

THE GRANT MONUMENT

THE CORNER-STONE CEREMONIES AT RIVERSIDE PARK.

President Harrison and Cabinet and Other Distinguished Visitors in Attendance.

The Negotiations for the Proposed Silver Conference Reported to be in a Very Satisfactory Condition.

Lord Salisbury Promises to Hear the Arguments of English Commercial Bodies in Favor of the Scheme—The Senate Votes to Allow the New Bonded Branches of the Pacific Roads to Carry Troops and Army Supplies—Notes.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WEATHER BUREAU, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WICHITA, KAN., APRIL 27, 1892. Forecast for Wichita and vicinity: Fair weather; nearly stationary temperature until Friday.

During the past 24 hours the highest temperature was 73°, the lowest 59°, and the mean 69°, with 42 inches of rain in the morning followed by clearing weather, north winds and rising barometer.

For the past three years the average temperature for the month of April has been 57°, and for the 27th day 57°. WASHINGTON, APRIL 27.—The forecast to p. m. Thursday: Indian Territory—Light showers; colder; variable winds, becoming north; much colder Friday morning.

Missouri—Showers; followed by fair, Thursday; north winds; moderate cold wave Thursday night. Kansas—Generally fair; moderate cold wave; north winds.

THE GRANT MONUMENT.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The first stone of the Grant mausoleum which is to perpetuate the memory of General U. S. Grant was laid in Riverside Park at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

President Harrison, in the presence of his cabinet (with the exception of Mr. Blaine, whose absence was caused by ill health), laid the granite block upon which is to be built a tomb worthy of the nation and the nation's hero.

Among those present were Generals Howard, Sigbee, and others. The ceremony was presided over by General Grant during the great civil struggle; the president, Mrs. Grant and family, and the 2,438 committeemen through whose efforts the fund was raised, and the Loyal Legion.

After prayer had been offered, General Horace Porter, president of the Grant Monument association, in a brief speech, reviewed the work done by the association and expressed a determination to complete the raising of the sum required to erect the monument by next Decoration Day, the 30th of May.

When he concluded the corner stone was swung into place, and President Harrison placed the first cement upon it with a gold made of gold. The president then spoke as follows:

"My assignment in connection with these exercises has to do with mechanics, rather than with oratory. The pleasing duty of bringing to your memory today those brilliant public services and those personal and military virtues which have placed the name of U. S. Grant of high upon the scroll of fame, and settled the love of the man so deeply in all patriotic hearts, has devolved upon another who has never failed to do credit to himself or give pleasure to his favored hearers."

"No orator, however gifted, can over-estimate General Grant. [Cheers.] The most impressive and costly memorial that architect can plan or wealth can execute is justified when the nation is inscribed upon it. This stone, which now has been laid, accompanied by this magnificent expression of public interest, is only the top stone of a foundation which speaks to us of a structure imposing and graceful in its completeness, which shall rise with sturdy resistance, without check or tardiness, till the granite is set amid the laurels of the liberal and patriotic citizens of this great city. This his fame grew from Belmont to Appomattox—in whose honor this dome is builded. I am glad to see here what seems to me a double assurance that the work so nobly planned will be speedily consummated, and that a ringed citizen who has assumed as the labor of love the burden of conducting this great enterprise learned from his beloved chief to exclude unwelcome failures from his vocabulary." [Cheers.]

The president then resumed his seat, and Chancellor M. Depew delivered the oration of the day. The oration was concluded by the firing of a salute of twenty-one guns by the monitor Miantonomah, which lay in the waters of the Hudson, adjacent to the scene of the ceremonies.

THE SUBJECT THROUGH PRIVATE SOURCES.

He found those nations willing to co-operate in the restoration of bimetallicism. The negotiations reached a crisis in the visit of Secretary Foster to England some weeks ago. What transpired on that visit was the culmination of the previous negotiations. It clinched them. Then the formal correspondence began through the usual diplomatic channels. The correspondence has now progressed so far as to warrant the unqualified assertion that the international conference is a speedy certainty.

