WHOLE COUNTRY IS ABLAZE.

Forest Fires Raging in Hundreds of Places

In Mountainous Regions of New York and Pennsylvania.

NO RAIN SINCE JULY.

The Territory is Parched and Ready for the Harvest.

Much Property and Many Animals Destroyed.

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 19.—All the upper Youghlogheny region is ablaze, caused by the extensive mountain fires ranging in hundreds of places. Across the Youghlogheny from Connellsville, Limestone hill is a lurid slope of fire, and south of the town the fiercest fires for many years are eating up the shrubbery, and destroying the homes and hundreds of fences and barns. Game of all kinds is fleeing down into the valleys, where hunters secured hundreds of squirrels and pheasants. Reports from Mill Run, Ohio, Pyle and Indian Head say the fires there are worse than in this vicinity.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 19.—The forest fires on all sides of this city are raging with increasing vigor. It is estimated that 5,000 acres have been burned over in the vicinity of Rice Brook. At Chipmunk five oil derricks have been destroyed. They were the property of the Seneca Oil company and the number included that company's big well struck last week. The reservation between Riverside and Chipmunk has been fire swept. Men are being sent from Bradford to all parts of the oil field to protect oil property. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this time.

Wellsville, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The forest fires at Nelson Run, near Austin, Pa., are now under control. Twenty million feet of hemlock and 25,000 cords of bark have been consumed, resulting in a loss to C. W. and F. H. Goodyear of $200,000.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 19.—The northern part of Cayuga county is ablaze with forest fires which have been raging for the past two days and nearly all the timber in the vicinity of Red Creek, Sterling and North Victoria has been destroyed. Many farm houses, barns, hay stacks and animals have been burned. The farmers are fighting the flames night and day but as there has been no rain since last July, the parched condition of the ground make their efforts almost futile.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 19.—News of another serious fire is received from Farth county where heavy brush fires have been raging since Saturday, endangering number of small villages and a number of lives. Flames yesterday attacked Coleman's Hill, 12 miles from Yarmouthtown, destroying a number of dwellings, barns and outhouses, sparing only one building.

HOW NOT TO WIN.

Does County Attorney Jetmore Ever Make a Conviction?

County Attorney Jetmore lost three more liquor cases in the district court yesterday. The three men acquitted were notorious jointists who have operated places in Topeka almost continuously for several years but still County Attorney Jetmore failed to produce evidence sufficient to convict.

The three men are H.C. Oglesby, Fess Wilson and "Comp" Jones whose real name is S. C. Kungle. Only one of the cases went to the jury, that of Kungle and the jury was out five minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty. The complaining witness was J. F. White, a carpenter who swore that he bought liquor of Kungle but Kungle and two of his friends said that he was at Perryville at the time. The defense laid special stress upon the fact that White was a "spotter" which means that he bought the liquor for the purpose of having evidence against Kungle. White said that he was not paid for what he did but was working from a matter of principle because he wanted to have the law enforced.

The plan of operation of the whisky men is to prove an alibi. This is the line of defense which is followed in all the cases. They have their friends in the court room to swear that they were not in the city when they are charged with having sold liquor and the word of these friends count for more than "spotters."

THE PORTLAND AFTER ALL

Will be the Treasure Ship of the N. A. Transportation Company.

Dutch Harbor, Alaska, Sept. 30, via Victoria, B. C., Oct. 19.—The Portland sails for St. Michael today. It will, after all, be the treasure ship of the North American Transportation and Trading company's fleet, that is, if there is any treasure to transport.

The Cleveland will come here when she has discharged her St. Michael's cargo. This may delay her long enough to permit the Portland to reach Seattle ahead of her. The work of building the steamers and scows has begun at Dutch Harbor.

Captain Ferguson, who came north as first officer of the Portland, will superintend the work of construction and in the spring will take the vessels to the Yukon.

