TABERNACLE PULPIT.

DR. TALMAGE ON THE TRAGEDY OF DRESS.

Crimes Innumerable Have Their Origin in the Cravings of Men and Women for Fine Dress—Arnold Betrayed His Country for His Wife's Attire.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 5.—Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is now in Melbourne, Australia, on his round-the-world tour, has chosen as the subject of his sermon for to-day through the press: "The Tragedy of Dress," the text selected being I. Pet., iii, 3-4: "Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and the wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart."

That we should all be clad is proved by the opening of the first wardrobe in Paradise, with its apparel of dark green. That we should all, as far as our means allow us, be beautifully and gracefully appareled, is proved by the fact that God never made a wave but he gilded it with golden sunbeams, or a tree but he garlanded it with blossoms, or a sky but he studded it with stars, or allowed even the smoke of a furnace to ascend but columned and turreted and domed and scrolled it into outlines of indescribable gracefulness. When I see the apple orchards of the spring and the pageantry of the autumnal forests I come to the conclusion that if nature ever does join the church, while she may be a Quaker in the silence of her worship, she never will be a Quaker in the style of her dress. Why the notches of a fern leaf, or the stamen of a water lily? Why, when the day departs, does it let the folding doors of heaven stay open so long, when it might go in so quickly? One summer morning I saw an army of a million spears, each one adorned with a diamond of the first water—I mean the grass with the dew on it. When the prodigal came home his father not only put a coat on his back but jewelry on his hand. Christ wore a beard. Paul, the bachelor apostle, not afflicted with any sentimentality, admired the arrangement of a woman's hair when he said, in his epistle, "If a woman have long hair, it is a glory unto her." There will be a fashion in heaven as on earth, but it will be a different kind of fashion. It will decide the color of the dress; and the population of that country, by a beautiful law, will wear white. I say these things as a background to my sermon, to show you that I have no prim, precise, prudish or cast iron theories on the subject of human apparel. But the goddess of fashion has set up her throne in this world, and at the sound of the timbrels we are all expected to fall down and worship. The old and new testament of her Bible are the fashion plates. Her altars smoke with the sacrifice of the bodies, minds and souls of ten thousand victims. In her temple four people stand in the organ loft, and from them there comes down a cold drizzle of music, freezing on the ears of her worshipers. This goddess of fashion has become a rival of the Lord of heaven and earth, and it is high time that we unlimbered our batteries against this idolatry. When I come to count the victims of fashion, I find as many masculine as feminine. Men make an easy tirade against woman, as though she were the chief worshiper at this idolatrous shrine, and no doubt some men in the more conspicuous part of the pew have already cast glances at the more retired part of the pew, their look a prophecy of a generous distribution. My sermon shall be as appropriate for one end of the pew as for the other.

Men are as much the idolators of fashion as women, but they sacrifice on a different part of the altar. With men the fashion goes to cigars and club rooms and yachting parties and wine suppers. In the United States the men chew up and smoke one hundred millions of dollars' worth of tobacco every year. That is their fashion. In London not long ago a man died who started in life with seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but he ate it all up in gluttonies, sending his agents to all parts of the earth for some rare delicacy for the palate, sometimes one plate of food costing him three or four hundred dollars. He ate up his whole fortune, and only one guinea left; with that he bought a woodcock, and had it dressed in the very best style, ate it, gave two hours for digestion, then walked out on Westminster bridge and threw himself into the Thames, and died, doing on a large scale what you and I have often seen done on a small scale. But men do not abstain from millinery and elaboration of skirt through any superiority of humility. It is only because such apendages would be a blockade to business. What would sashes and trains three and a half yards long do in a stock market? And yet men are the disciples of fashion just as much as women. Some of them wear boots so tight they can hardly walk in the paths of righteousness. And there are men who buy expensive suits of clothes and never pay for them, and who go through the streets in great stripes of color like animated checkerboards. I say these things because I want to show you that I am impartial in my discourse, and that both sexes, in the language of the surrogate's office, shall "share and share alike." As God may help me, I shall show you what are the destroying and deathful influences of inordinate fashion.

