

The Topeka State Journal

10 CENTS A WEEK.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 25, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

JOBBERY DOES IT.

John Burns Tells Us Why We Have Corruption

In All Departments of Our City Government.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

By Workingmen as Voters to Prevent It.

They are to Blame for Oppressive Conditions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 25.—John Burns, labor leader and member of the English parliament, addressed an audience of thoroughly representative workingmen, municipal reformers and political economists here last night. The address was chiefly on the subject of municipal reform, in which Mr. Burns compared the achievements of the people of London in taking possession of the municipal monopolies "with the enslavement of the people of the cities of the United States, who were owned by the monopolies."

Mr. Burns also criticized the national constitution, which, he said, was the greatest instrument ever conceived or ever drafted, but which was made before the great industrial era, and which is therefore weak in failing to provide more protection and assurance to the industrial world.

Mr. Burns discussed the strike question with considerable earnestness. He has been connected with about fifty strikes, most of which had been successful. He ventured to say that in the future the strikes would decrease in frequency, but would increase in the area that they covered, the number of men concerned and in the bitterness with which they would be fought.

In England over 60,000 men had stood the pangs of starvation for sixteen weeks because a dozen or so of the mining kings had said that their wages should be reduced. These strikes could not continue in England and in America without the grievances being forced upon the attention of the voters of the country, who should say that the cause must be remedied.

They would see that they had to choose whether a Carnegie on the one side or a Jay Gould on the other should dictate industrial depression and eventually throw the country into a civil war, or whether they should throw down the monopolies and through municipal and state legislation remove the evils which made the strike necessary.

The speaker urged the workmen of America to take municipal action, and here there was room for better organization. Omaha had the advantage of many other American cities in that its police force was not connected with politics. But it did not own its own gas works, water works, electric lights, tramways and other municipal necessities. The contractor found a happy hunting ground in the city, and here was the same spoils system which prevailed more generally in America than in any other country in the world.

Mr. Burns said that while he was in Denver he had seen an exhibition of the activity of the fire department. He asked one of the firemen how long they had been in service, and he said that most of them had served since the last election.

When he asked them how long they expected to continue in the department, he was assured that they would sell their uniforms to their successors on the day succeeding the election. In England, with an officer about the police department, he had remarked that in England the policeman remained in the service from twenty-five to twenty-eight years. "Governor," remarked the officer, "if we stayed in twenty months here we should consider ourselves entitled to a pension."

If the people were to respect the police they must be removed from politics. They must be able to give continuous, faithful and incorruptible service, and they should be paid good salaries. Why should the chief of a fire department be compelled to discharge competent and experienced firemen to make room for supernumerated boys who based their claim for the position on their success in stuffing the ballot box and similar political prostitution? If the city expects to prevent its officers from being bought up by the criminal elements, it should make it to their interests to be honest by keeping them in office as long as they were faithful to their contract with the city.

In England it has been found that money stood a better chance of being there than as the laboring men and the trades unions were determined that jobs should cease and that the man who profited his office to create jobs for his followers shall be condemned to a villainous obituary. The working men should concentrate their votes for men who would work for a permanent civil service and for keeping their municipal affairs out of the mud of petty politics.

"I want to say as frankly as I can to the American workmen," said Mr. Burns, "that if organized labor does its duty at the next election it will say that political parties shall not vaccinate their municipal life with the corrupt virus of jobbery and fraud. Your sewers will be built, your streets swept and your cities beautified, and you will have at your back not only the trades unions, but every respectable citizen who wants municipal affairs administered by honest men in the interests of a decent and honest community."

"I was somewhat surprised at the action of the convention when it declared against the unions taking a part in politics. I do not wish to try to dictate what you should do, but I want to say that as trades unions grow so does the necessity for and the justification of political action."

