EUSTIS IS BARRED

HE IS DENIED ADMITTANCE TO THE CELL OF JOHN WALLER.

When America's Minister to France Tried to See the Imprisoned Ex-Consul of Kansas, He was Refused and the Frog-Eaters would Not Furnish Him with a Copy of the Evidence—Eustis has Been Instructed by the State Department to Make Another Attempt, and if it Happens Again, Look Out.

Washington, July 17.—Ex-Senator Martin of Kansas, called on Acting Secretary of State Mr. Adee today to discuss the Waller case. Mr. Martin said that Mr. Waller, now under sentence of imprisonment in France, is a citizen of Kansas, and tha the people of that and adjoining states have an interest in him and hope that he will not be subject to cruel treatment at the hands of the French government. Mr. Martin also stated that this was a case out of the ordinary, and it gave a chance to protect a worthy colored man, who is doubtless being imposel upon, by officials of another country. The opinion was expressed that any citizen of the United States should be protected by this government in his property rights and business opportunities. Mr. Martin also said that there were many stories in regard to this case that do not reflect credit upon the department of state, and as this is a case where a coterie of French officials concluded to rob Waller of a concession in Madagascar, he suggested that it might be well to do something to protect him, as a failure to do so on the part of the administration would certainly not be lost sight of by the people of the country. The talk brought out a point in the case that so far has not reached the public, and which will be of general interest.

Mr. Adee said that soon after the papers in this country printed the story of Waller's treament at the hands of a French court-martial in Madagascar, the department wired Consul Weller to make a full report. Weller's reply consisted of a copy of the charges aginst Waller and a copy of the sentence. Then Weller was asked to send a copy of the evidence against Waller, as the testimony was the importtant part. To this the consul replied that all records in the case had been sent to France. When this was learned, Ambassador Eustis was wired to see Waller personally, get a statement from him of his case, and also send any documents bearing on the matter. Ambassador Eustis stated in a communication to the department that he had tried to see Waller, but that the French authorities had denied him this privilege, and also refused to give him a copy of the evidence upon which he had been convicted.

On receiving this inmformation Mr. Eustis was cabled to make another effort to see Waller and also to secure a copy of the evidence. So far nothing has been heard from the ambassador. This is a complete statement of the efforts and failure of the department in the Waller case. If the French government continues to refuse to grant a personal interview between Mr. Waller and Ambassador Eustis and to furnish a copy of the testimony upon which he was sentenced it is not intimated at the department what will be done to right the wrong and the discourtesy shown the United States.

Mr. Martin left with Mr. Adee a copy of a Madagascar paper, covering the whole matter. Mr. Adee said that this gave more information about certain features of the case than could be found in the department, but he presumed that it was colored to some extent by the local antipathy there against the French, which would have to be taken into consideration. It is conceded by those who have kept a close watch on the Waller case that here is a determination on the part of certain officials in the state department to ignore the whole matter. In fact some of the value of the Waller concession now being utilized by the French appears to have reached here and exchanged for light wines shared by some members of the French legation and certain temporary officials of the state department. But nothing of this sort can be said of Acting Secretary Adee, who, it will be remembered, wrote the one patriotic letter of the administration addressed to the Spanish government in the Allianca affair, thus disturbing the torpidity of the president for a short time. This being a sample of Mr. Adee's work in the department it is looked upon as unfortunate that he was not given the Waller case when it first came up, but somehow it has been intrusted to the other class of Americans in the department.

THAT MAN WHO WON'T EAT.

He is Discovered to be a Living Corpse and is Declared to be Insane.

Topeka, Kan., July 17.—William Roe, who was brought back from Springfield, Mo., on Friday last to answer to the charge of arson, and who, since his incarceration in the county jail, has steadily refused to take his meals like ordinary people, but persisted in fasting until it was feared he would die, was yesterday adjudged insane by a jury in Probate Judge Wood's court. Roe is a man of about 35-years and a resident of Shawnee county. The cause if his mental trouble is very obscure, but it is belived to be inuutrition and the variety of his insanity is designated as melancholit, dating from June 29. It is believed that it is of a temporary character and that if proper nutrition can be restored this together with judicial care, will relieve him of his malady.

