Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor. | R. P. MURDOCK, Business Manager.
Publishers and Proprietors.

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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.

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WEEKLY EAGLE.

One copy, one year	$1.00

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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 agents at the address given above.

Attention! Attention!

Mme. DeMar wishes to announce to the people of Wichita that she has been a reader in Comte C. De St. Germain's temple of palmistry in Omaha for two years. She has also read for several seasons in the temple of San Souci Park, Chicago, being considered the most wonderful, correct and gifted palmist of all St. Germain's graduates from his National School of Palmistry.

Her diploma may be seen at her parlors in Hacker & Jackson block, first stairs east of Carey Hotel, which proves she is not traveling around imposing on the public.

She makes no exaggerated claims, but convincing, scientific, practical and common sense advice for those in doubt as to the outcome of any important matter, or future event whatever. Your life is like an open book to her, as she has thoroughly mastered the study of palmistry.

Call and be convinced.

Office hours:	Readings:
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.	Gentlemen, $1.00.
	Ladies, 50c.
22-1tx	Children, 25c.

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.

The Wichita Boat Club's Electric Launch.

Will make regular trips from the boat house on Sherman avenue, one block north of West Central avenue; also, the landing at Murdock avenue bridge, every evening from 6 o'clock, at 10 cents per trip. Boats may be reserved for private parties by addressing, H. L. HUNT,
Wichita Marble Works, 251 N. Main.
25-sun-wed-fri-tf

Plaza Hotel.

No. 243 North Lawrence avenue. European or American plan. Table best the market affords. Baths free to guests.
21-6tx

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Kansas City, Mo.

One fare for the round trip via the Great Rock Island, Wichita to Kansas City and return. Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4; return limit July 9.

Passengers holding a complete round trip ticket from Kansas City to a point beyond having a value of $5 or more may, upon deposit of ticket with joint agent and upon payment of joint agency fee of 50 cents, have return portion extended not to exceed the limit of round trip ticket purchased in Kansas City, but in no case later than September 30. E. DRAKE,
E. W. THOMPSON, D. P. A.
A. G. P. A., Topeka.

Three National Conventions.
KANSAS CITY, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA.

The Missouri Pacific Railway will sell excursion tickets to these points as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Prohibition National Convention—Tickets on sale June 26, 26 and 27, 1900, limited for return to July 2, 1900. One fare for the round trip ($18.65).

Philadelphia, Pa., National Republican Convention—One fare for the round trip ($31.05). Tickets on sale June 14, 15 and 16, limited for return to June 25, 1900.

Kansas City, Mo., National Democratic Convention—One fare for the round trip ($6.15). Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4, limited for return to July 9, 1900.

Special attention is called to the fact that the Missouri Pacific Railway is the only line that has a strictly Wichita-Kansas City train, with chair car through to Kansas City, and a Pullman sleeping car that starts from Wichita.

For reservations on sleeper and tickets call on or address

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

Through Sleeping and Chair Car service on Missouri Pacific's 2:25 p. m. train. Wichita to St. Louis.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION,
Kansas City, Mo.
July 4, 1900.

For the above occasion the Santa Fe has made a rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 2, 3 and 4; final return limit July 9, 1900. The Santa Fe has three through daily trains Wichita to Kansas City, leaving Wichita 11:55 a. m., 3:40 p. m. and 9:50 p. m. For further particulars call on or address

L. R. DELANEY,
Telephone 139. Pass. Agent.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.
KANSAS STATE EPWORTH LEAGUE,
Topeka, Kan.

For the above meeting the Great Rock Island has made a rate of one fare for the round trip Wichita to Topeka and return. Tickets on sale June 18, 19 and 20; return limit June 22. E. DRAKE,
E. W. THOMPSON, D. P. A.
A. G. P. & T. A., Topeka.

Through Pullman Sleeping Car via Missouri Pacific railway, Wichita to St. Louis, daily. Leave Wichita 2:25 p. m., arriving in St. Louis next morning 7:20.

Pullman Sleeper, Wichita to St. Louis, via Missouri Pacific railway. Leaves daily 2:25 p. m., arriving in St. Louis 7:20 a. m.

