

EXTRA SESSION IS ON (Continued from First Page.)

for, and the government then resorted to loans to replenish the reserve. In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds were issued and in November following, a second issue of \$50,000,000 was deemed necessary. The sum of \$117,171,735 was realized by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreased until on February 8, 1896, a third sale of \$52,215,400 in bonds for \$55,116,244 was announced to congress.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, were \$30,373,230.30 and the expenditures \$43,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$12,803,196.18. A further loan of \$100,000,000 was negotiated by the government in February, 1896, the total amount being \$116,175 and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$282,315,400. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, the revenue of the government from all sources amounted to \$409,475,498.78, while its expenditures were \$434,678,864.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25,203,365.70. In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, were insufficient by \$137,811,729.46 to meet the total expenditures.

Nor has this condition since improved. For the first half of the present fiscal year, the receipts of the government, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$167,677,693.75, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal services, \$194,000,000, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$26,322,306.25. In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,316,994.65, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal services, \$20,593,383.29, a deficit of \$3,723,611.36 for the month. In February of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,409,857.28 and expenditures, exclusive of postal services, \$28,794,056.66, a deficit of \$4,384,199.38; or a total deficit of \$18,600,590.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897.

Not only are we without a surplus in the treasury but there has been an increase in the public debt and a corresponding increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,830,200 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862, to \$34,387,297.50 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,557,097.50.

It may be urged that even if the revenues of the government had been sufficient to meet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserve would still have been insufficient to meet the demands upon it, and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its replenishment. Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest, without denying or affirming the correctness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened throughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary expenses of the government but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and the liquidation of the principal and interest of the public debt. In raising revenues, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preserve the home market so far as possible for our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture; to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop mining and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled. The necessity for the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that congress shall make every endeavor.

Before other business is transacted, let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the government without the contracting of further debt, or the continued disturbance of our finances.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

From Cripple Creek. After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help. An old lady brought me some bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, editor Daily Advertiser. For sale by druggists.

New York, March 15.—The sarcophagus in which the late General U. S. Grant's remains will be placed in his tomb on Riverside drive, arrived from Wisconsin via the Pennsylvania railroad at Jersey City today. It is in three pieces and was taken to the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, whence it will be taken to the tomb.

At first thought it seems impossible that any human being should willfully embrace death. Yet thousands of women daily court the grim-visaged monster. Some do so through ignorance and others through wilful neglect. The woman who neglects to look after the health of the organs most essential to her womanhood ignorantly or selfishly courts death, and death in a slow and agonizing form. Ills of this description render a woman's life a daily burden, and approaching motherhood a menace of the grave.

An infallible cure for all weakness and disease of the delicate organs that make wifehood and motherhood possible is found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly and only on these organs. It prepares the mind for wifehood and the wife for motherhood. It does away with the usual discomforts of the period preceding motherhood. It insures a healthy baby and makes parturition easy and comparatively painless. Thousands of women have testified to its wonder-working virtues. Get it at the druggists and refuse all substitutes. There is nothing "just the same" or "just as good." The druggist who tells you there is, is either mistaken or dishonest.

"I am very thankful to you indeed for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. E. E. Smith, of Grand Rapids, Co., Kansas. "About a month before I was confined I had such pains in my back as to be unable to walk. I could not rest at night at all, nor at any other time. I could scarcely eat anything at all. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after the second dose I felt better. From then until I was well, I carried nearly all the water that was used up long, hot and worked in the garden every day besides my other work, and did not feel at all. When the baby was born the doctor said that the woman who were with me said I had a very easy time. The woman said I had a easier time than any one they ever saw for the first time. The baby is very healthy and growing right along. I got up when she was five days old and have been up ever since. After two days I began my own work in the garden, and fell again and healthy. The baby is now a month old."

In nine cases out of ten sickness is caused by constipation. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a sure, speedy and safe cure for constipation. One little Pellet is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Druggists sell them.



A Little Child With a Little Cold. That's all! What of it? Little colds when neglected grow to large diseases and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral CURES COLDS.

DINGLEY FIGURES IT (Continued from First Page.)

Iron and steel anchors and forgings for vessels or locomotives over 25 pounds, 1.30-1.40 cents; other forgings not specially provided for, 1.1-2 cents; but no duty shall be less than 25 per cent. Railway bars—iron and steel and flat rails, 7-10 of a cent per pound; fish plates, 1-2 cent.