He is a man of medium height and slender build, with the swarthy complexion and black eyes and hair of a gypsy. As he sat in the presence of the jury he looked more like a dead man than anything else and the jailor says he has acted that way ever since he was put in his care. Jailor Burdge first saw Roe when he was locked up with his brother last fall on the charge of stealing wood. He describes him as being at that time a man of strong physical build and average mental capacity, while at present he is a comparative wreck, both bodily and mentally. He steadily refused to eat or drink unless food or drink was held to his lips, when he would seize it and devour or gulp it down ravenously. He would never ask for anything to eat, nor pay any attention to food if placed before him. He never spoke to his fellow prisoners or to his jailor voluntarily and if persistently questioned would mutter faintly, "I don't know," or something equally vague and brief. If left standing in a certain position he would be found in exactly that position hours later. If laid down on his cot in the evening he would be found in the exact posture in which he was left next morning. He would not remove his own shoes or clothes and had to have his face and hands washed by the jailor. He was in short a "living corpse." In the court r oom he was wholly indifferent to all that was going on about him. Jailor Burdge and Assistant Jailor Ownes were very positive that there was no shamming on Roe's part, and after hearing the testimony the jurors took the same view of the case.

IS PIKE'S PEAK SCANDALIZED.

Arrangements are Being Made to Measure Its Height Again.

Denver, Col., July 17.—Renewed interest is being manifested in Pike's Peak, for so long now the best known landmark in the interior of the continent. For years it has maintained prominence as the first peak seen from the plains coming west as well as its declared altitude of 14,147 feet. The foot-hills of the rockies describe a devious course from north to south, but the most eastern point of them is at Colorado Springs, and there stands old Pike. Blanca, with its greater height of 14,464 feet, is quite hidden from view by other mountains, and for this reason it does not get that amount of respect and admiration paid to it which its lesser companion commands.

But now a change is threatened. The government surveyors are at work running new lines and a mis-survey is stated to have been found. It is said that Pike's Peak is at least 1,100 feet higher than the accredited height; in other words, that it 15,247 feet high instead of 14,147. Captain Glassford, chief signal officer of the department of the Colorado, does not believe the rumor of a discrepancy in the height of Pike's Peak. He is the officer who built the signal station on the summit of the mountain in 1882 and for many years was connected with the department. Without data at hand last night he could noly speak from memory, but he believes that the hundreds of barometric reading which were made while the signal station of the summit was being operated would surely have detected any error in the orignal figure.

HAYDEN FIXED THE ALTITUDE.

Hayden was the man who measured Pike's Peak, as he did all the other peaks in the state. All farmers are familiar are familiar with corner stones and they are just as necessary in mountainous regions as in farming country. More so, in fact, where a foot of gold bearing land may be worth any number of sections of praire land. When the United States authorities determined to fix corner stones for the Rockies it commissioned the famous surveyor Hayden to do the work, and he went right to the peaks of all the mountains for his corner stones. Where he took his base line, that is his starting point, from could not be told by Captain Glassford last night, and on this much depends, but not so much as might be expected. Railroads always carry their levels accurately, and they are generally accepted by surveyors as correct. It may be stated that the only error known in he west was when the Southern Pacific built into New Mexico. When they met the railroaders from Houston there was a difference between their levels of 50 feet. When Hayden went up Pike's Peak he had but one railroad to take his level from, but since that time it has been proven by four railroads that Colorado Springs is 5,992 feet above the level of the sea. If this be true, and Captain Glassford is confidenz it must be, then it will be no difficult matter to carry the measurement on to the top of the peak.

THE ANEROID BAROMETER.

