AMUSEMENTS.

Crawford Grand
E. L. Mastling, Manager

Commencing October 25 and Week.

Sharpley's Lyceum Theatre Company

With That Clever Actress,

Aida Lawrence

and Our

Famous Concert Band

AND ORCHESTRA

POPULAR PRICES,

10, 20 and 30 Cents

High-class Singing and Dancing Specialties at every Performance.

Grand Popular Dime Matinee every Saturday Afternoon.

Seats on sale at Moshacher's.

Catholic Fair And Musical Festival

Every Afternoon and Evening This Week.

118 N. Main Street
White House

PROF. BLUME'S ORCHESTRA.

Beautiful Displays.

...Tonight...

at the

LEWIS ACADEMY AUDITORIUM

Mr. Will L. Greenleaf

The Impersonator,

For the Benefit of the Academy Library.

Tickets are on Sale at Tanner's Book Store.

ADMISSION 15 CENTS.

Reward For Arrest of Train Robbers

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company will pay a reward of $500.00 for the arrest and conviction of each of the persons engaged in robbing its train No. 3 at siding No. 1, in the Indian Territory, on the First day of October, 1897. W. I. ALLEN,
118 Ass't General Manager.

The fourth dividend of 5 per cent declared Oct. 19, is now payable at the office of the receiver of the Wichita National Bank. 139-6t

Proposals For Building of Permanent Side walks.

Bids will be received at the city clerk's office until 4 o'clock p. m., Nov. 8th, 1897, for the construction of permanent sidewalks on the following streets:

On the east side of Lawrence avenue from Third street to Central avenue.

On the east side of Market street from First street to Central avenue.

A certified check for $10.00 must accompany each bid, payable to the city of Wichita, Kans., or order, which check will be a forfeit to the city of Wichita, in case the bidder receiving the award shall fail to execute the contract; otherwise to be returned to the contractor.

H. T. KRAMER, City Clerk.
141-3t

WHITELAW REID'S DISCOVERY.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, spends nearly every winter with his family at Phoenix, Ariz., where he finds the climate unexpectedly agreeable. In a letter to the Philadelphia Times he says: "Eastern folks will have to form new ideas of Arizona. I am keeping house here with great comfort. My residence has hot and cold water, electric light and telephone, and the climate is really better than that of Cairo." Mr. Reid's health has greatly improved since his visits to the South. Anyone who wishes to become fully informed regarding health resorts in the Salt River Valley should address W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kas., or C. A. Higgins, A. G. P. A., Chicago.

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 DIARRHŒA. 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.

Vocal Culture.

Miss Annie Reel will receive a limited number of pupils in voice culture—Italian method. Address Sickner Conservatory. Hours from 9 until 12 each morning at Lewis Academy.

141-4t*-fr-sun-tus-th

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

Notice

The visiting days at the Masonic Home have been changed from Tuesday and Friday to Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. By order of the board of directors. J. F. SOPER,
119-26t Supt.

CLIMATE CURES.

If you go soon enough to the right climate, say to the Salt River Valley of Arizona or the New Mexico health resorts. Unrivaled for the relief or cure of chronic lung and throat diseases. Constant sunshine, dry air, equable temperature. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free. They treat of altitudes, temperature, humidity, hot springs, sanatoriums, cost of living, medical attendance, social advantages, etc. Address W. J. Black, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. Ry., Topeka, Kas.

In buying medicines, food products, kitchen preparations, or anything else that concerns health, see that no strange inferior goods are recommended by irresponsible persons.

EAGLE WANT ADS

reach the most people and bring the best results. A trial always convinces.

SOME BRIGHT THINGS FROM KANSAS WOMEN

(Continued from Sixth Page.)

ing when we look for the reformation of society as the result of a gift—an institution or a poor law. The children of the improvident who scramble for dinner tickets, are drawn out of the way of regular work which is hard and dull but profitable, to take another way which is easy and full of excitement, but unprofitable. They are taking a lesson in pauperism.

