

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1886.

NO MORE RAILROADS.

The Proposition to Stay the Progress and Development of Southwest Kansas.

During the last session of the legislature, when a strenuous effort was being made by wild-eyed impracticals and sound and short-sighted demagogues to force a maximum freight bill through, the EAGLE came out in a series of articles which had the effect of thoroughly arousing the people of the west and the southwest. The EAGLE undertook to show and did show, conclusively, that in the absence of any restrictive or oppressive legislation that a new era of railway construction would soon follow in western Kansas, but that the passage of the maximum freight and tariff bill would discourage any further railroad building in the state and would in effect retard the development of western and southwestern Kansas many years. In looking over these articles now and in the light of what followed, they seem akin to prophecy. Every prediction has been more than fulfilled. The tariff and other like bills were killed after a hard fight by men principally from southwest and western Kansas, who felt convinced that such railway legislation would be the death knell to as many as forty counties, or one-third of the state, at least for years, so far as any development or growth was concerned. Without railroads western Kansas would have had no equal showing in the race of civilization, with them her possibilities are immeasurable.

From the recommendation made by the railway commissioners, as well as from hints as to what the governor proposes to say in his message, it is very evident that another effort will be made this winter at railway legislation. All the influence that the present railroads have, and all the influence of many of the older counties and debt-burdened towns and cities of eastern Kansas will be thrown in favor of any scheme that will promise to cut off or restrict aid voting. The success of such a policy would be at the expense of the prosperity and development of forty or fifty counties of western Kansas, where a high state of cultivation and a progressive civilization cannot be maintained in the absence of railroads not only, but of competitive railroads. The people of the territory alluded to have a rich soil beneath their feet, and gear their heads a smiling heaven, but with these advantages prosperity is out of the question in the absence of cheap fuel and cheap lumber, which can be afforded only by cheap transportation for long distances by competitive railroads. The howl which will be raised by railway attorneys in either house, and by railway lobbyists outside that the state is going to the dogs because of her immense aggregate indebtedness will be a terrific and prolonged howl in which hands will be laid upon hearts, eyes rolled skyward and the patriotism of members appealed to, yet all this demonstration will have been paid for before made. It is a clean unaccountable proposition of political economy, we take it, that there can be no great loss where any municipality gives its interest bearing note in securing any permanent property whose valuation for taxable purposes is twice the amount of the note or bond given.

TOPEKA ON WICHITA.

Mr. Frank P. MacLennan, editor of the Topeka Daily Journal, spent Sunday in Wichita. So completely was our friend set all up of a heap by what he so unexpectedly encountered in the way of real metropolitan life, that on returning to the quiet purlieus of the capital city he devoted no less than ten editorials in his Monday's edition to Wichita. He starts out by declaring that Wichita people eat goose on Christmas and pluck people the balance of the season; next, that one of Wichita's preachers, who has made a fortune in real estate, is known by the name of 25x140; that Kansas City's boom was busted by a southern Methodist leaving that town and going to Wichita, joining the M. E. church the first Sunday; that the churches commence service at an unusually early hour Sunday morning so that the congregations can put in the afternoon showing people eligible lots at \$1,000 per front foot; that the intimate friend of Jay Gould informed him that Wichita's only hope of an opera house is through a Topeka capitalist; that the EAGLE publishes in place of a Sunday list of announcements a list of real estate transfers, winding up by giving the EAGLE office a puff. We hope our friend may stay long enough next time to catch something of the genuine affluence with which our preachers and real estate dealers and people generally are all alike inspired.

An anxious public is breathlessly awaiting the answer of Kanopolis to McPherson's claim to the state capital.

The Marverick National Bank of Boston is the most widely known bank in the United States, having very large and extended business connections in all parts of the country. Its deposits have increased from \$300,000 in 1872 to \$10,000,000 in 1885. It controls the sale of U. S. government bonds in Boston, a profitable monopoly, and it originated the system of telegraphic transfers of money to all points, a feature possessed by no other bank in Boston. Its success is mainly due to the enterprise and sagacity of its president, Mr. Asa P. Potter, who has managed its affairs for the last ten years, and who is recognized as one of the leading financiers of the day.

Written for the Eagle.