Hayden got his measurement from Hayden got his measurements by the anerold barometer, which measures the pressue of the air and its measurements can be reduced to altitude. Of this instrument and the methods pursued by surveyors in Hayden's time and since, Captain Glassford said:

"Hayden made all his measurements by the aneroid barometer. There is in Washington a standard barometer, which is said to be absolutely and positively accurate. All aneroid barometers used by the government officials are tested with this standard, often regularily. I had a mercurial barometer at the signal station on Pike's Peak and it would show the heights of the summit by its air pressures. That barometer was compared regularily with the standard at Washington by being compared with new ones sent out from there, which in their turn had been compared. The means of all our barometers agreed, and in this way, to my mind at least, it would be most remarkable if there should have been so vast a difference as 1,100 feet all this time and the barometers not show it. There are, of course, many conditions which affect these instruments and they all have to be considered or a measurement will be faulty. We willsoonknow, however, because I see that the United States geodetic surveyors are now at work on the mountain and their figures will be absolute.

Captain Glassford's records show that in addition to the barometerical measurements, Pike's Peak was also measured by a spirt level, which is undeniably accurate so far as its efficacy is concerned. However, before starting with the levels the measuring party had to accept as a fact the stated altitude of their starting point, namely, Colorado Springs, and from this it would appear that if the given altitude of ike's Peak is wrong, then Colorado Springs is also wrong exactly in the same degree.

WHY HE TARRIED ON THE WAY.

Old Party—Well, my little man, have you caught anything?

Rustic (dolefully)—Ain't been 'ome yet.—Pick-Me-Up.

After His Own Heart.

The first thing Col. Blood, of Kentucky, noticed when they arrived at the Pyramids was a train of camels. He promptly uncovered his head.

"Why do you take off your hat to the camels?" cried his traveling companions.

"Because, sah," returned the colonel, with great dignity, "I appreciate anything, sah, that can go three weeks without taking watah."—N. Y. Recorder.

HE FEARS HIS WIFE

MR. DEDSTRUP WAS NOT ABLE TO PUT UP HIS DUKES.

While Mrs. Bidstrup, it is Charged, was of a Vicious Disposition and Ready at all Times to Enter into Pugilistic Intercourse with Him—Consequently He Seeks the Relief of the Oklahoma Divorce Court—Oklahoma City has Sold Her Bonds at Ninety-Five Cents to a Firm in Chicago.

Oklahoma City, O. T., July 17.—By his attorney, H. H. Howard, W. W. Bidstrup has filed his petition in the district court asking a divorce from Annie B. Bidstrup, whom he married April 15, 1894, in Carroll county, Mo. He says he maintained illicit relations with her a long time prior to said marriage, and that said defendant fooled him by declaring that she was in an interesting condition by reason of said relations, and threatened to kill him unless he married her.

He deposes and says that she was of a vicious disposition, and he was afraid of her; that he had a bodily affliction, especially in the arms, that would prevent him defending himself should she attack him, and he therefore complied with her demand. Now he believes that she lied to him about her pregnancy, and therefore desires a divorce.

The bonds of Oklahoma City have been purchased by a firm in Chicago, represented by R. H. Edwards. They agree to take the whole issue of $50,000 and pay 95 per cent for them. The bonds are 10s-20s and draw six per cent interest. They will be lithographed, signed up and ready for issuance September 1, 1895. They are issued to pay outstanding warrants and will take up almost all that have been issued, making warrants worth dolar for dollar.

PRECIPITATION WAS ABNORMAL.

That is the Report on the General Rains Over Oklahoma Territory.

Oklahoma City, July 17.—(Special.)—The following is the crop report for Oklahoma for the week endng July 16:

The chief characteristics of the week were cool, cloudy days, and the abnormal amount of precipitation. The first five days of the week were exceptionally cool and cloudy reducing the average temperature for the week to 70.6 degrees, which is 9.8 degfees below the normal and lower than the mean of the same period in any July since the record has been kept at Oklahoma City. The mean temperature for the week ending July 15, 1891, was 75.3; 1892, 78.3; 1893, 77.0, and 1894, 75.6. The maximum temperature reported is 102 degrees on the 12th, at Woodward, and thet maximum, 53 at Winnview on the 9th.

