

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

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DAILY BY CARRIER, 10c PER WEEK. (In advance, postage prepaid.)

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WEEKLY EAGLE, \$1.50
This office, "The Eagle," is published by M. M. Murdock & Bro., 20 North Main street, Wichita, Kan.

Agents for Foreign Advertising: B. C. Beckwith Special Agency, 200 Broadway, New York City or Chicago, can see copies of the paper at the office of our agent at the address given above.

TO ADVERTISERS: Rates of advertising made known upon application.

The proprietors reserve the right to reject and discontinue any advertisements deemed 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.

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

SHIVELY, VAN WYKE & SHIVELY.

The popularity of the Keystone hotel is rapidly spreading since they opened their improved and enlarged quarters, and the dining room, with electric fans, is the coolest place in the city. 20 North Main. 1125-1127

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE SICKENING, 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. Soothe and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Curbed and Gutter Proposals. City Clerk's Office, Wichita, Kan., May 15, 1899. Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock p. m., May 22, 1899, for the construction of curb and gutter on the west side of Topeka avenue, from Douglas avenue to the south side of lot 16, in Meade addition to the city of Wichita, Kan.; also a permanent walk on east side of Emporia street, between English and William streets.

The curb and guttering and permanent walks to be constructed according to specifications on file in the office of the city engineer.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of \$1, payable to the city of Wichita, in a guarantee of good faith. A maintenance bond for a period of five years will be required of the contractor.

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

15-31 H. T. KRAMER, City Clerk.

Notice of Meeting of Board of Equalization. Notice is hereby given that the board of county commissioners of Sedgewick county, Kansas, will meet as a board of equalization at the office of the county clerk in the city of Wichita, for the purpose of equalizing the assessment of "personal property" in the several townships and city of Wichita, on the following dates, to-wit: Monday, June 13, 1899; Grand, Lincoln, Payne, Keokuk, Minneka, Wichita, Gypsum and Rockford townships.

Tuesday, June 14; Salem, Ohio, Ninnesha, Illinois, Waco, Atchison and Delano townships.

Wednesday, June 15; Park, Valley Center, Eagle, Union, Greeley, Sherman and Garden Park townships.

Thursday, June 16; Grand River, Morton, Afton, Viola and New townships.

Friday and Saturday, June 17 and 18th; Wichita city.

All persons having references are earnestly requested to come before the board and make them known, as the commissioners are not empowered to make any changes after the adjournment as a board of equalization.

A. M. DENNY, County Clerk.

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS. Via The Santa Fe to Points Named Below.

Buffalo, N. Y., Imperial Council Mystic Shrine, dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Duquesne, Kan., Cumberland Presbyterian Church assembly, dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Detroit, Mich., Society of Christian Endeavor, dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Hutchinson, Kan., Medical Jubilee, dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Hutchinson, Kan., National State Sanitary School convention, dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Louisville, Ky., Travelers' Protective Association, dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Louisville, Ky., Southern Baptist convention, dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Minneapolis, Minn., General Assembly of Presbyterian church, dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Rosario, Va., German Baptist (Frankards), dates of sale May 12 and 13.

San Francisco, Cal., National Baptist convention, dates of sale May 12, 13 and 14.

St. Louis, Mo., meeting of E. K. K. dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Richmond, Va., Baptist Young People's union, L. R. DELANEY, Agent, Douglas Avenue Union Station.

REDUCED RATES. Via THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 12-13.

Rosario, Va., May 12-13.

Detroit, Mich., July 12-13.

Richmond, Va., July 12-13.

St. Louis, Mo., June 12-13.

Duquesne, Kan., May 12-13.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 12-13.

Spokane, Kan., May 12-13.

San Francisco, Cal., May 12-14.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 12.

Topka, Kan., April 28.

For rates and other information call on or address E. DRANE, D. P. A.