The formal invitations are not only about to be issued, but, as already stated, the most important powers have unofficially given their acceptance. The positions of the other powers upon the question have been obtained with care and thoroughness. Entire confidence is felt on the part of this government that the conference will be able to agree on a new ratio of gold and silver and upon the terms of immediate international action. There is every probability that the president will be fully prepared, when congress comes to meet, to present a bill for the free coinage bill, drafted in accordance with the international agreement, just as soon as it can be passed and submitted to him.

LONDON, April 27.—Lord Salisbury, the prime minister; Mr. Goschen, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, have promised to receive on May 11 an influential delegation representing chambers of commerce and agriculture, labor societies, manufacturing industries and financial institutions, who will urge upon the government the necessity of promoting an international agreement among the chief commercial nations for the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at a common ratio. The deputation will emphasize the losses and hindrances to trade caused by the existing liability to violent fluctuations of the value of silver and gold in various silver countries, etc. It will be argued that even if such an international agreement is not immediately obtainable the negotiations there are not to be made of great educational value in opening the eyes of statesmen and people to the need of some step in that direction.

FALLING OVER A PRECIPICE.

Is a terrible thing even in dreams. The victim of this frequent form of nightmare awakes with a start and a cry; his limbs are numb and his perspiration is being wrung from him. Moral: Don't sleep on your back, particularly if you are troubled with dyspepsia and nervousness, and use Hosts' Stomach Bitters to cure these joint troubles. For sleeplessness, the inseparable attendant of chronic dyspepsia and other ailments, as well as the Bitters is a surprising remedy. The disordered stomach is the progenitor of numberless harassing symptoms, and the organ of the digestive tract, the conductor of its disturbances, in which the liver and bowels also share. If we are to restore quiescence to the brain and nervous system, we must restore to the stomach and regulate the action of the digestive, secretive and excretive organs. Prevent and remedy malaria, ineffectiveness of the kidneys, bladder, etc., by using Hosts' Stomach Bitters, and in a grippe with this remedy, which has received the unqualified sanction of eminent physicians.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—By unanimous consent the Walker expunging resolution still being the order of the day, the regular order of business was taken up. The house passed into committee on the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriations bill. Mr. Hoar of Mississippi paid a high tribute to the success of American diplomacy. It was the diplomacy which settled the Chilean difficulties and the border sea controversy. Fortunately for the country, it had in the position of secretary of state a man of such large and diplomatic ability that he had settled these questions by diplomacy. Mr. Blaine had shown himself to be a great statesman by the manner in which he had treated these questions. When a man came to be the premier of this government, he was not a partisan representing a party. He was a statesman representing the country.

Mr. Hill of Illinois offered an amendment to increase the salary of the minister to Venezuela, the committee having cut it to \$5,000. No quorum voting, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Don't trifle with a cold when a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it. For wounds, cuts and bruises use Salvation Oil, the great pain destroyer. Price 25 cents.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—After routine business the army appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on striking out the phrase which prohibited payment for transportation of troops and supplies for the army over any of the unbonded lines owned, controlled or operated by the Union Pacific or the Southern Pacific systems.

After a long speech by Mr. Morgan the house proviso was stricken out—yeas, 36; nays, 20. The bill was then passed and the senate adjourned.

"SOONER" AFFIDAVITS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE DAILY EAGLE. KINGSMEE, O. T., April 27.—The "sooner" affidavits which claimants to lands in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations must make work for a great hardship on the landowners. It requires them to make oath before filing that they have not entered upon or occupied any portion of the reservation since the original proclamation opening of Oklahoma—that is, March 22, 1889. Any one who has set foot upon any part of the reservation since that time very naturally hesitates in making the affidavit.

Colonel Adams, register of the land office here, said that it was his opinion that simply passing over the land without gaining possession of it does not constitute entry or occupancy within the meaning of the law. This is the general opinion, but as no one is absolutely certain what construction the courts will put upon the law, there are hundreds of honest claimants who refuse to make the affidavit, and their rights are thereby jeopardized.

SICKNESS AMONG CHILDREN.