The rains have been general, averaging from .50 to 8.00 inches, excessive rains falling throughout the Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and extending over the estern and southern portions of the central section. Following are the rainfalls reported:

Gate, heavy; Ardmore, excessive; Okarche, good; Eastman, excessive; Lansing, 1.50; Norman, heavy; Noble, heavy; Tecumseh, heavy; Newkirk, good; Pawhuska, good; Waterloo, 1.75; Kingfisher, good; Cooper, heavy; Winnview, .88; Tulsa, 3.70; Alva, 1.93; Woodward, .50; Waynoka, 1.20; Otego, 1.50; Guthrie, 1.75; Caddo, excessive; Wayne, 8.00; Clearmore, 3.67; Wagoner, excessive; Hennessey, 1.11; Waukomis, 1.50; Cedar, good; Thomas, excessive; Arapahoe, 1.84; Healdton, 4.30; Perkins, 1.50; Union, 3.50; Thurston, 3.00. Heavy rains also fell at Choctaw City, Orlando, Chandler, Clifton, Clayton, Shawnee, New Ponca, Kildare and Cross.

The conditions as regards crops are practically a continuation of last weeek; the rains, however, adding much assurance of a good crop.

Corn has been the most favored by the rains; no damagoing conditons are reported, except that high winds in some portions of Cherokee and Choctaw nations, have blown down early corn; and rains have generally retarded cultivation of the late crop. Chinch bugs have been destroyed by wet weather. Correspondents in the eastern section estimate the yield of corn at from 3 to 90 bushels per acre.

In the wheat district the grain has necessarily remained in the shock because the weather would not permit it to be threshed and stored; it is repoetrd to be sprouting and rotting badly. Harvesting is completed, and threshing will continue as soon as the weather will permit.

The week has been unfavorable to cotton, causing a rank growth and too much foliage. With the usual dry weather through August the yield will be large. Boll worms are doing slight damage in Chickasaw nation, where cotton is beginning to boll.

Early broom corn in the strip counties is beginning to ripen and some has already been gathered; the crop throughout the territory promises a good yield.

Grass continues to grow; an immense crop of hay will be made.

Late potatoes are beginning to fruit and will yield well.

Goood yield of caffir corn, cane, timothy, barley and millet are assured.

Late fruit has been marketed during the week; the quality is better than the early crop. Grasshoppers are doing slight damage to young apple trees in the strip counties.

Watermelons are being marketed; quality not up to the average, due to the drouth of the early part of the season.

Late garden truck doing well.

A. V. RANDALL,
Acting Director.

Oklahoma City, O. T., July 16, 1895.

DOESN'T EXPECT TO BE HANGED.

Woman Who is to be Executed is After the Insurance Money Just the Same.

Chicago, July 17.—Mary H. Kettenridge was sentenced to be hanged yesterday at Fort Smith by United States Judge Parker for the murder of her husband, Andrew J. Kittenridge, and about the same hour Attorneys Bulkely Gray and Moore entered suit in her name in the United States court at Chicago for the recovery of a life insurance policy of $15,000 on her husband's life and made payable to her. Several days ago the same firm entered a like suit for a like amount at Peoria, against the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance company of Galesburg. If Mary Kettenridge is hanged for the murder of her husband the attorneys do not expect a favorable verdict on the insurance suit, but if the United States circuit court of appeals reverses her death sentence, and directs a new trial, and she is acquitted, as the confidently expect she will be, they hope to be able to win both suits. Attorney Almon W. Bulkeley spoke of the suit as follows:

It is a very peculiar and mysterious story attached to the suit we have entered, as we get it from our correspondents, Cravens & Cravens, Mrs. Kettenridge's attorneys at Fort Smith, Ark. She and her husband were married some fifteen years ago in Missouri They lived awhile in Omaha, and the removed to Denver. In April of 1894, Mr. and Mrs. Kettenridge went on a visit to her brother, living at Van Buren, Ark., in the Cherokee Nation. While there Kettenridge became interested in some strawberry lands. He conferred with some men who, we are informed pretended to be real estate agents. He told his wife he did not like the looks of the men, but made an appointment to meet them. June 30 he drove off to meet the men. That night he wrote his wife ten miles away, that he would not be at home for a dayor two. The same evening he made up his mind to leave for home. When within three miles of home his buggy was stopped and overturned. There were evidences of a fight, and Kettenridge was found clubbed to death. No one seemed to be able to furnish a clew to his death. When it was learned that he had two insurance polices for $15,000 each, of which his wife was the beneficiary, it was assumed that she was a party to the killing. She was arrested, together with two negroes at her brother's place, and tried before the United States court, the offense having been committed in the Indian Nation.