The first baleful influence I notice is in fraud, illimitable and ghastly. Do you know that Arnold of the revolution proposed to sell this country in order to get money to support his wife's wardrobe? I declare here before God and this people that the effort to keep up expensive establishments in this country is sending more business men to temporal perdition than all other causes combined. What was it that sent Gilman to the penitentiary, and Philadelphia Morton to the watering of stocks, and the life insurance presidents to perjured statements about their assets, and has completely upset our American finances? What was it that overthrew the United States secretary at Washington, the crash of whose fall shook the continent? But why should I go to these famous defaultings to show what men will do in order to keep up great home style and expensive wardrobe, when you and I know scores of men who are put to their wits' end, and are lashed from January to December in the attempt. Our politicians may theorize until the expiration of their terms of office as to the best way of improving our monetary condition in this country; it will be of no use, and things will be no better until we learn to put on our heads, and backs, and feet, and hands no more than we can pay for.

There are clerks in stores and banks on limited salaries who, in the vain attempt to keep the wardrobe of their family as showy as other folk's wardrobes, are dying of muffs, and diamonds, and shawls, and high hats, and they have nothing left except what they give to cigars and wine suppers, and they die before their time and they will expect us ministers to preach about them as though they were the victims of early piety, and after a high class funeral, with silver handles at the side of the coffin, of extraordinary brightness, it will be found out that the undertaker is cheated out of his legitimate expenses! Do not send me to preach a funeral sermon of a man who dies like that. I blurt out the whole truth, and tell that he was strangled to death by his wife's ribbons! Our countries are dressed to death. You are not surprised to find that the putting up of one public building in New York cost millions of dollars more than it ought to have cost, when you find that the man who gave out the contracts paid more than $500,000 for his daughter's wedding dress. Cashmeres of $1,000 each are not rare on Broadway. It is estimated that there are 10,000 women in these two cities who have expended on their personal array $4,000 a year!

What are men to do in order to keep up such wardrobes? Steal—that is the only respectable thing they can do! During the last fifteen years there have been innumerable fine businesses shipwrecked on the wardrobe. The temptation comes in this way: A man thinks more of his family than of all the world outside, and if they spend the evening in describing to him the superior wardrobe of the family across the street, that they can not bear the sight of, the man is thrown on his gallantry and on his pride of family, and, without translating his feelings into plain language, he goes into extortion and issuing of false stock, and skillful penmanship in writing somebody else's name at the foot of a promissory note; and they all go down together—the husband to the prison, the wife to the sewing machine, the children to be taken care of by those who were called poor relations. O! for some new Shakespeare to arise and write the tragedy of human clothes.

Act the first of the tragedy.—A plain but beautiful home. Enter, the newly-married pair. Enter, simplicity of manner and behavior. Enter, as much happiness as is ever found in one home.

Act the second.—Discontent with the humble home. Enter, envy. Enter, jealousy. Enter, desire of display.

Act the third.—Enlargement of expenses. Enter all the queenly dressmakers. Enter, the French milliners.

Act the fourth.—The tip-top of society. Enter, princes and princesses of high life. Enter, magnificent plate and equipage. Enter, everything splendid.

Act the fifth, and last.—Winding up of the scene. Enter, the assignee. Enter, the sheriff. Enter, the creditors. Enter, humiliation. Enter, the wrath of God. Enter, the contempt of society. Enter, death. Now, let the silk curtain drop on the stage. The farce is ended and the lights are out.

Will you forgive me if I say in tersest shape possible that some of the men have to forge and to perjure and to swindle to pay for their wives' dresses? I will say it, whether you forgive me or not.

Again, inordinate fashion is the foe of all Christian alms-giving. Men and women put so much in personal display that they often have nothing for God and the cause of suffering humanity. A Christian man cracking his Palais Royal glove across the back by shutting up his hand to hide the 1 cent he puts into the poor-box! A Christian woman at the story of the Hottentots, crying copious tears into a $25 handkerchief, and then giving a 2 cent piece to the collection, thrusting it down under the bills so people will not know but it was a $10 gold piece! One hundred dollars for incense to fashion; 2 cents for God. God gives us 90 cents out of every dollar. The other 10 cents by command of his Bible belong to him. Is not God liberal according to this tithing system laid down in the Old Testamen—is not God liberal in giving us 90 cents out of $1, when he takes but ten? We do not like that. We want to have 99 cents for ourselves and 1 cent for God.