Tin plate or terne plate, 1.1-2 cents per pound, no rebate to be paid on foreign tin rods or rods for export from the United States. Steel ingots, blooms, bars and billets, saved plates, all kinds of steel castings and all forms of steel to be specifically provided for, valued at 1 and 1.40-1.50 cents, 5-10 of a cent per pound; 1.4-1.50 cents, 5-10 of a cent per pound; 1.8-1.90 cents, 7-10 of a cent per pound; 1.8-1.90 to 2.2-10 cents, 8-10 of a cent per pound; 2.2-10 to 3 cents, 1.1-1.20 cents per pound; 3 to 4 cents, 1.4-1.90 cents per pound; 4 to 7 cents, 1.6-1.90 cents per pound; 7 to 10 cents, 2-3 cents per pound; 10 to 12 cents, 3 cents per pound; 12 to 16 cents, 3.5-8 cents per pound; above 16 cents, 6 cents per pound; all seamless hollow forging thinner than 5-16 of an inch, 30 per cent when unfinished and 45 per cent finished.

Wire rods of ordinary sections, valued at less than 4 cents per pound, 4-10 of a cent duty; over 4 cents, 2-4 of a cent duty rods below No. 6 and tempered or treated rods are regarded as wire, drilled rods and stubble steel and cold drawn steel rods valued at above 4 cents, 45 per cent; wire cloth, 2 cents per pound in addition; tinned or zinc-coated iron or steel wire 1.2-2 cent per pound in addition. In this schedule it is provided that iron or steel plates finished further than mere cold-rolled shall pay 1 cent per pound additional and steel circular saw blades 3-4 cent additional.

Manufactures of iron and steel—Hammers and crowbars, etc., 1.1-2 cents; bolts, 1.1-2 cents; cast pipe, 4-10 of a cent; cast iron wares, vessels, plates, rod, iron, etc., and castings, not enumerated, 8-10 of a cent per pound; malleable iron castings, 1.1-4 cents; chains, iron or steel, from 1.1-4 to 3.1-2 cents per pound, but no duty less than 45 per cent.

Cut nails, 6-10 of a cent per pound; horse-shoe hand wrought nails 2.1-4 cents wire nails, 1.4 to 1 cent; wrought spikes and washers, 1 cent per pound.

Vessels—Foreign-built yachts and vessels admitted to the privileges of United States yachts or vessels, 35 per cent. Aluminum, crude, 15 cents per pound; manufactured, 45 per cent; antimony, 3-5 of a cent per pound; German silver, 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent; brass in pigs, 1.1-2 cents per pound.

Lead-bearing ores 1 cent per pound on the lead content; lead duties are to be estimated at per cent of entry, bonds given in double the amount and the duties be liquidated in the end after government assay; lead dross and refuse lead 2 cents per pound; sheet pipe, shot, etc., 2 1/2 cents per pound; metallic minerals, crude, including monazite sand, 25 cents per pound; mica 3 cents per pound and 15 per cent; nickel 6 per cent; quicksilver, 19 cents per pound; type metal, 1 1/2 cents for lead contained; new type 25 per cent; zinc pigs 1 1/2 cents per pound; sheets 2 1/2 cents; refuse 1 1/2 cents. Articles of metal unenumerated partly or wholly manufactured 45 per cent.

COTTON SCHEDULE.

The cotton manufactures schedule is almost a re-enactment of the present law, except sheep thread, dutiable at 8 instead of 5 1/2 cents per dozen spools containing not exceeding 100 yards. The duty on bleached cloth is increased 1/4 cent per square yard, to 1 1/2 cents per yard. The highest rate on clothing runs more than 100 threads to the square and are fixed at 8 instead of 7 cents, as in the present law, with an increase of the additional ad valorem from 35 to 40 per cent. The duty on cotton cloths, velvets, etc., is compounded, unbleached 12 cents and 20 per cent; bleached 14 cents and 20 per cent; goods of cotton chenille are increased from 45 to 55 per cent. The duties on cotton hose are made specific; valued at \$1.50 per dozen pairs, 50 cents and 15 per cent; not more than \$3, 75 cents and 20 per cent; not more than \$3, 41 and 25 per cent. Underwear is dutiable at 25 per cent; 50 cents to \$1.75 per dozen and 40 per cent, according to value; belts, garters, ribbons, etc., 45 per cent; white goods 10 cents and 15 per cent; damask 40 per cent; duck 35 per cent and the duty on cotton manufactures not specially provided for is increased from 25 per cent to 40 per cent.

