Daily Eagle

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

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

Members of the American Newspaper Association.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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(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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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 for 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.

Crawford Grand
E. L. Martling, Manager

Thursday, Feb. 2

The Flaming Meteors of the Comedy Sky,

World, Garnella and Mack

In Their Refined and Up-to-Date Creation,

"Town Topics"

NOTHING OLD—ALL NEW.

It Is Brim-full of Pure and Jolly Merriment.

YOU MUST LAUGH—YOU CANNOT HELP IT.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c. Seats on sale at Howe's jewelry store.

Notice.

City Clerk's Office.
Wichita, January 20, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the registration books of the city of Wichita are now open for registration of voters.

H. T. KRAMER,
City Clerk.
d57-10t.

Now is the time to get your pictures framed cheap. Remnant sale at Martin's Art Store. 61-6t

Exchange Stables.

Exchange Stables at Orlando and Stillwater. Make a specialty of carrying passengers between those points. Also do a general livery business. Traveling men's patronage solicited.

SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

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.

Remnant ales of Picture Frames at Martin's Art Store. 61-6t

Added This Season.

Barber shop and ladies' observation car on the California Limited, via Santa Fe Route. Service is finer than ever before.

Our Navy and Hawaii.

Every American is interested in the result of our conflict with Spain, and should familiarize himself with the wonderful achievements and possibilities of our New American Navy—of our modern battleships, those terrible engines of war which accomplished the complete destruction of the Spanish fleets at Manila and Santiago. It may also be of interest to inform yourselves relative to the newly acquired territory of the United States, the Hawaiian Islands; learn something about the nativity, occupations, etc., of their people. A handsome Art Portfolio, comprised of ten books, containing beautiful photogravures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii, together with a brief but comprehensive description of each view, can be obtained from any ticket agent of the Frisco Line for the nominal sum of ten cents each, or a complete set for one dollar.

First Publication in Wichita Daily Eagle
January 24, 1899.
(No. 5768.)

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1899.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Bank of Commerce, of Wichita," in the city of Wichita, in the county of Sedgwick and state of Kansas, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that "The National Bank of Commerce of Wichita," in the city of Wichita, in the county of Sedgwick and state of Kansas, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the revised statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twentieth day of January, 1899.

(Seal) CHARLES G. DAWES,
d59-9t. Comptroller of the Currency.

St. Louis and San Francisco R. R.
"FRISCO LINE."

HOMESEEKERS LOW RATES FOR 1899.

The Frisco line will sell on January 3 and 17, February 7 and 21, and March 7 and 21, 1899, to all points in Arkansas (except between Beebe, Conway, Pine Bluff and Prescott), Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Louisiana (except New Orleans and west of Lafayette), Texas, Arizona, on the Santa Fe Pacific R. R.; Southern Pacific, Maricopa and east; on M. & P. and S. V. R. R., via Maricopa, and on S. F. P. & P. Ry, via Ash Fork, New Mexico; on Southern Pacific, A. T. & S. F., Santa Fe Pacific, and Eddy and Roswell on Pecos Valley R. R., at the lowest standard first-class fare, plus $2, for the round trip.

For further information relating to limit of tickets, rates and route, please call or address,

H. C. MORTIMORE,
City Ticket Agent.

Office corner Main street and Douglas avenue.

Every man thinks he never was as foolish as the boys he sees around.

GREEDY OLD GOMEZ

Demands $60,000,000 as the Price of Disbandment.

WANTS THREE YEARS' PAY

Uncle Sam's Reasons for Not Seeing It That Way.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Maximo Gomez, the Cuban commanding general, has demanded nearly $60,000,000 from the United States and refuses to disband his "army" until the money is paid. He has repudiated the arrangement made by Calixto Garcia, who came to Washington with authority from Gomez to provide for the return of the Cubans to their peaceful pursuits, and whose work was barely accomplished before his sudden death on December 11. It was then agreed that the United States, in order to secure the prompt resumption of labor on the plantations of the island, with a view to promoting the speedy revival of prosperity and settled conditions, should distribute about $3,000,000 among the 30,000 said to be still under arms, in the ratio of $100 a man, the officers in proportion to their rank to receive a greater amount, the ordinary enlisted men to be discharged with sums less than $100, depending on the length of service and other considerations.