Neither pity nor logic can give to the man what man demands. We see his poverty. We do not consider his temptations nor aspirations. We exhaust ourselves in giving relief and miss the motive of Christian godliness, the consciousness of a power ever making for the right ,and the sure coming of an eternal purpose. "Here I stand," said Luther. "I can do no other."

Man is not, and should not be to us a mere bundle of wants and cries, subject to pain and cold and hunger. He is a living soul, a being of infinite hope, with a capacity for righteousness, for love, with intuitions of the divinity in whose image he was made. The tramp at your door may need—you will probably give it—but he needs respect also. His possibilities of being thrown into shadow his rags and disrepute. The philanthropist must say: "I must not," as conscientiously as "I must." He must give by another rule than that of tithes or expediency. He must give himself and by study make himself worth the giving. Like the patriarch of old, he must wrestle with the spirit within him, and never let it go till he learn its name and gain its blessing.

It were useless to deceive ourselves. The world will not cease to lie in wickedness and sin because one good act is carried. A few gleams of success will not denote a world at ease. When every other obstacle to progress has been removed, man will still remain. We dare not question the providence of God, who still allows drought and cyclone, plauge and famine. We shall never find excalibur that magical sword, which cutting down every obstacle shall open the road to that Paradise whereof men dream. It is drill not charging which makes a soldier struggle not shouting which builds a character, suffering not speaking which purifies and anneals a heart.

The service of God is before the service of man. These problems before us are hard even to tragedy. They lie at the bottom of the page of the nineteenth century. On their correct and patient solution will depend our success in meeting higher and harder ones on the fair, as yet unturned page, of the twentieth century.

Our little systems have their day,
They have their day and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of Thee,
And thou, O Lord, art more than they.

English Literature

"The formative Characteristics of English Literature" was the subject of Mrs. Hoss of Wichita. She said:

"There is a peculiar fascination in the study of antiquity of whatever nature. To trace to the source, to wander through primeval forests, dark, solemn and mysterious, studying the way by ancient shrines and symbols, seeking lost pathways, around mossy ruins, patiently, hopefully, joyously feeling the way through the dark past, such are the delights of the antiquary

But if the study of ruins in crumbling arches, broken columns and fragments of pottery absorb all energies, what must be the delight of tracing thought backward, following a national literature as a river with its tributaries, the influx of aliens, back to the primal facors, the formative characteristics.

Early English literature is modern compared with the classics, but its origin is veiled in the same semi-mythical twilight Here we find the same worship of heroes possessing the valor and the strength of gods, but the judgment of men, the same mingling of sensations, half sublime and half grotesque. But through all we can read the character and aspirations of the people in the character with which they deified their heroes. For there is no truer truism than that the character of a people shapes its literature, or the literature of a people reflects the character. To find the germ of the English nation, the fountain head of English literary characteristics, we must go back to the fifth century, to the landing of the conquering Angles and Saxons on the island of Thanet, off the present coast of Kent.

"These bands of barbarians brought over the first literary production connected with the Anglo-Saxons of which we have any account. It was a collection of Gothic legends about the Norse hero Beowulf, which were perpetuated by the singing and reciting of bards and scalds. This oldest landmark of English literature stands related to the Gothic races much as the works of Homer do to the Grecian. In a language which must be translated to be understood, it gives a vivid description of those barbarous times. But it is important to us chiefly as are the sagas of Iceland in giving the key-note of English character and literature. For what are those mythological heroes but progenitors of Saxon characteristics? As Carlyle says, 'A certain homely truthfulness and rustic strength, a great rude sincerity discloses itself in those heroes. Untamed thought, giant like, enormous, to be tamed in due time into strength no longer giant-like, but god-like, of the Shakespeares and the Goethes.'