While awaiting trial the insurance companies sent a detective to investigate the affair. He said he had secured a confession from one of the negroes in the jail. This the man denied having given. There was no proof so far as we can learn of the woman having anything to do with the murder. Their relations were of the most pleasant character, and she had objected to his taking out the insurance policies on the ground that he was too poor to carry them. She presented evidence that she and the negroes were at her brother's home the night of the murder, and the letter written by Kettenridge the day before showed that he had no intention of coming home that night, and hence there could be no one on the lookout for him. The country was searched for the men who were pretending to sell property to Kettenridge. They could not be found, and they were strangers in the community. Kettenridge had $1,000 with him at the time, and we believe that he was murdered by the gang seeking to sell him property, and who knew that he carried considerable money with him.

Above All Others

There is no soap in the world that stands so high in the opinion of thoughtful women as

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

For washing clothes or doing housework, it can't be equalled. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, - St. Louis.

When Her Skirts Show immaculate whiteness and proper gloss and stiffness, it's a proof that her laundress uses

KINGSFORD'S Laundro TRADE MARK

The perfect cold water starch.

It's a saver of time, work and money. If your grocer doesn't keep it, perhaps he has Kingsford's famous Oswego "Pure" or "Silver Gloss" Starch, or write us for a free sample of Laundro.

T. KINGSFORD & SON,
OSWEGO, N. Y.

SCHOOL CHILDREN

Will eat sweetmeats and you can't prevent it. The first you know of it there is a headache; the child is bilious and something must be done. Use Ripans Tabules, a remedy which is standard for such troubles.

Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BARGAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

THE latest investigations by the United States and Canadian Governments show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER superior to all others in purity and leavening strength.

Statements by other manufacturers to the contrary have been declared by the official authorities falsifications of the official reports.

Manhattan Hotel.
Best located house in city.
Corner Topeka and Douglas Avenues.
Rates $2.00 per day.
B. L. EATON, Prop. E. J. BONHAM, Asst. Mgr.

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Second and Main Sts., Wichita, Kan.
RATES.
$1 per Day. Single Meals 25 Cents.
Special Weekly Rates for Board.

HOTEL CAREY.
$2 TO $3 PER DAY
JNO. E. CAREY Prop.
C. W. CAREY, Mgr

Mrs. Anna Gace, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal, Columbus, Kan., says: "I was delivered of TWINS in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of "MOTHERS' FRIEND." Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" Mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
Sold by all Druggists.

RETAINS RUPTURE WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL.

The Dr. Harvey Human Hand Truss.
JUST LIKE USING YOUR FINGERS—YOU KNOW HOW THAT IS!
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Advertisements under above classifications must be in the counting room by 9 o'clock every night except Saturdays which is 10 o'clock.

UNION LABEL

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Experienced lady stenographer wants position. Good references. No. 343 Sycamore St. d48-6t.@

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A first-class machinist to solicit orders for Metallic Packing on commission. Address, with references, Dudley Metallic Packing Co., 417 North Main St., St. Louis, Mo. d47-3t.-eod.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—Salesman for line ciders and cigars; $100 a month and expenses paid. Address California Cider Co., Chicago, Ill. d49-5t.@

AGENTS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTANT—M. Jacks is now prepared to check and audit books, in and out of city. Invoicing a specialty. d50-3t.

