Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor. | R. P. MURDOCK, Business M'gr.

M. M. MURDOCK & BRO.
Publishers and Proprietors.

All letters pertaining to the business of the printing department, bindery, subscription or advertising should be addressed to the business manager. All other communications to the editor.

The only daily paper in Southwestern Kansas or Oklahoma receiving the complete Associated Press report.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—DAILY.
(In advance, postage prepaid.)

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Daily, one copy three months	1.00
Daily, one copy one month	35
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Two times a week, any days desired per year	2.00
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WEEKLY EAGLE.

One copy one year	$ .50

TO ADVERTISERS.

Rates of advertising made known upon application.

The proprietors reserve the right to reject and discontinue any advertisements contracted for either by themselves or their agents.

Entered in the postoffice at Wichita as second-class matter and entered for transmission through the mails as such.

Eastern Business Office, "The Tribune" Building, New York City; Western Business Office "The Rookery," Chicago; The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Sole Agents Foreign Advertising.

Readers of the Eagle when in New York City or Chicago, can see copies of the paper at the office of our agent at the address given above.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Exchange Stables.

Exchange Stables at Orlando and Stillwater. Make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Also do a general livery business. Traveling men's patronage solicited.
SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

We are now making the new finish cabinet photo for $2.50 a dozen. This price is not duplicated in Kansas. Baldwin's, Leading Artists. 92-tf

Altitude and low temperature make summer travel pleasant. Go to San Francisco in July via Santa Fe.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Sealed Proposals for Cinder Walks,

City Clerk's Office,
Wichita, Aug. 30th, 1897.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p. m., Sept. 13th, 1897, for the construction of the following unfinished cinder walks, viz.:

A 5-foot wide walk on the east side of Washington avenue from Central avenue to Oak street.

A 5-foot wide walk on the west side of Rock Island avenue from Douglas avenue to Division street.

A 5-foot wide walk on the south side of Oak street from Fifth avenue to Chisholm creek.

A 5-foot wide walk on the south side of (south) Morris street from Lawrence avenue to Main street.

A 4-foot wide walk on the north side of Tenth street from Fourth avenue to Main street.

A 5-foot wide walk on the west side of Mead avenue from Oak street to Tenth street.

A 10-foot wide walk on the south side of Chicago avenue from Sycamore street to Seneca street.

A 5-foot wide walk on the south side of Chicago avenue from Seneca street west to the right of way of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

A 5-foot wide walk on the south side of Lincoln street from Fourth avenue to Chisholm creek.

A 5-foot wide walk on the west side of Wabash avenue from Central avenue to Pine street, and on the east side of Wabash avenue from Pine street to Oak street.

A 5-foot wide walk on the west side of Fourth avenue from Oak street to Thirteenth street.

A 5-foot wide walk on the west side of Sycamore street from Mulberry street to Chicago avenue.

A 4-foot wide walk on both sides of Cleveland avenue from Douglas avenue to Third street.

A 4-foot wide walk on the north side of Second street from Fourth avenue to Hydraulic avenue.

Said walks must be constructed according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the city engineer.

A certified check for the sum of $10.00 payable to the city of Wichita must accompany each bid as a guarantee of good faith.

The mayor and council reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. T. KRAMER, City Clerk.
91-3t

Poposals sor Street Lighting.

City Clerk's Office.
Wichita, Kan., Sept. 1, 1897.

Bids will be received at this office until 5 o'clock p. m. September 13th, 1897, for furnishing electric arc lights of 2,000 candle power each for lighting the streets of Wichita, as follows, viz:

State price per month of 150 lights.

Price per light per month for 200 lights.

In each case give price per light per month on a 1 o'clock a. m. service and on a moon schedule. Also cost per light per month when sky is obscured by clouds—if running on moonlight schedule.

All bids to be made on a basis of a five-year contract.

Bids will also be received at the same time and place for lighting the city building and the hose houses with either gas or incandescent lights.

All bids should be marked "bids for street lighting."

The mayor and council reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the light committee.

H. T. KRAMER,
92-3t City Clerk.

The government has cut all rations to Apache Indians except flour. They are threatening an uprising in New Mexico and the settlers near the reservation are very much exercised. There are about three hundred Indians on the Apache reservation.