Now, I would a great deal rather steal 10 cents from you than from God, I think one reason why a great many people do not get along in worldly accumulation faster is because they do not observe this divine rule. God says: "Well, if that man is not satisfied with 90 cents of a dollar, then I will take the whole dollar, and I will give it to the man or woman who is honest with me." The greatest obstacle to charity in the Christian church to-day is the fact that men expend so much money on their tables, and women so much on their dress they have got nothing left for the work of God and the world's betterment. In my first settlement at Belleville, N. J., the cause of missions was being presented one Sabbath, and a plea for the charity of the people was being made, when an old Christian man in the audience lost his balance, and said right out in the midst of the sermon: "Mr. Talmage, how are we to give liberally to these grand and glorious causes when our families dress as they do?" I did not answer that question. It was the only time in my life when I had nothing to say!

Insatiate fashion also belittles the intellect. Our minds are enlarged or they dwindle just in proportion to the importance of the subject on which we constantly dwell. Can you imagine anything more dwarfing to the human intellect than the study of fashion? I see men on the street who, judging from their elaboration, I think must have taken two hours to arrange their apparel. After a few years of that kind of absorption, which one of McAllister's magnifying glasses will be powerful enough to make the man's character visible? They all land in idiocy. I have seen men at the summer watering-places, through fashion, the mere wreck of what they once were. Sallow of cheek. Meagre of limb. Hollow at the chest. Showing no animation save in rushing across a room to pick up a lady's fan. Simpering along the corridors, the same compliments they simpered twenty years ago. A New York lawyer at United States hotel, Saratoga, within our hearing, rushed across a room to say to a sensible woman, "You are as sweet as peaches!" The fools of fashion are myriad. Fashion not only destroys the body, but it makes idiotic the intellect.

The most ghastly death beds on earth are the one where a man dies of delirium tremens and the other where a woman dies after having sacrificed all her faculties of body, mind and soul in the worship of fashion. My friends, we must appear in judgment to answer for what we have worn on our bodies as well as for what repentances we have exercised with our souls. On that day I see coming in, Beau Brummel of the last century without his cloak, like which all England got a cloak, and without his cane like which all England got a cane; without his snuff box, like which all England got a snuff box—he, the fop of ages, particular about everything but his morals; and Aaron Burr, without the letters that down to old age he showed in pride, to prove his early wicked gallantries; and Absalom without his hair; and Marchioness Pompadour without her titles; and Mrs. Arnold, the belle of Wall street, when that was the center of fashion, without her fripperies of vesture.

And in great haggardness they shall go away into eternal expatriation; while among the queens of heavenly society will be found Vashti, who wore the modest veil before the palatial bacchanalians; and Hannah, who annually made a little coat for Samuel at the temple; and Grandmother Lois, the ancestress of Timothy, who imitated her virtue; and Mary, who gave Jesus Christ to the world; and many of you, the wives and mothers and sisters and daughters of the present Christian church, who through great tribulation are entering into the kingdom of God. Christ announced who would make up the royal family of heaven when he said, "Whosoever doeth the will of God, the same is my brother, my sister, my mother."

AMUSING FRIVOLITIES.

Lady—How is this insect powder to be applied? Assistant, absent-minded—Give 'em a teaspoonful after each meal, madam.

"Dah ain' much practical use," said Uncle Eben, "in de kind ob penitance dat comes after a man's done et de chicken what he gathered the night before."

Hicks — Look at Sniggs flirting with the girls over there. I thought you said he was a womon hater. Wicks—So he is, but the woman he hates is not here.

Visitor—Well, Tommy, do you think you will ever be president of the United States? Tommy—Oh, I don't know. Mebbe I'll try for it after I get too old to be a pitcher.

"Burglars robbed me last night of $250 worth of jewelry, but they didn't get my cash." "How was that?" "The jewelry was in the burglar-proof safe, and my money was in my wife's pocket."

"Can any little boy here," asked the visitor, "give me an example of the expansion of substance by heat?" "I can," said Tommy. "Our dog's tongue is twicet as long now as it was last winter."

"Dearest," said she, "suppose a bull should attack us as we are crossing the pasture, what would you do?" "That's an awful queer question, Mabel. You forget I was the greatest sprinter Yale ever had."

"You seem to be in splendid health," said his friend. "I thought you were suffering from dyspepsia." "So I was," replied Swintles, "but I got hold of the recipes my wife got at a fashionable cooking school and burnt 'em."

In one of the Glasgow schools a young boy came himself for admittance. The head master asked his name. The boy in reply said his name was Jock. "But what is your father's name?" "My faythe's ca'ed efter me."