For over a month the pay corps of the army has been making ready to carry out this arrangement, the national defense fund being available for the purpose. Accurate lists of the soldiers entitled to compensation had to be prepared and other formalities gone through. It was intended that the Cubans at the proper time should apply at established American garrisons in the various provinces, where, on throwing down their arms and presenting the proper credentials, they were to receive their quota of the allotment from the pay officers at the stations. In the meantime General Brooke and his chief subordinate have been endeavoring to give employment mostly of a permanent character, to large numbers of Cubans, in order to reduce the number requiring a bounty and at the same time to give the inhabitants opportunity to begin governing themselves.

Gomez has come out against this scheme, which was operating satisfactorily to most Cubans, and has struck for greater stakes. It is officially known here that he is endeavoring to dissuade Cubans from accepting office under the American occupation and is urging all the natives of every grade to stay with him in the field until the United States is compelled to accede to his "terms of disbandment." Gomez alleges that his army consists of forty thousand men and he insists that most of them shall be paid for three years' service at the rates which prevail in the United States army. He fixes the date of the Cuban declaration of independence, February 24, 1898, as the beginning of the period for which himself and his forces are to be remunerated, and for himself, with the rank of lieutenant general, he will be satisfied with $11,000 annually, the American rate for that grade.

Gomez also has about twenty major generals, for each of whom he wants $7,500 annually and his "army" is equipped with nearly 200 brigadier generals, each rated, according to the United States army pay table, at $5,500 annually. This aggregates the nice little sum of $3,783,000 for generals alone. Then there are colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, whose numbers run into the thousands. The privates do no amount to much, for they are comparatively few, but each of them will require $648, and the army paymasters who figured out the total have reported that over $37,000,000 will be required to gratify all the demands Gomez has made, which is an average of $1,425 a man.

It is to meet these demands and show Gomez their absurdity that Gonzales Quesada, who for the last three years has been the representative of the Cubans in Washington, started for Cuba last week, after reaching a thorough understanding with the war department authorities. Robert P. Porter went along with Mr. Quesada as the official representative of the United States in the matter.

WHAT CUBA EXPECTS.

Havana, Jan. 31.—Robert P. Porter, the representative of President McKinley, and Senor Gonzales Quesada, the Cuban commissioner, who recently left Washington on a special mission to Cuba, started at 6 o'clock this morning for Caibarien, province of Santa Clara, in order to see General Maximo Gomez.

The Dayton excursionists have arrived here.

Mr. Porter's mision to General Gomez is of a two-fold character, to discuss with him fully the position of the Cuban army and to invite him to Havana.

The Washington administration desires an immediate and friendly settlement of the Cuban army question. As the military chiefs decisively refuse to accept $3,000,000 in complete satisfaction of the claims of the soldiery, Washington has determined, it is understood, to offer a much larger sum, even as high a sum as $15,000,000 if less will not be accepted.

Whatever is agreed upon is to be a charge upon the revenues of the islands until it is paid.

The Cubans, civilians and military, are aware that an engagement of this sort may prolong the American occupation, but as it seems to be their earnest wish that the army be paid a great sum, the administration at Washington will yield, it is understood, and open negotiations with this ultimate object.

Mr. Porter is said to carry letters from President McKinley and Governor General Brooke. The scope of his instructions is not disclosed, except that it is known that he has rather full preliminary powers. Senor Quesada did not know them until he and Mr. Porter were aboard ship.

The Cubans here are in a state of expectation and excitement. Shares on the local bourse rose from one to three points today, which is generally attributed to the probability that the Cuban soldiery will be disbanded and will return to work.

NATURE OF PORTER'S MISSION.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—It is learned at the war department that Mr. Robert P. Porter's mision to Cuba is entirely of a financial and statistical nature and that he is not empowered to make any payment to the Cuban troops. It is admitted that he may find it within the limits of his duty while in Cuba collecting this information to gather all the data he can respecting the strength and condition of the Cuban troops.