WOMAN'S LOVE WINS

Freedom for a Fifty-Thousand-Dollar Thief.

DEVOTION OF MRS. MOORE

While Her Husband Was in a Chilian Prison.

Prison walls in a far country could not stifle the love of Mrs. Frederick T. Moore, wife of the $50,000 bank defaulter, but they could and did injure her health.

Word has reached this country from Valparaiso, Chili, that she is paying a sad penalty for her fidelity to the man who tricked and deserted her, after robbing his employers and convulsing financial circles in Boston.

The story thus disclosed is a startling and international complications, through which runs like a golden thread, beautifying the whole fabric, the embroidery of a woman's devotion to one whom no tempest of misfortune could drive from her heart.

Here for the first time may be read the complete history of Frederick T. Moore's wife and how she shared the rigors of his tropic prison rather than leave him without companionship at a time when the United States authorities were exerting all the influence of law and diplomacy to bring him back to retribution.

Miss Mamie Ormond was as handsome a girl as any in Boston. Her uncle was proprietor of the hack service attached to the Tremont House, and other relatives were well known in connection with various enterprises. Her wedding, four years ago, when she became the wife of "Fred" Moore, the ambitious young assistant teller of the National Bank of Commerce, was a gay affair.

There was never a happier bride, never a marriage of brighter promise. The congratulations of friends were mingled with predictions of a blissful and prosperous future.

In truth, no cadet in the financial world of Boston had better prospects than Frederick Moore. He seemed to possess all the qualifications needed for success. He had remarkable aptitude for monetary problems, was quick, resourceful, diplomatic.

His superiors would have sworn, too, that he was the soul of interity. They had engaged him on the warm recommendation of National Bank Examiner Magruder, under whose tutelage he had learned the first principles of bankink. The young man's progress had more than justified this high endorsement. He had been promoted repeatedly, and the officers of the bank looked upon him as one who would surely fight his way to a position of the highest influence and responsibility.

Such was the man into whose keeping Mamie Ormond entrusted her life. They settled down after the honeymoon in a comfortable home at Pleasant and Homer streets. Young Mrs. Moore was very happy. Her husband's salary enabled them to live i irreproachable style, and they had many friends, all of whom sounded his praises and enlarged upon the brilliant future before him.

That Fred Moore spent more than his salary did not occur to his wife. Or perhaps she had no conception of how much he really did spend. There is reason to believe that he had pursuits away from his home the knowledge of which would have broken her heart.

But his activities away from the bank were directed chiefly to stock gambling. He speculated secretly, lost, won, then lost again.

From speculation to the commoner forms of gambling was but a step. He learned to follow the horses. He know all about Sheepshead Bay and Saratoga, and the nemts of jockeys fell familiarly from his lips.

Where did he get the money? That was to be disclosed later. Meanwhile he developed a lordly faculty for spedngn what he had. Yachting was to his taste—he yachted; fast horses—he drove.

Thse things escaped the notice of the bank officers, but some how they came to the attention of the police. After keeping Moore under observation for a week or two, they came to the conclusion that he was spending his salary many times over. They also learned something about his speculations.

Armed with these discoveries the police took the bank authorities into their confidence. The latter were surprised, but not shaken in their confidence. They pooh-poohed the suggestion that the assistant teller was dishonest. On the surface his accounts balanced to the cent. Just as a matter of form, however—for it is a breach of etiquette for a bank servant to speculate or back horses—they suspended him, pending a thorough examination of his books.

The police suggested that he should be kept under surveillance, but the bank officers scouted the notion. They did not even hide from Moore the cause of his suspension.

Next day Moore said to his wife:

"My dear, I have a few days off. We will take a trip to New York."

She was delighted. They came to New York and put up at the Bartholdi, moving afterward to the Westminster. This was two years ago.

Mrs. Moore had never seen Broadway by night. Her husband took her for a stroll in the theatre district. Wishing to smoke, he produced a cigar and fumbled in his pocket for matches. He had none.

"Just wait a moment while I step in here to get a light," he said.