PERSONS who are heirs to the Edwards estate in New York City will please correspond with J. H. Edwards, Fredonia, Kan., who will be glad to help you prove your claim. d44-36t.@

PIANO TUNER—W. J. Schmelzer has no equal as a piano tuner. We will guarantee all work as strictly first-class. Barnes & Newcomb. d5-tf.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—To exchange 200 acres of good corn land on the Ninnescah river; well improved; for a good home place in Wichita. Must be clear of incumbrance. Address George Hayford, Cheney, Kan. d52-2t.@

WANTED—Young man can get lodging and office room free. Call on D. T. Dunbar. d49-6t.@

WANTED—Day boarders at the "Vondome Club," 147 N. Topeka. d49-6t.@

WANTED—Attend Waterbury Shorthand School; training thoroughly practical; 128 graduate holding good positions. d37-10t.@

WANTED—To rent, by small family, no children, with some other family, part of unfurnished house. Addres "F," this office. d42-11t.@

WANTED—Razors, shears, clippers and lawn mowers to grind. J. F. Stafford, 107 S. Main St. d121-tf.

WANTED—Traveling men to carry the Petry Hose Couplers as a side line. Address 423 E. Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kan. d36-tf.

WANTED—Pianos to tune at $1; grand, square and upright; all work fully guaranteed. Barnes & Newcomb. d5-tf.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Complete set of bank furniture for sale. Receiver State National bank. d52-6t.

FOR SALE—One Tufts Cyprus soda fountain, 3 draft tubes, 10 syrups; water attachment with globe; 1 Sterling generator, 4 copper founts, 2 sets tumbler holders, marble slab, etc., etc. A snap if taken for cash. Address O. L. Day, Medicine Lodge, Kan. d51-7t.@

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and phaeton. Can be seen at Taylor's barn, South Market. d50-6t.@

FOR SALE—2 pulleys, 7-inch face, 36-inches in diameter. Enquire at the Eagle office. d67-tf.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—A fine opportunity—Large dining hall and several sleeping rooms. Hot water tank and range in dining hall. Will take rent in board. Call on Israel Bros., over 125 North Market. d42-3t-Sun-Tu-Thu.

FOR RENT—Modern houses; also business house. Israel Bros. d159-tf.

FOR TRADE.

FOR TRADE—$2,000 equity in well improved 320 acre farm in Sumner Co., and steam grain elevator, capacity 8,000 bushels, on Mo. P. 160 acres in Kingman Co., improved, for mdse., or what have you? Box 75, Millerton, Kansas. d31-8t.@-Sun-Thurs.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A stock of notions, with show cases and fixtures. Also for sale a family horse, $35. Call over Daniels' furniture store, room No. 2. d42-1t.@

FOR SALE OR TRADE—25 fine Jersey cows, testing 6 per cent butter pass (Babcock tester), for good well broken mules or horses, mules preferred. Call on Wm. Dye, El Dorado, Kan., or Rolin Dye, Wichita stock yards. d51-6t.—w21-1t.

FOR SALE—HOUSES.

FOR SALE—413 Washington Ave., a fine 4 room cottage of good style. Price $950. Terms $20 a month. A good bargain. Hartford Investment Co., Sedgwick block. d35-tf-Sun-Tu-Thu.

FOR SALE—Houses to move—
$300—5 room cottage.
$700—4 room cottage.
$175—4 room cottage and barn.
$300—Good 2 story, 6 rooms and barn.
CLEMENT & THOMAS.
d50-6t.

FOR SALE—$2,000 will buy a good 7 room house, barn and 2 lots (96 foot) on North Lawrence. Clement & Thomas. d47-10t.

FOR SALE—$175 will buy 5 room cottage, barn, fence and stone walks, to move. Come quick. Must be sold at once. Clement & Thomas. d47-tf.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM TO RENT—Bottom land, 160 acres, 12 miles west of Guthrie, Ok., 100 acres in cultivation; P. O. ¼ mile; good school; good neighborhood. Address Chas. C. Alling, 2609 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan. d32-6t.@

FOR RENT—Tenement of 2 or 4 rooms and bath. 357 N. Fourth. d47-6t.@

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—26 Ida avenue, 2 lots, good 4 room house; clear for $800. E. I. Spencer. d33-tf.

FOR SALE—36 acres choice bottom land; very close in, at $50 per acre. Clement & Thomas. d47-10t.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Good rooms and board, at 304 East 3rd St. Pleasant location. Terms reasonable. d50-3t.@-Tu-Thu-Sun.

