Sore Hands

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

One Night Treatment

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, and points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases when physicians and all else fail.

Cured by Cuticura

I WAS troubled with hands so sore that when I put them in water the pain would near set me crazy, the skin would peel off, and the flesh would get hard and break, then the blood would flow from at least fifty places on each hand. Words never can tell the suffering I endured for three years.

I tried at least eight doctors, but my hands were worse than when I commenced doctoring. I tried every old Granny remedy that was ever thought of without one cent's worth of good and could not even get relief.

I would feel so badly mornings when I got up, to think that I had to go to work and stand pain for eight or nine hours, that I often felt like giving up my job, which was in the bottling works of Mr. E. L. Kerns, the leading bottler of Trenton, N. J., who will vouch for the truth of my sufferings.

Before I could start to work, I would have to wrap each finger on both hands, and then wear gloves, which I hated to do, for when I came to take them off, it would take two hours and the flesh would break and bleed. Some of my friends who had seen my hands would say, "If they had such hands they would have them amputated"; others would say "they would never work," and more would turn away in disgust. But thanks to Cuticura, the greatest of skin cures, it ended all my sufferings.

Just to think, after doctoring three years, and spending dollar after dollar during that time, Cuticura cured me. It has now been two years since I used it and I do not know what sore hands are. I never lost a day's work while I was using it or since, and I have been working at the same business, and in acids, etc.

THOS. A. CLANCY, 310 Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (35c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to instantly stay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

The Set $1.25

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for scalding irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration in the form of washes for offensive sweatness, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however popular, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Price of CUTICURA SOAP is ONE DOLLAR, viz.: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

WHAT HE GIVES AWAY.

A night clerk in a prominent Boston hotel on Copley Square tells of a disheartening state of affairs with which he had to contend. "I have been troubled a great deal with indigestion," he says, "and have tried many so-called sure cures for that trouble, but never found the relief I wanted until I tried Ripans Tabules. I have given them a fair trial, and find they help in every case—in fact, I do not have occasion to use them regularly now, but whenever I feel the least trouble I take one Tabule and find relief at once." He states that his wife was also troubled with sick headache and her food distressed her, but after a few trials with Ripans Tabules she is very much better. "I would recommend them," he adds, "to any one suffering with either indigestion or dyspepsia. I give away as many as I use."

Hovey Medical Association

Winne Building
Rooms 61, 62, 63 Wichita, Kansas

DR. J. F. HOVEY, The Old Shaker Doctor, President.

Treatment for Men's Maladies, Women's Weaknesses, Childhood's Changes
CALL OR WRITE.

DR. A. L. JOHNSON, Chief Consulting Physician.

Daily Eagle, delivered, 15c per week. Daily Eagle, delivered, 15c per week.

HONOR FOR MR. LONG

Kansas Man Made a Member of Maine's GreatClub.

LONG'S FURTHER HONORED

By Being Made a Member of Special Committee.

(Special Correspondence of The Eagle.)

Washington, March 2.—In appreciation of his trip to Portland, Maine, and his speech before the Lincoln club at that place, Representative Chester I. Long has been made an honorary member of the Lincoln club.

President Frank I. Moore of the Lincoln club in a letter to Mr. Long informs him that at a recent meeting, the Kansas representative was unanimously chosen an honorary member. Mr. Moore uses this language in his letter to Mr. Long:

"It gave us much pleasure to show our appreciation of your efforts to make the annual banquet given by the club in commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln a success."

President Moore then thanks Mr. Long on the part of the club, for his presence, and hopes to have him again at some future time.

The club, a very active and important one in Maine and New England politics, has but few honorary members. Perhaps its most notable one, and to assist whose political ambitions the organization came int existence, is Former Speaker Thomas B. Reed.

—

Mr. Long was honored this week by the speaker as a member of the special committee to investigate the house payroll and ascertain the status of house employes—a sort of "weeding-out" committee. Its members are: Moody of Massachusetts; Long of Kansas; Overstreet of Indiana; Bailey of Texas; eNwlands of Nevada—all of them conspicuous members of the house.