Mrs. Moore remained gazing into a jeweller's window while her husband vanished into a cigar store next door. She studied every gem that gleamed beneath the electric lights, and the crowd drifted by unheeding. By and by she grew impatient. Why was he away so "long" She moved to the cigar store and peered in. He was not there. Her heart thumped. She entered. No, the salesman had no recollection of a tall man with a dark mustache coming in to light a cigar.

Mrs. Moore paced Broadway nervously, craning her neck to inspect every distant figure. After awhile she returned to the Westminster hotel. Her husband had not been there.

At the end of another agonizing day she returned to Boston. The worst of news awaited her. Her husband's accounts were short more than $50,000. He had made false entries to cover the shortage. A warrant had been issued for his arrest.

Then she understood. He had deserted her. No words can depict her anguish and shame at the cold cruelty of it, the heartlessness, the insulting lack of trust in her fidelity.

Moore's disgrace and flight created a sensation in Boston, for he had a host of influential friends. Efforts were made to stave off pursuit by reimbursing the bank for its losses, but nothing could shake the determination of its functionaries to make a criminal example of their faithless employee if they could only lay hands on him.

But they couldn't. Moore had left no trace behind him.

During the first month of the year 1899 there took passage on board a southbound steamer from Panama two well dressed and seemingly affluent individuals. The younger announced himself as a speculator named Blair. The other, who posed as his attorney, called himself Horace N. Allen, which has since been established as his real name.

During the journey southward these passengers allowed it to be known that they were making a tour of South America in search of mining investments, and that they were predisposed in favor of Chili. Several of the passengers were well up in mining matters in that republic, so the pair had plenty of information offered them. Both were liberal in their demands upon the ship's store of luxuries, and many a small bottle was consumed while mining matters were discussed with their new acquaintances.

When the ship reached Valparaiso they engaged luxurious quarters and spent money with lavish hands.

They were flooded with propositios of all kinds. Finally their ideas centered on a copper property in southeastern Chili, and Allen, accompanied by Blair, with the Chilian owner, repaired to the United States consulate to execute the papers covering their agreement on the mine. During this visit Blair, for some reason, ceased to be the capitalist, and posed as the lawyer's secretary, even playing the part so thoroughly as to copy some of the papers connected with the prospective purchase.

Shortly after this Allen departed from Chili, saying that he was bound for the States to bring down mining engineers and experts who would aid in the opening of their properties. Blair remained in Valparaiso, passing most of his time at the Cafe Bolsa, the principal tippling place of the Chilian port.

Blair was Frederick Moore, tranquil at last in a country with which the United States had no extradition treaty.

He could afford to disclose his whereabouts to those who would respect the confidence. For the first time since he had left her standing in Broadway that sorrowful night, Mrs. Moore receiveddd word from her husband. All resentment of the meanness of his desertion fled from her heart, and she set out to rejoin him.

For atime she was happy again, even though her husband was a fugitive from justice. Society in Valparaiso treated them with the consideration due to an American capitalist and his handsome wife. But events were conspiring againa wife.

But events dwere conspiring against them.

The police of Valparaiso received one day among other circulars from all over the world one from Boston offering a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension of Frederick Moore, a half-tone portrait of whom adorned the paper. They questioned the United States consul, and he recognized the portrait as that of the young man Blair who had visited his office when the papra in the mining venture were drawn up. The police, eager for the promised reward, arrested Moore and he was taken to Santiago.

Even in the absence of an extradition treaty his situation was a perilous one. It was a question of international courtesy. United States Minister Wilson applied to the courts for a process by which Moore would be delivered over to justice in his own country, and pointed out that there were precedents to justify such action. The first court handed own a decision granting the minister's application.

Moore and his wife were in despair. A Boston jail yawned for him, loneliness and humiliation for her. But the defaulter's resources were many. He had taken $14,000 with him to Chili, and he seemed to command unlimited funds from Boston, a circumstance which gave rise to the suspicion that otrer persons had been behind him in his stealings and were willing to spend any amount rather than risk exposure.