NATIONAL BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES. Will be held in San Francisco this year. For the first time in the history of this organization these meetings will be held on the Pacific Coast. The Santa Fe will sell round-trip tickets May 12 to 15, inclusive, with return on July 12, for \$5.00. Liberal stop-over privileges. Pullman tourist and tourist sleeper and free chair car to California daily. Call on L. R. DELANEY, Agent, Wichita, for literature and details. Daily Eagle, by carrier, 10 cents a week.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR

In St. Clair County, Missouri, on an Old Bond Issue.

IT MAY BE COMPROMISED

County Judges in Jail or in Hiding These Twenty Years

Oscola, Mo., May 15.—Some of the best hiding places in Missouri are in St. Clair County. This is one of the good reasons why Sam Peedan and his two colleagues of the bench of St. Clair County Judges are able to disobey writs, mandates, summonses, and warrants of the federal court and continue to enjoy the blessings of liberty among the wilds of the Ozage hills.

Every now and then the figure of a man may appear on the crest of a hill in the heart of the Ozage Creek country. He may be dressed like a farm hand or a respectable pedlar, but every native of the hills who sees him will know whether he is a Deputy United States Marshal. The natives have learned by long experience to tell a federal officer as far as they can see him. That is another good reason why Judge Sam Peedan is not dragged off to jail in Kansas City for open and notorious and violent contempt of the federal court. Deputy United States Marshals are so common in the Ozage hills whenever the County Court is in hiding that the keepers of the jails are afraid to shoot him when they go squirrel hunting for fear of hitting one of them.

Nobody in St. Clair County, Mo., wants to kill a Deputy United States Marshal. They don't want to even hurt one of them. The citizens in that part of the United States concern themselves with these officers of the law so far as to keep everybody else in the county informed as to their movements and whereabouts at all hours of the day and night and to keep them from getting too close to the judges. Judge Peedan has divided the people as to their duties concerning these interlopers. On this timely subject he said:

"Don't shoot no United States Marshal unless you catch him in the act of violating some law of St. Clair County."

The forbearance of Judge Peedan is no greater than that of the people of the county generally. This is indicated by the fact that the hundreds of federal officers who have gone down to St. Clair County not one of them has ever been reported missing for more than three days at a time. If one of them ever takes another shot at Sam Peedan, however, the record in this respect is sure to be broken.

At the present time the citizens of St. Clair County have no desire to be revenged on federal officers or their officers. It is true that for nearly fifteen years the judges of the county have been passing their terms of office in jail, but no ill feeling has been engendered even by that.

These people do not want to pay the railroad bonds outstanding against the county, and they say they won't pay them, and that is all there is to it. They are satisfied to have the archives of the federal court glibbed with writs and warrants against them; they are satisfied to have their judges go to jail whenever the Marshals can catch them without shooting at them; they are satisfied to let the outside world talk of them as it pleases. They say the bonds were acquired dishonestly and they will not be coerced into paying them. The bonds are the cause of all this trouble.

The present bench of the county judges assumed the duties of office last March. It consists of Judges Sam Peedan, Tom Neff, and Dave Walker. They went to Oscola, the county seat, one night, while seven Deputy United States Marshals were on the front steps of the courthouse, waiting to take them to the federal court in the United States Circuit Court at Kansas City. They slipped into the courthouse through a back window, took the oaths of office, and then took to the hills. The Marshals were told about it the next day.

Those sacrificing citizens who had served as judges the term previously were released from jail when it was shown that their successors had been qualified in office. The present judges said they would rather hide out than go to jail and they are hiding out yet. While the Marshals are vainly looking for them. Every now and then they meet and hold a session of court.

Sometimes they meet in one of the many caves along the Ozage River, the Sac River, and along the rugged banks of Rock Creek. When it is a fair, sunny day they sometimes hold court in the open air. Whenever there is any business of the court to be transacted they hold a session of court and in all these years the judges, whether in jail or being hunted in the hills and caves of the county, have never neglected their duty, except that part of it which requires that they should levy a tax for the payment of the railroad bonds.