Touching Mr. Quesada's mission to General Gome's headquarters, under instructions from President Palma, of the junta, the officials preserve a discreet silence, but it seems entirely probable that if our government found it expedient to make any proposition to Gomez touching the pay of Cuban soldiers, that Mr. Quesada would be the instrument chosen for that purpose, not only because of his intimacy with Gomez and other Cuban leaders, but also because of his executive ability.

The best information obtainable so far at the department, and perhaps it is part of Mr. Porter's duty to verify this, is that the Cuban troops who might properly apply for money in case it should be decided to pay them off number 30,000 men. It is probable it was by basing a calculation of $100 per man upon this number that people in Havana obtained the idea that Mr. Porter was to disburse $3,000,000 for this purpose.

It is well understood that the sum demanded by the Cuban troops on account of back pay is fully ten times this sum. It probably will be represented to them that as any payment whatever on this account must be charged up against the island of Cuba the United States as the temporary guardian of the island, is in duty bound to avoid burdening it at the very outset of its independent existence with a load beyond its ability to bear in the shape of obligations. The Cuban soldiers will be asked to take this sum as a payment on account leaving the future government of Cuba to add the remuneration later on if it shall see fit. The condition precedent to this first payment will be a solemn promise to disband at once.

The decision to send Mr. Porter to Cuba was reached after a full discusion of the situation of the insurgent army between the president and his cabinet. Mr. Porter's mission is not to make nor promise any payments, but to gather information. He will ask if the Cuban army will disband on present payment of $3,000,000. Our legal right to make this payment was referred to the attorney general, who held that this sum might be lawfully advanced to the insurgent troops on condition that the treasury be subsequently reimbursed from the revenues of the island, and it is understood that the course will be pursued if it is found that the desired results can be obtained thereby.

Mr. Porter was also instructed to inquire into the workings of the customs regulations and local taxation matters.

The cabinet at today's meeting discussed very briefly the purposes of Mr. Porter's visit to Cuba, but the greater part of the time was given to the consideration of matters of no general interest. The subject of the Eagan court-martial was not mentioned. There were no advices from the Philippines. Secretary Hay reported the situation there to be apparently a little easier.

The officials here believe that General Brooke has very wisely settled the difficulty that arose at Santiago over the desire of the people there to retain all of the custom receipts, by retaining 20 per cent of the total receipts for the benefit of the general government of the island and alloting the remainder not to Santiago alone but to all the ports of the province. If the arrangement works as it is hoped, it will be extended to the other provinces of Cuba.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HALF-YEARLY STATEMENTS

Of Important Railway Lines, Including the Frisco.

New York, Jan. 31.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company reports for the six months ending December 31: Gross earnings, $3,705,377; incnease $36,631; operating expenses, $2,171,933, increase $172,881; net earnings, $1,534,444, decrease, $76,250; miscellaneous earnings, $26,794, increase $24,261; total net $1,561,239, decrease $51,989.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad company's statement for the six months ending December 31: Gross earnings $5,946,508, increase $168,351; operating expenses $3,864,169; decrease $23,700; net earnings $2,076,238, increase $192,051.

The New York, Ontario and Western statement for the six months ending December 31: Gross earnings $2,145,645, decrease $36,936; expenses and taxes $1,478,485, decrease $2,621; alance $667,160, decrease $34,310. Fixed charges (approximate) $347,352; earned on stock $319,808.

ALTON SALE CONCLUDED

It Is Expected to Benefit Four Western Roads.

New York, Jan. 31.—A Wall street news bureau today made this statement regarding the Chicago and Alton:

We are able to state that the Alton sale has been practically concluded. The property will be taken by a syndicate for the benefit of the Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas. How it is to be operated to the advantage of these interests is not yet declared, but the general statement is made that the method will be to the interest of all. It will certainly be to the advantage of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Missouri Pacific, by giving them a direct line to Chicago. It will perhaps improve the Illinois Central's position at St. Louis and will give it a line to Kansas City. The advantage to the Union Pacific is not so clear, although the fact that the Illinois Central will build to Omaha will put that company on an equality with the Chicago-Omaha lines in the handling of transcontinental business.