His Chilian attorney appealed the case to the supreme court of the republic. Processes of law are tedious in that country. The period of Moore's imprisonment in a tropical climate amid unsanitary surroundings was indefinate. His health was not of the best. He was downcast in spirits. Accustomed to a life of luxury and weakened by excesses, he suffered greatly.

But between him and utter misery was interposed the devotion of a much-neglected wife. Mrs. Moore determined to share his imprisonment. It was against the regulations, but a woman's wit and determination rise superior to such obstacles. The officers of the prison shrugged their shoulders in amazement at the spectacle of a beautiful American woman leaving her luxurious apartments to take up her abode in a noisome prison and cheer the hours of an infirm and irritable husband.

It was eccentricity—Yankee eccentricity—they told one another. But since madame was charming, her eccentricity must needs be charming; and since madame's purse strings loosened readily, madame must e'en do as she pleased.

And so the absconder's wife became the inmate of a dolorous abode, where every sight and sound and odor was repugnant to her, where the air stifled and the damp struck into the bones, where the only other members of her own sex were the vilest characters of every mongrel breed. And all this for love of the man who had deserted her in cold blood after bringing disgrace upon her name.

Her health failed. It was not long before she had lost her color, her buoyancy. She was racked with chills and fever. Still she thought only of him, and dragged herself about to minister to his wants.

Their money gave out. The Chilian bankers to whom money had been cabled from this country for Moore's benefit refused to pay it over while he was in prison. His wife cabled to her own friends in Boston and they sent her money, which she used to provide her husband with luxuries and save him from the necessity of eating coarse prison fare. For herself it did not matter, for her appetite had gone and she was wasting away.

Back again to Chili came Lawyer Allen, but this time seeking liberty for his client instead of mining investments. With his coming the gold rolled forth. Besides, there were interested in Moore's release many of the American colony in Santiago. Strange to say, these people used every endeavor to aid the defaulter, and, stranger still, one American who was zealous in Moore's behalf, almost in the same week when he was working hardest to free one criminal, calmly requested the assistance of the American legation to extradite from Peru an American citizen who had defrauded him of a few hundred dollars.

Moore's case was the talk of the clubs and the principal source of argument at all gatherings. At first Chilian sympathy went against him. But sentiment changed as a flood of gold poured forth from some mysterious source. The greatest lawyer in Chili took up the case and forced it to a hearing before the supreme court. The daily papers of both Valparaiso and Santiago printed columns of matter in Moore's favor, pouring forth fierce denunciation against the people who were prosecuting him. Then came the final act of the judicial farce. Don Entrique McIver, a Chilian of Scotch descent, representing Moore, offered for the court's consideration the following remarkable points of argument:

"Extradition could not be granted because Moore was not accused of a crime, but simply a misdemeanor."

"This action may be compared to an outrage a la Dreyfus."

"Moore came to Chili because the Chilian constitution guaranteed him, and now the government was violating its laws by refusing Moore the protection to which he was entitled."

"Extradition should only be granted when the accused was charged with crime, and then one which was alarming to society."

"Was it a crime for a cashier to divert $25,000 or $30,000 from the bank and apply it to his own use?"

"Moore had not fled from the United States, but had come to Chili of h's own free will. He could not have committed the crime charged, and was evidently a victim of persecution."

The court took time to consider, and finally, by a vote of three against two, Chili's supreme court gave Moore his liberty.

It decided that Moore was not to be surrendered to the Yankees who so ardently desired his presence in Boston. Thus does the supreme court of the Lone Star republic throw open its doors to criminals of all nations who have acquired their illegitimate gains by any means less forcible than a bludgeon or a six-shooter.

Was MacIver right when he stated that Moore was the victim of others?

Was the crime of which he was accused after all only a "misdemeanor" in the Chilian law?

There are those who claim to have foundation for the belief that Moore's freedom in Chili meant freedom for other parties in the United States. Is this a fact, and did the National Bank of Commerce place a low limit on its shortage when it announced that Moore was behind in his accounts the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars?

The case is not yet ended, for it has now become an international affair, and before the end comes some of the questions will be answered. Meanwhile Moore is free beneath the flag of Chili and his faithful wife is suffering terrible physical effects from her voluntary inprisonment with him.