"I dwell longer on this comparatively unknown poem because it is representative. Taine says: 'If there has ever been anywhere a deep and serious poetic sentiment, it is here,' and it is from this source, the old Gothic, the English receive their true poetic gifts. And what is the source of highest poetry but sincerity and intensity? These are the features distinguishing English poetry from the Celtic, which lack sincerity, and from the purely Teutonic, which lacks intensity. Thus, while the English mind has not the ready tact and playful wit of the French, nor the metaphysical power of pure thought of the German, it is silent and self-contained until its pent-up energies break through all reserve in the great epic or tragedy. This typical intensity abounds in those early Gothic works. The characters are silent until they exclaim. Here is one of their war chants as awful as war itself:

"The army goes forth; the birds sing; the crickets chirp; the war weapons sound; the lance clangs against the shield. Now shineth the moon wandering under the sky. Now arise deeds of woe. They seized with their hands the hollow wood of the shield; they smote through the bones of the head. The field was covered with the warriors' blood. After that the sun on high, the greatest star, God's candle bright, glided over the earth and hastened to her setting. There lay soldiers, many with darts struck down. The screamers of war they left behind the raven to enjoy; the dismal kite; the black raven with horned beak, and the hoarse toad. The eagle afterwards to feast on the white flesh, the greedy battle hawk and the gray wolf in the wood."

"Passing the promising period of Alfred the Great, the highwater mark of Anglo-Saxon literary culture but possessing no original work of any merit, and omitting the circumstance of the discovery in the French province of Brittany the legends of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, which subjects have furnished themes for the poets down to the present, we will note an event which modified the tone of English literature.

"The subjugation of England by Norman France in the eleventh century had the effect of modifying English character, adding to the rugged vigor of the north the culture and polish of the south. As a new vocabulary was introduced, which ultimately grafted in the parent vine has borne the richest foliage of rhetoric and exotic blossoms of expression, so new manners and customs modified English life. The literature changed accordingly. Courtly practices suggested courtly themes to the poet who would mirror his times.

"In the intricate network of human history it is interesting to trace the progress of enlightenment, how thought advances from nation to nation by means and methods which none could foresee and which we follow with a feeling of awe as if we were stepping in the footprints of the Almighty. We often hear in religious discourse how the Romans nation at the beginning of the Christian era became the one auspicious agency in the dissemination of the Christian doctrine. Never before in the world's history had there been such an opportune time for this great work. Had the worlds' history been shaped from the beginning for this purpose but in such enormous proportions as not to be discernible until in after ages? We know not, we can only speculate. But we do know that for the spread of learning, for the wonderful intellectual awakening of the fifteenth century, much credit is due to the apparently unfavorable circumstance of the conquering of enlightened Constantinople by the heathen Turk, resulting in the expulsion of the Greek scholars who, with their manuscripts, scattered over and inspired all Europe.

"With the same thought in mind, when in the ninth century, the barbarous Norsemen swooped down on cultured France, who could have predicted that they were really a band of intellectual missionaries come down here to attend school a couple of centuries before proceeding on their way to conquer and civilize their own countrymen who had settled in England? This was the work of Norman France, and after this event we behold in English literature the influence of French culture

"Consequently, in the fourteenth century we find two representatives of English literature, one representing the classes, the other the masses. Chaucer, the courtier, and Langland, "Piers, the plowman."

"Two principles ruled this age. One was the gratification of the senses, the other the purification of the heart. The one to revel in exuberant strength and follow the dictates of fancy, the other to be guided soberly by truth and duty. The one to foster the classes, the other to protect the masses, and in what age since has not the voice of justice called forth her own advocate?

"Langland was the forerunner of reforms in church and state, while Chaucer laughed with the court and flung his gay, if keen, satires at a corrupt church. Langland wept with the poor and gloomily bewailed existing injustices.

"In the poem, 'Piers, the Plowman,' the author represents himself in a dream in which he beholds a vision of the world. This poem is astir with life. The great and the small, the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, jostle each other in true life-like manner. To the dreamer who wonders what it all may mean appears a lady called Holy Church, who points to a much bejeweled personage as the solution of the mystery. It is lucre, to whom all, high and low, clergy and laity, do homage. The whole tone of the poem is one of bitter satire against prevailing vices, especially in the church. In its allegorical form and figures it reminds one of Spenser and especially of Bunyan. It lacks the clearness, however, of the latter, for the search for truth ends in well-nigh hopelessness. 'Piers, the Plowman' represents England's peasantry. He also represents the Savior of Men if he can only be found to lead the way to truth.