OH, ERIN BELOVED.

TO MISS LEASE.

Oh, Erin beloved! thy banner is trailing, Low, low in the dust as the usurpers feet, Where, where is the hand that should be unfurling, Its bright glories out to the dawn in the east. Oh! where is the fire which doth dwell in the bosoms Of slaves who have long in the dust been laid low? Are "patriots" but names of the past, in old Ireland? Shall she never know aught in the future but woe? Lo, the sun shines but sadly on its bogs and morasses; She veils her warm light from the dawn of freedom land, And the moon in her journeyings weeps as she passes, Lo, see the foul reign o'er the gaunt, famished land. The harp hangs untouched, in palace and cottage, While the hearts of her people with grief are o'er pressed; She struggles in vain for her long fought for freedom, For the heel of the tyrant is pressed on her breast. No more the sweet song in the evening is rising, The poet's clear note is hushed through the land; For how can he sing while his country is bleeding, Ground down in the dust by oppression's strong hand. Lo, the bold tyrant rides in splendor among you, The clank of his army rings in your head; His vili minions feast on the blood of "Old Ireland," While her poor starving people are crying for bread. Your children in rags, which the wild wind carresses, Are dying for food which you cannot supply; Your youths, and your maidens are leaving green Erin, From the home of their births you have forced them to fly. Oh! rise in your strength crush back the base tyrant, Who bids you rejoice while your sad hearts are aching; Point not the soil with oppression's bold hand, While the hearts of your children in sorrow are breaking. Yes, wake from your dreaming, proud Erin, the hostess, Fling off the rags which fetter your soul; Arise in your might, in the might of your manhood, Strike down the oppressor, press on to the goal. May Ireland once more be the home of the poet, The home of the scholar may it ever more be; And the shamrock and thistle yet deck its dear banner, And float o'er a nation of men that are free. ARTHUR HODGSON, The Walnuts, Jan. 1886.

IS IT WICHITA?

To the Editor of the Eagle.

A remarkable feature of city building throughout the world is that very nearly all of the cities of importance in commerce have been built at one or the other end of a considerable valley, or in the middle of some well defined geographical division of the valley. I am rather fond of abstruse philosophy in its relations to all things thinkable, especially where things material comprise the major part of the subject thought of. I also know as an amateur that a daily newspaper is not, on account of the brevity required in its every element, the place to air a metaphysical disquisition; even though it should bear close relation incidentally to such local and common place things as outside additions and corner lots.

I find two principal divisions in the required elements for city building. First, the exact natural location in its relation to a maximum of all those natural objects made useful to man in supplying the wants which ages of progress have caused him to need in his social and commercial intercourse with his kind. Second, the movements of a people governed by innumerable wants and peculiarities upon the territory surrounding such natural location. In such a condition of things, admitting the truth of the two premises, it next remains for us to determine, if we can, which premise is the superior. If, as I apprehend most people would contend, the main element is the all powerful and controlling influence, then a building a city is, regardless of location, a matter purely of human enterprise. We should in that event find commercial cities located upon more choice ground than most of them are. Local patriotism would, as it scarcely ever has been able to do, locate cities upon certain ground in this or that county or state; it would give a certain commercial emporium that which not one of them ever had, i. e. a purely sectional, provincial and anti-cosmopolitan character. To illustrate, Rome was as the constrained robber's camp of her earlier days, not the grander commercial Rome of later years. Her Pantheon, temple of all the Gods, and consequently of all religions, amply proved that the Caesars made this unexploited concession to all nations in the interest of international trade. When Rome became again sectarian and provincial her commercial greatness departed. The empire of the Saracens carefully guarded the freedom of commerce. The cities of the Netherlands sprang from the bed of the sea in a time when the better parts of Europe were controlled by utter sectarian and provincialisms, which made trade subservient to superstition and ignorance. From these examples it will be readily admitted that man exerts under constrained political and religious influences of his own making a controlling power to a given extent. Yet it only amounts to a brief interruption or deviation of the irresistible course of commerce.