Her devotion, her sacrifices, her forgiveness, are bright parts of a story which is for the rest sad and sorry enough.

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

SALVADOR WANTS THE CANAL

Ex-President Saldivar's Sensible Talk on the Subject.

Washington, June 11.—Ex-President Saldivar, of Salvador, who recently came here as minister of that country, in the course of an interview today spoke of the policy of Salvador toward the Isthmian canal. "Our interests in the inter-oceanic canal are much the same as those of the United States," said he. "We want the canal because it will be of vast benefit to all Central America, giving work to thousands and averting international trouble by keeping everybody busy. But we want it mainly because Salvador has no ports on the Pacific. With a canal opened our goods would be loaded at our Pacific ports, and then, going through the canal, would have Atlantic markets before them. We use American machinery, tools and agricultural implements, preferring them to all other makes and getting them now at rather better rates than those offered by European centers. With the canal open this class of American goods could be delivered in Salvador and all along the Pacific coast of South and Central America with far greater ease and better rates than at present. As between different routes, we naturally prefer the one nearest to us, which is the Nicaragua route."

$11.75, Des Moines and return, June 18 to 22; no change of cars, via the Great Rock Island.

Jones Still a Good 'Steener.

Chicago, June 11.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived in Chicago today and will be here several days looking over the preliminary work of the coming presidential campaign. Wednesday William J. Bryan will meet Senator Jones here for a final conference before the Kansas City convention. "There is absolutely no truth in the report that I will endeavor to persuade Mr. Bryan to consent to the dropping of the 16 to 1 plank from the platform this year. There will be no abandonmen of any issue of the Chicago platform."

World's Temperance Congress.

London, June 11.—The World's Temperance congress was opened today under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Wallace Russell, M. P. Delegates from all parts of the world were present. J. L. Bailey of Philadelphia was elected one of the vice presidents.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

London, June 11.—Mrs. Gladstone has suffered another relapse and is now unconscious.

San Francisco, June 11. The board of health reports no new developments in the plague situation.

London, June 12.—There were several deaths from heat in the United Kingdom yesterday and a number of prostrations. Two deaths occurred at the Aldershot maneuvers.

Sioux City, June 11.—Samuel T. Davis, a prominent lawyer and capitalist, was struck by a street car and killed tonight. He was quite deaf, and did not see or hear the car.

Kilbourne, Wis., June 11.—Belle Boyd, the famous spy of Confederate fame, died suddenly of heart disease here tonight, where she had come to lecture. She was 57 years of age.

Southampton, June 11.—The United States cruiser Albany, which was placed in commission at Newcastle-on-Tyne May 30, and under orders to proceed to the Mediterranean, arrived at Southampton today. The United States training ship Buffalo, which sailed from New York April 19 for a cruise in the Mediterranean, has also arrived.

EATS ANYTHING

Since Leaving Off Coffee.

"I wish to give my experience with coffee for the benefit of other people. I used coffee for several years and was a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia. The doctor told me not to use coffee or tea and put me on a light diet, and I felt better.

"Then I commenced to drink coffee again and had the same trouble come on.

"One day I told a friend about it, who said if I would stop drinking coffee altogether I would feel better, and advised me to use Postum Food Coffee in its place.

"I tried the Postum, but did not like it, so I told him about it and he said I didn't cook it right, that is, didn't boil it enough, and that I should use cream instead of milk, and to make sure I would use it he sent a package to the house.

"After I used that package I would have no more coffee in the house. Now I don't know what it is to have dyspepsia and I can eat anything. I also give Postum to my two children and they are the healthiest children you could find anywhere. The youngest is a boy 12 months old and we have been giving him Postum for seven months, three times a day. He weighs 30 pounds, and I know that Postum is what keeps both of them so healthy.

"I think all people who have dyspepsia get it from coffee drinking.

"Yours truly, Mrs. Joe. Stringer, 29 S. Florida Ave., Atlantic City, N. J."

OFFICIAL

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Wichita, June 11, 1900.

Council met in regular session, Mayor Ross in the chair; all councilmen present except Schell.