TORRACCO.

Tobacco leaf, unwrapped, stemmed, 32 per pound; stemmed, 22 1/2; if more than 25 per cent tobacco is suitable for wraps, whole dutiable as above. All other tobacco, unmanufactured and unstemmed, 75 cents per pound; stemmed 80 cents; manufactured and not specially provided for, 40 cents; snuff 40 cents per pound; cigars, cigarettes and cheroots \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent; paper cigarettes the same.

AGRICULTURAL.

Agricultural duties are levied as follows: Cattle, from \$6 to \$30 per head, hogs, \$1.50 each; horses and mules \$30, valued at over \$100, 25 per cent; sheep \$1.50, under one year old, 75 cents; other live animals, 20 per cent. Barley, 2 cents a bushel; barley malt, 40 cents; barley patented or bullock, 2 cents per pound; buckwheat 15 cents per bushel; corn 15 cents per bushel; corn meal 20 cents; macaroni, vermicelli and similar preparations 2 cents per pound; oats 15 cents per bushel; oatmeal and rolled oats 1 cent per pound; oat hulls 10 cents a hundred weight; rye cleaned 2 cents per pound; uncleaned, 1 1/2 cent per pound; rye flour and meal and broken rye 1/2 cent per pound; flour 1/2 cent per pound; rye flour and meal and broken rye 1/2 cent per pound; wheat flour 2 cents per pound; wheat flour 2 cents per pound; butter and substitutes 6 cents per pound; cheese 6 cents per pound; milk fresh, 2 cents per gallon; milk preserved, 3 cents per pound; sugar of milk 5 cents per pound; beans 20 cents per

bushel, beans, peas and mushrooms 2 1/2 cents per pound and 15 per cent. All other prepared vegetables not provided for, and fish paste and sauce 40 per cent; cabbage 3 cents each; cider 5 cents per gallon; eggs 5 cents per dozen; eggs, fresh, 20 cents per dozen; eggs, dried, 20 cents per gallon; hops 15 cents per pound; onions 40 cents per bushel; garlic 40 cents per pound; peas, green, in bulk or in barrel, 40 cents per bushel; dried and split 50 cents per bushel; small packages 1 cent per pound; plants, trees, etc., not specially provided for, 40 per cent; potatoes 25 cents per bushel; seeds, castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel; flaxseed or linseed 20 cents per bushel; straw \$1.50 per ton; teasles 20 per cent; vegetables unprepared, not provided for, 25 per cent.

Fish—Anchovies and sardines packed in oil, 1 cent to 2 1/2 cents per box; fish packed in other forms 3 cents; fresh water fish and herring 1 1/2 cents per pound; herring 2 cents per pound; flax, prunes and raisins 2 1/2 cents per pound; dates and currants 1 1/2 cents per pound; olives in bottles 25 cents per gallon; in casks 15 cents per gallon; grapes and peaches 1 cent per pound; oranges, lemons and limes 1 1/2 cents per pound; orange and lemon peel and citron 2 cents per pound.

Pineapples 2 cents per pound; almonds 5 cents per pound; clear 7 cents; filberts and walnuts 3 cents, and 6 cents; peanuts 1 cent and 1 1/2 cents. Nuts of all other kinds 1 1/2 cents. Bacon, hams and sausage 5 cents per pound; mutton and pork 3 cents per pound; other meats 25 cents per pound. Lard 2 cents per pound; poultry, live 2 cents per pound; dressed 5 cents. Tallow 1 cent per pound. Wool grease 1/2 cent. Cherry or prune or other fruit juice below 18 per cent alcohol 60 cents per gallon; above \$2.50 per gallon.

Flax, hemp, jute and manufactures thereof. Flax, straw 5 per ton; flax not hackled or dressed 1 cent per pound; flax hackled, known as "dress flax" 2 cents; tow of flax not retted 1/2 cent; retted 3/4 cent. Hemp \$2.50 per ton, tow of hemp not carded 1 cent per pound; carded 1 1/2 cents; hackled 450 per ton. Yarn of jute 1 cent per pound and 10 per cent. Cables, cordage and twine 1 cent; cables and cordage of hemp 2 cents; threads not laid 5 1/2 of a cent of flax, hemp or ramie 12 cents; matings of straw 10 cents per square yard 8 cents.