A gentleman who had been allured by the announcement of a quiet country hotel in the North of England came down the morning after his arrival complaining that his boots had been outside his door all night and until 8 o'clock that morning and nobody had touched them. The landlord, who, in his shirt sleeves, was tipped back in a chair, beamingly remarked: "Law bless ye, sir, ye might left yer purse out there all night; nobody would have touched it. Honest folk down here, I tell ye."

DON'T CUT SALARIES.

Pay of Topeka's School Teachers Too Small Already.

WHY TEACH GERMAN AND LATIN

To Fifty or 100 Pupils When Thousands of Children Must Have Poorer Teachers on Account of It.

Several members of the board of education, among them President R. B. Welch, have announced it as the intention of the board at its meeting tonight to make a reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of the teachers in the Topeka public schools. Since this announcement was first made it has been practically decided that the 10 per cent reduction shall apply only to teachers whose salaries exceed $50 a month. Those getting less than $50 will be subject only to a 5 per cent reduction.

It is to the interest of good and efficient schools that this cut should be avoided if possible. Strict economy and even stinginess in lines of public school expense are preferable to a cut in the salaries of the already under paid teachers. The efficiency of the schools depends not upon the equipment of school property, or the quality of paper, pencils and ink furnished free, but upon the ability of its instructors.

Good teachers are a commodity in great demand. Topeka has her share of them, and the inducements should be for them to stay and not for their resignations. If teachers of the desirable kind can't command a decent salary in Topeka they will go where they can, and their places will have to be filled with the other sort. In view of the special training and natural trials necessary to a successful teacher there is no doubt that there's is an underpaid profession.

There are 120 teachers in Topeka. They are paid only for nine months out of the year. Out of their modest salary they must not only pay all their living expenses and buy good clothes, but save enough to carry them over the long summer vacation. To all of them this ten or even five per cent cut will be a hardship, and one that will render the school board liable to lose what talent it has left.

The intended cut is to be made, it is said, as a retrenchment measure, in the interest of economy. It is said that the school board has not money enough on hand to carry it through the winter, and the board must choose between a reduction and a deficit. There is now about $24,000 in the city treasury for school purposes, to carry the board until January first, or more than three school months. The teachers' payroll alone is $7,000 a month, and the salaries of the janitors and miscellaneous bills must also be paid. The city treasurer's report shows that the expenses for the last fiscal year, not including the interest account, were $91,000, which averages for nine months about $10,000 per month. Thus it will be seen that the board has a third less money for next term than it requires to run the schools on their present basis. The rest must have been spent last year, which would indicate either ignorance of the school's financial condition or somebody's business judgment is at fault. The board should not let the teachers suffer for it.

There is money enough on hand to pay the teachers with economy on other lines of expense, or enough to pay the miscellaneous bills by cutting the teachers' salaries. Let it be the former. If there must be retrenchment let the pupils furnish their own paper, pencils, pens and ink for a while. Let there be economy in the city building. If it must come to it, do as Des Moines did in a similar emergency—discharge the high-salaried superintendent and his paid assistant and let the clerk of the board do what little of his business is necessary. Nearly $2,800 a year could be saved on this item. This is not suggested through any dissatisfaction with Superintendent Davidson, who is a most efficient and obliging officer; but Mr. Davidson could afford at this time to take his old position at the head of Lincoln school for a few months until the school board gets on its feet again.

If this is not enough retrenchment to meet the deficit let some of the higher branches in the high-school go. In view of the fact that only about one in ten of its graduates are preparing for a higher education, German, advanced Latin and higher sciences could be dispensed with until the school board convalesces from its present state.

The statement of President Welch that the valuation for this year is less than last year does not correspond with the figures given out by H. W. Farnsworth, the clerk of the board. Mr. Farnsworth says the valuation this year is $9,682,225, against $9,467,943 last year, an increase of $214,282. This, however, is a decrease from 1892 of nearly half a million dollars. The board should not be in haste to make the cut at their meeting tonight. A careful study of the situation will reveal a better way out.

EVEN BONNER SPRINGS

Can Have a New Bridge Across the Kaw River.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—The new bridge across the Kaw river at Bonner Springs was completed today, and a grand celebration will be held there tomorrow. A committee has arranged an excellent programme for the occasion. Speeches will be made by prominent citizens of the county and an old fashioned picnic will take place. Representative citizens of Kansas City, Leavenworth, Olathe and Lawrence will be present. The opening of the bridge at that point means a great deal for the people of Bonner Springs. It will throw open a section of country that the merchants have never been able to reach because the farmers could not get across the river.