Minutes of last regular meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Councilman Burton, chief of police was authorized to paper and carpet his room.

On motion of Councilman Davidson, council adopted a resolution making it the duty of the city engineer to see that all walks hereafter constructed in the city are up to specifications; also that when contracts for cement walks are made only Portland cement be used.

On motion of Councilman Davidson, permanent walk on Laura avenue from Kellogg to Lincoln was excepted from contract.

On motion of Councilman Burton, Mr. Williams was permitted to construct his walk on curb line, on Fannie avenue, north of Hyde Park.

On motion of Councilman Dewey, Mr. Hayford was granted permission to build an addition to frame building on North Market street.

On motion of Councilman Luling, property 100 feet south of Ninth street, on east side of Water street, was eliminated from contract.

On motion council granted Mr. Graham an extension of thirty days to construct his walk.

On motion of Councilman Dewey, city attorney was instructed to prepare a telephone franchise which would be acceptable to the city.

On motion of Councilman Luling, mayor was requested to invite Governor Roosevelt to visit the city on his return from Rough Riders' convention at Oklahoma City.

Claims and accounts were read and referred to proper committees.

A communication from Commercial club, inviting council to attend meeting to be held in interest of railroad to Gulf of Mexico, was read and, on motion, ordered filed.

A communication was read from G. M. Dickson, complaining of defective condition of walk at 237 North Market street. On motion, matter was referred to city engineer.

A petition was read, asking council to pass an ordinance compelling persons buying and selling chickens to keep a record of same, name of person from whom bought, etc. On motion, referred to chief of police.

A petition to open Elm street from Ohio to Wabash avenue was read, and, on motion, referred to public improvement committee.

A petition from College Hill residents, asking that street car company be required to build line to Moser avenue, as per franchise, was read. On motion, same placed on file.

On motion, following petitions for walks were granted, and property owners were given thirty days to construct same:

A 4-foot permanent walk on north side of Elm from Main street to St. Francis avenue.

A 5-foot cinder walk on east side Topeka from Lincoln to Zimmerly.

A 4-foot cinder on west side Main from Harry to Skinner.

A 4-foot permanent on south side Twelfth from Lawrence avenue to Main street.

A 4-foot permanent on west side Fairmount from Fourteenth to Seventeenth.

A petition to open Pattie avenue was read. On motion, city attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance declaring said opening to be necessary and providing for the appointment of appraisers.

Maintenance bond of A. L. Laird & Co. was read and, on motion, referred to public improvement committee.

Councilman Van Duyn reported on the matter of a sidewalk on north side First from Indiana to Washington, and moved petition for same be granted. Carried.

Reports of city scales, city treasurer, Wichita Hospital and police judge were read and ordered filed.

On motion of Councilman Caswell, city electrician was instructed to place a fan in council chamber, provided same could be placed on meter.

An ordinance making appropriation for miscellaneous purposes was read. On motion, rules were suspended and ordinance passed.

On recommendation of finance committee, council accepted flat tax on following lots.

Lots 1, 3, 5 and 7, Thirteenth street, Sherwood's addition.

Lots 118 to 148, Seneca street, Neiderlander's addition.

Lots 15, 16 and 17, block 14, Martinson's seventh addition.

Lots 3, 5, 7 and 9 Volutsia street, Merrill's subdivision.

Lots 5, 6 and 7 Douglas avenue.

Lots 35, 36, 37 and 38, block 11, Junction Town Company addition.

On motion, bids for walk were opened. Bids for permanent walk were as follows:

Wilder, 11½ cement; 8c brick.

Herndon, 12½c cement; 7½c brick.

Laird & Co., 10½ cement; 9c brick; 25c sand.

Sumption, 11c cement.

On motion, contract for permanent walk was awarded to A. L. Laird & Co.

Bids for cinder walk:

A. C. Fisher, 5½c per lineal foot.

Laird & Co., 8½c per lineal foot.

Contract for cinder walk awarded to A. C. Fisher.

Council went into executive session.

Council came out of executive session.

On motion of Councilman Caswell, mayor was instructed to secure five lots south of city building, provided county commissioners would agree to rebate county's taxes on same.