There is little reason to doubt that holders of Alton can count on getting 125 for the common and 200 for the preferred.

Sayers Is After the Railroads.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Austin, Tex., says:

Governor Sayers sent a special message to the legislature today indorsing the railroad commission in its request for a law to punish railroads which discriminated in freight rates and give rebates. The punishment provided in a bill suggested is confinement in the penitentiary of officials and forfeiture of charter of the company.

London, Jan. 31.—The Earl of Elgin, until recently viceroy of India, has been appointed Knight of the Garter, inplace of the late Duke of Northumberland, whose death was announced on January 2 last.

JUNTA HOWLS AGAIN

Hong Kong Filipinos Talk War With Their Mouths

AND LIE LIKE SPANIARDS

About Affairs in Manila--Reinforcements for Otis.

Hong Kong, Jan. 31.—The Filipino junta here publishes its protest against the "refusal of the United States to associate with the Philippine commission, representatives of the national government," adding that "the usefulness of the commission will necessarily be greatly limitted by the exclusion of Filipinos."

The protest continues:

"It is impossible for the commission, seeing that only at Manila, unaided by the friendly co-opestation of the national government, to reach a proper understanding of the actual condition of affairs in the Philippines, the unanimity of the aspirations of the people and their capability for self-government.

"Colonel Denby's utterances in the November Forum are too pronounced to inspire confidence.'

"Last week a Filipino boy was shot by an American soldiers in a suburb of Manila because he was wrangling with a Chinaman in the market. The soldier was not prosecuted. The boy's father, in revenge, attacked an American outpost, armed with a knife, and killed three of them. The rest fled. The Filipino escaped.

"A Filipino officer was killed while walking in Manila by an American soldier. There was no prosecution.

"The American army is provoking hostility by acts of vandalism."

The junta also assert that the allegations respecting the fillibustering expedition and anarchy are falsehoods.

"The whole country," it is asserted, "has declared its unconditional support of Aguinaldo, whose authority has never been defied. The public evidently ignores the fact that every province in the archipelago is represented in congress.

"General Otis' action in prohibiting code telegrams is a flagrant breach of international law, but the truth is leaking out.

"The Filipino newspapers denounce alleged gross abuses at the Manila custom house."

Paris, Jan. 31.—The Filipino junta here has received a cable message from Hong Kong explaining the second proclamation of the Philippine Republic. The message says:

"The first proclamation, in August, was the work of Aguinaldo and the generals. The second is the unanimous work of the Filipino assembly."

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch received from an English house at Iloilo yesterday says business is proceeding satisfactorily but the Hong Kong agents of the same firm cable that the Iloilo telegram is unreliable as "nothing unfavorable to the Americans is allowed to pass the censor."

The Filipinos in Europe think the situation has in no wise improved. They fear an outbreak of hostilities as soon as the peace treaty is rattified. They add ther the Filipinos who surround Manila number 90,000 and that they will not permit Americans to land reinforcements on the island of Luzon.

The stories of outrages on women, etc., are strongly denied by the Filipinos, who point out that official dispatches received at Madrid praise the moderation of the Tagales.

UNCLE SAM'S SOLE REPLY

Is to Rush Forward Some Thousands More Troops.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Orders have been issued by the war department to expedite the movement of re-inforcements to the Philippines. The transport Sherman will start from New York next Thursday with the Third regiment of infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth infantry. The following Thursday, February 9, the transport Sheridan will sail from the same port with tthe Twelfth infantry and the headquarters and remaining companies of the seventteenth infantry. The officers in command of these troops have been instructed by telegraph to execute the orders for this movement without unnecessary delay. Both transports will follow the same route to Manila taken by the transport Grant, across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean sea and the Suez canal. The Grant started several days ago and is now supposed to be in the vicinity of Gibraltar. General Lawton, who is to assume active command of all the military forces in the Philippines when General Otis becomes military governor of the territory, is a passenger on the Grant. Two regiments of infantry are also under orders to proceed to Manila by way of the Pacific ocean. One of them has already started and it is expected the other will take its departure from San Francisco within a few days. The arrival of these four regiments will increase General Otis' fighting strength by nearly 7,000 men.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31.—The Twenty-second United States infantry, Brigadier General Henry C. Egbert commanding, arrived here today from Fort Crook, Nebraska, enroute to the Philippines. The regiment reached here in five sections and the men were about equally divided in numbers and assigned to the transports Ohio and Senator. The men of the Twenty-second were paid today and it is understood that the transports will put to sea some time tomorrow. In addition to the Twenty-second, the transports will take about 200 men for the Third and Sixth artTwentieth and Twenty-third regiments. In addition, the wives and families of a number of officers will take passage on the Senator.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DEATH LIST AT MANILA