In our own free country—free at least by comparison—no human influences in a very considerable degree have ever been able to control the location of any commercial city of much importance, except through a first consideration as to convenience of its location with regard to the objects in nature which they needed. In common parlance, the mountain rarely comes to Mahomet, save in very limited cases. Under this law cities of considerable importance are sometimes built by the local preponderance of some specially desired natural product, as precious metals, coal, oil and etc. Such cities, owing to the general limit of knowledge possessed by the masses, are frequently carried beyond their legitimate size by a blind faith in the vast extent of

the specialty upon which they are founded, Pennsylvania, California and Colorado, afford remarkable examples of such cities. Such instances are not to be classed with those true commercial centers wholly located with regard to a commanding position in an extensive field abounding in the greatest variety of the natural products needed by man. A city so located will spring into existence in defiance of the proximity of other towns, and of all known laws. No human opposition exerted by ignoring or deceiving; or by changes of carrying lines or schedules in hostility to it will avail. Its pioneers may not, and probably seldom do, properly appreciate their growing village. It matters not, however, for each new immigrant sees it in a more encouraging light and plants his fortunes with her. The pioneers establish its standard upon the certainty of becoming a village; the next influx see in it a village in fact and a good town in prospect; the next see a town and anticipate a city; the next see a city and standing upon the apex of its incorporated mind and matter discern a thousand indications of a commercial metropolis as certainly as the people of the nineteenth century see a world and other worlds as no preceding age could see them. Such a place is a veritable chameleon, even changing and astonishing all beholders by presenting the unexpected phase. No city of this character in the United States when located in fair agricultural country has ever reached 20,000 population and ceased to grow rapidly where it was the largest place within a radius of over 100 miles. And the more recent the founding of such a city the more it has been expedited by the most improved methods in use. All these enhance its progress as to time, size, architecture and all other features.

The one general rule by which such cities seem to be controlled in design and growth, is their general location in some part of a great valley, and that all of our great valleys whose rivers are semi-transcontinental contain a number of such cities controlled very largely by a comparatively free commerce, and existing by the great law of natural selection in its broadest sense.

To again illustrate, the St. Lawrence and the great lakes which is one waterway from the mountains to the sea contain in its valley Quebec, Montreal, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and Duluth. In the Hudson valley the clustered metropolises of the continent is at its mouth and Albany in its center. On the James we have Norfolk, Richmond and Lynchburg. On the Ohio we have Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg with considerable cities on its principal branches. On the Mississippi are New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis and Minneapolis—St. Paul. On the Missouri are really St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and growing cities further up. Aside from the Missouri the Arkansas is the only tributary of the Mississippi that heads in the Rocky mountains. It is the very latest of the great valley regions to even partially develop. Little Rock and Fort Smith are small yet both are most likely destined to be always as they are now the metropolis of the lower Arkansas. Pueblo and Leadville are the leading places of the upper valley. In the middle of this great valley, as in the middle of the Mississippi valley where the principal travel crosses from east to west at St. Louis, those conditions exist in great measure which makes it the natural crossing of the principal highway from the far south to the extreme north and east. In the middle of the great Arkansas valley, natural selection, using men as a secondary element in the process, has as certainly laid out the exact location of a great commercial metropolis as it ever located Roman cities upon the sites of extinct Etruscan towns, or the cities of America where those of the extinct aborigines had long since been. It will be to this valley what St. Louis is to the Mississippi, Chicago to the St. Lawrence and the lake valley; Cincinnati to the Ohio; and more than what Kansas City is to the Missouri valley. Whoever seeks such a place, let them find in this valley the central point which comes under the rules laid down in this paper and he will have found the future metropolis. RESEARCH.

OLEOMARGARINE.

To the Editor of Eagle.

With your permission I will talk with my old friend, "Doc" Miltner, through the columns of the EAGLE, as there are thousands of our people as deeply interested in this "bogus butter" business as we. In his "open letter" found in the EAGLE some days ago he reproduces a lot of old, stale resolutions that are made up of the same material as this bogus stuff and colored in the same compound displayed by Senator Ingalls while making his oleomargarine speech in the United States senate some time ago.

You say: "There met in St. Louis a convention of the stock exchanges and resolved that the passage of the act taxing oleomargarine has depreciated the value of cattle and hogs from \$3 to \$5 per head and must be repealed."