Councilman ——— introduced a resolution to the effect that hereafter the sureties for all sidewalk contractors qualify, and that amount qualified for be double amount of contract.

An ordinance amending section 5 of ordinance No. 1313, and attaching a penalty of 25 per cent to cost of all walk constructed by city, was read. On motion, rules were suspended and ordinance passed.

On motion of Councilman Caswell, city clerk was instructed to notify property owners on east side of Main street from Douglas to Second street to bring their sidewalks to grade.

A petition for a 4-foot permanent walk on north side Elm from Main to St. Francis was read. On motion, petition was granted, and property owners given thirty days to construct same.

On motion, council adjourned.

KINLAY ROSS, Mayor.
Attest: AMOS M'CLAIN, City Clerk.

SUMMER TOURIST RATES TO COLORADO.

Commencing June 1, and until September 15, the Santa Fe will sell summer tourist tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo and return at rate of $12.50; final return limit, October 31, 1900. Stop-overs will be allowed on going trip at first Colorado common point; continuous passage returning. The Santa Fe has two daily trains leaving Wichita, 3:40 p. m. and 1:30 p. m. For further information call on or address. L. R. DELANEY,
Phone, 139. Agent.

IF YOU WANT
Beautiful Windows or Mirrors,
USE
Bell's STAR CLEANER.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS ON WRAPPER. Contains no lye, acid, or grit to injure the most delicate skin or highly polished mirror or glass. A SPLENDID BATH SOAP.

Cleans and polishes everything brilliantly, such as silver, brass, nickel, tin, glass, marble or stone.

DEALERS SELL IT FOR 5c. THE BELL MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

NORTH AND EAST.

No.	Arrive Wichita	Leave Wichita	Arrive K. City.	Arrive Chicago.
408	9:50 p.m	9:50 p.m	6:30 a.m	9:00 p.m.
406	11:05 a.m	11:05 a.m	6:00 p.m	9:30 a.m.
426	3:20 p.m	3:40 p.m	10:35 p.m.	
*415	2:20 p.m	4:00 p.m	Local.	
*453	3:20 p.m	3:40 p.m	Englewood Express.	
428	7:30 p.m	7:40 p.m	6:30 a.m	9:00 p.m

South and West.

No.	Wichita	Wichita	Ft Worth	Galveston
407	6:35 a.m	7:00 a.m	8:30 p.m	8:00 a.m
405	5:50 p.m	5:50 p.m	8:05 a.m	9:35 p.m.
425	1:10 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	3:40 p.m	3:40 p.m	6:45 a.m	10:10 a.m.

No.	Arrive Wichita	Leave Wichita	Arrive Pueblo	Arrive Los Ang'ls
428	7:30 p.m	7:30 p.m	9:35 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 408 set out at Union Depot, Kansas City, next morning, allowing passengers to sleep until 7:30 a. m. Leaving Kansas City at 9:20 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 139, or address

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

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Leave—East Bound:	
Train No. 10—"Kansas and Nebraska Limited," for Ft. Scott and St. Louis	2:25 p.m
Train No. 6—Kansas City and St. Louis Express	10:00 p.m
Leave for South and West.	
Train No. 5—For Clearwater, Conway Springs, Anthony, Kiowa, Kingman, Norwich, Oxford, Belle Plain and Winfield	7:25 a.m
Train No. 451—For Conway Springs, Anthony and Kiowa	6:30 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. 5—For Mt. Hope and Hutchinson and Geneseo	7:15 a.m
Train No. 121—Local freight, carries passengers between Wichita and Geneseo	8:55 a.m
Arrive from the East.	
Train No. 5—"Kansas and Nebraska Limited," from Fort Scott and St. Louis	1:05 p.m
Train No. 5—From Kansas City and St. Louis	6:50 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. 452—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. 402—From Hutchinson and Mt. Hope (daily except Sunday)	6:10 p.m
Train No 6—From Geneseo and Hutchinson	9:40 p.m

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

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

CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA AND GULF.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, Choctaw and Memphis Railroad Company. Condensed Time Table. In effect August 1, 1899.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