Especially infants, is prevalent more or less every year, and is largely avoided by giving proper nourishment, and by using Food's Condensed Milk, which is so good. The most successful and reliable of all is the Gall Horden "Eagle Brand" Condensed Milk. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

A COLLAPSED CASE.

LONDON, April 27.—The case against Campion, who charged that Campion had shot his fourteen-year-old daughter, was brought to a sensational end today. While the trial was in progress the jury handed a letter to Justice Hawkins. The letter read it and then passed it to Foot's counsel. The letter seemed greatly surprised and declared the court was concerned no further with the case. He agreed to a verdict for Campion, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant. Much curiosity is expressed as to the contents of the letter, but as yet nothing has been learned of the reason of the sudden collapse of Foot's case.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

LONDON, April 27.—In the common's today Sir Albert Rollit moved the second reading of his woman suffrage bill. The motion was defeated by a large majority. The surprising feature of the debate was the attitude of the Liberals, whose program includes a great extension of the franchise to women. A division was taken on Rollit's motion and the defeat of the bill vote standing 175 to 152. The smallness of the majority against the motion caused surprise, as many had expected that it would be rejected by a vote of two to one.

FRIGHTENED BY FIRE.

AN EXCITING SCENE IN A QUAKER CITY THEATER.

A Sudden Outburst of Flame on the Stage Followed by a Terrible Panic in the Audience.

Seventy-Five People Injured in the Headlong Rush for the Exit—An Excited Brute Uses a Knife.

Several Misses Parties Supposed to Have Perished in the Fire—The Philadelphia Times Building Destroyed—Colonel McClure Less His Magnificent Library of Political History—Scenes and Incidents.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The most sensational fire that has occurred in this city for many a long day broke out in the Grand Central theater. Before it was gotten under control nearly a million dollars worth of property was destroyed, including the magnificent library of Colonel McClure, destroyed. There was a panic in the theater and nearly fifty persons, most of them occupants of the galleries, are hurt, none, however, fatally. A spectacular production was being produced this week. Just before 8 o'clock, while the stage hands were lowering from the fire portion of the setting for a large scene, the scenery became entangled in the border lights. In an instant the "flimsy canvas" was a mass of flames, and the first hot wave of fire rushed and raged, scarcely knowing which way to turn to avoid the quickly spreading flames. All were, it is believed, gotten safely out, though there is a report that three ballet girls are missing. During the panic behind the scenes a scene of even more intense excitement was being enacted before the footlights. Fortunately the house was only partially filled. The audience were awaiting the beginning of the performance, when they were startled by the flash of flames from the scenery caught fire. The next minute a bright white flame shot through the curtain and everybody started for the exits. The weaker ones were borne down and crushed under foot. One individual, maddened and brutalized by the excitement, drew a pocket knife and cut a way through the mass of people. Half a dozen or more people were found at the hospital who had been victims of his frenzy. None of their wounds, however, were more than of a painful character.

Men and boys fell on the stairways leading from the galleries, and were bruised and trampled upon by the rushing crowd. In all fifty-two persons were taken to two hospitals near the theater. Everybody was outside the burning structure, and the fire was extinguished by the time the fire started. The wildest excitement prevailed on the streets. Ballet girls, in gowns and tights, rushed around almost naked, clinging to the nearest shelter. The fire spread with marvelous rapidity, and by the time the fire apparatus reached the scene the theater was enveloped in flames.

Looming away up above the rear of the theater was the Times annex building, occupied on the seventh floor by the editorial force and on the eighth by the composing and stereotyping forces. An alarm was promptly given and all the occupants of the building got out in safety. The first, second, third and fourth floors were occupied by Dehosses & Hetherington, art metal workers. Their plant was one of the most valuable of its kind in the country.

The Times building was soon on fire, and by 9 o'clock the interior was gutted. The walls fell, crumbling in the power house of the Union Pacific, and the company and a four-story building occupied by a jewelry firm, and portions of several other buildings below on Eighth street. Colonel McClure's magnificent library, lost his valuable political library, which he had been collecting for the past fifty years, and which can never be replaced. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000, only partly insured.

