Up to 7 o'clock this morning communication with the whole country was good. Then the wires, burdened with several times their weight in ice and snow, tautened by the cold and lashed by the wind, began to snap under the unusual tension. By 8 o'clock nearly every circuit along the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads for miles out was broken. Two hours later communication with almost the entire west was cut off. At noon the condition became more aggravated. Out of nearly a dozen wires to St. Louis and the same number to Chicago, only one was working between each of these cities. It was impossible, however, to obtain any news from the central west, the southwest or the northwest. Outgoing passenger trains on many railroads were held for gangs of linemen. Many trains left the Union depot late, after waiting in vain for orders, and proceeded slowly and cautiously. Tonight communication west had been partially restored.

In Kansas City the damage was confined to broken telephone poles, snapped telephone wires and more or less delay to street railway traffic.

THE STORM IN OKLAHOMA.

At El Reno, O. T., the wind was strong enough to shake houses, topple over chimneys and break many panes of glass. The residence of William Phelps, a farmer, two miles east of El Reno, was demolished. The family escaped with slight injuries. A few miles distant another house was blown down and the debris caught fire and was consumed. No one was injured.

At Guthrie, O. T., a hail storm prevailed and hundreds of panes of glass were broken. Many people believed a tornado was upon them and fled to their storm cellars.

El Reno, O. T., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Our quiet and peaceful little city was visited last night by another very heavy rain which was accompanied by thunder, lightning, hail, snow and wind. A gentle reminder in the shape of a gust of wind came down from the northwest about 9 o'clock and for an hour or two afterward the elements had the bulge on the city and surrounding country. The rain fell in sheets and the wind at times was terrific. When daylight came it was found that a number of sheds, outhouses, chimneys and a few barns had been upset. No lives were lost, nor was any one injured, with the exception of a few ladies who had their nerves badly shattered.

Alva, O. T., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Another four-inch snow has fallen in this section and the prospects for a record-breaking wheat crop is correspondingly enhanced.

TERRIFIC STORM IN ST. LOUIS

Two Killed, Three Injured and Heavy Damage Done.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 25.—A gale of wind that reached the highest velocity of any experienced here since the tornado of May 27, 1896, when the destruction of life and property was so great, prevailed today. Its highest velocity was sixty-six miles an hour and up to noon two death, one fatal injury and several minor casualties had been reported as well as considerable destruction to property.

The dead.

AUGUST WEYMER, aged 37, a carpenter, who was blown from the roof of the Shields school. He lived but ten minutes after being taken to the city hospital.

THOMAS JOSEPH PETERSON, 4 years old, who was blown from the roof of a porch and killed.

The injured:

Mrs. Sarah J. Laraine; spine crushed; may die; injury caused by blowing down of a fence.

Mrs. W. B. Doddridge; injured by being blown under express wagon.

Mary Wilson; struck by a sign and hip dislocated.

Shortly after 3 o'clock this morning a terrific storm accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and rain, struck the city and prevailed for an hour or more.

The sky had cleared, but it soon became cloudy again and the wind began to rise. By 10:45, the wind was blowing at the rate of sixty-six miles an hour, but fourteen miles less than the recorded velocity during the tornado of '96. It was a straight blow from the southwest and the residents of the city, especially in the tornado stricken section, were seized with consternation.

Swinging signs and window panes were blown down and broken; out-houses were demolished and fences leveled, telegraph poles and wires broken and in some instances roofs were taken off. A frame building on Twelfth street was blown down, but no one was hurt. The east wall of the ruins of the Ravenswood distillery, at Madison and Twenty-third streets, was blown over. At Nineteenth and Market streets, the roof of a two-story building was blown down. There were several thrilling escapes, but so far as can be learned no one was injured there. The roof of two one-story buildings—809 and 811 Locust street, occupied respectively by J. B. Smart and Sons, tailors, and the old Madison barber shop, was blown down and clear across the street. The occupants of the store made a mad rush to escape and several were caught by flying debris, though all escaped serious injury. The guests of the St. Nicholas hotel immediately adjoining rushed excitedly form their apartments. The wind created much alarm at the Four Courts, especially among the jail prisoners. The big old building swayed perceptibly and there was a general exodus from the upper floors.