Twentieth Kansas Has Lost Eight Men Recently From Smallpox.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—The war department has received a cablegram from General Otis at Manila, at which he reports the following deaths since his last report: January 8—Edward A. Rothmeyer, private, company A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox. January 9—Powhattan T. Hackett, private, company F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Eugene Merwin, corporal, company M, First California, cirrhosis of the liver; Lewis R. Badger, private, company F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox. January 11—A Brent McClain, private, company C, First Tennessee, smallpox; Wilman H. Bell, private, company C, First Colorado, smallpox; E. P. Blair, private, company A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox. January 14—Benjamin S. Squires, private, company L, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox. January 15—John D. Young, private, company A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Frank Brain, private, company C, Tenth Pennsylvania, smallpox. January 16—Norman E. Hand, private, company L, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox. January 19—Harry C. Falkenburg, principal musician, First Colorado, smallpox; David L. Camobell, private, company E, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox. January 20—Arthur Tilden private, company I, Fourteenth infantry, smallpox. January 21—Allen E. Carlyle, private, company I, First Washington, typhoid fever; Wistar Hawthorne, private, company C, Second Oregon, diphtheria. January 26—John A. Moyers, private, company H, First Tennessee, smallpox; Earl A. Jeans, private, company I, First Washington, typhoid. January 27—Otto J. Betz, private, company F, First South Dakota, diphtheria.

YANKEE MARINES AT PEKIN

Will be Kept There as Long as There Is Probable Need.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special from Washington says: Secretary Long has telegraphed to Rear Admiral Dewey asking him to inform the navy department of the number of marines stationed in Pekin. These marines were ordered to China's capital some weeks ago in anticipation of an outbreak and because other European governments had assigned guards to their legations and embassies in Pekin. The Boston was ordered to Taku and disembarked a guard, which went at once to the American legation. The Chinese minister here is anxious that the marines shall be withdrawn but this action will not be taken until Minister Conger reports that their presence is no longer necessary.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In answer to an inquiry, the navy department has been informed that there are now a force of American marines at Pekin, the Chinese capital, and at Tien Tsin, the port. At Pekin there are 18 marines under command of Lieutenant Dulton and at Tien Tsin, 36 marines under Lieuttenant Gibson. These men have been so located since the middle of last November, when they were landed from the Boston on the application of United States Minister Conger, who felt that he should have the same degree of protection for the American legation as had been prescribed for the European governments for their representatives.

PHILADELPHIA SETS SAIL

Administration Expects a German Backdown in Samoa.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The cruiser Philadelphia sailed today from San Diego, bound, according to the official announcement, for Samoa, though she will touch enroute at Honolulu. She should, according to all calculation, arrive at Apia about March 1. The Philadelphia is fully equal in offensive power to the combined force of the two warships now in the harbor at Apia.

The German government has not yet received the full statement of the American case respecting the uprising at Apia, but probably has had an outline of the argument by means of the cable. The American presentation is based upon much broader knowledge of what took place at Apia than is generally supposed and the array of facts is so strong that, when confirmed, as the state department is confident they are sure to be, by the advices which are expected to reach this country and Germany, perhaps by the end of the present week, there will be no question as to the obligation put upon Germany to rectify the wrong committed by her officials.