The number of people injured and burned now amounts to seventy-five, a number of persons being taken to the hospital, among them being William Brooks, Vincenza Chisten, Sarah Goldham, Thomas Loretta and with Mrs. Conroy, who were probably killed in the theater. The fire was extinguished by the time the fire apparatus reached the scene of the theater.

THE RAVACHOL VERDICT.

PARIS, April 17.—When the jury in the case of the Anarchists who were on trial in the Seine assizes court returned at 10 o'clock this morning and rendered a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances against Edouard and Simon, these two persons did not in any way show that they expected anything different. After Judge Gues had sentenced them to penal servitude for life, they shouted "Vive la Anarchie," "Vive la Revolution Sociale." The verdict occasioned much surprise, but it is the general consensus of opinion that the "extenuating circumstances" part of the verdict was due entirely to the fear of the jurors that if the prisoners were condemned to death they would be visited with a measure of vengeance. The newspapers generally condemn the verdict. The Journal des Debates, commenting upon the result of the trial, says that the jury had not appreciated that the jurymen failed to perform their duty in the same noble manner that the officials performed theirs. The public shares the same opinion. Mr. Besnart, the public prosecutor, is warmly commended.

BASE BALL.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—Cleveland: Runs 3, baselists 7, errors 2. Brooklyn: Runs 1, baselists 8, errors 4. Pitchers—Cuyler and Gumbert.

PITTSBURGH, April 27.—Pittsburgh: Runs 4, baselists 11, errors 0. Louisville: Runs 9, baselists 8, errors 2. Pitchers—Ebert and Stratton.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Baltimore: Runs 3, baselists 9, errors 1. Brooklyn: Runs 4, baselists 8, errors 1. Pitchers—Coble and Foutz.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—First game. Philadelphia: Runs 1, baselists 2, errors 1. New York: Runs 1, baselists 4, errors 7. Pitchers—Keefe and Esper and Ruise.

Second game. Philadelphia: Runs 1, baselists 3, errors 4. New York: Runs 1, baselists 4, errors 4. Pitchers—Wayning and King.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—First game. Washington: Runs 1, baselists 4, errors 2. Boston: Runs 2, baselists 5, errors 3. Pitchers—Kilroy and Sivvett.

WESTERN GAMES. ST. PAUL, April 27.—St. Paul: Runs 4, baselists 9, errors 1. Milwaukee: Runs 1, base hits 15, errors 4. Pitchers—Cunningham and Widder.

MENSAJONES, April 27.—Mississippi: Runs 8, base hits 10, errors 6. Indianapolis: Runs 8, base hits 11, errors 2. Eleven innings. Pitchers—France and Gayle and Sullivan.

OMAHA, April 27.—Omaha: Runs 3, base hits 6, errors 6. Columbus: Runs 4, base hits 3, errors 3. Pitchers—Vickery and Stevens.

Sick-Headache yields to BEEBAM'S PILLS.

TURF WINNERS.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Winners: Bolero, Nubian, Roquefort, Gilt, Larchmont, Barney.

MEMPHIS, April 27.—Winners: Fauvette, Zeke Hardy, Red Banner, Van Zandt, Rod Light.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Guttenburg winners: Marsh Redon, Little Fred, Caladonia, Pleurette, Sandstone, Climax.

HANGED. FORT SMITH, Ark., April 27.—Shepherd Busby was hanged in jail at 10 o'clock this morning for the murder of Deputy United States Marshal Barney Connolly in the Indian Territory last year. He talked half an hour on the scaffold, making out a case of self defense.

A LANDSLIDE. DES MOINES, Ia., April 27.—A report has just been received here that a landslide at Des Moines brick yards, located several miles from the city, buried twenty-seven men and severely injured several. Two men are reported killed.

If you decide To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, Do not buy any substitute. Get only HOOD'S.

OBITUARY.

GETTIE, O. T., April 27.—Judge Joel Holt, formerly of Kansas, died in this city today. Judge Holt was one of the prominent attorneys of this city.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Mr. Bland introduced a resolution in the house today instructing the committee on ways and means to report a bill imposing an income tax sufficient to meet all expenditures for penitentiaries and to repeal all taxes imposed upon currency issued by authority of the states.