"In England 1,200 workmen have a part in legislation either as councillors or

magistrates. There are fifteen workmen in parliament. The effect has not been to disrupt unionism. In the past two years we have secured by parliamentary means, determined on by the labor unions beforehand, eight hours work for 100,000 government workmen. Formerly when work was dull and 12,000 men were employed, 10,000 of them were kept at work while the rest were laid off. Now all of them are kept at work for two days in the week. How many blacksmiths, carpenters and engineers have you in the United States now?"

"When will you follow the policy of England and have fifteen representatives of labor interests in your congress? You can do it when you purge your municipal life and waken to the possibilities which lie before you as organized workmen."

"It has been urged that you are still a new country, and that you cannot be expected to do what we have done in England. But here you have had possibilities and opportunities that we did not have in England."

"I did not have the rights which your constitution guarantees to you until forty-eight years after your constitution was adopted. But you do have these trusts and monopolies that bribe and corrupt municipality after municipality. You have a sort of log rolling that, if we had it in England, in spite of all our faults, would cause us to rise up and lynch some of our town councillors from the court house steps."

DR. PARKHURST'S HEAVEN.

Remarkable View Taken by the New York Times.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Dr. Parkhurst says that heaven is undoubtedly a locality. "I am not one of those who think there is great danger in materializing heavenly things," says the doctor. "You cannot read the Apocalyptic description of New Jerusalem without feeling that, with its walls and gates, its avenues and mansions, it will be an substantial affair as the original Jerusalem. A world that is simply a spirit world is not a world that we can either think about with any safety or that we are qualified to have any particular interest in. There is no warrant in scripture for thinking that the more unlike this earth you imagine a thing to be the more heavenly it is."

"Christ was somewhere before he was here, and there is no ground for supposing that that 'where' is essentially unlike any other 'where.' Heaven is undoubtedly a locality. The first paradise, which was certainly an exceedingly commendable paradise, was a locality, and there has in the meantime been no such change in the constitution of our nature as to indicate that a paradise that is not local would be any improvement upon the original."

"All such scriptural expressions as the 'new heaven' and the 'new earth' fall directly into line with what we are here saying. That does not make it necessary for us to suppose that the earth and the heaven by which the present ones are to be replaced will show an advance over the ones first established. But, though the earth be 'new,' there are going to be the 'heavens' still. God does not discard his types. So that, put heaven where you please, if you put it anywhere, everything is in favor of its being structurally a good deal like what we are familiar with here. One might almost as well part with his identity at death as to be thrust into a realm that is structurally distinct from the one we are used to."

One little girl—she was not more than five years old, got her position as she crowded up in the line. She waited and when she was told to pass on she said: "Please won't you let me have one for Bobbie, too. He can't come 'cause he is too little."

CAN'T STAND PULLMAN.

John S. Runnells Celebrates His Christmas By Getting Away From Him.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—No surprise is caused here by the news that John S. Runnells, general manager of the Pullman car company, today withdraws from the company's employ. It is known that the head of Mr. Pullman's corps of legal advisers has for some time wished to relinquish his responsibilities.

The public will be asked to believe that Mr. Runnells' wish to return to the general practice of law is because he finds his work too monotonous, and because he thinks that more varied employment would give him wider scope for his abilities. From excellent authority, however, it is learned that the real reason which inspires the lawyer's action is that he is tired of Gen. M. Pullman's arrogance and that he cannot give the policy of the company his conscientious approval. The first of these reasons explains itself to anyone who knows Pullman. The second needs a word of explanation.

Mr. Runnells feels that in his capacity of general counsel he is compelled to stand before the public as an advocate of everything the Pullman company does. In the light of recent events, therefore, he thinks it best to return to the general practice of law. He would have taken this step last spring, but the strike came on, and he had to have left his post then would have been to have deserted the company in its time of need.

TILDEN'S HOME SOLD.

A Syndicate Buys It and Will Make It a Summer Hotel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—"Grytstone," the home of the late Samuel J. Tilden, situated about half way between Yonkers and Hastings, is to be bought by a syndicate of New York capitalists represented by A. E. Sumner, who is a prominent real estate man of the metropolis. The estate comprises about 800 acres, and the price agreed upon is \$2,000,000, making the aggregate nearly \$3,000,000.