The Bertha will be probably the last steamer to leave St. Michael, as it was Captain Hayes' intention to remain until there was no further hope of any miners coming down the river.

TryGrain O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by grocers.

It is the conclusion of the New York press that the combination of the Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' menageries, circus, and hippodromes "will have a most tremendous influence upon every other show in the country."

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

LOGAN BACKS DOWN.

Trouble With the Hyde Park People to be Submitted to Corporation Counsel.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Corporation Counsel Thornton has in his hands the fate of the Bit and Spur club. Upon an opinion to be rendered during the present week depends the failure or success of the club's plans to dispense refreshments in the shape of wine, beer and other drinks during the horse show at the Coliseum. Mayor Harrison held a conference with Secretary John A. Logan and Mr. Lyons, a fellow member and assistant organizer of the club, and the request to the corporation counsel for an opinion was the outcome.

"Mr. Logan called to see me," Mayor Harrison said, "and I told him just what I told the newspapers, that I would under no circumstances permit the violation of the law in Hyde park prohibition district, whether it be by the keepers of 'blind pigs' or by the scions of society in attendance at the horse show. He assured me that the club had no intentions and no desire to violate the prohibition or any other law, and that if I should decide the operation of such a club for serving refreshments at the horse show to be illegal all idea of such a thing should be abandoned. I told him I believed the club would certainly be violating the statutes and the Hyde park prohibition ordinances if it attempted to sell liquor at all, as well as to attempt it without a city license, and I also assured him that under no circumstances would the city issue a license either to the club or an individual for a saloon in that district."

The mayor considered the statements of Secretary Logan a complete backdown from the position outlined by him and other club officials in the newspapers when the fight between him and George Washington Higgs of the Hyde Park Protective association was at fever heat. The mayor assured Secretary Logan that he would ascertain from the corporation counsel the legality of the plan purposed by the Bit and Spur club and would base his subsequent actions on the opinion from the city law department. Secretary Logan practically admitted that his club would have to accept the decision of the corporation counsel as final. It is probable the corporation counsel will hold a conference with the secretary and his associates during the week to acquaint himself with the policy of the club and its purposes during the horse show. The opinion was formally requested by the mayor, and Mr. Thornton said it could be expected some time during the present week.

The Hyde Park Protective association yesterday enlisted the aid of churches in the protected district in its fight against the club. From all of the pulpits in Woodlawn denunciations of the club were hurled by their occupants, and a call of the residents to action were read in the churches. The mail contained letters to all members, directors and executive committeemen of the Bit and Spur club advising them of the dangers to be encountered if the policy of the club as outlined by Secretary Logan is carried out.

METHODIST DEPARTURE.

A Church Congress to Meet in Pittsburg Next Month.

New York, Oct. 19.—Methodists are to have a church congress. This is a new departure, and it is said to be the idea of Bishop John H. Vincent, of Chautauqua. The object of the congress is to bring together the young people of the Methodist communion. These young people are to be asked to give their best ideas on the relation of Methodism to the current social and intellectual conditions of the times, but are not to touch upon church polity.

No Methodist—it is open to Methodists only—is to be permitted to belong to it unless he or she—for it is for Methodists of both sexes—has completed a college course of study or has become a specialist in scientific, literary or professional lines. There is intended to be in these new Methodist congresses a large social element, to the end that the young thinkers of Methodism may know each other personally.

The congress is to sit for five days, beginning November 21, and to meet in Christ Methodist church, Pittsburg. Bishop Ninde, who is a member of the executive committee, says the congress will open a new era in American Methodism. The secretary of it is Prof. Charles M. Stuart of the Theological seminary, at Evanston, Ill.

HOME FOR OKLAHOMA.

Effort to Secure a Soldiers' Home for the Territory.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 19.—Strenuous efforts are being made in and out of Oklahoma to secure Council Grove reservation, six miles from Oklahoma City, for a soldier's home, and with very excellent prospects of success.