This railroad bond question in St. Clair County began in the year 1878. There was a railroad in the county then, and the people thought they would like to have one. A road was projected from the Tobacco River in Adams County southwesterly to the State in England, Kan., on the Neosho River. It was called the Topeka and Neosho railroad. Kansas and Texas railroads were constructed along the line marked out for the Topeka and Neosho railroad. This line, however, did not run through St. Clair County. The nearest point in St. Clair County was Clinton, in Henry County, to the north.

Some enterprising citizens in Clinton conceived the idea of building a branch of the Topeka and Neosho road from Clinton to Oscola. This statement is disputed. Those who dispute it say the construction of the Clinton road was not the intention of the Clinton men, but the intention of a railroad to Oscola, but the setting of a large amount of bonds from the St. Clair County people.

After some delay, the County Court in Clinton decided to issue bonds of the amount of \$20,000 to the promoters of the proposed road, which was called the Clinton and Neosho road. The first order of the court on the subject provided that the bonds should be issued when the road was built of the amount, \$20,000 worth of them was to be given to the company when the road was built, from Clinton was graded to the St. Clair County line 12.00 when it was graded to the Ozage River at Oscola and the river crossed, and the remainder when the road was graded to the southern boundary of the county.

The terms did not suit the promoters and the voters again, convinced to consider the matter. It was June 21, 1878, and a changed the terms so as to issue the bonds when the company would have the right that it had in the contract for the grading and masonry work necessary to the construction of the road. The company had little difficulty in showing that much to

Itch! Itch!

Itch! Itch!



Itching, Burning, Scaly, Blotchy Humors Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by Cuticura

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA Ointment freely to the itchy, itching, irritated and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. Price \$1.50 per box, or SOLE PREPARED CUTICURA SOAP, and RESOLVENT, each (half size) 75c. Write for all chemists, druggists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world. Send for "How to Cure Itching Scaly Humors," free, of the Sole Props., POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston, Mass.

The itching and burning I suffered in my feet and limbs for three years were terrible. At night they were worse and would keep me awake a greater part of the night. I consulted doctor after doctor, as I was traveling on the road most of my time, also one of our city doctors. None of the doctors knew what the trouble was. I got a lot of the different samples of the medicines I had been using. I found them of so many different kinds that I concluded I would have to go to a Cincinnati hospital before I would get relief. I had frequently been urged to try CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I had no faith in them. My wife finally prevailed upon me to try them. Presto! What a change! I am now cured, and it is a permanent cure. I feel like kicking some doctor or myself for suffering three years when I could have used CUTICURA remedies.

Sept. 11, 1898. H. JENKINS, Middleboro, Ky.

Speedy Cure Treatment

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA Ointment freely to the itchy, itching, irritated and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood. This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, and scaly humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. Price \$1.50 per box, or SOLE PREPARED CUTICURA SOAP, and RESOLVENT, each (half size) 75c. Write for all chemists, druggists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world. Send for "How to Cure Itching Scaly Humors," free, of the Sole Props., POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Boston, Mass.

presented with writs, which they disobeyed. They took to the woods, but for some reason had not been fully explained the Marshals captured two of them and brought them to Jefferson City, where they were locked up. Peedan eluded the officers until one night when Amie Sutton was bribed to lead the officers to him. Peedan was not hunting that night, and Amie Sutton, following the laying of the hands, led the Marshals where he was. Peedan, who was an expert man, saw the men approaching, and he climbed a tree. He was located, and when he saw he was discovered he jumped. He hit in the top of a sapling and swung out of reach and started to leap away when a half dozen bullets went whizzing so close to him he stopped and surrendered. Peedan was taken to Jefferson City and locked up with his judicial colleagues. It is worthy of note that Amie Sutton left the county the next night and never came back.