Considerable damage to buildings in St. Louis was reported later. Mrs. Doddridge, one of those injured, is the wife of General Manager Doddridge, of the Missouri Pacific railway. It was learned tonight that she was not seriously hurt.

In East St. Louis, that storm of wind, sleet and rain, startled many of the residents into the belief that another tornado had struck the city.

The wind demolished the baseball park completely, entailing a loss of $1,500. Signboards were scattered all over the streets, and a big section of wooden sidewalk on East Broadway was blown across the commons. The low places in the eastern portion of the city are filled with water.

Bad for Bronchitis

but extremely good for the sufferer from that harassing disease is Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. No medicine can compare with this great remedy in the prompt and permanent aid it gives in all bronchial affections. It stops the cough, soothes the irritated throat, and induces refreshing sleep.

"I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary remedies, but recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One bottle cured me."
J. C. WOODSON, P. M., Forest Hill, W. Va.

"A short time ago I was taken with a severe attack of bronchitis, and neither physicians nor ordinary remedies gave me relief. In despair of finding anything to cure me, I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle entirely cured me."
GEO. B. HUNTER, Altoona, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

now put up in half-size bottles at half price—50 cents.

HIGH WATERS STILL HIGHER

Both the Mississippi and the Ohio Creeping Up.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 25.—The Mississippi will in all probability reach the danger line, 33 feet, by Friday morning. Since yesterday there has been a rise of one foot. The gauge this morning was 31 feet.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—All the hipes of a falling of the river were dashed when at 3 a. m., rain began to fall. At 8 o'clock it had risen 7 inches and was still rising. At Ripley and Portsmouth, it was rising from an inch to an inch and a half per hour.

SUICIDE IN NEWTON

Dr. C. W. Nolder Takes His Life, Presumably Fearing Disgrace.

Newton, Jan. 25.—Dr C. W. Nolder, a well known physician, head of the medical and surgical institute of this city, shot and instantly killed himself today, at his home, presumably because of fear of the decision of the coroner's jury investigating the death of Mary Janke, a young German woman, who died under circumstances indicating that she had submitted to a criminal operaution. The jury's verdict in the Janke case, which was rendered after the doctor'se suicide, did not directly involve him.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

HE MAY BE TRIED OVER

(Continued from First Page.)

duty to begin an investigation. It is certain that he never acted apart from the will of his superiors. He, accordingly, submitted his suspicions to his superiors in rank—to General Gonse, then to General de Boisdeffre, and then to General Billot, who succeeded General Mercier as minister of war. The famous Picquart papers, of which so much talk has been made, were never anything but the Billot papers—I mean the file of the papers made by a subordinate for his minister, a file which must still exist at the ministry of war. The researches lasted from May to September, 1896, and—something which must be declared very loudly—General Gonse was convinced of the guilt of Esterhazy, and General de Boisdeffre and General Billot did not express a doubt that the bordereau was in the handwriting of Esterhazy. The investigation made by Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart had ended by establishing this fact as certain. But great was the emotion, for the condemnation of Esterhazy involved inevitably the revision of the Dreyfus case; and this the general staff would have at no price.

There must have been then a psychological moment full of agony. Notice that General Billot was in no wise compromised, he had just come into office, it was possible for him to know the truth. He dared not, doubtless in his terror of public opinion, certainly also in his fear of delivering up the whole staff, General de Boisdeffre, General Gonse, not to speak of the subordinates. There was but this minute of struggle between his conscience and what he believed to be the interest of the army; this minute once passed, it was already too late. He had entangled himself, he was compromised. And from that time on his responsibility has kept on growing, he has taken on himself the crimes of others, he is as guilty as they, he is guiltier than they—for he had it in his power to do justice and he has done nothing. Do you understand it? For a year Generals de Boisdeffre and Gonse have known that Dreyfus is innocent and they have kept the fearful thing to themselves. And they sleep, and have wives and children that they love!

At Paris the truth went on its way, resistless; and we know how the expected storm burst forth. M. Mathieu Dreyfus denounced Major Esterhazy as the real author of the bordereau at the very moment when M. Scheurer-Kestner was about bringing before the minister of justice a demand for a revision of the case. It is now that Major Esterhazy appears. Witnesses show him cruzed at first, ready for suicide or flight. Then, all at once, he brazens it out, he amazes Paris by the violence of his attitude. Help had come to him, he had received an anonymous letter warning him of the manouvers of his adversaries; a mysterious lady had even taken the trouble to bring him by night a document stolen at the general staff, which was to save him. Here I can not help finding Lieutenant-Colonel du Paty de Clam.