Stations.	No. 2. Daily.	No. 4. Ex.Sun.
Lv. Weatherford	6:00 am	
Lv. El Reno	7:43 am	6:15 pm
Ar. Oklahoma City	8:42 am	6:10 pm
Lv. Oklahoma City	8:52 am	6:20 pm
Ar. Shawnee	10:15 am	7:40 pm
Lv. Shawnee	10:25 am	
Ar. South McAlester	1:30 pm	

Stations.		No. 10. Ex.Sun.
Lv. South McAlester	1:40 pm	9:00 am
Ar. Wister	4:00 pm	
Lv. Wister	4:10 pm	3:40 pm
Ar. Howe	4:25 pm	4:20 pm
Lv. Howe		4:25 pm
Ar. Boonville		8:00 pm
VIA M., K. AND T. RY.		
Ar. St. Louis		7:41 am
VIA ST. L. AND S. F. R. R.		
Ar. St. Louis		7:15 am

WESTBOUND TRAINS.
VIA ST. L. AND S. F. R. R.

Stations.	No. 1. Daily.	No. 9. Ex.Sun.
Lv. St. Louis	1:40 pm	
VIA M., K. AND T. RY.		
Lv. St. Louis	6:16 am	
Lv. Boonville		4:00 am
Ar. Howe		8:25 am
Lv. Howe	11:15 am	10:20 am
Ar. Wister	11:30 am	
Lv. Wister	11:45 am	11:25 am
Ar. South McAlester	2:10 pm	1:35 pm
Lv. South McAlester	2:20 pm	
Ar. Shawnee	5:25 pm	

Stations.		No. 2. Ex Sun.
Lv. Shawnee	5:35 pm	3:00 am
Ar. Oklahoma City	6:32 pm	4:27 am
Lv. Oklahoma City	7:12 pm	9:05 am
Lv. El Reno	8:20 pm	10:35 am
Ar. Weatherford	10:00 pm	

C. O. and G. trains connect at South McAlester with the M., K. and T. trains for the north and south.

C. O. and G. trains connect at Wister with the Frisco train.

J. F. HOLDEN,
Traffic Manager.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Time Table Effective May 14, 1899.

Trains.	Arrive	Leave
North and East.		
No. 2—Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis limited (daily)	9:45 a.m	9:45 a.m
No. 12—Colorado Springs, Denver and Pacific coast (daily)	9:45 a.m	9:45 a.m
No. 4—Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago night express (daily)	9:00 p.m	9:00 p.m
No. 32—Accommodation, (daily except Sunday), South and West.	5:20 a.m	9:20 a.m
No. 1—Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and Galveston express (daily)	6:40 p.m	6:40 p.m
No. 3—Oklahoma, Fort Worth, New Orleans and Pacific coast (daily)	6:40 p.m	6:40 p.m
No. 9—Oklahoma, Fort Worth, Dallas and New Orleans Express	6:45 a.m	6:45 a.m
No. 1—Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston and San Antonio express daily	6:45 a.m	7:00 a.m
No. 31—Accommodation (daily except Sunday)	5:20 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 190.

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

WICHITA & WESTERN.

Arrive from West.	
No. 62—Pratt and Kingman passenger (daily except Sunday)	12:25 a.m
No. 64—Pratt and Kingman accommodation (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday)	1:30 p.m
Depart West.	
No. 61—Kingman and Pratt passenger (daily except Sunday)	6:30 p.m
No. 63—Kingman and Pratt accommodation, (Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	9:35 a.m

The best route to St. Louis and East is via

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO R. R.

Two through trains daily, with elegant reclining chair cars and Pullman Palace sleepers, without change.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Wichita	1:20 pm	St. Louis	7:25 am
Wichita	10:40 pm	St. Louis	6:20 pm
Wichita	1:20 pm	Joplin	7:40 pm
Wichita	10:00 pm	Joplin	4:05 am
Wichita	1:20 pm	Carthage	8:20 pm
Wichita	10:00 pm	Carthage	5:20 am
Wichita	1:20 pm	Springfield	11:15 pm
Wichita	10:00 pm