The spot where Sam Peedan was caught is within a mile of where John and James Younger fought a running fight with Detective Allen of the "Pike" force and Deputy Sheriff Johnson of Osceola in 1878. John Younger was killed, but his hands and feet escaped after killing Allen and Danbar.

While the Judges were in jail in Jefferson City General Henderson visited them and had them released on condition that they would submit the tax levy to a vote of the people, and compel it to carry it. Henderson, however, he would agree to submit it to a vote of the people, but no such speeches in favor of it or against it. The Judges, on being released, went back to St. Clair County and submitted the proposition to the electors, as the law requires. General kept his word until one day, when Peedan Henderson was making a speech in Collins, a small town in Doyal township. The audience kept annoying General Henderson with pointed questions until he was forced to lose his patience as to point to Sam Peedan and say:

"There is one of your Judges whom I got out of jail. If I was not friendly to you do you suppose that I would have got him out of jail?"

"No, what's his name?"

"That's his name," said Peedan, who was thoroughly angered, and he cried out:

"Just go on, General, till you finish, and then I'll just make a few remarks."

When General Henderson finished, Peedan climbed up on the box. His little gray eyes were flaming, and his massive jaw quivering with suppressed excitement. When he began to speak the noisy and turbulent crowd was silent. He was a man of strong native force, and one born with a genius for oratory, but he never wasted time going to school, although he is not an ignorant man.

"You've all read the scriptures," he cried. "If ye hadn't read 'em, ye know it anyway. Ye know about the Levitical, and about Pharaoh. The Levitical was the chosen people of God, and who was Pharaoh? 'em. Where are ye chosen people today? Where are they, I say? Why, the people is the chosen people. You are the chosen people, and here is your Pharaoh." He turned to General Henderson, and pointed a long, bony finger at him. "There is your Pharaoh," he shouted, "and he is pointing you to the sea of debt an' destruction, an' everlasting perdition."

That one speech was all that Sam Peedan made during the campaign, but when the votes were cast up the tax levy was found to be beaten so badly it was not worth while to count the votes in favor of it.

The Judges who have been in jail as a result of their refusal to obey the writs of the federal court, in the order of their incarceration, are as follows: 1888, Sam Peedan, Albert Hoy, John F. Tandy; 1889, John F. Tandy, William Chapman, Jasper Grimes; 1890, Ben Coppenauer, Baker Johnson, and Thomas Novitt; 1892, Ben Coppenauer, George Lyons, Thomas Nevitt; 1894, Tom Hill, Bob Lyons, Tom Nevitt.

The election was held in Doyal township until the next year, when the time came for ordering the tax levy. They refused, and fled to the hills. They hid successfully until their successors were elected, and then the Judges who followed them on the bench began the struggle with the federal authorities.

The State of Missouri required that the annual tax levy be made in the county seat, sitting in the courthouse at Oscola. The levy must be made for the state and county purposes, and for whatever purposes it is required to be made. The levy necessary to raise money to pay the railroad bonds must be made at the same time, according to the theory of law. Every year since the conflict began the federal authorities have ordered the levy to be made for the state and county taxes. The money to pay the bond debt cannot be taken from any other fund than one created especially for that purpose. It must be levied by a tax levy, and after that levy is ordered by the Judges of the County Court it must be repeated every year.

The courthouse at Oscola is situated on the east side of the river. It is a two-story building, and the court is held in the upper story. The court is held in the upper story of the courthouse at Oscola. The court is held in the upper story of the courthouse at Oscola. The court is held in the upper story of the courthouse at Oscola.

try looking for the hidden Judges. He didn't find them, but he got a note that evening on his return to Collins advising him to move into some other county where people weren't so particular about the virtue of their neighbors. Wash Field moved that night.

One of the reasons why he couldn't locate the Judges that day was that the Deputy Marshals with him were known, and every one who saw them passed the word to some one else and before the Marshals had gone one-fourth of the distance the Judges knew they were coming.