I heard a prominent stockman of Kansas, whose politics is Republican, say the other day that his principal objection to the shipping bill is that it a along protective lines. I remarked that was the best indorsement the bill could have—that if it perfected the protective system, nothing better could be said of the proposed measure. The gentleman replied that the west was done with protection—that the day when Kansas and its nearby section of this country favored protection in any way, was in the past, and that the inevitable time when the question would again be in American politics, would demonstrate the correctness of his prophecy.

Was the gentleman correct? There is probably no accurate way to determine the matter, but if there is a Republican in Kansas who does not thoroughly believe in the principle of protection, he certainly does not stop to think. He should know that it has been demonstrated over and over again that what inures to the benefit of one section of this country inures to all; that when one class is prosperous, satisfied, all are. If it had not been for protection ,there would be no manufactures, well developed and strong; no Americanism in the markets of the world; no superiority of American products and manufactures wherever gods are sold among natives.

The spirit of protection is still dominant. It applies to the middle-west with the same force as to the south; to New England or to Pennsylvania. And when the shipping bill and the great question of the restoration of our merchant marine again confronts the coming congress and the public, the fact that it embodies and perfects the protective system will be its best argument.

The shipping bill is not framed to enrich anyone. Its purpose is to give the people of the country a substantial assurance that their exports will go to foreign countries whatever may happen to the nations of Europe, and besides this, to give the United States a means of defense in the ever-possible emergency of war.

The passage of the shipping bill means the eventual retention in this country of fifty millions now paid annually by our people to foreign shipbuilders. Its defeat means an indefinite continuance of the foreign monopoly of foreign carrying and a never ceasing drain upon national resources to pay our ocean freight bill.

It goes to the country from here that there is great opposition to the shipping bill. Of course there is. Given an industry whose net proceeds lie in the neighborhood of 20 millions annually—an industry represented almost entirely by foreigners and foreign influences—and given a measure which seeks to convert all this to home industries; to encourage the making and sailing of ships here in the United States—and there naturally is strenuous opposition. This opposition furnishes the arguments and the moral stiffens to senators and press who have so ably misrepresented and maligned the shipping bill and those who have favored it. It is, as in the days of old, the foreign element which has profited, defended by a class of Americans, against Americanism; and as in the past struggle, the termination will be to America's—not some other country's and some other persons' advantage.

—

Representative Calderhead as a member of the committee of banking and currency was giving some careful attention the closing hours of this congress to the question of the Freedmen's Bureau Bank. This is an ancient institution. A good many persons have forgotten about it. Yet it has an interesting history.

Immediately after the war, when the Freedmen's Bureau was doing considerable business north and south, there was organized the Freedmen's Bureau bank, with headquarters here. A few years following it was given authority to have branches elsewhere, and its deposits, which originally were to be confined to government securities, might be invested not to exceed 10 per cent in land securities. Still later, practically all restrictions were removed, and all sorts of investments were made. Of course the institution could not survive. It failed. Depositors were paid about 60 per cent. Then there remained about $5,000 which was held as a fund in the treasury. The comptroller was given $1,000 annually to look after this fund. It has therefore decreased until only about $3,000 remains.

Bills in this congress have gone to the committee on banking and currency, one to give the fund to Howard university, the colored school here, and another to pay off legitimate claims and turn the residue into the treasury. Only a report can be made this congress, of course, but this will influence legislation in the next congress.

Representative Reeder of the Sixth Kansas, a member of the committee of irrigation of arid lands, was honored by his committee this week by being given the privilege to report a bill for the reclamation of arid lands. The bill provides that all moneys received for the sale and disposal of public lands in Arizona, aCliforna, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, beginning with July 1, 1901, excepting those set aside for educational purposes, shall be reserved and set aside for the creation of a fund in the treasury, to be known as the "arid land reclamation fund," for the examination, survey, construction and maintenance of reservoirs and other hydraulic works for the storage and diversion of water for the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands.

The secretary of the interior, through the director of the geological survey, under the bill, is directed to make examinations and ascertain facts. On this report being made, the secretary of the interior may withdraw such public lands as are susceptible of irrigation. He shall then let contracts for the construction of irrigation plants, reservoirs, hydraulic works, etc. Then the work of reclamation will be carried on.