CASTORIA.

On fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Told in Fewest Words

The queen regent of Spain will receive the New United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, on September 12.

Serious forest fires are burning on the Port-Neuf mountains at the head of Cottonwood Valley, Idaho, and just east of Oxford.

A special commission will meet shortly in St. Petersubrg to discuss the introduction of universal and compulsory education in Russia.

The works of the Le Metz umbrella and bicycle handle company at West Brighton, S. I., burned yesterday. Loss between $50,000 and $75,000.

The prefect of the providence of Pueno Peru, telegraphs that there is no truth in the report that a party of Bolivians has invaded Peruvian territory.

The opening of the lawn tennis tournament at Toronto was yesterday again postponed until today on account of the tournament at Niagara being carried over yesterday.

The senate of Peru has approved the abolition of the expert duties on silver coin, bullion and plate. Peruvian gold dust, coin and bullion, however, will still have to pay duty.

The Italian government is carefully watching the movements for and against the suspension of duties on grain. It is believed the government will not consent to their suspension.

Forgeries have been discovered in the paper rediscounted by the Norton bank, of Durand, Ill. Parties interested in the bank have protected the irregular paper first discovered o the amount of $6,000.

The steamer Telegram left Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Wednesday night for the Michipicoten gold fields with forty passengers, each of whom will prospect in the new Eldorado. The party includes several prominent citizens of the Sault.

The comptroller of the currency has been advised of the First National bank of Greensburg, Ind. It had a capital stock of $100,000 and on July 25 the deposits were $84,000. This is the first bank failure reported to the comptroller for some time.

Yesterday the Postal Telegraph Cable company's new route to South America was opened, with a reduction in rate of 25 per cent. This is a new route and gives competing service to Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentine Republic and Brazil, via Hayti and Para.

Owing to the fall in the price of silver, the Mahala mine at Leadville, employing about fifty men, has announced a reduction in wages from $3.00 to $2.60. The men have accepted the reduction. The Mahala is one of the largest silver producers in the district.

Governor Tanner of Illinois has appointed delegates to the national irrigation congress at Lincoln, Neb., September 29-30, as follows: C. A. Parks, B. M. Stahl, L. K. Davis, Chicago; S. M. Knox, Princeton; Frank Glendenin, Joliet; E. J. Hudson, Lincoln.

J. R. Corin, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Decatur, Ill., was found dead in bed yesterday. Mr. Gorin was almost 80 years old. He was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1867 and 1868, being the oldest living past grand master in the Masonic order.

A dispatch from Montreux, fourteen miles from Geneva, announces that an asylum for the insane which was in course of erection there has collapsed, burying a number of workmen in the ruins. The bodies of seven dead men had been recovered and seven others were seriously wounded.

The Mainichi, a Japanese paper published in Yokohama, states that the commissioner sent by Japan to the coming conference to be held at Washington on the sealing question will be instructed to side with the representatives of the United States as to remedial measures for preserving seals and ea otters.

The Thunderstorms and rains which have prevailed all the week throughout Great Britain and the continent culminated Wednesday evening in a severe gale, which did much damage to trees and crops, resulting in numerous shipping casualties on the English channel and flooding many parts of the Thames valley.

Diehl & Lord's wholesale beer, cider and soda works at Nashville, Tenn., were almost totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. An explosion of several soda fountains and carbonic acid gas drums occurred, injuring James Buchanan, eHnry Benton, W. P. Anderson and an unknown man. The loss on stock and building isb about $40,000.

The commission appointed to examine as to the mental condition of ex-Mayor Lochead of Glenwood, IWs., has reported him insane, and recommended that he be sent to the asylum. Lochead recently committed a murderous assault on eKeper Walby of the poor farm and had requested a jury trial. He is about 69 years old and has had a varied experience.

WELLINGTON A DEAD DUCK

"Organization" Candidates in Maryland Give Up in Despair.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 2.—Theodore Marbug, the organization candidate for mayor of Baltimore, and Colonel J. Frank Supplee, his sole opponent in the "organization," have withdrawn from the nomination contest, leaving the field clear for William T. Malster. The withdrawal of Mr. Marburg is the direct result of the defeat administered to the "organization" forces under the leadership of United States Senator Wellington, by the friends of Mr. Malster at the Ocean City convention last week. There now seems to be but little oubt that the friends of Mr. Malster will control the new state central committee and that Senator Wellington will retire from the leadership of the party in the state.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Produce Soft, White Hands," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER.