The national encampment at Buffalo and a number of state encampments have passed resolutions asking congress to set it aside for that purpose, and many congressmen and senators have become interested in the matter. The recent encampment at Kingfisher passed very strong resolutions regarding the matter.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe and recognizing it as dangerous he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly indeed. It acted like magic and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists.

New Era Union Starts.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 19.—A tract of 80 acres of land at the edge of the city limits has been selected by the promoters of the New Era Union as a starter for the work at Denver, and a dozen members of the union have taken up their residences there. The colony will begin carrying forward practical work which will give early returns.

MUNYON'S

Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, and a strong tonic in building up the weak and debilitated. It cures acute or muscular rheumatism in from one to five days. Sharp, shooting pains in any part of the body stopped in a few doses. A prompt, complete and permanent cure for lameness, soreness, stiff back and all pains in hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured. It seldom fails to give relief from one to two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used. The Munyon Remedy Company prepare a separate cure for each disease. At all druggists—25 cents a vial. If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia. It is absolutely free.

RHEUMATISM

ROUSS CAN SEE.

Blind Millionaire Merchant Regaining His Sight.

Can Distinguish the Outline of a Hand at 14 Inches.

HELP IS FROM INDIA.

Nothing Mysterious About the Treatment.

Complete Restoration Promised in Four Weeks.

New York, Oct. 19.—From far away India has come a man to practice an ancient medical art upon New York's blind millionaire, Charles Broadway Rouss. He is Dr. Guelph Norman of Burmah, and he has now had Mr. Rouss for a patient for one week.

Dr. Norman's proposal to restore the blind to sight was treated with disdain by the regular medical fraternity, but if the patient himself is to be believed a wonder has already been worked. Mr. Rouss says he can see a little bit. He is yet skeptical, and Dr. Norman will have to do much more before he establishes the reputation here that he is said to enjoy in the Orient—that of the Great Physician.

The Eastern visitor announced on Wednesday morning that within fifteen minutes he would cause Mr. Rouss to see an object placed at a distance of six inches from the patient's eyes. He kept his word apparently, for when a hand was held in front Mr. Rouss' nose he said he could see a white object there, but could not tell what it was.

Dr. Norman said yesterday that when he had finished his morning's work Mr. Rouss would be able to see at a distance of sixteen inches. When the experiment was made it was found that Mr. Rouss could see a hand move and could faintly distinguish the fingers at a distance of fourteen inches and could see the hand outlined at sixteen inches.

Mr. Rouss did not allow himself to be carried away by the seemingly good results, and said that he would prefer not to make a statement for publication until something more definite had been accomplished. Dr. Norman had assured him, he said, that he would be able to read the newspapers within four weeks.

Whatever may come of the pretensions of Dr. Norman, he has made his advent in this country under peculiar and interesting conditions. It had been reported all over the world that a splendid fortune awaited the person who would restore sight to Mr. Rouss. The sum grew as the story traveled until it was fixed at several million dollars.

Mr. Rouss has become a multi-millionaire and a merchant prince, and while he does not say exactly what he would pay to see again it is understood that he would readily part with a million to the person who overcomes his misfortune.

Dr. Norman has announced that he is not seeking money, but has a higher and nobler motive in coming over the sea to try his skill. He asked no guarantee, and when Mr. Rouss wrote him that if he came from India it would be at his own risk he was nothing daunted.

When he reached London and it became apparent that he was really serious in making the trip, he was advised that he would not be allowed to experiment on Mr. Rouss at once, but must first prove the efficacy of his treatment by curing James Martin, an inviolate rule having been made that the substitute must stand between the wealthy merchant and the horde of would-be sight restorers that assailed him.

The Indian doctor replied that on no account would he first attend the substitute, but must be allowed to take up Mr. Rouss' case at once. He did not wait for an answer to this ultimatum, but sailed for New York, where he arrived two weeks ago on the Germanic.