Men asked with stupefaction who were the protectors of Major Esterhazy. It was, first of all, back in the shade, the Lieutenant-Colonel du Paty de Clam, who has managed everything, directed everything. His hand is known from his preposterous expedients. Next, it is General de Boisdeffre, it is General Gonse, it is General Billot himself; they are indeed obliged to bring about the acquittal of the major, since they cannot allow the innocence of Dreyfus to be acknowledged without the war offices crumbling beneath public contempt. And the beautiful result of this prodigious situation is that the honest man in the affair, Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart, who alone has done his duty, is to be the victim, the one to be beaten and punished. O, justice, what fearful despair seizes hold upon our hearts! They say even that it is he who is the forger, that he has fabricated the letter-telegram to destroy Esterhazy. But great God! why? to what end? Give a single motive. Is it because he, too, has been paid by the Jews? The fine part of the story is precisely that he was an anti-Semite.

How was it possible to hope that a council of war would undo what a council of war had done?

They have pronounced an iniquitous sentence, which will forever weigh on our councils of war, which will henceforth throw suspicion on all their decisions. The first council of war may have been without undertanding; the second is necessarily guilty. Its excuse, I repeat it, is that the supreme chief had spoken, declaring the sentence once given to be beyond attack, holy and superior to men, so that no inferiors could speak to the contrary. They talk to us of the honor of the army; they wish us to love it and respect it. Ah! surely, the army which would rise up at the first threat and defend the land of France is the whole people, and we have for it only tenderness and respect. But there is no question of that, whose dignity we most wish in our need of justice. There is question of the sword—of the master which they may give us tomorrow. And, to kiss the sword handle as our God—oh no!

I have elsewhere proved that the Dreyfus affair was the affair of the war offices—a star officer, denounced by his comrades of the staff and condemned under pressure from the chiefs of staff. Once again, he cannot come forth innocent without the whole staff being guilty. Accordingly, the officers, by every imaginable means, by press campaigns, by communications and influences, have covered Esterhazy only to destroy once again Dreyfus. How many men I know who, at the thought of a possible war, tremble with anguish, knowing in what hands our national defence has fallen—andw hat a nest of intrigues, of gossip, and jobbery, has become that holy asylum in which must be decided the fate of our country! They are frightened at the terrible light thrown on all this by the Dreyfus affair—this human sacrifice of a poor wretch, a "dirty Jew"!

Truth, justice, which we despise so passionately—what distress to see them thus trampled on, misunderstood, obscured! I imagine the revolution which must have taken place in the soul of M. Scheurer-Kestner; and I believe that he will end by feeling one remorse—that of not having acted as a revolutionist on the day of his question in the senate, by giving forth all that he knew, to throw everything to the ground. He has been the grand old man of honesty, of a loyal life; he believed that truth was sufficient unto itself, especially when it appeared to him shining in full daylight. It is the same for Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, who, from a feeling of high dignity, has not wished to publish the letters of General Gonse. These scruples honor him all the more that, while he remained respectful of discipline, his superiors were covering him with mud, and themselves were drawing up a prosecution against him in the most surprising and insulting manner. These are the two victims, two brave men, two simple hearts, who have left all to God while the devil was acting.

This then is the simple truth, Mr. President, and it is fearful, it will remain a stain on your presidency. I fear, indeed, that you have no power in the matter, that you are the prisoner of the constitution and of those who surround you. None the less you have the duty as a man, you will remember it, and will fulfill it.

But my letter is long, Mr. President, and it is time to bring it to an end.

I acuse Lieutenant Colonel du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical workman of the judicial error—unconsciously, I wish to believe—and of having afterwards defended his nefarious work, during three years, by the most preposterous and culpable machinations.

I accuse General Mercer of having become an accomplice, at least, by weakness of mind, of one of the greatest iniquities of the century.

I accuse General Billot of having had in his hands the certain proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus and of having stifled them, of having made himself guilty of the crime of treason against humanity and justice, for a political end, and to save the compromised staff.