For the Dark Continent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Mrs. M. French-Sheldon, the African explorer, arrived from Liverpool on the steamship Aurania. She is to lecture at Chautauqua on African subjects and to arouse interest in her scheme for the colonization of a large tract of territory in east Africa. Mrs. French-Sheldon expects the first expedition to the country will be ready in about eighteen months.

Small in size, great in results: De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for Constipation, best for Sick Headache best for Sour Stomach. J. K. Jones.

D. Holmes, druggist, 731 Kansas ava.

IVORY SOAP

IVORY

IT FLOATS

IS NOT LOST IN THE TUB.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

IN POLICE COURT.

Long List of Prisoners Who Had Many Things to Answer For.

The first man led out under Jailer Woodruff's protecting care at the Monday morning session of the police court, responded to the name of Larry Dooley. A chin beard had been carefully "set out" on his face and he might have looked dignified in any other place. Officer Carruthers arrested him near the City park last night and said he was drunk and his story was corroborated by Captain Gish. When Dooley was put upon the stand he told a good story which might have satisfied Judge Ensminger's heart upon any other morning. "I am a Colorado miner" he said, "and only came into this town yesterday. I am trying to get to Colorado where I worked in the Molly Gibson mine. I have a wife and two small children there. I only took one drink and was not drunk." He was fined $5.

"Thomas Shacknasty" was the next name called but the man who was expected to respond refused to be brought out until the name was changed to Thomas Fitzgerald. When he did come it was in the person of the most dilapidated specimen of humanity that has appeared in police court for a long time. He had a black eye, his lips were bruised and swollen and his shirt front was spattered with blood.

"How did you get into that shape?" inquired Judge Ensminger.

"Why your honor I was in a railroad wreck, when I came from Kansas City." This was a new story, but it was not accepted. The police said Fitzgerald was drunk and resisted arrest and he didn't deny it. Officer Carruthers testified that Fitzgerald, "came at me like a hog going to war." The police judge made his fine $10.

Walter Cass, a little colored man about 35 years old, who looks as if he stopped growing when he was 15, was charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace at Hobart's drugstore last night. He said he was not guilty but offered no evidence to sustain his plea, so his fine was made $10.

Burly Hines, a brother of Bull Hines, who gave the police so much trouble until his death, was next brought in. His face wore a convict-me-if-you-can smile. He and Ernest Groggins, another colored boy, were charged with disturbing the peace of a traveling man who arrived in the city last night. The drummer did not appear, so the boys were discharged.

John Mayweather, the colored boy who stole T. E. Bowman's harness, and who gave Officer Capron a race for a half dozen blocks, was next called. His eyes gazed languidly at the outside door, as he walked to the prisoner's bench. There was plenty of evidence against Mayweather.

Judge Ensminger made his fine $25 and he was hustled out to the stone pile.

Thomas Spohn was called. He had been arrested for being drunk, and put up $5 for his appearance, but didn't appear, so the city treasury was enriched by that amount.

Mrs. E. Ward was charged with allowing her chickens to run at large. She was arrested at the instigation of Mrs. E. A. Masson. Mrs. Ward convinced the court that the chickens were not hers, and she was discharged, but not until the complaining witness had said that "there is so much talking and lying going on that those people ought to be in the penitentiary."

[First published August 6, 1894, in the Official city paper.]

Ordinance No. 1728.

AN ORDINANCE relating to, apportioning and levying a special assessment on all lots and pieces of ground in sewer district No. 16 as defined and described in ordinance No. 1640, approved August 19, 1892; to pay the cost of constructing the sewer in said district and providing the manner and means for collecting the installments.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Topeka:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of paying the costs of constructing the sewer in sewer district No. 16, in the city of Topeka, there is hereby apportioned, levied and assessed a special assessment against each lot and piece of ground liable therefore situated in said sewer district No. 16, as defined and described in ordinance No. 1640, of said city, approved August 19, 1892; that said special assessment is made apportionate, levied and assessed as aforesaid without regard to the buildings or improvements on said lots or pieces of ground and is based upon special appraisement and valuation made therefor and on file in the office of the city clerk of the said city; that said lots and pieces of ground and the several amounts levied, apportioned and assessed against each of the same (except the interest hereinafter mentioned) are described and designated as follows, towit:

Lots on Tenth avenue east.