The treasury department today purchased 250,000 ounces of silver at \$0.75 3/8 1/2.

THE RAILROADS.

The Origin of the Present Fight Against Chicago Scalpers.

CHICAGO, April 27.—It turns out that the world's fair management had quite as much to do in bringing about the present fight against the Chicago scalpers as did the railroads. The officials of the exposition were given to understand that the existence of the scalpers in Chicago was so detrimental to the interests of the roads would not dare to make as low rates for the fair as they otherwise might. With these baronies out of the way the general passenger agents say that they can fix rates without making allowance for being robbed of half their revenue on one-way business through the manipulation of excursion tickets in the hands of the brokers. As the exposition managers are interested in securing as low rates as possible, they have undertaken to bring the law to bear upon them.

A number of railroad passenger officials were examined by the grand jury today. Each one was asked whether any of the brokers under investigation was authorized by him to sell his tickets. A negative reply was given in every case, and the witness was then asked further questions.

Under the law no one can offer rail way tickets for sale without a certificate of authority from the company issuing such tickets.

THE UNION PACIFIC MEETING.

BOSTON, April 27.—The annual report of the Union Pacific company, submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting today, shows for the year 1891, gross earnings of \$19,075,235, against \$18,428,208 in 1890. The surplus earnings were \$7,846,451, against \$7,374,729 the previous year. The receipts from other sources made the total income \$23,423,224. Deducting the total charges, a balance of \$1,910,800 is shown an increase of \$33,688 over last year. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific railway was opened at 10 o'clock a. m. The stockholders proceeded to ballot for directors almost immediately. At 7 o'clock the following were elected: Frederick L. Ames of Boston, Edwin F. Atkin of Boston, Samuel Carr of Boston, John D. Jackson of New York, F. Gordon Dexter of Boston, Sidney Dillon of New York, G. M. Dodge of Council Bluffs, Marvin Huggitt of Chicago, and James S. East of New York. The directors of Salt Lake City, Gardiner Lane of Boston, Jay Gould of New York, and Russell Sage of New York. Jay Gould received the smallest number of votes cast—233,434. Russell Sage came next, with 244,706.

S. H. H. Clark, general manager of the Union Pacific, was elected president of the board, and was defeated by Gardiner Lane of the opposition ticket. He will probably be placed on the board by the other directors, unless the stockholders elect a president. The foreign ticket appears to have been defeated by 10,000 votes, as this is the amount Russell Sage received over Charles H. H. Clark, who was elected president in favor of Gould by the proxy of Borthwick, Wark & Co. of London, for about 25,000 shares. This house had given its proxy at first to Borthwick, but later turned the votes over to Gould, thus turning the election and retaining the Missouri Pacific officers in the management of the Union Pacific.

The directors subsequently met at the Equitable building for organization. Samuel R. Carr resigned as director, and was succeeded by Charles H. H. Clark.

H. H. Clark declined a reelection to the presidency, and Mr. Clark was elected in his place. Mr. Dillon being elected chairman of the board, a position created for him. Edwin F. Atkin was made vice president, to succeed Mr. Clark, and the latter was made a member of the executive committee, in the place of Russell Sage.

The Golden Eagle Has displayed in their west window 150 dozen madras shirts worth \$1.25, which we will sell on next Saturday at 44 cents.

One Price Clothing Store, 228-229 East Douglas, corner of Lawrence. d149 if

The Future of the South.

The sole condition which now prevents a large immigration, both from abroad and from the northern states, is the lack of an advantage of the opportunities open in the south is ignorance of the situation. Such ignorance cannot be of long duration. Briefly, there is not elsewhere upon the globe a territory open to the Anglo-Saxon race with such vast and great resources and such propitious and easy conditions of life and labor, so abundantly supplied with rivers, harbors and with lines of railroad transportation, or so well located to command the commerce of both hemispheres.

The prospect of what our people will make of these advantages in the struggle for commercial supremacy among the nations of the earth is not faintly written in what has already been done under adverse conditions, by each section working alone. Now their united strength will be brought to bear on the vast and fertile problem.