OSTRICH POLICY PURSUED

Arkansas Will Stamp Out Smallpox by Denying Its Existance.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 31.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says: "In the house today by a vote of 61 to 23, a senate bill appropriating $5,000 for immediate use by the state board of health to stamp out smallpox in the state of Arkansas, was defeated. Several days ago Governor Jones sent a special message to the legislature asking for the appropriation. Nearly all the members of the house refused to acknowledge there was any smallpox in the state and voted against the bill, which had passed the senate.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

NORTH AND EAST.

No.	Arrive Wichita	Leave Wichita	Arrive K. City.	Arrive Chicago.
408†	9:35 p.m	9:35 p.m	6:30 a.m	9:00 p.m.
406	10:40 a.m	10:40 a.m	6:00 p.m	9:45 a.m.
416	3:50 p.m	3 50 p.m	10:35 p.m	
*418	2:20 p.m	4:00 p.m	Local.	
*452	3:20 p.m	Englewood Express.		
428	7:10 p.m	7:10 p.m	6:20 a.m	9:00 p.m.

South and West.

No.	Wichita	Wichita	Ft Worth	Galveston
407	8:05 a.m	8:05 a.m	9:40 p.m.	9:05 a.m.
405	5:50 p.m	5:50 p.m	8:05 a.m.	9:35 p.m.
415	12:35 p.m			
*417	12:15 p.m	1:20 p.m	Local freight.	
*457		7:20 a.m	Englewood express.	
427	8:20 a.m	8:30 a.m	Caldwell & Pan. ex.	

West.

No.	Arrive Wichita	Leave Wichita	Arrive Pueblo	Arrive Denver.
416	3:50 p.m	3:50 p.m	11:15 a.m	

No.	Arrive Wichita	Leave Wichita	Arrive Pueblo	Arrive Los Ang'ls
428	7:10 p.m	7:10 p.m	9:15 a.m	1:30 p.m.

Fifty hours to Los Angeles.
*Daily except Sunday.

Elegant free reclining chair cars and Pullman Palace sleepers on all trains. Wichita and Kansas City Pullman sleepers leaving Wichita in the evening on train 406 set out at Union Depot, Kansas City, next morning, allowing passengers to sleep until 7:30 a. m. Leaving Kansas City at 8:30 p. m., set out at Wichita next morning, allowing passengers to sleep until 9:00 a. m. Through Pullman tourist cars to and from Los Angeles, San Francisco, El Paso and other western points daily. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points north and east, south and west. Steamship tickets sold to all European points at lowest rates. For further information call at Santa Fe passenger station, corner Douglas and Fifth avenue. Telephone 126, or address

L. R. DELANEY, Agent.
W. J. BLACK, G. P. A.
Topeka, Kan.

WICHITA & WESTERN.

Arrive from West.	
No. 472—Pratt and Kingman passenger (daily except Sunday)	10:25 a.m
No. 474—Pratt and Kingman accommodation (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday)	1:20 p.m
Depart West.	
No. 471—Kingman and Pratt passenger (daily except Sunday)	5:55 p.m
No. 473—Kingman and Pratt accommodation, (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	8:35 a.m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Time Table Effective Nov. 21, 1897.

Trains.	Arrive	Leave
North and East.		
No. 2—Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis limited (daily)	10:00 a.m	10:00 a.m
No. 8—Colorado Springs, Denver and Pacific coast (daily)	10:00 a.m	10:00 a.m
No. 4—Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago night express (daily except Sunday)	10:30 p.m	10:30 p.m
No. 32—Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	9:20 a.m	9:20 a.m
South and West.		
No. 1—Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and Galveston express (daily)	6:35 p.m	6:45 p.m
No. 11—Oklahoma, Fort Worth, New Orleans and Pacific coast (daily)	6:35 p.m	6:45 p.m
No. 5—Oklahoma, Fort Worth, Dallas and New Orleans express (daily except Sunday)	5:10 a.m	5:10 a.m
No. 3—Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston and San Antonio express (daily except Sunday)	5:10 a.m	5:10 a.m
No. 31—Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	5:10 p.m	5:10 p.m

Elegant free reclining chair cars on all trains and Pullman Palace sleepers from Wichita to Chicago and Kansas City without change. Also sleepers on all night trains to Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio and New Orleans. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points north, east, south and west. Steamship tickets sold to all European points at lowest rates. Passenger station corner Douglas and Meade avenues. Telephone 188.