IS LIKE A ROMANCE

STRANGE STORY OF GIGANTIC SPANISH SWINDLE.

Like the Great Dutch Fortunes and the Gold Brick Schemes It is Cleverly Planned and the Ocean's Width Does Not Prevent It From Hunting Victims in America—Story of a Beautiful Girl in a Spanish Prison and the Plan of Her Release—The Workers in the Curious Deal.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Herald says: This is literally a romance of crime. It is the story of an international confidence game whch has had wide ramifications, and hundreds and possibl thousands, of victims. In many respects it is a new scheme to defraud, and has never been exposed. For cupidity and care of detail it surpasses the gold brick swindle, the game of the shipwrecker mariner who has discovered buried gold on a desert isle or the discovery of the English or German barrister who knows of an unclaimed estate of millions which can be divided among the Brown, Jones or Robinson familyp in America.

They are set of clever rogues who are engaged in this magnificent enterprise. There is one party of confederates in the United States and another in Spain. The band in the United States devote their time to finding likely birds to be plucked. Is there some prosperous German who came to America when an infant, and has been so busy making money that he he does not know what became of his relatives who were left behind in the Faderland? Is there some French emigre now in easy circumstances who would be certain to have relatives scattered over Europe? These are the men marked for prey. The only other requisites are that the victims should have the ordinary instincts of humanity, and should oso tender hearted as to be disarmed of strict business prodence and caught unawares. The letter writer in Spain, constitute the other band, will do the rest.

These hundreds of men and women have been swindled. Each case resembles the other, and the Herald, in oredr to throw light on this new trap for the unwary, will relate the details of one of them.

RECEIVES A STRANGE LETTER.

One of the solid German-American citizens of Baltimore, Md., is William Baumgarten. Whea his parents brought him to America from Handover Germany, he was only nine years old, and they left behind numerous cousins and uncles and aunts who, probably in a few years were scattered all over the face of the habitable globe. His parents were poor, but they gave their son a good education, and in time William Baumgarten became an aprentice to his father in business of engraving and the making of seals. In the hurry of making a living many of the relatives who were left behind were lost sight of, and this is important to the story. Mr. Baumgarten cast his lot with the Confederacy during the civil war, but soon run the blockade and got North again, and devoted his attention to business more closely than ever.

When his father retired in 1878, he succeeded to the business, and had a large factory and store at No. 213 East Fayette street. He established important connections in Europe, and boasted that he never felt the hard times, matter what other firms had to say.

The beginnig of 1897 found William Baumgarten pleasantly situated. He was fifty-four years old, but had made enough money to contemplate retiring from business with confidence and to plan extensive European travel. He carved his fortune out of the New World, and was proud of it. He aws a philosopher, because he saw no reason why a man should slave in his old age whe he had enough money for his worldy needs. He was a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow and a Red Man, and had been connected with a half dozen other secret societies. He was also a chess player, for which he had a great fondness, thus insuring himself against a dull old age, and every evening found him at the rooms of the Baltimore Chess Association.

Mr. Baumgarten entered his store one to open his mail. There was one square morning late in January and proceded envelope with the lot which had a foreign postage stamps, and bore the postmark of Valencia, Spain. Being a maker of stamps Mr. Baumgarten is also a collector of stamps, and he tore off the corner of the envelope with the lot which had a foreign postage stamp and dropped it into the corner of his drawer for safe keeping. Mr. Baumgarten then unfolded the letter and began to read it. It was a strange story which the letter told, in English which had a Spanish twist to it, that made it read singularly quaint.

It was dated "Castle Fort of Valencia, February 14 1897," and was addressed to "Mr. William Baumgarten, My Dear Sir," and the writer proceded to to tell his story.

He didn't have the honor to know the person he was addressing, but his dead wife, Caroline, in mentioning the individuals of her family, had praised the honesty and good qualities of him he was writing to. He was writing, therefore, for the first and possibly for the last time to one whose aid he was about to solicit for his only daughter, who was also Mr. Baumgarten's neice. This daughter was for the present safe in the College Anglo-Spanish of La Estrella.