When this correspondent came into this country to attend a session of the court in the hills everybody was alarmed, and it required the best efforts of Sheriff Decker for two days to allay the apprehensions of the people.

From every hill top some one could be seen in the distance on the lookout. Sometimes it was an old man, sometimes a boy, and occasionally the lookout was a rosy cheeked, barefoot girl. Several Marshals were in the region and the court session was abandoned. The Judges retired into the deeper forests and were safe from apprehension.

To make their freedom from arrest more secure a cavalry company has been organized by Doc Peedan, a brother of the Judge. It numbers 100 rough riders, who will consider it a pleasure to mount out of bed in the middle of the night, go out a horse, and ride twenty miles across the country to warn the Judges in case of danger. Whenever a stranger gets off a train in St. Clair county when the Judges are in hiding his presence is signaled all over the county. Men will leave off their work and race with one another to be first to carry the news when a suspicious character comes into the county.

Before the railroad was built to Oscola and the nearest railroad station was Appleton City, twenty miles away, the news of the coming of a United States Marshal would be brought on horseback to Oscola long before the officer could reach there. When he would arrive there would be no need to question him as to his mission. That had been learned at Appleton City and a boy had made a wild ride across the rugged road.

Notwithstanding the notoriety that has been attained by the people of St. Clair County out of their fight with the United States courts over a debt that they feel they do not justly owe, they are, nevertheless, a honest people. Their hospitality is as good as their refusal to pay the debt. They refuse to pay the debt because they believe they do not honestly owe it; that it was added on them by outsiders who had no honest motive. At first it was only \$50,000, and of that sum they have paid \$10,000 on the principal and something of the interest. The bonds, however, bear interest at the extravagant rate of 10 per cent, and the debt has therefore grown to be now \$150,000.

When Judge Phillips found the case in his court when he came on the federal bench he decided that the people of the county should not be called upon to pay the enormous sum to which the debt had grown. He called in the creditors and the Judge told them that the debt should be cut down to \$20,000, and if the sum he would reduce to compel the taxpayers of St. Clair County to pay. Of all the creditors only General Henderson agreed to take his share of that sum and call it a settlement. The other creditors said they would take no less than \$60,000. The people of St. Clair County said that \$60,000 was too much.

In the meantime a sentiment began to grow in the county in favor of making some kind of a settlement. It was proposed to offer the bondholders \$20,000, which is the face value of the outstanding bonds. This was considered by many as a reasonable sum at which to get rid of the embarrassing worry of it, and a convention was called to meet in Oscola Saturday of last week. The eighteen townships of the county elected delegates so as to form a political convention. The delegates met at Oscola and organized a convention with as much form as if they were about to nominate candidates for the county judges. Harvey McKinley, a first cousin of President McKinley, was made temporary chairman of the convention, and after the credentials of the delegates had been passed upon and an order of business adopted the convention went into executive session and discussed the question of compromise.

In this session it was decided to adopt resolutions calling on the County Judges to submit to the people at a special election the question of whether they should pay all of the bondholders' claims of \$150,000 for all of their claims against the county. The convention was declared open and the vote on the resolution was taken. It was carried by a vote of 51 to 13. Several of the township delegations voted as a unit against any compromise.

Before the convention was adjourned General Henderson was invited to come before it and make a speech. He talked for an hour and a half. The people of St. Clair County like to hear him talk. They like to ask him sharp questions because they know he will give them sharp answers. He said he was for compromise at the sum the convention had named, or at any reasonable sum, and he wanted to settle the question and have done with it. He said he had been annoyed by it for a quarter of a century and he wanted it off his hands before he died.

"We ain't in no hurry about it, General," said a delegate from Doyal township.

"Do you not want to make some compromise?" asked General Henderson.

"No."

"Then what the devil are ye yearning in this convention?"

"I ain't yearning at these fellows who think the people is glib to give you no more \$100,000 of our good money."