E. DRAKE, D. P. A., C., R. I. & P.
E. W. THOMPSON, A. G. P. & T. A.,
Topeka, Kan.

FRISCO LINE.
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD CO.

Train No. 108. Leaves Wichita 12:35 P M	Arrives.	Joplin, Mo.	7:25 p.m
		Carthage	8:10 p.m
		Monett	9:25 p.m
		Springfield	10:55 p.m
		St. Louis	7:15 a.m
Train No. 102. Leaves Wichita 8:40 P M	Arrives.	Joplin, Mo.	4:00 a.m
		Carthage	4:47 a.m
		Monett	6:00 a.m
		Springfield	8:35 a.m
		St. Louis	6:50 p.m
Train No. 105. Leaves Wichita 12:45 P M	Arrives.	Burrton	2:00 p.m
		Lyons	3:22 p.m
		Ellsworth	4:40 p.m
Train No. 107. Arrives Wichita 3:40 P M	Leaves.	St. Louis	8:10 p.m
		Springfield	4:25 a.m
		Monett	6:20 a.m
		Carthage	7:40 a.m
		Joplin	8:25 a.m
Train No. 101. Arrives Wichita 6:15 A M	Leaves.	St. Louis	8:30 a.m
		Springfield	6:00 p.m
		Monett	8:00 p.m
		Carthage	9:45 p.m
		Joplin	10:37 p.m
Train No. 106. Arrives Wichita 10:50 A M	Leaves.	Ellsworth	7:00 a.m
		Lyons	8:12 a.m
		Burrton	9:32 a.m

This line is now running through chair cars (seats free) and Pullman Drawing Room sleeping cars, Wichita to St. Louis, daily without change. This is the only line running through Pullman cars from Wichita to St. Louis, where direct connection is made with all eastern trunk line points in the most magnificent railway station in the world. Quickest line to all points in Southwest Missouri, Northwest Arkansas, east and southeast.

This company now also have on sale steamship tickets to all points on the globe.

For further information address

H. C. MORTIMORE,
City Ticket Agent.
Corner Main and Douglas Ave.
L. R. DELANEY, Agent Union Station.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Leave—East Bound:	
Train No. 10—"Kansas and Nebraska Limited," for Ft. Scott and St. Louis	3:10 p.m
Train No. 4—Kansas City and St. Louis Express	9:30 p.m
Leave for South and West.	
Train No. 2—For Clearwater, Conway Springs, Anthony, Elgin, Kingman, Norwich, Oxford, Belle Plain and Winfield	7:25 a.m
Train No. 45—For Conway Springs, Anthony and Kiowa	5:00 p.m
Leave for North and West.	
Train No. 9—"Kansas and Nebraska Limited," for Hutchinson, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver	3:20 p.m
Train No. 3—For Mt. Hope and Hutchinson and Geneseo	7:35 a.m
Train No. 121—Local freight, carries passengers between Wichita and Geneseo	7:40 a.m
Arrive from the East.	
Train No. 9—"Kansas and Nebraska Limited," from Fort Scott and St. Louis	1:15 p.m
Train No. 5—From Kansas City and St. Louis	7:20 a.m
Arrive from South and West.	
Train No. 6—From Kiowa, Anthony, Conway Springs and D. M. and A. points	5:10 p.m
Train No. 46—From Anthony and Conway Springs	11:15 a.m
Arrive from North and West.	
Train No. 10—From Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Hutchinson	11:10 a.m
Train No. 4a—From Hutchinson and Mt. Hope (daily except Sunday)	4:10 p.m
Train No. 6—From Geneseo and Hutchinson	9:20 p.m

For further information call on or address City Ticket Office, Missouri Pacific Railway, 114 N. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

E. E. BLEAKLEY, P. & T. A.,
Corner Wichita and Second Sts.

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF R. R.

East Bound.