"This is the poem which wrought so strongly on men's minds, which prepared the way for Wycliff's work, and whose influence was almost as great in the revolt which began against a foreign church and against corruption in high places. It was a voice from the people rising under the oppression of a despotic church and strong class distinctions, proclaiming all men equal before God; that purity of life was religion and character the insignia of true nobility. It came from the people in strong, unlettered English, and none can tell how great a factor it was in establishing the national language.

"But it was Chaucer 'the father of English poetry, the well of English pure and undefiled,' as Lord Berkely termed him, who shaped the course of English literature.

"He was born in 1328 and died in 1400, and was the first poet buried in Westminster Abbey. He was a courtier in the court of Edward the Third, and was frequently in embassies to foreign courts. He married a maid of honor to the queen and sister of John of Gaunt. He thus became related to any number of royal personages.

"However, such circumstances of a writer are of little consequence to after ages, however much they may affect him during his lifetime. Of far more importance is it to determine his place in the history of literature. Did he invent the a, b, c of it? Did he teach the people in monosyllables, or did he inherit from his poetic predecessors the primitives, and was his work the formation of lengthy musical derivations? This must be considered in fixing a poet's rank. Thus it would be unjust to compare Chaucer and Tennyson, for instance Chaucer, faulty in rhyme, faulty in metre, a pioneer with an unformed language, and Tennyson, on the other hand, 'the heir of all the ages,' finished, perfect, flowing on in smoothest measures. As well compare the majestic river with the bubbling springs and chattering streams that combine to form it. The mature man is more perfect in expression, but the child is often more original and pleasing.

"Chaucer represents the childhood of English literature. His work was monosyllabic. And yet there is in him a curious blending of the natural and fantastic. French influence is manifest and of his own court life. He was not a Druid singer, by any means. He was conversant with what constituted the polite literature of his day. He understood how to use classic embellishment. The artificiality of the higher social customs of his day affected his writings. He wrote often to please a capricious court. So he paints a charming picture of nature, and then to recommend to the then reading public, he trims it, as it were, in gorgeous embroidery.

"And yet, amid the pomp and pageantry of court scenes, how his love of nature, the real poet in him, starts up like childhood memories fresh and free among the dignified cares of manhood. Some one has truly said that a love of nature indicates at least a partially advanced state of civilization. Primitive was too close to nature, so much a part of her that while he deified nature he did not love her. The Greeks themselves did not contemplate nature with affectionate interest. But Chaucer loved nature. Hear his morning carol:

"There sat I down among the fair flowers,
And saw the birds trip out of their bowers,
There as they had rested them all night,
They were joyful of the day's light,
They began of the May to done honors.

"They could that service all by vote,
There was many a lovely note,
Some sang loud as they had plained,
And some in other manner voice I fained,
And some all out with the full throat.

"And the river that I sat upon,
It made such a noise as it ran,
Accordant with the birds' armory,
Methought it was the best melody
That might been heard of any man."

He is Englands' first poet of nature, He sings in very ecstacy of a bright sun, green grass, dancing leaves, rippling streams, singing birds. To him earth and sky are bathed in beauty, and every thing 'like a May morning.'

"It would be impossible in a paper like this, even if the ability were here, to go into a critical analysis of Chaucer's works, so we can only touch points bearing on the subject in hand.

"Among his first works is his translation of the popular French poem, 'The Romance of the Rose.' This was an important triumph in English literature as it demonstrated that the language could be made rich enough in vocabulary to express the various shades of fine thought and feeling for which the French was considered so much superior Chaucer's works are legion. He translated and borrowed and invented. He culled from the works of history and imagination of the Orient, of Italy and of France, from the "fiery heroics of the north and the sensuous lyrics of the south,' and the result is charming.

"But the poem on which his chief fame rests as one of the greatest poets of the English language, of dramatic genuis, the greatest of his age, and which places him, in ability, with Shakespeare as one of the two master dramatists of English literature—this work is his Canterbury Tales.