Is it possible you believe one word of this statement? Absurd. Don't you know that the only persons who lose in this business are the poor country people, while the only persons benefited are the rich packers of the city? Don't you know that these Shylocks come into our state from old mossback Missouri on purpose to rob Kansas people and carry their plunder back to Missouri?

Stock exchange, indeed! That is to say stock gamblers, blacklegs, gentlemen of wealth and leisure. Millionaires of the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City resolve that any law passed by the congress of the United States that prevents us from robbing the people of Kansas is unjust and an outrage.

Of course it is.

Doc, be honest now. How much stock do you own in this St. Louis exchange?

How much oleomargarine do they manufacture per year, and what is the per cent of profit. Your open letter indicates strongly that you are not only interested but well posted on the wrong side.

I am sorry that my old friend should say

or even insinuate that "One half of all the butter made is not fit for human food." While this statement may have been partially true ten or fifteen years ago, with those scanty means then available to make and keep it, yet it will not do to say so now. You know of your own personal knowledge that there is a radical change for the better, and that a few short years will place our farmers in a condition that everything they make, raise or handle will be first-class and genuine; and you also know that oleomargarine is a counterfeit, and those who pass counterfeit should be prosecuted.

Now let me say in conclusion, not only of this letter but on this entire subject, that the opening up of either a wholesale or retail—both—house in Wichita of this bogus butter will tend directly and indirectly to the great detriment and loss to our people. As stated by the Mulvane business man, so it will be by every business man in the country. We grant them license to destroy a legitimate and honorable business, and substitute therefor a deception, a fraud, a counterfeit. Can we afford it? Respectfully, JNO. KELLY.

The Dodge City Times says that great excitement prevails in that city over the opening of the Neutral Strip, or it is better known No-Man's-Land. Hundreds of persons are preparing to move to this promised land, and predictions are made that all the country will be settled before May, '87.

HON. RODOLPH HATFIELD.

Favorable Expressions From the Kansas Press.

Daily it becomes more and more evident that the sentiment of the state is unifying in favor of Hon. Rodolph Hatfield as the man most eminently fitted to preside over the deliberations of the lower house the coming winter. His experience, his ability, his alertness, his geniality, all combine to render him a most acceptable candidate and the making of a most successful presiding officer. But of these matters we have spoken before. This morning we produce a large number of short favorable notices, incidentally culled from the pages of our state contemporaries. No doubt we overlooked very many equally as favorable, but these are sufficient to give our readers an accurate idea of the favorable manner in which his candidacy has been received.

Some of our local politicians yesterday in predicting the distribution of offices in the state legislature for the ensuing winter, said that Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, would be the next speaker of the house of representatives.—Emporia Republican.

Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, would make a good speaker of the next house of representatives. He is favored by at least two of the representatives from Sumner county, and will doubtless be supported by the south and west portions of the state. Mr. Hatfield is a member of the legal firm of Bentley, Hatfield & Bentley, and has the ability to make a speaker of which southern Kansas would be proud to boast. Below the Hatfield the gavel.—Wellington Post-Courier.

Rodolph Hatfield, the talented representative-elect from the representative district in Sedgewick county in which Wichita is situated, has been mentioned as a candidate for speaker of the house of the next legislature. He has the requisite high character, thorough education, knowledge of law, experience and even temperament essential to the well-qualified speaker. At his hands we believe the speaker of the next house will be found.—Lawrence Daily Tribune.

Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, who represented the giant young city of Wichita in the legislature in 1883 and 1884, and has been honored with a re-election to the next one, is being widely mentioned over the state for speaker of the house. It is claimed for Mr. Hatfield that he has the requisite high character, thorough education, knowledge of law, experience and even temperament essential to the well-qualified speaker. At his hands we believe the speaker of the next house will be found.—Lawrence Daily Tribune.

Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, representative-elect from Sedgewick county, is a candidate for speaker of the house of the next legislature. He has the requisite high character, thorough education, knowledge of law, experience and even temperament essential to the well-qualified speaker. At his hands we believe the speaker of the next house will be found.—Lawrence Daily Tribune.