SUNDRIES. Schedule N—Sundries—Includes the following: Coal, bituminous and shale 75 cents ton slack or culm 30 cents, coke 30 per cent ad valorem. Cigar boxes 8 cents per pound; corks 15 and 25 cents per pound; cork substitutes 8 cents. Jewelry and precious stones 50 per cent; diamonds and other stones, cut and not set 15 per cent; imitations 20 per cent; pearls 10 per cent. Leather, tanned 18 per cent; dressed and finished 20 per cent. Gloves, Schottland \$1.75 to \$3 per dozen; glass and sheep \$2.50 to \$4.00; goat or kid \$2 to \$4; sheep, cloth, leather, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Harness and saddlery 45 per cent. Musical instruments and parts 25 per cent; paintings, drawings, statuary 25 per cent.

The duties on all unmanufactured articles not enumerated in the bill are to be 10 per cent, and on all manufactured 20 per cent, but any articles resembling in material, quality, texture or an enumerated article, I sto pay the duty of that article.

RECIPROCIITY AND FREE LIST

What the New Tariff Bill Contains in These Particulars. Washington, March 15.—The reciprocity scheme of the new tariff bill authorizes the president to make treaties with foreign countries by which he will lower duties on certain articles in return for reciprocal or equivalent concessions to products on manufactures of the United States. It further provides that "with a view to secure reciprocal trade" with foreign governments the president, when he is satisfied that any government of a country, or colony of such government, exporting to the United States coffee, tea or hides, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States which he may deem to be "reciprocally unequal and unreasonable" shall have the power to suspend by proclamation "the free introduction of such coffee, tea and hides, raw or uncurd, whether dry, salted, or pickled, angora goat skins, raw without the wool, unmanufactured; asses skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, of the products of such country or colony, for such time as he shall deem just."

During such suspension the duties shall be: On coffee 2 cents per pound; tea 10 cents; hides, angora goat skins, asses skins, skins except sheepskins with wool on, 1 1/2 cents per pound.

The articles on which duties will be lowered by reciprocity treaties and the

WAR IN THE RUBBER TRUST

May Result From the Cut of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company. Boston, March 15.—Jobbers all over the east have been notified of a reduction of from 12 to 15 per cent on different grades of goods manufactured by the Boston Rubber Shoe company. A similar announcement is looked for at once from the United States Rubber company and this indicates a coming war within the rubber trust, though officers of both companies profess kindly relations with each other.

RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY

Big Wool Mills Start Up at Full Capacity. West Newbury, Mass., March 15.—W. S. & F. Cordino, manufacturers of wool and merino goods at Newton, this week began to run their factory night and day to keep up with the large number of orders. The factory has been running on short time for two years and up to the present has been in operation only three or four days a week.

Gold and Silver Watches

West Jonesport, Me., March 15.—Captain J. C. Dobbins, lighthouse keeper at Moose Beach, has received a gold watch and chain from Hon. L. H. Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, in appreciation of his efforts in rescuing the crew of the schooner Ash-ton J. Wright of Digby, N. S., which was wrecked off here in December last. R. E. Dobbins, his assistant, received a silver watch.

SPAIN'S CONQUERING HERO.

Rhymical Picture of Gen. Weyler on the Battlefield. There is a groaning tub in Cuba like the meaning of a tub, and the bearers' blood with horror is congealed. There is hurry and hurry and a vast amount of worry at the news that Gen. Weyler is in the field. He has gone, the reckless fighter, and he's taken his type-writer and his other horrid panoply of war. He is bent upon destruction, and there's bound to be a re-union, which is just what he is really aiming for. So

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists. If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If, however, the system is constipated, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best and with the well-informed everywhere, the California Fig Syrup Co. is the only one who can give most general satisfaction.

rates at which they will be entered under such treaties follows: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine-les, crude, 1 cent per pound; chicle 7 cents per pound; brandies \$2 per proof gallon; champagne and other sparkling wines, at the rate of 45 per dozen quarts; still wines, including grange wine or grange cordial and vermouth, in casks 50 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, at the rate of \$1 for a dozen quarts.

Laces of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, 55 per cent. Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters in green or colored glass bottles of not more than one pint, 20 cents; per dozen quarts, 25 cents; not in bottles, 30 cents per gallon. Paintings, drawings and statuary, 20 per cent. Sugar, molasses, etc., 32 per cent of the regular duty.