"How irresistibly simple and childlike and effective are his descriptions of the pilgrims on their holy errand to worship at the tomb of the Saint Thomas a Becket. From this prologue consisting of a few hundred lines, a better idea can be gained of English life of that day, it is said, than from all other sources combined. It is a social drama. We know these men and women, their style of dress, habit of life; we can catch the spirit of the day. Herein lies the distinction between the poet and the historian. The poet illumines the pages of the past with the details which make the real picture of life, while the historian too often only numbers the pages.

"Why Chaucers' 'Canterbury Tales' are universally conceded to be a master work might be difficult to state. Measured by modern literary standards, they are found wanting. Some of them are coarse; they are verbose; they are rambling; but withal, they are natural. They breathe of the spontaneity of childhood. The chief charm lies in their artlessness. Evidently Chaucer did not block out the temperaments and careers of each character as in a psychologic checkerboard for the benefit of modern analysists. He does not make them exponents of his own nor the age's hobbies, nor are they characters fin de siecle. They are a simple mixture of human nature, some a little more saint, others a little more sinner, representing the virtues and vices, the strength and weakness of any age from the time of Adam and Eve to the present. With a little change in outward garb, a little change in pursuits; with a little suppression of thoughts now oftener harbored than expressed, his men and women might belong to our day. But this is true of any masterpiece. Instead of belonging wholly to any special age, with the forced characteristics of some partial hothouse of civilization, it is as a clear mirror reflecting human nature of all ages.

"I have presented these poets as representatives of early English, as typical of chief factors in English development.

"In Beowulf we have the rugged origin, the ambitious daring, which has made Engiad mistress of the seas, the love of liberty and of country which after centuries wrested from despotic power the Magna Charta, the charter of English liberties and, in America, the Declaration of Independence, the charter of race liberties.

"In Langland we behold the democratic, the uplifting influence of Christianity, the old Norse devotion turned into more spiritual channels, the conviction of a common brotherhood beheld today in England's missionary zeal which, say what we will, goes hand in hand with her material aggrandizements and which makes of the English speaking nations the torch bearers of Christian truth, the hope of the unenlightened world.

"In Chaucer we have the flower in the bud of English literary culture. He found the language a conglomerate of Anglo-Saxon, French and Latin. He passed it through the mint of thought, and left it English. It is conceded that in his formative work of the language he surpassed even Shakespeare. He gave our literature the first national stamp. He was a promise of what would follow. He opened the door to a brighter era, developing into the unequalled originality of Shakespeare, the sublimity of Milton, the humaneness of Longfellow, the profundity of Emerson and the classic finish of Tennyson.

"And what a wonderful union of force, of supplementary qualities, making of this English nation indeed a sower of empires in the old world and of republics in the new, of the language a chief medium of commerce in every part, and used exclusively by two of the world's greatest nations, and developing a literature composite in character from this composite people, the greatest in quantity and not to be surpassed in quality by any other literature, ancient or modern.

BABY'S SKIN

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so safe, so speedy, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and eradicating every humor, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

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EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA.

Told in Fewest Words

The Catholic mission of Hue, Cochin China, reports that a disastrous typhoon swept over that part of the country Oct. 22.

American-bred Merinos are "premium" sheep in Australia, and the breeding and shipping of such sheep to that market is becoming more and more popular.

Dr. J. C. Spencer, bacteriologist of the San Francisco board of health, reports that he has discovered the bacilli of tuberculosis in a Chinese-made cigar which he examined.

Consul Readall, at Tien Tsin, reports the arrival of twelve Baldwin locomotives for the Tien Tsin-Lukouchiao (Peking) railway extension. Eight of the locomotives are of the mogul type.

The importation of American bicycles to Bavaria has been large and they command prices 25 to 50 per cent in advance of German wheels. American boots and shoes also command recognition there.

Hartje Bros.' paper warehouse, Nos. 109 and 111 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $60,000. The fire was caused by an explosion of gas. No one was injured.