Some day the claims of the bondholders against St. Clair County may be settled. It may be decided by the people at a special election the convention has asked for, but that is not sure. In the first place, the question will not be called until Judge Phillips sends word to the County Judges that he will not try to have them arrested until after the election. Sam Peedan sent a message to the convention to this effect, and that is the same as law on that point.

In the next place, the creditors may decide not to take the sum the convention agreed upon. Any failure of the people and the creditors to agree will prolong the fight until they do agree.

Some of the old men in St. Clair County say they expect to live long enough to see the thing settled. In the meantime there will be no difficulty in finding men to run the county. The County Judges, and no one can be elected who is not willing to go to jail rather than to obey an order of any higher court that has not the approval of the imperial people of St. Clair County.

For twenty years this writ has stood against every court writ that has been issued in the land and the people down here have not been able to get on at all without it.

NOTE IMPORTANT CHANGE IN TIME on the Santa Fe. Afternoon train leaves at 1:45 p. m. Evening train leaves at 7:30 p. m.

NEW FAST LINE
Between
WICHITA, LINCOLN, OMAHA AND
DES MOINES.

No change of cars between Wichita, Lincoln, Omaha and Des Moines via the Great Rock Island.

Train leaves Wichita 9 p. m., arrives Lincoln 7:30 a. m., Omaha 9 a. m., Des Moines 4:30 p. m.

Returning, leaves Des Moines 1:40 p. m., Omaha 8:40 p. m., Lincoln 8:35 p. m., arrives Wichita 7 a. m.

No change of cars.

E. DRANE, D. P. A.
E. W. THOMPSON.
A. G. P. & T. A., Topka.

ANNUAL CONVENTION TRAVELERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
Louisville, Ky., May 12th to 15th. For the above occasion the Travelers' Protective Association will sell round-trip tickets, Wichita to Louisville, and return for \$22.00. Tickets on sale May 14th and 15th, return limit leaving Louisville, May 21st.

\$600 SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN.
Tickets on sale May 15 to 18, inclusive. Final limit, July 15, 1899. Stop-over privileges in each direction. You may go one way and return another. L. R. DELANEY, Agent, Santa Fe Route, Wichita, will cheerfully respond to all inquiries for information.

FOR ST. LOUIS.
TAKE THE MISSOURI PACIFIC. "KANSAS AND NEBRASKA LIMITED." Leaves Wichita at 2:10 p. m., arriving at St. Louis next morning at 7:30, making direct connections with all time east. No change of cars. Elegant service. City ticket office, 14 North Main street.

SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSIONS.
Via Missouri Pacific Railway to Points Named Below.

Minneapolis, Minn., General Assembly of Presbyterian church, dates of sale May 12 and 13.

Richmond, Va., Baptist Young People's union, E. E. BLECKLEY, P. & T. A., 14 North Main St.

CHEAP RATES TO PACIFIC COAST VIA SANTA FE.
The Santa Fe will sell tickets to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and other California points at very cheap rates of \$25.00.

To Portland and points in Idaho and Oregon, \$28.50. For particulars call on or address L. R. DELANEY, Agent, Wichita, Phone 123.

CALIFORNIA AND BACK
At reduced rate. Tickets limited to July 15, on sale May 15 and 16, inclusive, for \$20.00. Good going via Los Angeles and returning via San Francisco, or vice versa, if desired. Or one may go and return via same route for same charge. See L. R. DELANEY, Agent, Santa Fe Route, Wichita, for details.

LOW RATES FOR BAPTISTS
And others. Santa Fe will sell tickets to San Francisco and return for \$20.00. Limited to return by July 15, 1899. Pullman sleepers—palace and tourist—and free chair car to California daily. L. R. DELANEY, Agent, Wichita, has illustrated descriptive literature of points of interest on route.

HOMESEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Via
THE SANTA FE ROUTE.
On April 4 and 15, May 2 and 15, June 6 and 20, the Santa Fe will sell round-trip tickets at the very cheap rate of one fare for the round trip plus \$2.00 to all points in Arkansas, Alabama, Indian Territory and New Mexico. These tickets will bear going limit with stop-over privileges of fifteen days; final return limit twenty-one days from date of sale. Before purchasing tickets you will do well to call on some representative of the road that reaches all points of importance in the Great Santa Fe.

L. R. DELANEY, Agent.
Douglas Avenue Station.
Daily Eagle, by carrier, 10 cents a week.

COLOMADO SPRINGS AND RETURN.
Via SANTA FE. \$12.50.
A low rate for an early vacation. Tickets on sale May 15, and 16, leaving limit of June 15. Particulars may be had on application to L. R. DELANEY, Agent, Wichita.

REDUCED RATES
to
California and Northwest Points.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND is now selling tickets to Helena, Butte, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and other northwest points at rates of \$28.50.

Call on or address E. DRANE, D. P. A.

RE-RETURN.
Via SANTA FE ROUTE.
Tickets on sale May 15 and 16, with return limit of June 15. No change of cars. Harvey Young, agent, L. R. DELANEY, Agent, Wichita.

REMEMBER THIS—
THAT THE
SANTA FE ROUTE
RUNS A TRAIN FROM WICHITA TO—
Kansas City 10:00 a. m. 10 hours 15 minutes
Chicago 11:00 a. m. 22 hours 5 minutes
St. Louis 12:00 p. m. 22 hours 20 minutes
Cincinnati 1:00 p. m. 23 hours 15 minutes
Louisville 2:00 p. m. 23 hours 45 minutes
Arriving at Cincinnati and Louisville before noon.

Time to all points east and southeast correspondingly quick.

Most popular line to all points.
Phone 123. L. R. DELANEY, Agent.

EXCURSION TO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Via
THE GREAT SANTA FE ROUTE.
On May 15, 16, 17 and 18 the Santa Fe will sell tickets to San Francisco and return, amount of the National Baptist society's meeting at the rate of one fare plus the amount of \$20.00. Limited to return, to July 15, 1899. The Santa Fe California service is unsurpassed, having two trains daily from Wichita, leaving 7:30 p. m. and 7:15 p. m.

L. R. DELANEY, Agent.
KANSAS MUNICIPAL JUBILEE.
HUTCHINSON, KAN., MAY 14th TO 15th, 1899.

For the above occasion the Missouri Pacific railway will sell tickets at the rate of one fare plus \$2.00 for the round-trip. Tickets on sale May 15 to 18, inclusive, with final limit for return of May 20, 1899.

The Missouri Pacific offers the following advantages: train service of three trains daily each way.

Leaving Wichita 7:30 a. m. Arriving St. Louis 11:30 a. m. At Hutchinson 1:30 p. m.
Leaving Wichita 11:30 a. m. Arriving St. Louis 3:30 p. m. At Hutchinson 5:30 p. m.
Leaving Wichita 7:30 p. m. Arriving St. Louis 11:30 p. m. At Hutchinson 9:30 p. m.

E. R. BLECKLEY, P. & T. A., 14 North Main St.
Depot corner Wichita and Second Streets.

TAKE THE FRISCO LINE
afternoon train to St. Louis and an entire day. Train leaves Union Station at 1:30 p. m.

CHEAP RATE TO EMPORIA
Via SANTA FE ROUTE.
On May 15 to 18 the Santa Fe will sell tickets to Emporia and return at rate of \$18.50. Final return limit May 20. No change of cars. L. R. DELANEY, Agent, Wichita.

Daily Eagle by carrier, 10 cents a week.

CASTORIA.
The Kidney and Bladder Specific
Signature
Wm. C. Little

NOTE IMPORTANT CHANGE IN TIME on the Santa Fe. Afternoon train leaves at 1:45 p. m. Evening train leaves at 7:30 p. m.