Mr. Reeder thoroughly understands irrigation matters, and is developing into an authority on the subject, in committee and in the house.

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Mr. Reeder is now ranking member of the committee of mileage, and after Mr. Barham's retirement at the close of this congress, will probably be chairman of the committee. Mr. Reeder in the next congress will make a valuable representative to his people and the stat of Kansas.

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Representative Bailey has secured the incorporation in the sundry civil appropriation bill of the item to pay the Kansas state university $21,000, the same being a claim against the government by the New England Emigrant Aid society.

The aid society in the early Kansas days maintained a hotel at Lawrence. Duringthe pro-slavery agitation, the Missourians who periodically raided the territory, especially Lawrence and vicinity, affected to suspicion that the hotel sheltered ammunition, etc., to be used against the "government," the government then being the Buchanan pro-slavery administration; and its representatives, the marshal and his assistants, who were friends of the Missouri border ruffians. So authority was secured by the Missourians, through the marshal, from the administration, to destroy the hotel, and it was raged one day.

The Emigrant Aid society sought for years to collect this claim against the government, and finally it was assigned to the university. Mr. Bailey is on the committee of claims, and has looked carefully after the matter. He was finally able to secure its incorporation in the sundry civil bill, and it will become a law. It is simply another instance of good work done by Mr. Bailey this congress.

Senator Harris is looking after the matter in the senate.

—

Representative Curtis secured the incorporation as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill off the cession of the sites ofthe national military homes at Leavenworth and Milwaukee to the states of Kansas and Wisconsin, as I commented on a week ago. This is important to Kansas and especially to Leavenworth county.

—

There is a great demand for a variety of alfalfa known as Turkestan. Many farmers are writing Kansas representatives to secure it from the department of agriculture and send it to them. As a matter of fact, this variety is long since exhausted. The department cannot furnish it, and it does no good to request it from members, for they cannot obtain it. The department hopes, however, to have some available by next spring.

—

Charles F. Scott, representative-at-large-elect, is in Washington to look around and witness the inauguration. Mr. Scott—Charley Scott as he is known in Kansas—has had plenty of experience in Kansas as a public man, though he is the youngest man on the delegation and will make a good member.

—

There are very many Kansans in town, partly for the inauguration, and partly on business. Among them are:

D. W. Mulvane, Topeka, national committeeman from Kansas; F. E. Grimes, treasurer of state and the possible private secretary to Senator-elect Burton; M. A. Low, Topeka, general western attorney for the Rock Island; A. H. Plumb, Emporia, son of the late senator from Kansas; R. A. Allison, postmaster at McPherson; George B. Crocker, postmaster of Anthony; Pete Foley, the politician, publisher of Parsons; "Farmer" A. W. Smith of McPherson, who was one of the Kansas electors and who brought the vote here; R. L. Walker, former United States marshal of Kansas; Dr. James McKee of Newton, who is visiting his brother, the journal clerk of the house.

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Pensions have been granted to the Seventh district through Mr. Long as follows: Martha J. Schleser, Cimarron; Martha Ireland, Wellington; Matilda Smith, Wichita; Flora E. Hedges, Newton; Charles Pendleton, Pretty Prairie.

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By recent order of the president, captain William Crozier of the ordnance department has been made professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the military academy at West Point. Captain Crozier is a son of the late Judge Crozier of Leavenworth.

—

It is now known there will be no extra session of congress, and most of the Kansas members will leave for home early in the week. Mr. Long will remain here some time closing up department business.

R. H. JAXON.

BEER TRUST IN TROUBLE

Receiver May Have to be Appointed for Brewing Company.

Baltimore, Md., March 2.—The interest on the $2,000,000 6 per cent bonds issued by the Maryland Brewing company, due today, was not paid and the probability is that the concern will shortly pass into the hands of a receiver for the purpose of foreclosing the mortgage and reorganizing the company. The Maryland Brewing company was organized about two years ago by the consolidation of seventeen of the twenty-six breweries then in operation in this city. It was capitalized at $6,000,000 and the bonds then which default was made today were issued at 106. Since that time all classes of the company's securities have steadily declined until the bonds have sold as low as 40. A receivership was finally decided upon by the management. The firm of Sperry, Jones & Co. the original promoters of the scheme, have offered to advance the money to pay the interest but the offer was not accepted. Sperry, Jones & Co. will oppose the receivership. Argument was heard in the circuit court this morning and the matter went over for further discussion.