THE FREE LIST.

The free list differs from the existing law in the restoration to their proper schedule in the dutiable list of the following articles: Argol or crude tartar; art educational, stops of glass or metal valued at not less than 6 cents a gross, coil netting, gunny cloth, burials, bolonza sausage, bolting cloths, blue vitriol, chlorey root, bones, farina, fashion plates engraved, feathers, straw hat braids, broom corn, hats for mail, floor matting, large glass plates for optical purposes and broken glass; gunny bags, lute, sorted bones and whetstones, kerosene and lime juice, magnets, nux vomica, oakum, oil cake, orange and lemon peel, orchids, palms and forcing plates, petries, philosophical and scientific apparatus and plaster casts, polishing stone professional books, cider, copper in logs, for copper, milk, mineral waters, molasses crude, opium raw, paintings and raffa, nursery stock, plows and harrow teeth, cotton gins, reapers, etc., hatters' plush salt, saur kraut, sausage skins, shells, shrimps and shell fish, foreign postage stamps, tallow and wool grease, terra alba, tinsel wire, lame or lahn, tripoli, wafers non-medicated and unedible, railroad ties, poles, laths, sawed boards and some other descriptions of partially manufactured wood.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at Geo. Van Warden's Pharmacy, 323 North Main Street, and G. Gehring's drug store, northeast corner Topeka and Douglas avenues.

BRADLEY SETTLES IT

Won't Even Give Jackson a Chance to Let Wailing Out of It. Frankfort, Ky., March 15.—Governor Bradley was besieged today by people insisting that he rescind his veto of the law which would let Alonzo Walling for a few days, or at least till Jackson's last opportunity to make a confession has passed. This evening at 7 o'clock the governor wrote the following across the cover of the big record in the case: "The jury were the judges of the credibility of the witnesses and their verdict stands as the law of the case. I decline to interfere. I see no reason why I should commute the sentence, and therefore decline to do so."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

NEW YORK MAKES A RISK

Alleged Railway Discrimination in Favor of Other Cities. New York, March 15.—An important meeting of the Interstate-commerce commission was held here today, upon complaint of the New York Produce exchange against forty-four railroads forming the Joint Traffic association. The charges formulated by the Produce Exchange company are practically an attack upon the freight differentials from the west to the seaboard. It is claimed that the freight differentials at present discriminate against New York and are in favor of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News. Commissioner Knapp presided, Commissioner Mossner being absent.

ABOUT DRINKING WATER.

No Invariable Rule as to the Quantity People Should Consume. According to Prof. Allen, we should drink from one-third to two-fifths as many ounces as we weigh in pounds. Therefore, for a man weighing 160 pounds, there would be required 56 to 64 ounces daily, or from one and one-half to four pints. This the Journal of Hygiene regards as a very indefinite answer. The amount of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done and the kind of food eaten. In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, though this is in part made up by the lesser amount passed away through the kidneys. If a man labors very hard he requires more than if his labor is light. A man working in a foundry, where the temperature is high and the perspiration profuse, not infrequently drinks three or four gallons daily. If the food is stimulating and salty, more water is required than if it is bland. Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those who eat salt fish and pork, and other food along on most except what is in their food. In most cases our instinct tells us how much water to drink far better than any hard or fixed rule. For ages they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much to drink and trusting that their knowledge to dependants, and if we follow them we shall not go far out of the way. It is of more use to us to know that pure water is essential, and that impure water is one of the most dangerous of drinks, than to know how much of it is required daily. If one lives in a region where the water is bad, it should be boiled and put away in bottles well corked in an ice chest, and in addition, one should eat all the fruit one can, if fruit agrees. Fruit contains not only pure water, but salts which are needed to carry on healthfully the functions of life.—Medical Times.

CASTORIA.

For that tired feeling Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It invigorates the whole body. AMONG THE FOREMANS.—"Where do you die to-night?" "I do not die—and you?" "Nor do I." "Very good. Let us dine together."—Crier des Etats Unis.

CASTORIA.

We have special facilities for printing Attorney's Bills.

CASTORIA.

Good printing and don't get it from your own fault.

by every stream and river all the rushes wildly quiver, as they shudder with an anguish not concealed: "Oh, what awful, awful sorrow will the rebels feel to see the field of battle won by the Union!"