At the end of a week he was visited by A. J. Smith, the confidential secretary of the blind man. The doctor then had an interview with Mr. Rouss and was able to gain his point, agreeing to treat the substitute at the same time.

The treatment to which Mr. Rouss is now being subjected is of the simplest nature, so far as a layman can see, but, according to Dr. Norman, who admits its simplicity, it has behind it a medical system as old almost as civilization, and one that is derived from the Vedas, the books of sacred and heroic writings, embracing the ancient philosophy of the Aryans.

No medicine at all is given internally. One consideration, not at variance with modern medical science, is that the highest of sanitary conditions shall be observed. Dieting, too, along the ordinary lines, is also a part of the treatment.

The pouring into the eyes once daily of a colorless liquid brought from India and the massaging of the eyelids and temples for ten minutes once a day by the doctor himself and once afterward by anyone else, completes the treatment that Dr. Norman has come so far to give. It was its great simplicity and the physician's quiet eloquence that persuaded Mr. Rouss, grown skeptical through many disappointments, to place himself so completely in a stranger's hands.

Dr. Norman is without peculiarity of dress or manner. In the country of his adoption he wears the Indian dress, and sometimes the medals of the several titles that have been conferred upon him for scientific performances.

He is an Englishman, is about 40 years old, and has spent 24 years in India. He is tall and very slender, and has the student's stoop. His thin face is clean shaven except for a slight mustache, and he has a quiet and easy manner. He ascribes what he says he can accomplish to natural causes and not to any marvelous or supernatural powers.

Dr. Norman was not educated in medicine according to the western idea. He belongs to an Oriental school which practices what it calls the science of life, and which he explains as being the common sense method of treating disease.

The system was evolved, he declares, ages ago, and has ever since been practiced principally by the adepts of the east. In what may be called its technique, the system, as described by Dr. Norman, is even more complex than is that of our own civilization, since it embraces the abstruse philosophy of the Orient, something of theosophy and other eastern isms—all quite misty to the average mind.

Mr. Frederic Morrison, whose guest Dr. Norman is at No. 316 East Fifteenth street, says that, while Dr. Norman has explained to him several of the features of the system, he has found the subject one most difficult for the western mind to grasp—and Dr. Morrison is president of the Humanitarian union and is something of a scientist and philosopher himself.

"I shall cure Mr. Rouss within four weeks," said Dr. Norman last night, "and then I shall return to India. My mission will have been fulfilled, and I have no idea of remaining in this country. Life is very active here to one who has come from India.

"I shall also cure Mr. Rouss' substitue, provided I can have complete control of him. He needs better sanitary surroundings, dieting and regularity of habits. His is a more stubborn case than that of Mr. Rouss, but with proper conditions I can cure him within six weeks."

Dr. Norman said that the colorless liquid he applied to Mr. Rouss' eyes is a very simple preparation chemically, and its mission is merely to stimulate the dormant elements of eye. The massage is also a stimulating measure, made more effective by reason of a certain mesmeric or hypnotic influence he is able to exert.

Dr. Norman visits Mr. Rouss each morning in the big Broadway store and administers the treatment in the merchant's private office. He does not give more than twenty minutes a day to his patient, committing the after massage to Secretary Smith.

SPRINGS ON FIRE.

Russian Petroleum Fields Are Burning Up.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Baku, on the peninsula of Apsheron, on the west coast of the Caspian sea a center of the great oil producing region in European Russia, says that a petroleum spring at Romany, a suburb of Baku, caught fire last night. The fire spread quickly to other springs in the vicinity, until the whole valley was a sea of flames.

The losses are enormous, and the fires are still burning. Four springs and three bore holes have been destroyed as well as several magazines and houses.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

Glorious Fun and Frolic Galore for the Young.