	Train No. 2	Train No. 4
Weatherford		Lv. 3:00 p.m
Geary		Lv. 4:05 p.m
El Reno June		Lv. 4:35 p.m
El Reno	Lv. 4:00 a.m	Lv. 5:00 p.m
Okla. City	Ar. 7:50 a.m	Ar. 6:00 p.m
	Lv. 8:00 a.m	Lv. 6:05 p.m
Shawnee	Ar. 9:24 a.m	Ar. 7:35 p.m
	Lv. 9:34 a.m	
S. McAlester	Ar. 12:30 p.m	
	Lv. 12:40 p.m	
Wister	Ar. 2:30 p.m	
Howe	Ar. 2:50 p.m	
Ft. Smith	Ar. 5:15 p.m	
St. Louis	Ar. 7:25 a.m	

West Bound.

	Train No. 1.	Train No. 3.
St. Louis, Mo.	Lv. 8:15 p.m	
Ft. Smith, Ark.	Lv. 10:25 a.m	
Howe, I. T.	Lv. 11:35 a.m	
Wister, I. T.	Lv. 12:20 p.m	
S. McAlester	Ar. 2:00 p.m	
	Lv. 2:10 p.m	
Shawnee	Ar. 6:15 p.m	Lv. 8:00 a.m
	Lv. 6:24 p.m	
Okla. City	Ar. 7:58 p.m	9:36 a.m
	Lv. 8:06 p.m	9:30 a.m
El Reno	Ar. 8:05 p.m	Lv. 10:20 a.m
El Reno Junc.		Lv. 10:27 a.m
Geary, O. T.		Lv. 11:25 a.m
Weatherf'd O. T.		Ar. 12:30 p.m

J. F. HOLDEN, Traffic Manager.

HUTCHINSON & SOUTHERN R. R. CO.
Time Table No. 31.
Effective Jan. 23, 1899.

Southbound.

No. 1. Passenger, daily. No. 2. Passenger, daily except Sunday.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Hutchinson, Lv.	7:15 am	
Pretty Prairie	8:00 am	
Kingman	8:20 am	
Harper	9:25 am	
Anthony	9:50 am	
Cameron		
Manchester	10:16 am	
Wakita	10:28 am	
Medford	11:14 am	9:28 pm
Deer Creek	11:33 am	10:03 pm
Nardin	11:46 am	10:18 pm
Blackwell, Ar.	12:05 pm	10:43 pm

Northbound.

No. 3. Passenger, daily. No. 4. Passenger, daily except Sunday.

	No. 3.	No. 4.
Blackwell, Lv.	1:35 pm	7:00 am
Nardin	1:46 pm	8:02 am
Deer Creek	1:53 pm	8:17 am
Medford	2:13 pm	8:30 am
Wakita	2:45 pm	
Cameron		
Manchester	3:06 pm	
Anthony	3:35 pm	
Harper	4:02 pm	
Kingman	5:00 pm	
Pretty Prairie	5:33 pm	
Hutchinson, Ar.	6:20 pm	

The company reserves the right to vary from the above schedule or to abandon trains without notice.

C. B. HART,
Traffic Manager.

A. P. KIDWELL,
Traveling Passenger Agent.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R.
"FRISCO LINE."

LOW WINTER TOURIST RATES.

Parties desirous of going to a winter resort or taking a pleasure trip to southern points, should not fail to call on Frisco Line city ticket agent, corner Main street and Douglas avenue, and ascertain rate, route and limit of tickets, and any other information you desire. The winter resorts in the southern states have all opened and are ready to accommodate the always-ready warm-climate seeker of the north at this period of the year, and while the Frisco Line is always equal to occasions, a very low rate to the winter resorts has been put in effect from November 1, 1898, until April 30, 1899, with final return limit to June 1, 1899.

H. O. MORTIMORE, City Ticket Agt.

FRISCO LINE.

Parties contemplating a trip to Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, California and Utah points should not fail to call at city ticket office, Frisco Line, as we now have the only line to above states. We can save you from 8 to 12 hours to all points on Pacific coast, and from 4 to 8 hours on Denver, Colorado, and Ogden, Utah. Leaving Wichita at 12:45 noon, you arrive in Denver next morning at 4:05, with only one change of cars. Through Pullman sleepers, tourist sleepers and chair cars from Ellsworth, at which point direct connection is made. Passeng