Hon. R. Hatfield, of Sedgewick county, is a candidate for speaker of the next house of the state. He is a young man of great energy, and of the presence, of good legislative experience, and it is chosen speaker will undoubtedly make a faithful and influential presiding officer. He will probably be between Mr. Hatfield and Mr. Smith, of McPherson county. The eastern part of the state will be satisfied with either of these gentlemen, and it seems to be a general disposition to allow the speakership to go to the west or southwest this year. Mr. Hatfield is making friends among the new members, and is popular with the old.—Lawrence Journal.

The Hon. Rodolph Hatfield seems to be considerably in the lead for speaker in the next house of representatives of Kansas. The papers throughout the state are strong in advocacy of his selection.—Clearwater Times.

Mr. Rodolph Hatfield, representing the great city of Wichita in the legislature, is also a candidate for speaker. Mr. Hatfield is a bright young man and would make an able presiding officer.—Clay Dispatch.

We are pleased to notice the names of such great Republicans as A. W. Smith, of McPherson, and Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, coming to the front for the speakership of the next house. Both of these are men well qualified to fill the place and are thoroughly conversant with all the details of legislation, and familiar with the rules of the house, besides being courteous, dignified gentlemen. No difference into whose hands the gavel may fall, the house will have a presiding officer for whom it will never have to blush.—Sterling Bulletin.

We are highly pleased over the very favorable indications of the election of Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, as speaker of the next state legislature. He has not the least doubt of being elected. Although we differ with Mr. Hatfield politically, we admire his ability and manliness, and we will do honor to the Republican party and a credit to our state if elected.—Lightning Journal.

Hon. R. Hatfield, a prominent attorney of Wichita, is a candidate for speaker of the house at the next session of the legislature. Mr. H. has represented his dis-

trict in the legislature for the last two sessions, and has always displayed marked ability as a parliamentarian. He also gave valuable aid in procuring appropriations for Snow Hall and the University. Should he be elected speaker Douglas county can depend upon a warm supporter of its best interests.—Lawrence Herald Tribune.

Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, is a prominent candidate for speaker in the next Kansas house of representatives. His name will probably be "Eli" after the vote is taken. Hon. F. E. Gillette is our choice, but consolation may be had in the fact that Mr. Hatfield has from the great Seventh district.—Kiowa Signal.

Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, is a strong candidate for the speakership of the next legislature. We are not an admirer of Mr. Hatfield politically, but he is one of the most sociable and companionable fellows on earth, and we would be glad to hear of his election.—Lightning Journal.

Rodolph Hatfield a prominent attorney of Wichita and a member of the present legislature, is announced as among the candidates for speaker of the house. Mr. Hatfield has many qualities that commend him to that position, having a clear understanding of parliamentary law and good executive ability. Should he be successful, and the Times hopes he may, that body will have an able, honorable and conscientious presiding officer.—Leavenworth Times.

The Republican takes pleasure in endorsing the Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, for speaker of the next house. Mr. Hatfield is a gentleman of superior views, is an uncompromising Republican, possesses all the requirements to fill the office acceptably and would make a first class presiding officer. In addition to this we always take pleasure in supporting our neighbors and friends for positions of honor and, as Mr. Hatfield lives in the neighboring city of Wichita, we think our delegation will be justified in voting for him and supporting him in the Republican caucus. We hope he will be chosen.—El Dorado Republican.

Mr. Hatfield, the other candidate, is known as a good and safe legislator, although younger than his competitors, and has only served in the sessions of 1883 and 1884. He is ripe in learning and experience, and the records show that he did great service to our past winters in the chair. In committee, and on the floor of the house, not being less prominent than either of his competitors, Mr. Hatfield deserves to be particularly remembered for having introduced a measure to compel railroads to fence their lines against improved farms, and still more for introducing the arbitrary law on the statute books of our state. No other member of the last house so distinctively and successfully responded the cause of labor as did Mr. Hatfield, and his question continues to be of such magnitude, of such increasing and commanding importance, the Republican party of Kansas will do well to recognize it as a faithful advocate of the interests of labor as Mr. Hatfield has proven himself to be. Mr. Hatfield has unquestionable fitness for the position of speaker by reason of his legislative record, his even temperament and experience, making him popular everywhere. There is yet plenty of time for the legislators of the state to calmly review the situation and act wisely for the good of the Republican party and the state. The pending election is with the house; the bluster and noise part is with the flighty politicians, who in such contests are always first to get in their say. The Hatfield men are now clearly on the gain, with almost two months left for work and advancement. We predict success for Hatfield.—Sterling Republican.