Mrs Gray, lot No 121, $64 17.
" " " 123, 57 04.
" " " 125, 57 04.
" " " 127, 57 04.
" " " 129, 57 04.
" " " 131, 57 04.
J L Eldridge, lot No 133, 57 04.
M Mulholland, lot No 135, 57 04
C F Trimmer, lot No 137, 57 04.
" " " 139, 57 04.
L Jones, lot No 141, 57 04.
" " " 143, 64 17.
C W Kidder, lot No 145, 57 04.
" " " 147, 53 48.
" " " 149, 49 91.
J W French, lot No 151, 49 91.
" w ½ of lot No 153, 24 95.
Allen Haines, e ½ of lot No 153, 24 95.
" lot No 155, 49 91.
D L Haines, lot No 157, 46 35.
M D Holliday, lot No 159, 46 35.
" " " 161, 46 35.
" " " 163, 42 78.
" w ½ of lot No 165, 21 39.
A K Bragtuner, e ½ of lot No 165, 21 39.
" lot No 167, 46 35.
M D Holliday, lot No 169, 39 22.
" fractional lot No 171, 35 65.
" " " " 173, 33 57.
" " " " 175, 32 09.
" " " " 177, 31 37.
" " " " 179, 30 99.
C K Holliday, beginning at northwest corner of lot No 338, Madison street; thence easterly on north line of said lot, 150 feet to alley; thence northerly along alley to north line of section 6, township 12, range 16 east; thence west to east line of Madison street; thence southerly on said east line to place of beginning, 32 09.
G W Herron, fractional lot No 181, 19 61.
" " " " 183, 19 61.
C K Holliday fractional lot No 181, 12 48.
" " " " 183, 12 48.
" " " " 185, 32 09.
" " " " 187, 32 09.
" " " " 189, 32 09.
" " " " 191, 32 09.
Lots on Quincy street.
J A McLaughlin, lot No 333, 57 04.
" " " " 340, 57 04.
" " " " 342, 57 04.
John Watts, lot No 344, 57 04.
" " " 346, 57 04.
" " " 348, 57 04.
C S Giles, lot No 350, 57 04.
" " " 352, 57 04.
" " " 354, 57 04.
C K Holliday, lot No 356, 57 04.
" " " 358, 57 04.
" " " 360, 60 60.
Lots on Monroe street.
A A Whitson, lot No 337, 53 48.
" " " 339, 53 48.
John Elliott, lot No 341, 53 48.
" " " 343, 53 48.
Eva M Sowers, lot No 347, 53 48.
" " " 345, 53 48.
" fraction of lot No 349, 32 09.
D E Sowers, fraction of lot No 349, 1 43.
" lot No 351, 53 48.
Ira O Howe, lot No 353, 53 48.
" n 15 ft of lot No 355, 32 09.
S D Conwell, s 10 ft of lot No 355, 21 39.
" lot No 357, 53 48.
" " " 359, 57 04.
Jos F Bell, lot No 338, 42 78.
" " " 340, 42 78.
" " " 342, 42 78.
M D Holliday, lot No 344, 46 35.
" " " 346, 46 35.
Martha Whaley, lot No 348, 46 35.
" " " 350, 46 35.
D A Wolf, lot No 352, 46 35.
" " " 354, 46 35.
B F Morrow, lot No 356, 46 35.
" " " 358, 46 35.
" " " 360, 46 91.
Hunt & Evans, lot No 362, 46 91.
" " " 364, 46 35.
" " " 366, 42 78.
" n 20 ft lot No 368, 34 22.
J M French, s 5 ft of lot No 368, 8 56.
" lot No 370, 39 22.
Gilbert D Kirk, lot No 372, 39 22.
" " " 374, 35 65.
Julia Baldwin, lot No 376, 35 65.
" " " 378, 35 65.
J S Wood et al, lot No 380, 35 65.
Lots on Madison street.
C K Holliday, lot No 337, 46 35.
" " " 339, 46 35.
" " " 341, 46 35.
" " " 343, 46 35.
" " " 345, 46 35.
R T Anderson, n 20 ft of lot No 347, 37 09.
Lewis Reynolds, s 5 ft of lot No 347, 9 27.
" lot No 349, 46 35.
Mary B Cleland, lot No 351, 46 35.
Lucy Kingman, lot No 353, 46 35.
" " " 355, 46 35.
Mary B Cleland, lot No 357, 46 35.
" " " 359, 46 35.
J H Williamson, w 25 ft of lot No 361, 5 95.
" w 25 ft of " " 363, 5 95.
" w 25 ft of " " 365, 5 95.
" w 25 ft of " " 367, 5 95.
" w 25 ft of " " 369, 5 95.
" w 25 ft of " " 371, 5 95.
H H Hedderman, e 40 ft of w 65 ft of lot No 351, 9 50.
H H Hedderman, e 40 ft of w 65 ft of Lot No 363, 9 50.
H H Hedderman, e 40 ft of w 65 ft of lot No 365, 9 50.
H H Hedderman, e 40 ft of w 65 ft of lot No 367, 9 50.
H H Hedderman, e 40 ft of w 65 ft of lot No 369, 9 50.
H H Hedderman, e 40 ft of w 65 ft of lot No 371, 9 50.
Lots on Madison street, Continued.
Heath & Brown, e 85 ft lot No 361, 20 20.
" e 35 ft " " 363, 20 20.
Henry Buff, e 85 ft of lot No 365, 20 20.
A. Palmquist, e 85 ft lot No 367, 20 20.
L. G. A. Forbes, e 85 ft lot No 369, 20 20.
L. P. Roudebush, e 85 ft lot No 371, 20 20.
Hale Ritchie, lot No 373, 35 65.
" " " 375, 35 65.
" " " 377, 32 09.
" " " 379, 32 09.
D. Chase, lot No 338, 35 65.
R. Hulett, lot No 340, 35 65.
Aggie Ferguson, lot No 342, 35 65.
" " " 344, 35 65.
Francis Stewart, lot No 346, 35 65.
Abernathy Furniture Co., lot 348, 35 65.
Jane Barrett, lot No 350, 35 65.
Evan. Luth. church, lot No 352, 35 65.
Geo. Ericii, lot No 354, 35 65.
F. J. Farley, lot No 356, 35 65.
Anna Mantz, lot No 358, 35 65.
Charles Fressey, lot No 360, 39 22.
Lots on Jefferson street.
Hale Ritchie, lot No 337, 21 39.
" " " 339, 21 39.
J. H. Allen, lot No 341, 21 39.
Hale Ritchie, lot No 343, 21 39.
J. A. Goddard, lot No 345, 21 39.
" " " 347, 21 39.
Ben Holzie, lot No 349, 21 39.
" " " 351, 21 39.
William Holzie, lot No 351, 21 39.
" " " 353, 21 39.
" " " 355, 21 39.
" " " 357, 21 39.
" " " 359, 21 39.