Then came an injunction to sececy. The writer was watched by his enemies. The most significant portion of the letter must not be divulged.

The letter writer in the Castle Fort of Valencia proceeded to relate how he had been secretary and treasury for Martinez Campos in Cuba and had enjoyed the confidence of that illustrious man. He had invested his capital in public lant transactions in the hope that he would make a brilliant position for his daughter, whom he fondly loved. All went until Campos was succeeded by Weyler. The writer was unable to return with his patron to Spain, and, not being willing to see Cuba ruled by an adversary in politics he joined the rebellion. He was betrayed and compelled to fly to England, taking with him £38,888 in money. While living in London he received the news of the death of his wife. Knowing his daughter was alone and in despair, he decided to visit Spain and get his daughter to move to New York to live.

The writer then proceeded to detail how he had deposited his $38,000 in the London bank, taking against it a certificate of deposit, payable to bearer. Any one who held this document could draw the money. Even the owner of the money could not draw it without it. This document was concealed in a secret recess of the writer's portmanteau, which the keenest eyes cannot find out.

Then the writer started for Spain. He was recognized and arrested. He was tried at Cartagena and convicted. His sentence was eighteen years penal servitude in the Castle of Valencia. When he was arrested his baggage was seized. Thus his portmanteu, containing the sight draft for £38,000 in its secret compartment, was in the hands of the authorities. The baggage was held to be sold at a given time to pay the costs of prosecution. If the costs of the prosecution were paid, the embargo would be raised, and the baggage could be claimed by the prisoner's family or friends. If not, the portmanteau with its secret would pass into the hands of strangers.

The unfortunate prisoner then proceeded to depict his lot. He was in sore distress. He did not expect to live long. Indeed, he could never recover. He was being badly treated. His daughter was heart broken, and men had designs on her. In this extremity to whom should he fly? To whom but to William Baumgarten, the relative of his wife and of his beloved daughter. He asked Mr. Baumgarten to be a spport to his daughter and to take her to his home, and away from her enemies in Spain. If Mr. Baumgarten was willing to interest himself, he would write later, if he was still alive. If not he will leave a will, and the carrying out of the matter to his friend, the chaplain of the castle, who was his confessor, and to whom he owed the privilege of being able to write this letter.

This letter was long and rambling and its allusions to the dire straits of the daughter were almost incoherent. Her nama was given as Emily. If Baumgarten would consent to receive Emily at his house he would see to it that when the money was taken from the bank a part of it would go to the daughter's kind protector. Thus the letter concluded:

"As it is prohibited to me to receive any direct public correspondence, I expect you will send your letter under two envelopes, the one inside to my name and the one outside to the nameof the servant of my protector, the chaplian of this castle, who is our confidential man. I trust to your discretion the future of my darling daughter, meantime I remain, yours faithfully,

"MATEO SANTOS."

The address given for letters to be addressed to on the outside envelope was "Mr. Ramon Soriano Guillem Sorolla, Valencia, Spain."

PRISONER IN VALENCIA CASTLE.

The remainder of the January day was filled with perplexity for William Baumgarten. He read the letter telling the strange and romantic staory of the prisoner in Valencia Castle many times. Each time he read he deeply pondered It seemed impossible that he should have a neice anywhere whom he did not know. If this maiden i distress was his neice, then he must have a sister who had married Mateo Santos. There was no missing sister. When the family came to America none of the children were left behind. Half a dozen times Mr. Baumgarten was inclined to toss the letter aside. But there was something in it which appealed to him. Here was one unfortunate man dying in prison, leaving a daughter of tender years alone in the world and likely to suffer great distress. Possibly there was some relationship, and Santos, sick unto death and evidently compelled to dictate, had made a slip of the tongue in stating the degree. Possibly the mistake had arisen from an imperfect knowledge of the English language. The phrasing of the letter lent color to the last theory.

Mr. Baumgarten took the letter home and consulted with his family. It aroused much interest there and much indignation against Spain. Mr. Baumgarten called attention to the fact that the letter spoke of the unfortunate neice, when it was impossible that he should have a niece of whom he had never heard.