I accuse General de Boisdeffre and General Gonse of having made themselves accomplices in the same crime, the one doubtless through clerical passion, the other perhaps through that esprit de corps which makes the war offices the sacred ark, never to be attacked.

I accuse General de Pellieux and Major Ravary of having carried on an iniquitous investigation—I mean an investigation of the most monstrous partiality, of which we have, in the report of the second, an imperishable monument of naive audacity.

I accuse the three experts in handwriting, Messrs. Belhomme, Varinard and Couard, of having made lying and fraudulent reports, unless a medical examination should declare them laboring under maladies of sight and judgment.

I accuse the war offices of having carried on in the press, particularly in the Eclair and in the Echo de Paris, an abominable campaign to lead public opinion astray and cover their own fault.

I accuse the first council of war of having violated the law, by condemning a man on the strength of a document, kept secret, and I accuse the second council of war of having covered this illegality—under orders—by committing in its turn the judicial crime of acquitting knowingly a guilty man.

My burning protest is but the cry of my soul. Let them dare, therefore, to bring me into court, and let the trial be held in open day. I wait. Receive, Mr. President, the assurance of my profound respect.

EMILE ZOLA.

WANTS TWENTY THOUSAND

Modest Little Attorney's Fee Mrs. Ketcham Refuses to Pay.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Minnie Wallace Walkup Ketcham, widow of the late well known club man, John B. Ketcham, has been sued by her former attorney, D. C. Hansen, for $20,000, which he alleges is due him for eservices. Hansen asserts he attended to all the legal matters arising from the death of Mr. Ketcham, drew up the will in dispute at the present time, and made all preparations for the hearing of the contest in behalf of Mrs. Ketcham.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

is far ahead of any blood remedy on the market, for it does so much more. Besides removing impurities, and toning up the run-down system, it cures any blood disease, it matters not how deep-seated or obstinate, which other so-called blood remedies fail to reach. It is a real blood remedy for real blood diseases.

Mr. Asa Smith, of Greencastle, Ind., writes: "I had such a bad case of Sciatic Rheumatism that I became absolutely helpless—unable to take my food or handle myself in any way. I took many patent medicines, but they did not reach my trouble. One dozen bottles of S. S. S. cured me sound and well, and I now weigh 170."

Books on blood and skin diseases mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

HAS PROSPERITY COME

This Question Gravely Debated in the House.

SILVER IN THE SENATE

Hot Work, After the Pension Bill is Passed.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Under the parliamentary fiction of discussing the Indian appropriation bill, the house devoted almost the entire day to a political debate, in which the main question whether prosperity had come to the country as a result of the advent of the present administration. As speeches were limited to five minutes each, many members participated and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent, but, although good-natured, some hard knocks were given and received. Mr. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, made an attack on the system of educating the Indians, and Mr. Walker moved to strike out the appropriation for the Carlyle school. No vote was taken on the motion today.

SENATE HOTLY BEBATES

Pension Bill Passed, and Then the Work Begins.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Today's session of the senate was characterized by a heated, almost acrimonious, discussion of the financial question. For nealy four hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Mr. Allison (Iowa), Mr. Berry (Ark.), and Mr. Hoar (Mass). The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and the opponents of the resolution, the debate often approaching bitterness.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Not Allowed For Disease Contracted Before Enlistment.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Assistant Secretary Davis, of the interior department has rendered a decision holding that there is no law providing a pension for the widows of soldiers who die of disease contracted in time of peace prior to March 4, 1861, the laws applying only to cases where the death cause was incurred or contracted while in the performance of military service during certain wars specifically named and designated in the several acts granting such pensions.

"Noxacold" positively cures a Cold or La Grippie in a day. Guaranteed in every case. Sold by all Druggists.

GAGE ANSWERS BRYAN

(Continued from First Page.)

Philadelphia, who was president of the monetary convention last January; N. C. Freese, Salem, N. C.; T. G. Bush, Anniston, Ala.; George E. Leighton, St. Louis; W. B. Dean, St. Paul; R. S. Taylor, Fort Wayne; Louis Garnett, San Francisco; J. L. Laughlin, Chicago, and Stuyvesant Fish, New York.

