle around us, and in case of attack every man was directed to dig a hole in the sand as a rifle pit. At day-break trouble began. A dozen Indians appeared with bows and dried skins following an overwhelming force, but we proceeded cautiously. On the afternoon of September 14 the party found itself out of supplies, and we went into camp. "The spot chosen was where the Arickaree enters the Republican river. In the middle of the channel was a sandy island, surrounded by about four inches of water. There were no river banks to cut off the view. During the night I arose several times to inspect the guard.

"We tethered our horses and mules in a circle around us, and in case of attack every man was directed to dig a hole in the sand as a rifle pit. At day-break trouble began. A dozen Indians appeared with bows and dried skins following an overwhelming force, but we proceeded cautiously. On the afternoon of September 14 the party found itself out of supplies, and we went into camp. "The spot chosen was where the Arickaree enters the Republican river. In the middle of the channel was a sandy island, surrounded by about four inches of water. There were no river banks to cut off the view. During the night I arose several times to inspect the guard.

"We tethered our horses and mules in a circle around us, and in case of attack every man was directed to dig a hole in the sand as a rifle pit. At day-break trouble began. A dozen Indians appeared with bows and dried skins following an overwhelming force, but we proceeded cautiously. On the afternoon of September 14 the party found itself out of supplies, and we went into camp. "The spot chosen was where the Arickaree enters the Republican river. In the middle of the channel was a sandy island, surrounded by about four inches of water. There were no river banks to cut off the view. During the night I arose several times to inspect the guard.

J. C. GILCHRIST, W. A. GILCHRIST
GILCHRIST BROS.
Livery Barn
RUBBER-TIRED RIGS,
DOUBLE OR SINGLE.
Telephone 46. 706 Jackson St.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
Form an important part in our art printing plant. We furnish either copper-plate engraved work or finest type-printed productions, and guarantee absolutely the highest grade workmanship. We have the correct forms, the latest shapes, sizes, scripts, and our prices are consistent. Engraved visiting cards in either the new Roman or Script.
Samples and prices by mail on request.

ADAMS BROTHERS, Printers.
711 KANSAS AVENUE.
If you want—
Fine Stationery,
Fine Candles, Cigars,
Books, Novels, Cans,
Baseball Goods,
Current Magazines, or
Any Daily Paper,
Go to
UNION NEWS CO.,
509 Kansas Avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Monthly payments. Long or Short
Time. Privilege to pay.
Capitol Building and Loan Assoc.,
534 KANSAS AVE.

TOPEKA HACK AND LIVERY STABLE
W. T. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.
519 Quincy Street.
New rubber-tired rigs.
Wanted Horses to board.
Call phone 170 for Hacks at one-half regular rates.