"Possibly it is one of the cousins of whom we long since lost track," members of his family argued. "Possibly one of them married this Spaniard, and made inquiries about you, from time to time, while wou have been so busy making stamps and seals."

Anyway, to answer the letter would do no harm, and it would be better to err on the side of humanity, if an error it were.

Accordingly, Mr. Baumgarten sent the following letter, which is characteristic of the man:

Baltimore, Feb. 2, 189—.

"Mr. Mateo Santos, Fort Valencia:

"My Dear Sir—Your unexpected letter duly received and agreeably to your request, hasten to reply. I have noted carefully all your letter contained and perused the same with a great deal of interest, and, as an American citizen (irrespective of the relationship which may exist between us), you have my heartfelt sympathy in your distress. Being a father myself I fully appreciate the anxiety you have abuot your daughter, and to allay the same I will willingly and cheerfully do all within my power to protect your daughter when she arrives here. I will take her to my house. I, as well as my wife and children, will make it comfortable for her and extend to her a hearty welcome, and will ake the plice of parents as far as it lies within our power. Now, as to my relationship to your deceased wife, I would state that I was not aware that she was my cousin. Having emigrated Hanover when but nine years of age, I have lost sight of the locations of my relatives, but in order to leave no doubt as to my identity, and to whom wou have addressed your communication, I herein enclose a clipping from a monthly paper, giving my biography. Awaiting your further communications and trusting that this may reach you safely, I am, yours respectfully,

W. A. BAUMGARTEN.

This letter Mr. Baumgarten put in an envelope addressed to Mr. Ramon Soriano Guillem Sorolla, Valencia, as he had been advised to do, and he and his family awaited with curiosity the out come of this remarkable correspondence.

SANTOS PLANS A WAY.

Nothing was heard from the dying prisoner in the fortress at Valencia until March. Then one day the mail brought a letter to the store of the maker of seals, in the same sort of envelope, bearing the foreign postmark. One can hardly imagine the eagerness with which Mr. Baumgarten opened the envelope and perused the twisted English sentences. It was a letter from Mateo Santos, and was again dated the Castle Fort of Valencia.

Very agreeable has been to me, the prisoner wrote, just in these sad and trying moments, your esteemed letter. Thanks to the goodness and soft heart of you I shall die satisfied, relying upon the future of my daughter, who will have a strong and kind protector with you to make her a happy life. Poor daughter of mine! For God's sake, I beseech you not to abandon the poor orphan, and this may be the worthiest action you may do in this world."

The unhappy Santos writing in his dungeon cell with the assistance of his friend the chaplain, then proceeded to relate the progress of events. He felt his strength fall when most in want of it. All on account of his daughter. He feared death would take from her him who loved her so dearly and was of so little value to her. Al he asked was to be able to to rescue her fortune and to be able to reward the favors he expected from him and his family. In the hope of doing this he would, through his protector, the chaplain, Guame M. Antonio Hueso Barroso, call on a notary and make his last will in such a way as to use it in the exceptional situation he then found himself.

He pointed out how Mr. Baumgarten already knew his secret, which he enjoined him scrupulously to guard. "Inside the smallest of the portmanteus kept by the Tribunal of Cartagena, sequestered there is a secret impossible to be found by any one unacquinted with it. Inside this is the bank document which the bank handed me as a guarantee, payable to the bearer, for the amount of £38,00. Once you are in possession of this document it will be easy for you to realize the money. I will dispose of it in the will, but without mentioning where it is deposited, or the amount, as it is enough you should know it."

Above all these things Mr. Baumgarten was not to let himself be known in Spain. Nor was he to engage anybody on his side to take steps in the Tribunal at Cartagena to raise the embargo on the luggage. The future retiremtn of Emily must be unknown, both for Mr. Baumgarten's tranquility and her own. Only one thing was needed, the practical supportof sending over the necessary amount to the chaplain, Mr. Antonio Hueso, to pay the Tribunal, so that the luggage containing the secret now held for cost, could be released.