LAST DAY WAS BUSY

House and Senate Have a Big Rush of Work.

MANY BILLS ARE PASSED

Gratton Makes a Roar on School Book Legislation.

Topeka, Kan., March 2.—The house has adopted a concurrent resolution by Seaton fixing the time for final adjournment at noon Monday, but the senate refused to concur on the ground that by hustling the legislature could finish its work Saturday.

The work of preparing the miscellaneous appropriation bill was let to the house ways and means committee. Chairman Francis introduced the bill in the house late yesterday afternoon. There are 70 items aggregating $100,000. This is $22,000 more than the aggregate miscellaneous appropriations of 1899. The items are: J. S. Parks, balance state printing, $230; J. K. Hudson, night work in legislature of 1899, $300; W. B. Swan, trip east, expense for which was turned down by Auditor Cole, $71; George W. Wiley, fish commissioner, deficiency, $900; F. Dumont Smith, fees as attorney in tax case, $500; Tim Stover, extra work in 1895, $50; Chief Clerk C. E. Lobdell, extra work, $50; twelve house clerks, extra work, each $30; W. W. Martin, attending Botkin impeachment trial, $65; Theo Botkin, expense in his impeachment trial, $2,000; Webb McNall, attorney fees in Metropolitan Life case while he was insurance superintendent, $300; J. M. Humphreys, J. I. Sheppard, George W. Clark, A. M. Harvey, attorneys in contest cases, each $200; twelve senate clerks, extra work, each $50; attorney general, $2,500, to hire help to fight the case against Colorado to prevent the diversion of the waters of the Arkansas river; Gilsonite Paving company of Kansas City, for walks around the state house in 1894, $8,856; Mabel Hackett, injuries received at the Topeka insane asylum, $1,500; Charles M. Sheldon, chief clerk of the senate, extra work, $50; Charles M. Sheldon, indexing senate journal, $300; Charles E. Lobdell, indexing house journal, $300.

The miscellaneous bill gives each of the following institutions $1,400: Deaconess hospital, Kansas City; Home of the Friendless, Parsons; Mercy hospital, Fort Scott; St. Francis hospital, Wichita; Old Ladies' Rest, Leavenworth; Protective Home association, Leavenworth; Christ hospital, Topeka; Stormont hospital, Topeka; Orphans' home, Topeka; St. Margaret's hospital, Kansas City; Wichita hospital; City hospital, Pittsburg; Bethany hospital, Kansas City; Angels' home, Leavenworth; Epworth home, Fort Scott; Children's home, Wichita.

The sum of $600 is given each of the following named institutions: Douglas hospital, Kansas City; Home of the Friendless, Hillsboro; Rescue home, Wichita; St. John's home, Leavenworth; Orphans' home, Westmoreland; Florence Crittenden mission, Topeka; Home of the Friendless, Leavenworth; St. Joseph's home, Wichita.

The executive and judiciary appropriation bill calling for an expenditure of $896,000 was in the hands of a conference committee most of the day, but finally passed both houses with slight amendments. The fusion members fought the amendment raising the salary of the secretary of the State Historical society, but were voted down.

A bill by the house ways and means committee appropriating $12,000 for legislative expenses was railroaded through both houses. Former legislatures have managed to spend $50,000, but the $12,000 voted today pushes the aggregate expense of the present legislature up to $62,000.

Another bill crowded through appropriates $4,500 to pay the eighteen survivors of Captain Home's company of rough riders for services on the border in 1862.

During the forenoon session the house passed the following house bills:

To make partition fence a lien on property in the interest of the builders.

To make it a misdemeanor to expectorate in a school house or church.

To authorize township boards to acquire title to unsold school lands for burial grounds.

To exempt timber lands from taxation.

To create the office of city counselor for Wichita.

To enable the secretary of the state board of health to draw his salary monthly instead of quarterly.

To require physicians to report births and deaths to county health officers.