GENERAL REAL ESTATE AGENTS
HOUSES FOR SALE TO MOVE.
HARTFORD INVESTMENT CO
208 East First street.
SEDGWICK BLOCK.

FOR RENT—Two front rooms, above 123 E. Douglas Ave. Bissantz & Matthews. d49-12t.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room, at 316 S. Main St. d50-6t.@

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Piles, Fistula, Fissure

And all diseases of the rectum cured without knife, ligature, or caustics. CURES GUARANTEED. NO Money to be paid until patients cured. PRIVATE DISEASES in both sexes quickly cured in the shortest time and on the most reasonable terms without the use of dangerous drugs. Female ailments in all forms, as Leucorrhœa, Painful Periods, Suppression, etc., a specialty. Epilepsy or Falling-Fits speedily controlled and permanently cured. Correspondence or mail promptly answered. MEDICINE FURNISHED IN ALL CASES. Consultation, confidential and invited. Office open from 8 a. m. until 7:30 p. m. Sundays until 1:30 p. m. Call at office, opposite Munson & McNamara.

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S. THOMPSON, Proprietress.
Opposite Santa Fe Depot, Wichita
Rates $1 to $2 per Day.

HOTEL GEUDA
GEUDA SPRINGS.
Season of 1895 Begins June 1
NEW MANAGEMENT, GOOD TABLE
Stage from Oxford, on Missouri Pacific railroad arrives in time for dinner. Cheaper for parties of three than by Arkansas City.

Sweet Ethel.

Johnny Jenkins, aged five, is the terror of a West side block. He is regarded by the parents of the other children as an undesirable acquaintance for their young ones.

Little Ethel, aged four, was telling her mother yesterday of Johnny's latest enormity. "Why, mamma, he swore awfully. He said 'darn,'" she remarked.

"What a bad boy!" remarked the mother. "I hope my gentle little Ethel ran away when Johnny swore at her?"

"Yes, mamma," replied the sweet child; "but I knocked him down in the mud first."—Buffalo Express.

Is This Coming, Too?

"I tell you, it is an outrage!" said Mr. Newman, smiting the tea table with his gavel and sternly regarding the assembly.

"What's an outrage?" cried a score of voices.

"One of the alderwomen in the city council has introduced an ordinance prohibiting us from wearing skirts!"—Chicago Record.

Moving Made Easy.

At moving time the Kansas man
Is easily on top;
A cyclone hits his house a blow
And yanks it fifty miles or so,
Then gently lets it drop.
—Kansas City Journal.

ILLUSTRATED EXPRESSION.

"Carrying out his own ideas."—Truth.

No Exceptions.

"Tom seems to have lost all interest in painting since he went to Chicago."

"Why, that is strange. I thought he was wedded to his art."

"So he was; but, you know, everyone gets divorced in Chicago."—Brooklyn Life.

When the Small Boy Needs Company.

"It seems funny," says the Manayunk philosopher, "that a boy can go to Sunday school alone, but it usually takes a father and mother, a grandmother and a couple of aunts to take him to the circus."—Philadelphia Record.

At Manhattan Beach.

Guest—I have had a bottle of ale and an oyster stew. How much do you get?

Waiter—The landlord gets a dollar and a-half, but I can't tell you how much I get; but gentlemen never tip me with less than half-a-dollar.—Tammany Times.

Justified.

Hill—You have a black eye this morning.

Mill—Yes. A man hit me for a dollar.

Hill—Did you hit back?

Mill—No. He was in the right. It was his dollar, you see?—N. Y. World.

Tommy's Conclusion.

Tommy—I think I am better at eating than I am at studying.

Mamma—Why do you think that?

Tommy—Why, because I often miss my lessons, but I never miss my meals.—Detroit Free Press.

Felt Lost.

Mrs. Hicks—I believe I'll go and return a few calls this afternoon.

Hicks—I wish you would; our subscription to the paper has expired, and I feel lost without the neighborhood gossip.—N. Y. World.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.