President Bashford, of the Ohio Wesleyan university, announces that the late Stephen Watson of London, Ohio, has left a bequeest of $35,000 to the university for the purpose of endowing a new professorship.

Robert L. Hutchinson and R. Sawyer have asked the superior court at Alexandria, Ind., to appoint a receiver for the Madison Glass company, which recently began operations there. The plaintiffs allege that the company has no funds.

Two small children of John Kuhne of Miltona, Minn., were burned to death yesterday. The parents and older children were in the field some distance from the house at work, leaving a little girl aged 3 and a baby one year old, shut in the house.

Dr. D. R. Jennings, a prominent dentist of Cleveland, Ohio, shot himself yesterday and will undoubtedly die. He had been suffering for a long time with bladder trouble and took cocaine. It is supposed overindulgence in the drug unbalanced his mind.

At Sacramento, Cal., yesterday, William Deming shot Antone Valles (colored) through the jaw and then turned the revolver on himself, inflicting a wound, which, like that of Valles, may prove fatal. The shooting occurred in Deming's house. The cause is not known.

The committee of the faculty of Cooper Medical college, San Francisco, having in charge the investigation of the merits, efficiency and value of oxytuberculine, the new consumption cure discovered by Dr. Joseph Hirschfelder of that city, has unreservedly indorsed the remedy.

The appointment of Charles E. Flandrau of St. Paul, Stanley R. Kitchel of Minneapolis and B. F. Farmer of Spring Valley, Minn., as a commission to investigate the charges of alleged brutality of officers of the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater toward the inmates, were announced yesterday.

New South Wales has appointed a veterinary inspector at San Francisco to examine and grant certificates of health for American horses to be shipped to Australia from that port. A similar appointment of a veterinary inspector at New York in behalf of Australia was recently made by New South Wales.

From Cardiff, Wales, it is reported that the Workmen's compensation act, which goes into effect on July 1, 1898, makes employers liable for accident causing death and injury to employes, and effects more than half the labor in the United Kingdom. The mine operators are protesting against the enforcement of the act.

At Morris, Ill., the manufacturing plant of the Woelfel Leather company, which has retail stores in San Francisco, Chicago and Boston, burned Wednesday evening. The establishment was worth about $350,000, the loss amounting to about $220,000, exclusive of tan bark, $5,000 worth of that also being destroyed. The plant was insured for $140,000.

The special committee of lines interested which was appointed to meet in St. Louis and agree upon a basis of rates that should govern on shipments of grain from southwest Missouri river points to the gulf and to the Mississippi river, after a two day's session, failed to come to any understanding. Adjournment was taken until Monday, November 8, in Chicago.

The Continental Trust company of New York has filed a bill in the United States circuit court at St. Louis to restrain the city of Denver from enforcing an ordinance passed July 29, 1897, on the ground of violation of the constitution of the United States. Mayor McMurray of Denver telegraphed Judge Thayer, asking him to withhold his decision, but the judge said he might grant a temporary injunction.

NATURE'S DRINK,
POSTUM,
The
GRAIN COFFEE.
At Grocers.

Railroad Readers

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.

THE PHILLIPS. ROCK ISLAND ONE-WAY PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA ARE FAMOUS.

If you contemplate a trip to New Mexico, Arizona, or California, inquire about them. Every comfort and no inconvenience. Any Rock Island agent can tell you about them.

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.

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.

DO YOU KNOW

That The Rock Island runs a Through Tourist Sleeping Car Wichita to El Paso, Los Angeles, and San Francisco every week? Rock Island agent will be glad to tell you all about it.

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, 29 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

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If a retailer found that every attempt at substitution cost him a customer he would soon be tired of it and would supply what the public asks for.

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.

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.

Imitations may be the sincerest flattery, but it is safer to stick to the genuine article. Reflect on the fact that no poor article would be worth imitation and see that you get the real thing when you ask for it.

Don't hesitate to kick when a smooth-spoken salesman offers you one thing after you have distinctly ordered another. You know what you want. Insist on getting it.

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.

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