The most progressive race on earth—the leaders of the world in science, invention, wealth, in energy and in enterprise—will here develop the greatest natural resources under the most favorable conditions possible.—General E. P. Alexander in Forum.

Carlyle's Method of Work.

Speaking of his method of work, Carlyle said he had found the little wooden pegs which washerwomen employ to fasten clothes to a line highly convenient for keeping together bits of notes and accounts on the same peg, and he used to habitually paste on a screen in his workshop engraved portraits, when no better could be had, of the people he was then writing about. It kept the image of the man steadily in view, and one must have seen him in the most laborious manner in which he was in the least possible to make him be seen by the reader.—Sir S. Gevan Duffy in Contemporary Review.



Taken away—sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, and all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. It's a large contract, but the smallest things in the world do the business.—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're the smallest, but the most effective. They go to work in the right way. They cleanse and renovate the system, and they do it mildly and gently. You feel the good they do—but you don't feel them doing it. As a Liver Pill, they're unequalled. Sugar-coated, easy to take, and put up in vials, and hermetically sealed, and thus always fresh and reliable.

A perfect vest-pocket remedy, in small vials, and only one necessary for a laxative or three for a cathartic. They're the cheapest pill you can buy, because they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more? The physicians plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on, through druggists.

GERMANY'S BERNHARDT.

Adele Sandrock, a Great Actress from the Fatherland. Adele Sandrock is the Sarah Bernhardt of Berlin and Vienna. She is now in America, playing an engagement of fifteen nights in New York. Fraulein Sandrock is one of the greatest emotional actresses of the decade.

Her father was of English descent and an actor, and the name is now in America. Her mother was an actress of considerable fame in Austria.

There were three children—two girls and a boy—and all have made great names. Wilhelmina, Adele's sister, is the leading



actress at the Burg theater in Vienna, and the brother is a concert singer of eminence. Fraulein Sandrock's favorite play is the "Clemence Case." She was the first one to play the part of Iza in Germany. The other plays selected for production in America were "Camille," "Francillon," and "The Wedding at Valerje." She is a tall woman, magnificently formed and with an oval face, sometimes too pale. Her hair is light and fluffy, and she is immensely fond of cigarettes.

How American Authors Are Swindled.

Sixteen years ago an author, now well known, brought to a prominent American firm for publication his first book, an edition de luxe, selling at ten dollars per volume. They made the usual proposition, 15 per cent. royalty after the first 1,000 copies were sold which he accepted. At the suggestion of the American house he arranged with an English publisher to bring out the book simultaneously, the two publishers sharing the cost of the plates. The English publisher with each semi-annual statement sent drafts for ten, fifteen, and once as high as fifty pounds for royalty fees. The American publisher, although he has been selling the book for sixteen years, and although the author hears from it as having been sold in all parts of the country—and it is apparently a standard work—has never reported a thousand copies sold, and the author has received nothing. Many other instances of this kind might be given, but on none? The prothon is unjust and inequitable, a temptation to the publisher not to report the true number of copies sold, and should never be accepted by an author who expects quarterly returns for his labor.—Charles B. Todd in Forum.

Brown Got There.

"Brown got his last article in a magazine." "Impossible! It was written and spelled so badly no man could make it out." "All the same, he got there. They ad- vertised it as an article by a new author, written in twenty different languages, and sent him a check for fifty dollars."—Atlanta Constitution.



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever pro- duced, pleasing to the taste and ac- ceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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School Records, Etc.

We desire to call the attention of County Superintendents, school district officers and teachers to our line of school publications as given below. Our school records and books are now being used exclusively in quite a number of counties, and are superior to any in the market: Classification Term Record, Record of Apportionment of State and County School Funds, Superintendent's Record of School Visits, (Pocket Size), Record of Teachers' Ability (Pocket Size), Record of Official Acts, Annual Financial Reports, Annual Statistical Reports, School District Clerk's Record, School District Treasurer's Record, School District Treasurer's Warrant Register, School District Clerk's Order Book, School Teachers Daily Register.

The Daily Eagle.