"As soon as the mentioned portmanteau will be in your power," continued Santos, "you will proceed to break carefully the bottom of the smallest one, and from a capacity the bank document you will pick up some papers of no importance. Already I feel myself without strength when I am in host need of it to insist upon beseechin you to take my daughter away from my powerful enemies, who will have revenge upon her after my death, should they find out the existence of the money I leave her."

All that was necessary, Mr. Santos insisted, was for Mr. Baumgarten to send the necessary money to pay the costs. This was what the law enacted. But what did the costs amount to—a mere nothing compared with £38,000. The Rev. Mr. AntonioHueso was poor. Therefore, send him the money he might write for."

The reply to this letter was to be sent as usual to Ramon Soriano, the confidential man of Chaplain Hueso.

Mr. Baumgarten now had something more to ponder over. Here was an intimation that money was needed. What did that mean?

A DEATH WILL, A PHOTOGRPH.

Mateo Santos died in his cell on February 27, 1897, at two o'clock in the morning. Mr. Baumgarten did not know it until the middle of March. Then came a letter from the Rev. Antonio Hueso announcing the fact, and Mr. Baumgarten was deeply affected.

The priest enclosed a note from Santos which he wrote just after making his will and just before expiring. In this letter he commended his child to the care of Mr. Baumgarten executor of his estate and had bequathed one-fourth of his estate to Mr. Baumgarten and $1,000 to the chaplain.

The chaplain who wrote over the name of Antonio Hueso Barroso, dated his letter March 1. He had just came from the funeral of his unfortunate friend, who, he hoped, had found rest at last. He announced that Mr. Baumgarten had been appointed guardian and testamentary executor of Santos' daughter, and that he had made his daughter his heiress, leaving for Mr. Baumgarten, provided he accepted the guardianship, one- fourth of his estate. And he had appointed the chaplain testamentary executor in order to have alegal representative for the fatherless girl before the court of law when application was made for the recovery of the sequestered baggage.

The chaplain said he would now proceed to Cartagena to appear before the court to assertain what payment must be made to recover the baggage. In the meantime the will would not be published for fear it would put Santos' enemies on the scent. However, he would forward a copy of the will.

All this threw Mr. Baumgarten off his guard. He had expected a demand for money and none had been made. The Spanish folks were apparently all right. So on March 15 he wrote to Chaplin Antonio Hueso Barroso a letter expressing sympathy for the fatherless child and accepting the guardianship of the child. He hoped the chaplain would lose no time in effecting the release of Santos' baggage and in accompanying the daughter to the sheltering roof of his house. He admonished the chaplain to bring everything, not omitting the smallest article, because it might contain that which was necessary to carry out the wishes of the deceased. Mr. Baumgarten said he would await with interest the arrival of the will, but with even greater interest would awit the coming of the chaplain and his ward.

In due time came a copy of the last will and testament of Mateo Santos Quesada and a translation into English. It proved to be a disposition of the dead man's fortune as he had already described. One-fourth of the estate was left to William Baumgarten. This meant that Mr. Baumgarten was to receive about fifty thousand dollars for his own services.

The will was accompanied by a letter from the chaplain in which he detailed his visit to Cartagena to see about the all important baggage. The baggage was still held for costs and would be held for a short space of time. Then, if the amount claimed were not forthcoming the property would be sold and the fortune of £38,000 would be lost. Mr. Baumgarten must therefore at once send the amount claimed by the cost, and also enough for the traveling expenses of the chaplain and the girl from Spain to Baltimore. The amount must be sent in a check or bank notes, and, above all things, Mr. Baumgarten must not say a word about it to anyone, as Santos' enemies were looking for his fortune. The amount needed was $79, in addition to traveling expenses.

Then came a letter, on deep mourning

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

Railroad Readers

HOMESEEKERS EXCURSIONS VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

A series of Homeseekers' Excusions has been arranged by the A., T. & S. F. R'y at the low rate of one fare plus two dollars for the round trip. On sale the following dates: August 3rd and 17th, Sept. 7th and 21st, Oct. 5th and 19th, for points in Arkansas, Arizonia, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas, where the one-way rate is $7.00 or more. Stop-overs allowed on going trip with 15 days. Final return limit 21 days. Call on or address Santa Fe agents for full particiulars.