To regulate annual meetings of mutual fire insurance companies.

To enable cities of the second class to acquire land for park purposes.

To make it a misdemeanor to tamper with boats or their fastenings.

To limit the pay of mayors and councilmen of cities of the second class to $3 and $2 respectively, for each meeting attended in person.

To fix salaries of mayors of cities of the first class at $1,500 a year; of councilmen, $50 a year, $2 for each regular meeting and $1 for each committee meeting.

To allow the penitentiary officials to sell prison-made binding twine to dealers.

The senate at the forenoon session passed a large number of senate bills. Among them were:

To place trust companies under the control of the bank commissioner.

To provide for biennial reports of the state department.

To authorize the penitentiary officials to acquire coal land.

To fix the pay of mayors of first-class cities at $1,000. The house bill fixes it at $1,500. A conference committee will be necessary.

To authorize the auditor, attorney general and secretary of state to inquire into the validity of the Price and Quantrell raid claims, and report to the next legislature.

The senate received a message from the governor announcing the following appointments:

Board of Health—I. J. Crumbine, Ford; Charles Lerry, Shawnee; R. J. Morton, Clay; J. M. Maule, Sedgwick; O. E. Lease, Jackson; A. S. Gale, Dickinson; R. J. Alexander, Brown; S. W. Williams, Douglas; G. W. Hollenbeck, Gray.

Senator Carpenter secured a reconsideration on the St. Louis exposition bill, and succeeded in having the appropriation raised from $50,000 to $75,000.

The Mason beet sugar bill was defeated by the senate, as also was the bill to allow the penitentiary officials to contract with the Leavenworth Water company for water for the institution.

The Leavenworth wagon trade cent bill was, on motion of Miller of Osage, referred to the committee on mines and mining. It is believed that this action will result in the death of the bill.

The resolution to invite President McKinley to visit the G. A. R. encampment at Junction City in May passed both houses by a unanimous vote. The president will pass through Kansas about that time, and has told some of the Kansans at Washington that he might be able to stop at Junction City a few hours.

The conference committee which last night took charge of the book bill reported this afternoon that it could not agree. Later the senate recalled the bill and after a short debate reconsidered the bill, and after a short debate reconsidered the vote by which the measure was passed. Leidy moved to insert old section 5, providing for the purchase of manuscripts of books by the commission. He said it was necessary to make some concessions to the house to save the bill. His motions prevailed. Leidy then moved to insert old section 18 providing for the use of suspended books. This motion also was adopted. Codding moved to insert old section 8, providing for maximum rates. This motion was defeated. The bill then was passed as amended and messaged to the house. Dealey called up the bill in the house and moved to concur in the senate amendments. Grattan made a strong speech against the motion to concur. He charged that the book trust was responsible for the senate action in striking out the maximum rate clause. The concession on the part of the senate, he said, was no concession at all. The trust wanted to secure maximum rates and cared little for the rest of the bill.

"There is not a Republican member of this legislature," Grattan declared, "who would have dared on the eve of the November election to express himself in favor of destroying the maximum rate feature of the book law. Concur in the senate amendments and the people will settle you."

Dealey replied at length, reiterating Mark Hanna's famous declaration that there is no trust. He argued against maximum rates as a "Populist scheme." McKeever fought at the outset charging that the senate amendments were not made in good faith.

Adams of Butler moved the previous question, which motion prevailed. The motion to concur in the senate amendment was adopted. Most of the members "explained" their votes on the roll call, causing delay.

In the senate tonight the following bills were passed:

To enable railroad employes to vote wherever they may be on election day.

To require butchers in western Kansas to keep hides of slaughtered cattle for ten days.

To provide for the inspection of 2-lbs. brands.

The beet sugar bill, killed in the afternoon, was resurrected and made a special order for 11 a. m.