Today's convention, which is much larger than the first, was called for the purpose of submitting the plan and securing its adoption.

Delegates arrived who were not previously announced, and the whole number will probably reach 400, which is a third more than a year ago. Some of the eastern boards of trade at first declined to send delegates because they did not think it was necessary, but the taking up of Teller's resolution in the senate, for the payment of bonds in silver caused strong delegations to be sent, exceeding the limit set by the executive committee. The South was represented by delegates from Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia and several other states. There appeared to be a strong sentiment that the action of the monetary convention should be endorsed by Republicans without qualifications. There are differences over certain sections of the bill introduced by Representative Overstreet, but most of the delegates declare that currency reform is of such importance that united action can be secured on the bill before congress.

Newest and Most Complete Train.

The New Pennsylvania Limited is the up-to-date train of 1898. It made its initial trip January 12, and has Drawing Room Sleeping car running daily over Vandalia-Pennsylvania Short Lines, leaving St. Louis 1 p. m. Get particulars of W. F. BRUNNER, G. P. Agt., St. Louis.

ABOUT THE RECENT RAINS

Observer Widemeyer Draws Some Interesting Conclusions.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Weather Observer Widemeyer in talking of the recent fine rains said:

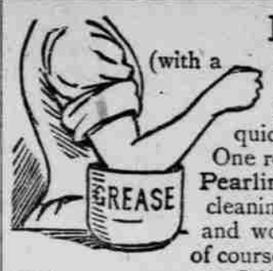
"The records of the weather bureau office in this city show 2.45 inches of rain thus far in January. This amount was only exceeded in 1894, when the total for January was 2.78.

The average January rainfall for seven years, 1891 to 1897 inclusive, is 1.44 inches. The normal temperature for January is 36.1 degrees. The average for the past 22 days is 41.5; 5.4 degrees daily above normal.

"The records also show for everw winter since the establishment of the bureau here with the exception of the winter of 1894, that if much rain occurred in September, October and November a very light amount of moisture fell in the months of December, January and February and vice versa, but in either case the ground was thoroughly soaked for the winter and was equally beneficial to the wheat."

Pneumonia

This dreaded disease is often the result of a simple cold, which being neglected, rapidly develops into pneumonia. It is especially prevalent at this time of the year and should be guarded against by wearing a BENSON'S Plaster over the chest. In all Throat and Lung affections, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, etc., BENSON'S Plasters afford immediate relief. Accept no substitute; serious results may occur by wearing a plaster which the druggist claims (falsely), is just as good. BENSON'S CURES—Substitutes do not. Price, 25 cents.



Elbow-grease

(with a little soap) used to be the thing to clean house with. Now-a-days it's Pearline. Pearline is easier and quicker and better than elbow-grease. One reason why millions of women prefer Pearline, rather than anything else, in cleaning house, is that it saves the paint and woodwork. But the principal reason, of course, is that it saves so much work. 848

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* JAMES PYLE, New York.

POSTMASTER BLACK SLUGGED

Three Men Make a Night Attack at Tonkawa, O. T.

Tonkawa, O. T., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Saturday night Postmaster Eli Black of this place was set upon by three men while he was on his way home from his place of business, about 9:30 o'clock, and severely beaten before help arrived. It is supposed that the motive of the attack was robbery, although some claim that the object was revenge for Mr. Black's part in an anti-whisky, anti-gambling crusade which is now in progress here. Mr. Black, while seriously hurt, is not in a dangerous coudition.

LUMBER DEALERS' CONVENTION

Those of Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri in Session.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 25.—H. C. Taylor of Lyons, Kan., president of the Missouri-Kansas Lumber Dealers, today rapped to order 500 delegates and visitors attendant on the tenth annual convention of the association. They had come from Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, to talk over propositions of interest in their lines. Routine work consumed the first session. The secretaary's report showed an increase of 24 per cent in membership over last year. President Taylor delivered his annual address in the afternoon.

CONNECTICUT TO KLONDIKE

Sixty-Two People Throw up Goo Jobs to go There.

Stanford, Conn., Jan. 25.—Fifteen hundred people gathered about the railway station to witness the departure of a party of sixty-two men bound for the Alaskan gold fields. The party included thirty four members of the Alaskan Mining and Trading association. All came from this and surrounding cities and have given up good situations or business interests. They will go direct to Seattle by rail and will make their final start February 4, in the specially chartered schooner Moonlight.