If, as our esteemed and philosophical friend, the late Artemus Ward, asserted, it takes three grown up persons on the average to escort one child to the circus, there promises to be an unprecedented demand for "kids" in Topeka on Wednesday, October 20th, when the Great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' America's Great Shows make their first consolidated appearance. There is also ample assurance that the youngsters themselves will be recognized and catered to, in a manner to add to the established list of holidays a genuine Children's Day, and one merrily overflows with healthful and harmless entertainment, just such as the little folks can best appreciate and most enjoy. The great hippodrome's arena, the four rings, the aerial field, and the two elevated stages will present an immense mad-cap playground, with a host of all sorts of two and four-legged fun-makers in all sorts of cute, queer and ludicrous performances. There will be elephant clowns and comedians, sea lion and seal musicians, singers and laughable and astonishing mimics; pretty and wise ponies, cunning monkey actors and jockeys, trained birds, educated pigs, collegiate donkeys, festive bears, performing goats, wonderful dogs; in herds, troupes, families, flocks and packs, preceded and associated with Mother Goose revels, fairyland pageants and elfin spectacles. It will be worth the price of admission to see the radiant young faces and hear the peals of childish laughter.

ARE LAYING FOR NAT.

Mrs. Goodwin and Her Lawyer Will Make it Warm for Him.

New York, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin is determined that she shall have some of her husband's earnings for her support. She also wants to be divorced.

About three years ago she sued for a separation and was awarded counsel fees and alimony. Then Goodwin went to California, where he filed a declaration of residence and began suit for divorce, charging his wife with desertion. The case is still pending.

The comedian is due here next week for a long engagement. Then Mrs. Goodwin will bring suit, naming two well known actresses as co-respondents. Mrs. Goodwin's attorney says that she is almost penniless. "There is no truth in the report that we intend to have Goodwin imprisoned for non-payment of alimony, but we shall fight for a divorce and make him provide for his wife's support," said he.

MANACLED CONVICT

Crawls Under a Moving Train and Makes His Escape.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Oct. 19.—Titus Bibb, who was serving a sentence in the workhouse at Guthrie, made his escape today while working with a chain gang near the Louisville and Nashville railroad by suddenly throwing the heavy iron chain and ball attached to one foot over his arm and rushing to a train of freight cars just passing, under which, while in rapid motion, he sprang and caught one of the iron bars by which he threw himself up to a place of safety.

He had left the train when it stopped in this city.

A CHILD CAN USE THEM.

It's Easy to Dye With Diamond Dyes—Give Colors Fast to Sun, Soap and Washing.

Some people think it is a difficult matter to do their own dyeing. It certainly is with the old-fashioned dyestuffs and with many of the crude package dyes upon the market, but when the original, reliable Diamond Dyes are used, it is but little more trouble to get fast and beautiful colors than it would be to wash and rinse the goods. Do not allow your dealer to force upon you imitations of the Diamond Dyes on which he can make more profit, but insist upon having the genuine that have stood the test of years of use in thousands of homes.

FOR HIS LIFE.

The Slayer of Dr. Berger on Trial in Kansas City.

Work of Selecting the Jury in Progress.

HOW THE MEN MET.

Early History of Schlegel—Their Meeting.

Schlegel's Leg Broken — Dr. Berger Sets It.

Kansas City, Oct. 19.—John Schlegel, who on the afternoon of July 8 last, shot down and killed Dr. L. A. Berger at Twelfth and Walnut streets, was placed on trial in the criminal court yesterday. Dr. Barger was one of the most prominent and respected members of his profession in the city. He was 45 years of age and had a wife and two grown children. Schlegel was a German grocer and claimed that Berger, acting as his family physician, had assaulted Mrs. Berger. The murder was one of the most deliberate ever committed in Kansas City and because of the prominence of Berger has proved very sensational. Many witnesses will be called to testify and sensations are promised. The court room today was crowded. Difficulty is being had in securing a jury.