L. R. Delaney, Agt., Wichita.
W. J. Black, Gen'l Pass. Agt, Topeka.

NASHVILLE, TENN., AND RETURN $35.55.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe will sell daily, tickets to Nashville and return at rate of $35.55 continuous passage in each direction. Final limit November 7th, 1897.

L. R. DELANEY, Agent.
Telephone 139.

Through tickets, baggage checked, maps, time tables and full information about the Santa Fe Route and 'Frisco Line can be obtained from their ticket office at Douglas avenue station, which is open until 10:40 p. m. every day. All questions cheerfully answered

L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 30TH. 1897.

For this occasion, commencing May 20th and continuing daily thereafter to and including October 15th, 1897, the Missouri Pacific railway will sell tickets to Nashville and return for $35.55, limited for return passage to November 7th, 1897.

The Missouri Pacific railway has two fast express trains daily, making close connection in St. Louis Union depot with trains to Nashville. For particulars call on or address

E. E. BLECKLEY, P. & T. A.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS VIA THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

To points in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas and Louisiana, one fare plus $2.00 round trip. Tickets on sale July 20th, August 3d and 17th, September 7th and 21st, October 5th and 19th, good twenty days for return.

HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.,
Wichita, Kansas.

CHEAP RATES TO NASHVILLE, TENN.

For Tennessee Centennial "The Rock Island Route" will sell every Tuesday excusion tickets at rate of $35.55.

HAL S. RAY,
D. P. A., Wichita, Kan.

HALF FARE EXCURSIONS VIA "THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., tickets on sale September 7th and 8th.

Ask Rock Island Agent for particulars.

HAL S. RAY, D. P. A.
d-28 Wichita, Kansas

GENERAL STEAM SHIP AGENCY.
MO. PAC. TICKET OFFICE,
114 North Main Street,
Wichita, Kansas.

We can sell you through Railway and steamship tickets to all points in the world.

We are agents for the following lines of Ocean steamship companies, and keep the original tickets always on hand, so that upon purchasing we can hand them to you at once.

American Line—New York to Southampton.

American Line—Philadelphia to Liverpool.

Anchor Line—New York to Glasgow.

Cunard Line—New York to Liverpool.

North German Lloyd—New York to Southampton, Bremen, Genoa, Naples, Gibraltar, Austria, China and Japan.

White Star Line—New York to Liverpool, Cape Town, South Africa and South American points.

We also make a specialty of prepaid ocean tickets. So that any one desiring to pay for a ticket here to bring over their friends from the Old countries can do so safely and cheaply. We attend to the delivery of the ticket on the other side.

E. E. BLECKLEY,

WICHITA TO ST. LOUIS.
IN SIXTEEN HOURS AND FIFTY MINUTES VIA MISSOURI PACIFIC.

"The Kansas and Nebraska Limited" train leaves Wichita daily at 2:10 p. m., and arrives at St. Louis next morning at 7:20. No need of hurrying yourself to catch a morning train. Eat your dinner at home. Take your after-dinner nap, after which you can take the Missouri Pacific Flyer and reach St. Louis for breakfast. Same time as though you had left on a morning train. Quick time. Elegant service. City Ticket Office 114 North Main street.

REMEMBER WELL AND BEAR IN MIND

That the Missouri Pacific railway is the shortest and quickest route to all Colorado points. Leaves Wichita at 5:15 p. m., arriving at Pueblo 7:50 a. m., Colorado Springs 9:20 a. m., and Denver at 12 noon. One hour quicker than any competitor. City ticket office 114 North Main street. Telephone 211.

FRISCO LINE.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition,

Nashville, Tenn., May 1 to Oct. 31, 1897.

The Frisco Line now have on sale round trip excursion tickets to Nashville, Tenn., for the above at exceedingly low rates.

For full information call on or address

E. C. HOAG,
City Ticket Agent.

TAKE THE MISSOURI PACIFIC, "KANSAS AND NEBRASKA LIMITED" FOR ST. LOUIS.

Leave Wichita at 2:10 p. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning 7:20, making direct connections with all lines east. No change of cars. Elegant service. City Ticket Office 114 North Main street.

TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS.

The best and shortest line to the Klondike gold fields is via the Kansas Midland and Union Pacific railways. Save time, and you are money ahead. Call at City Ticket Office, 138 N. Main street, or passenger depot, corner Mosley and Douglas avenue.