Total.....$1,585.88

Said amounts apportioned, levied and assessed as aforesaid shall be due and collectable in ten equal annual installments the first becoming due in the year 1894 and one of said installments each and every year thereafter and all to be collected with interest and as in this ordinance designated, provided that the owner of any piece of property liable for any such special assessment may redeem his property from any such liability by paying into the city treasury the entire amount chargeable against the same as in this section designated upon the city clerk mailing him a written or printed notice, thirty days before the issuance of the bonds of said city or after the issuance of the bonds, by paying all the installments with interest on the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum as provided by law.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby further levied and assessed against each lot and piece of property described in section one of this ordinance six per cent interest per annum on all of said installments therein mentioned from the date of the issuance of said bonds until the collection of each said installments as provided by law, which shall be collected annually at the same time and in the same manner as said installments of principal; and after the taxing effect of this ordinance it shall be the duty of the city clerk of said city annually at the same time as other taxes are certified and with all the taxes and assessments so apportioned have been certified, to certify to the county clerk of Shawnee county a full list of all the property liable for such work or improvement, except such property upon which the special assessments aforesaid have been paid in full as hereinbefore provided, together with the respective amounts due on each of said tracts, lots or pieces of ground, which amounts shall include the annual installments and the interest on the same and on all unpaid balances for one year at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and such amounts so certified shall be collected as other taxes and assessments are collected.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official paper of the city of Topeka.

Passed the council August 2, 1894.

Approved August 4, 1894.

J. W. HARRISON, Mayor.

[SEAL]

Attest: S. S. McFADDEN, City Clerk.

CAPITAL GROCERY

100 Boxes Pears

$1.65 PER BUSHEL

Tuesday only.

Don't fail to attend the ice cream supper at Hopkins' this evening for the benefit of the orphans.

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.