The selection of a presiding officer for the lower house of the next general assembly promises to be a task of much interest. There are three or four candidates and the friends of each, while expressing confidence in their success, are working with a zeal which does not bespeak the confidence they express. With all due respect to the other gentlemen who are aspiring, the Courier is constrained to express its preference for the selection of Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, and commend him to the representatives of the state as the best candidate for the position. There are many reasons why Mr. Hatfield would prefer to remain on the floor of the house and avoid the duties and responsibility of speaker, but his selection as a parliamentarian, his well known decision of character, and the manly impartiality which he displays are appreciated too highly for his colleagues to permit him to follow the bent of his inclinations and remain on the floor. We may have reasons for believing that the contest will be determined in his favor and that his occupancy of the chair will greatly facilitate the business of the house. A good presiding officer is one of the first requisites of all deliberative bodies and such a one will be the lower house of the Kansas legislature have during its next session if it has the wisdom to honor Mr. Rodolph Hatfield with the position.—Winfield Courier.

Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, was in the city today and made the Tribune a pleasant call. Mr. Hatfield is a member of the state legislature and a prominent candidate for speaker of the house. He is a warm friend of the State university and of the citizens of Lawrence. At the last session of the legislature he worked earnestly for the Quantrell raid claims bill, and also that for the appropriations for the university. He is quite likely to be the next speaker.—Lawrence Daily Tribune.

Hon. R. Hatfield, of Sedgewick county, is a candidate for speaker of the next house. Mr. Hatfield is one of the rising young men of the state. He is well known with a large delegation from the southwest, and will make it lively for his opponent, A. W. Smith, of McPherson county.—Ottawa Daily Republican.

Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, was in the city Saturday and called upon us, in company with his old acquaintance J. C. Gillman. Mr. Hatfield enjoys the reputation of being not only one of the brightest members of the legislature, but also one of the most industrious. There is little doubt that he will be the next speaker, and our impression, made by only a few minutes conversation, is that he will be an excellent presiding officer.—Eureka Messenger.

Many signs indicate that Hatfield, of Wichita, is forging to the front as a candidate for speaker of the next house. Some of the very shrewdest of Kansas politicians who composed the election of Smith three weeks ago, seem to have recently seen a new light for their guidance, and are getting down on the Hatfield side of the fence. Hon. H. is a man of great push and ability. Mr. Hatfield, and a criticism of him is attempted. He is everywhere known as a self-possessed, honorable and cultured gentleman, who is abundantly well qualified to administer the duties of speaker of the house impartially and successfully. There can be no mistake for the interest of the state, or the Republic an party, if choice is made of Rodolph Hatfield.—Sterling Bulletin.

Mr. Rodolph Hatfield, of Sedgewick county, who is a prominent candidate for speaker of the house of representatives, came to Kansas from Lincoln, Ill. He has many old friends here, in Garden City, who are looking him back at the old home. The proprietor of the Sentinel has enjoyed Mr. Hatfield's acquaintance for ten years or more, and during those years has admired him not only for his ability, but for his many sterling qualities. He is a typical Kansan, having found for himself a place to labor for the upbuilding of the state of his choice, and he has ever been true to the principles of the party in whose ranks he has served since he cast his first ballot. He has a strong following and is daily gaining strength throughout the state.—Garden City Sentinel.

Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, of Wichita, called at the Gazette office on Tuesday. Mr. Hatfield is a candidate for the speakership of the house in the next session of the legislature, and his established reputation, he would undoubtedly fill the chair. Mr. Hatfield, however, has very strong competitors in the field for the same position.—Lawrence Gazette.

Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, representative of the city of Wichita, in Sedgewick county in the next legislature, and also a prominent candidate for speaker of the house, was in the city last Saturday, in attendance upon the district fair meeting. Mr. Hatfield is a cultured gentleman and a man of ability and will be an honor to the house if he should be so fortunate as to be elected.—Garden City Daily Herald.

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