THE KANSAS MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The short line from Wichita to Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, Washington, Oregon and all northwestern points; the quickest service; no transfers or delays. In connection with the Union Pacific railway, the grandest scenic line of the west, with through dining and sleeping car service west of Ellsworth. For information as to rates, etc., call on City Ticket Office, 138 N. Main street, or at passenger depot, corner Mosley and Douglas avenue.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES via THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Indianapolis, Ind.—One fare for round trip; on sale September 7 and 8, 1897.

For further information call on or address

E. E. BLECKLEY, P. T. A.,
114 N. Main street, Wichita, Kan.

KANSAS CITY TO CINCINNATI WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The Wabash railroad is now running through cars to Cincinnati on their fast mail train, leaving Kansas City at 6:30 every evening, making practically no change of cars from Kansas City to Louisville, Cincinnati, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and shortening the time to all above places from five to eight hours. The Wabash is the only line that does this.

H. N. GARLAND,
Western Passenger Agent.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS, ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., tickets on sale August 16th and 17th, and September 7th and 8th.

L. R. DELANEY,
Phone 139. Agent.

FACTS WORTHY OF STRONG EMPHASIS.

The time from Wichita to St. Louis via Santa Fe route and Kansas City including thirty minutes lay over at Kansas City, is only 15¼ hours, making the actual running time 14¾ hours. This is the quickest time to St. Louis. Smooth track, elegant equipment and everything for comfort.

If going to St. Louis or beyond try the quick time Santa Fe Route.

Phone 139. L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

ARE YOU GOING TO KANSAS CITY? REMEMBER THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

is the only line that runs a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train. Leaving Wichita at 9:10 p. m., arriving at Kansas City next morning at 7:20. This train is made up at Wichita and therefore always leaves on time. Nice chair cars and Pullman sleepers.

Notice the leaving time, and the next time you go to Kansas City take the Missouri Pacific. Always on time. Never late. Fine equipment. Leaves Wichita at a reasonable hour and arrives at Kansas City neither too late nor too early. Depot corner Second and Wichita streets.

The best way to Colorado is over the Santa Fe route. The fast train which leaves Wichita at 3:45 p. m., arrives at Colorado points the next morning. For information call on or address

L. R. DELANEY, Agent.
Phone 139. Douglas Avenue Depot.

THE HUNTING AND FISHING GROUNDS

of Colorado quickly and comfortably reached via the Santa Fe Route. Low rates during the season. Write W. J. Black, G. P. A., Topeka, Kan., for copy of A Colorado Summer.

ARE YOU GOING TO DENVER?

Take the Kansas Midland railway, and save from three to five hours time. Train leaves Wichita at 12:35 p. m., arrives in Denver 4:05 a. m. Sleeping car remains at depot until 7:30 a. m., and passengers can occupy same until that time. For further information call on W. W. Pearce city ticket agent, 138 N. Main street, or Mosley avenue station.

CRIPPLE CREEK.
THE GREAT GOLD FIELD OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Is easily reached via the Great Missouri Pacific Railway, either by way of Pueblo or Colorado Springs, or both. Colorado express leaves Wichita daily at 5:15 p. m., arriving at Pueblo or Colorado Springs for breakfast. Cripple Creek is only a few hours ride from Pueblo or Colorado Springs.

REMEMBER THIS:
THAT THE
SANTA FE ROUTE
RUNS A TRAIN FROM WICHITA TO:

Kansas City in	7 hours, 19 minutes
Chicago in	23 hours, 2 minutes
St. Louis in	15 hours, 29 minutes
Cincinnati in	24 hours, 39 minutes
Louisville in	24 hours, 14 minutes

Arriving at Cincinnati and Louisville before noon.

Time to all points East and Southeast correspondingly quick.

Most Popular Line to All Points

Phone 139. L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

Indianapolis ..AND Return

FOR $19.90 VIA THE

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

Tickets on Sale Sept. 7 and 8.

City Ticket Office, 114 North Main St.

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For full particulars as to tickets, maps and rates apply to any coupon ticket office in the United States, Canada or Mexico, or address,

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