John Schlegel was born at Lentz, a little suburb of Berlin, Germany, in September, 1857. His father was a hotel porter, and after receiving an ordinary education, Schlegel began work at the same business. While engaged in this occupation he acquired a fair knowledge of the English language.

When he was 21 years of age he entered the German army and served the three years required by law. Then he again went to work in the hotels.

Every inn in Berlin requires an interpreter for the transaction of business with English speaking guests, and in this capacity Schlegel served for five years.

In the meantime, a cousin had come to America and located at Bloomington, Ill., where he secured employment in an iron foundry. He corresponded with Schlegel, and when the latter's parents died urged him to come, too.

In 1879 Schlegel made up his mind to do so, and, accompanied by his brother, now a resident of Bloomington, came to this country. Bloomington was his first home, and there he remained three years.

In 1882 he came to Kansas City and began work as a grocery clerk for the man he afterwards succeeded at Eighteenth and Oak streets. A year later he first met his victim, Dr. Berger.

He was out delivering groceries one day when the horse attached to the wagon became uncontrollable from fright and ran away. The wagon was wrecked and the driver's leg broken above the ankle. Dr. Berger was driving by. He was recognized as a physician by the bystanders and when called upon treated the little German.

Schlegel himself admits that he took a liking to Berger and not only would have no one else give him medical advice, but was loud in his praises of the doctor's skill.

In 1885 he returned to Bloomington and was married to Adelaide Heinz. They at once came to Kansas City, where Schlegel had bought the grocery store he still conducts. Ever since they have resided above it.

They have had three children, all boys, two of whom are living, aged 9 and 14 years. The eldest boy of the three died of diphtheria and Mr. Schlegel always reproached his wife because she did not employ Dr. Berger in that case, stoutly maintaining that had she done so the boy would never have died.

Mrs. Schlegel also claims that it was while nursing this sick boy that she contracted the affliction of the throat for which she swears she was being treated at the time the alleged assault was committed.

RAILROAD BUILDS IT.

A Shaft to Confederate Dead on the Fredericksburg Battlefield.

Richmond, Oct. 19.—In the meeting this evening of the Confederate Memorial Literary society a letter was read from Maj. E. T. D. Myers, president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad, stating that a gentleman who resides in Fredericksburg was anxious to give the society an acre of land on the spot where the battle of Fredericksburg was fought.

Maj. Myers said that if the society would accept the land the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad would erect a monument on it in memory of those who fell in the battle. The offer was accepted.

POISONED BY A SLAVE.

Woman Buys a Girl for $10, Who Put Morphine in Milk.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—May Barnett, aged ten, put morphine in milk for her foster mother, Mrs. Mary Barnett, to drink. Seven years ago she was shipped to Chicago from New York with a car load of other children, who were sold to prospective parents for $10 apiece.

It is believed that the girl is a pure Japanese. She said that her first lesson, leading up to the putting of morphine in the milk, was learned at a theater, where she witnessed a poison scene. She will go to a reform school.

COMMANDED THE MONITOR.

Admiral John L. Worden, Retired, is Dead.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Admiral John L. Worden, retired, died in this city yesterday. He commanded the Monitor during its engagements with the Merrimac in Hampton roads during the late war.

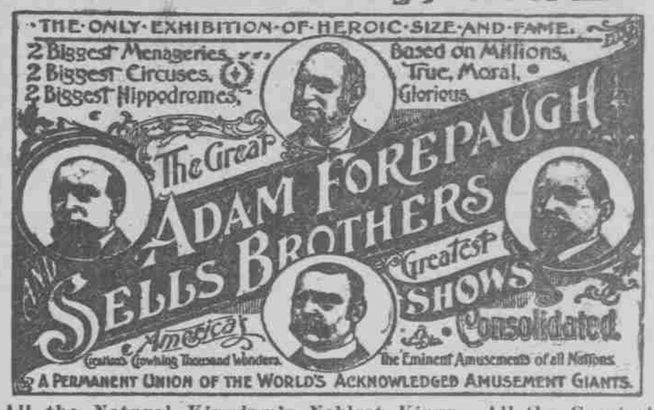
Great Colorado Potato Crop.