NINE BELIEVED TO BE DEAD

As a Result of Monday Night's Fire in Spokane, Wash.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 25.—Firemen are still playing on the embers of the Great Eastern block, which burned early this morning and search for the remains of the dead will not begin until tomorrow.

Miss Rose Wilson and Miss Rose Smith are known to have perished. W. B. Grounden, a prominent mining expert, his wife and three children, aged 12, 9 and 7, are missing and it is almost certain that the entire family perished. A Mrs. Lewis is also among the missing. Mrs. H. G. Davies, who jumped from the fifth-story window, died from her injuries this morning.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25.—McComas is elected senator. The tenth and last ballot, taken at noon, resulted: McComas, 62; Gorman, 47; Shaw, 5.

They say that the ostrich can digest stones and broken glass. We wonder if an ostrich ever tried to digest an American radish?—Atchison Globe.

Opportunity makes short calls. When one is out it leaves a card and moves on.—N. Y. Weekly.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

BY SMOOTH TALKERS

About Your JOB WORK

We carry the Stock---the best goods that are made. If we can't do your work better and cheaper than anyone in Kansas we will give you the job as a souvenir . . .

EAGLE PRESS, 111 E. Douglas

As a Matter of Business have the printing done right

Whether it's
a brief,
a catalogue,
a booklet,
a circular,
a card----
have it right!
Our patrons are satisfied; they're happy in the knowledge that their printing is right.
Satisfying to them; Gratifying to us;
But,
we want a few more patrons to satisfy, so if you have a card, a circular, a booklet, or a catalogue, and want it properly printed, bring it to us.
We guarantee to refund the money if you're not satisfied.

Eagle Press, Job 'Phone 76.

111 East Douglas Avenue.

WEEKLY EAGLE 50c PER YEAR.

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.

DAILY BY CARRIER, 10c PER WEEK.

(In advance, postage prepaid.)

Daily, one copy one year	$6.00
Daily, one copy six months	3.00
Daily, one copy three months	1.50
Daily, one copy one month	55
Three times a week, any days desired, per year	2.50
Three times a week, any days desired, six months	1.50
Two times a week, any days desired per year	2.00
Sunday, per year	1.00

WEEKLY EAGLE.

One copy one year	$1.50

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.

BUY, SELL, HIRE, RENT,

anything you want to sell—put it in the Eagle. It reaches the people.

Wedding Invitations

Season '97-'98

Church Weddings
The designs for Invitations to church weddings are superb.

Church Card
The Card of Admittance is petite.

Church Reception Card
The Reception Card after the wedding is large and elaborate.

At Home Card
At Home Card is neat, medium size

Home Wedding Invitation
Home Wedding Invitation is a large double sheet, plain white.

Reception Invitation
Reception Invitation is a plain white, printed on regulation size of card board.

Ceremony Card
The Ceremony Card is an unique affair of pretty design.

At Home Cards
The At Home design is new.

Announcements
As well as the Announcement Cards.

Dancing Announcements
Dancing Announcements for private parties are small white four page sheets, printed or engraved on first page.

Literary Announcements
Literary Announcements are a single sheet, proper size, plain engraving.

Club Invitations
Club Invitations have a two-initial letter design.

Two-Letter Monograms
Single Initials
Two-letter Monogram embossed is a fad this season on ladies' stationery; also single initial.

Calling Cards
This year are small and dainty.

If you want anything in this line of Fine Printing or Engraving for Weddings, Announcements, Births, etc.,—'98 model—call at the counting room and see samples and get prices.

WE WOULD LIKE TO DO

Your Printing.

Should you desire a sample of our work, we need only say that we do 80 per cent of all the Job Printing done in this city for our merchants.

THE REASON WHY

is because of the

Quality AND Price.

Attorneys.....

The Eagle Pocket Docket

is the most complete thing ever printed. 100 pages bound in flexible calf. They have stood the test for 5 years. We have testimonials from some of the leading lawyers of the United States as to their completeness.

Price, $1.00.

Daily by carrier 10 cents a week.

It is not difficult to make old people happy, show them some one 20 years older than themselves who is still in good health.—Atchison Globe.