There is bitter desolation in a sadly worried nation, now that Weyler has at last agreed to move, and his secretaries manly all agree, there isn't any doubt of what the fiery future soon will prove. Many a dark and dire disaster now will follow fast and faster in the burning news dispatches of the week, while the captain general hurries and o'er mountain ranges scurries, hunting fleeing rebels down from peak to peak. While the hunted wretches flee him in our fancy we see him, ever running madly onward, breathing hard; while behind him rolls the rattle of type-writers' awful battle as they turn out war dispatches by the yard. Couriers rush so madly hither or yonward more than the flying messengers of the general has just sealed; and they're sent off on the wire, every Spanish heart to fire with descriptions of brave Weyler in the field.

See his brave Damascus glisten! See his secretaries bluster their poor fingers as they pound upon the keys. Still they work on firmly stoic, while he prances on heroic, only stopping still at intervals to wheeze. Now he prances on a village near some fields that show no tillage; still he gallops bravely onward o'er the roofs. Then a moment's rest he snatches while he reads his last dispatches and inserts a few corrections in the proofs. Just a note to call attention to some fact they failed to mention of some deed of special daring that he did; then an extra cipher tosses in the "total rebel losses," and with steady hand directs it "to Madrid." Munching on a green banana turns him back to head Havana. Let him be a city's church bells to be pealed, and a big illumination and a general celebration in his honor when he comes back from the field.

Let the epic poets chatter with their douratory clatter about heroes of the very olden times. Let Macaulay's admiration give poetical oration to Horatius or the others of his rhymes. Let them sing of clans in tartans or of those 300 Spartans who refused to give Xerxes a "free pass;" Lancelot, of Arthur's table, Perseus of Medusa's fable, or the dime museum "freak" who chews up glass; but their glory is but squalor, when compared to that of Weyler when the latter is seen really at his best. Let him bluster, brag or vapor, furnish type-writers and paper, and his well-trained secretaries do the rest. Let him be a second Nero, he can always pose a hero, and the rebels at his frown will always yield. He will be a figure glorious and will always be victorious while his versatile typewriters hold the field.—Boston Advertiser.

GEORGE'S GOOD-BY.

Plenty of Excuses for Kissing, Which Was Finally Discarded. "Good-by, sweetheart." "He had said it so many times that the repetition of the words sounded like a farce, but now they had a slow and circuitous route reached the vestibule, and there really seemed to be no reason why the young man should not go at once. But then "sweetheart" took the matter in hand.

"George, dear, did you ever hear that there's luck in odd numbers?"

"The young man looked a little puzzled. He was evidently obtuse when he should be quick-witted. The young woman came to the rescue.

"You kissed me 12 times," she said, reproachfully.

George did not need any more prompting. He at once responded to the call for an odd number.

He had his hand on the front door when he heard a low, deep sigh.

"George," the words had a sorrowful tone, "did you ever hear that 13 was an unlucky number?"

George had just made the number even again when a gruff voice sounded from the landing above.

"That'll do, George; leave some for to-morrow night."—Chicago Times-Herald.

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If it's good printing that's wanted—the best—the best—use the Eagle Press. The good printers can be counted with one of the smallest figures in the book, while the poor printers are known by the dozens. Specimens of our work prove that we're doing with the minority—the good printers.

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Our satisfied patrons delight in telling us that we are the best of the good. An evidence of our superiority is the fact that we are called upon to print about all the fine printing done in the South-west. The price you know is cheaper for good printing than for poor printing. Reason: as good printing isn't worth anything. We can send a man to figure with you on your next job.

If you want good printing and don't get it from your own fault.

Good printing and don't get it from your own fault.

Good printing and don't get it from your own fault.

Good printing and don't get it from your own fault.

Good printing and don't get it from your own fault.

Good printing and don't get it from your own fault.

Advertisement for Gold Dust Washing Powder, featuring an illustration of a woman washing clothes and text describing its benefits and cost.

Advertisement for 'The Way to Reach the People' through advertising, featuring an illustration of a man climbing a ladder and text explaining the value of advertising.

Advertisement for 'Is Not by Fitful Advertising' and 'In the Daily Eagle', featuring an illustration of a man with a flag and text discussing newspaper advertising.

Advertisement for 'Scale Books...' and 'The Eagle Keeps Them', featuring an illustration of a scale and text promoting scale books.

Large advertisement for 'Eagle Press...' featuring an illustration of a printing press and text promoting their printing services.