Eaton, Colo., Oct. 19.—During the past week 69 cars of potatoes were shipped from this station, and more would have gone out had the Union Pacific been able to furnish more cars. The yield is the largest ever known here, many farmers averaging from 180 to 190 sacks per acre. One farmer estimates his yield at $85 per acre. The spuds are more than ordinarily large.

You can't afford to risk your life by allowing a cold to develop into pneumonia or consumption. Instant relief and a certain cure are afforded by One Minute Cough Cure. G. W. Stansfield, 623 Kansas avenue.

W. T. Williams, of Boughton, Ark., says: "Have suffered for years with constipation, and indigestion, and one bottle of Beggs Little Giant Pills has cured me. At druggists.

TOPEKA, One Day Only..... **Wednesday, Oct. 20**



All the Natural Kingdom's Noblest Kings. All the Greatest Artists of Every Arena. All the Coliseums' Grandest Triumphs.

ALL THE HERDS, CARAVANS and CAGES OF RARE BEASTS.

All the World-Famous
300—CHAMPIONS—300
All the Amazing
100—CIRCUS ACTS—100
All the Imperial, Thrilling
HIPPODROME RACES!
All the Phenominal
TRAINED AMPHIBIA!
All the Children's Cherished
Cutest Quadruped Friends,
All of the Greatest Clowns,
All of the 1,000 Attractions
Great Races. Eminent Amusement Contests of All Ages and Nations.
The Only Kokin-Mignonette Jap Circus.

Great Train Loads of Exclusive Features

The Only Trained Sea Lions and Seals in the World.

The only pair of Giant Hippotamuses, Tremendous Two-Horned Sumatra Rhinoceros, Snow-White Polar Bear, Flock of Ostriches, Ethiopian Gnu, Niger Antelope, Enormous Malay Tigers, Oronoco Tapir, New Guinea Cassowary, Monster Black Maned Lions, Australian Emu.

WE HAVE THEM ALL, NO ONE ELSE HAS

104 CHARIOTS, DENS, AQUARIUMS AND CARS, 4 RINGS, 2 STAGES, MID-AIR TRIUMPHS, PEDESTAL OF ART.

3 Great Herds of Performing Elephants.

The One, the Only Drove of Rarest East India Saddle Back

and strangest South American Full Grown, Superb Tapirs, secured by special expedition to the head-waters of the Great Ganges and Orinoco rivers.

The most and best Performing Animals, including Many Huge and Most Sagacious Species. A Gladsome Children's Topsy Turvy Circus.

ONLY DOUBLE STREET PARADES

AND OF POTENTIAL SPLENDORS, AT 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

The Only Great Show You Can See This Year.

Two Performances Only—at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors Open an Hour Earlier.

ADMISSION TO ALL 50 CENTS. Children Under 9 Years Half Price.

SEATING CAPACITY 15,000. TWENTY-FIVE UNIFORMED USHERS

Numbered Coupons, actually Reserved Seats, on sale at Rowley & Snow's Drug Store, Sixth and Kansas Avenue.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

The Western Foundry
AND MACHINE WORKS.
Established 1875. Formerly Topeka Foundry and Machine Works, Estab. 1865.
GET PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
The only place in the city where you can get a Complete Power Plant from a Steam Engine to a Set Collar from stock.
R. L. COFRAN,
Topeka, Kans. Proprietor.

Havana Cigar. Sold by all Dealers. Geo. Burghart, Maker, 801 Kan. Ave.

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ASK FOR THE PERFECTION

E. A. Chaney, PLUMBING, Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Telephone 54. REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. 117 East 6th Ave.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH
SAPOLIO