—

Topeka, March 2.—State Superintendent Frank Nelson has figured out the apportionment of the interest on the permanent school fund. The total realized this year is $[illegible]. The school population of the state is 508,[illegible]. The payments to 11 counties, a decrease of 4 counties from last year. Following is the apportionment:

Allen	$ 1,[illegible]
Anderson	1,[illegible]
Atchison	2,[illegible]
Barber	[illegible]
Barton	1,[illegible]
Bourbon	2,[illegible]
Brown	2,[illegible]
Butler	1,[illegible]
Chase	1,[illegible]
Chautauqua	1,[illegible]
Cherokee	1,[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]
Clark	[illegible]
Clay	1,[illegible]
Cloud	1,[illegible]
Coffey	2,[illegible]
Comanche	[illegible]
Cowley	4,014.[illegible]
Crawford	4,[illegible]
Dewitt	1,[illegible]
Dickinson	2,[illegible]
Doniphan	1,[illegible]
Douglas	2,[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]
Elk	1,[illegible]
Ellis	1,[illegible]
Ellsworth	1,[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]
Fluner	[illegible]
Franklin	2,[illegible]
Geary	1,[illegible]
Graham	[illegible]
Grant	[illegible]
Gray	[illegible]
Greeley	[illegible]
Greenwood	2,[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]
Hodgeman	[illegible]
Harper	1,[illegible]
Harvey	3,[illegible]
Haskell	[illegible]
Jackson	2,[illegible]
Jefferson	2,[illegible]
Jewell	2,[illegible]
Johnson	1,[illegible]
Kearny	[illegible]
Kingman	1,[illegible]
Kiowa	[illegible]
Labette	1,[illegible]
Lane	[illegible]
Leavenworth	4,[illegible]
Lincoln	1,[illegible]
Linn	3,[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]
Lyon	3,[illegible]
Marion	2,[illegible]
Marshall	3,[illegible]
McPherson	4,[illegible]
Meade	[illegible]
Miami	2,[illegible]
Mitchell	2,[illegible]
Montgomery	3,[illegible]
Morris	1,[illegible]
Morton	[illegible]
Nemaha	2,[illegible]
Neosho	2,[illegible]
Ness	[illegible]
Norton	1,[illegible]
Osage	2,[illegible]
Osborne	1,[illegible]
Ottawa	1,[illegible]
Phillips	[illegible]
Pratt	1,[illegible]
Pottawatomie	1,[illegible]
Rawlins	[illegible]
Reno	3,[illegible]
Republic	1,[illegible]
Rice	1,[illegible]
Riley	1,[illegible]
Rooks	1,[illegible]
Rush	[illegible]
Russell	1,[illegible]
Saline	2,[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]
Sedgwick	[illegible]
Seward	[illegible]
Shawnee	[illegible]
Sheridan	[illegible]
Sherman	[illegible]
Smith	1,[illegible]
Stafford	1,[illegible]
Stanton	[illegible]
Stevens	[illegible]
Sumner	3,[illegible]
Thomas	[illegible]
Trego	[illegible]
Wabaunsee	1,[illegible]
Wallace	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
Wichita	[illegible]
Wilson	1,[illegible]
Woodson	1,[illegible]
Wyandotte	[illegible]
	[illegible]

The Winter Weather Is Getting Hot

New Spring Goods Are Piling In

At the Greater Department Store of

Morsman, Innes & Co.

New Styles in Embroideries

Nottinghams, Nainsooks, Swiss, All-Overs, Etc.
Fine Assortment of White Goods

Don't put off your spring sewing until warm weather. We are marking **all goods at a low price.**

New Lace Curtains

In Swiss, Ruffles, Nottinghams, Point de Sprit, Applique, etc.

Draperies, Mattings, Rugs, Oilcloths, Pillows, Cushions and House Furnishings

We will save you money on these goods.

We are opening great lines of new Spring Dress Goods every day. Our special effort has been on **Dress Skirt Fabrics.**

How to Save Money Taught in One Lesson

For $1 we will make a Plain Skirt; for 85c we make a Misses' Skirt. We will see that you **buy only enough goods** to make the Skirt, which will save you one to one and one-half yards of goods. You can have your lesson. It's awful easy.

New Spring Jackets Just Received

Kelso School Inaugural...

Mrs. Abbie Hays has returned from Chicago, having taken a course under Mr. H. A. Kelso in some special work, and will inaugurate this year's third term on the presidential inaugural day, Monday, March 4. Pupils are hereby notified that lessons will be given at regular hours, commencing on the above date.

210 Sedgwick Block