The property will be overhauled in the spring and the house will be fitted with all the modern improvements for a hotel. It will be conducted as a summer resort by the purchasing syndicate, which represents a capital of \$3,000,000. The property fronts on the Hudson, south, and presents a most favorable location for an ideal summer home.

HARD TIMES IN OREGON.

The Portland Street Railway Goes Into a Receiver's Hands.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 25.—In the United States district court O. F. Paxton has been appointed receiver for the Portland Consolidated Street Railway company. The company operates over 20 miles of street railways and its property is valued at between one and a half and two million dollars.

REED LOOMS UP.

General J. C. Clarkson Says the Maine Man Will Lead in the Race for the Presidency.

M'KINLEY LEADS NOW

But by the Next Presidential Year, 1896

Tom Reed Will Be the Strongest Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Gen. John S. Clarkson, who rarely submits to be interviewed for newspapers, has fallen a victim to the wiles of one of the Examiner's Christmas edition lady reporters, and talked of presidential possibilities.

General Clarkson thinks that if the convention were held this year McKinley would be the Republican choice, but two years ago to intervene and in the meantime Mr. Clarkson thinks Thomas B. Reed of Maine will come forward as a powerful candidate. He thinks Mr. Reed the strongest American, intellectually, and that he would make a great president.

He also spoke of General Harrison, Senator Cullom, Robert Lincoln, Senator Spooner, Senator Davis and Senator Allison as possibilities.

COLORADO INVADED.

Ute Indians in Two Bands Descend Upon the State.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.—A telegram was received today at army headquarters from Colonel Lawton, inspector general of the department of the Colorado, that Ignacio and his band of Utes are again in Colorado.

The Utes were divided into two parties for the journey from Utah. Colonel Lawton states that he had been six days in three nights in the saddle, under trying conditions.

BOBBIE GOT THE CANDY.

One of the Incidents of the Big Candy Distribution at Crosby Bros.

Two thousand little children were made happy today by the distribution of candy by Crosby Bros. Secretary Ross of the Associated Charities distributed 2,000 tickets among children who would have but few Christmas good things, and there were 1,500 pounds of candy and nuts to distribute. A stand was fixed up in front of the store and the little folks brought their tickets and received a generous sack of candy in exchange.

There were ragged clothes and pinched faces among those who held out their hands for the sweets. How their eyes did sparkle and the little faces brighten as they received the sack filled with nuts and candy.

One little girl—she was not more than five years old, got her position as she crowded up in the line. She waited and when she was told to pass on she said: "Please won't you let me have one for Bobbie, too. He can't come 'cause he is too little."

A LIVING DOLL.

Princess Pauline, Aged 18, Weighs Less Than Ten Pounds.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Princess Pauline, a wonderful atom of humanity, held a reception in the parlors of the Fifth Avenue hotel this afternoon. She is to appear at a music hall here. She is an 18-year-old girl, who stands but seventeen inches high and weighs only 8½ pounds, but possesses phenomenal strength, and can converse in German, Dutch, French and English.

The midget surprised her visitors by performing a number of remarkable feats. Her muscular development is enormous, when her size is considered. She has an intelligent face, and has been described as "the living doll."

TO DRAMATIZE TRILBY.

A. J. Palmer Will Produce It at an Early Day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Harper Bros. and George du Maurier have granted the right of dramatizing "Trilby" to A. J. Palmer. The play will be arranged by Paul M. Potter and will be produced at an early date. Mr. Palmer has not yet decided upon the cast, but it will be made up of members of the company under his management.

The dramatization of Du Maurier's story has not yet been attempted in London. Mr. Palmer is confident that an interesting play can be made, and believes that Trilby and Svengali will prove great theatrical characters.

WOMENS' RIGHTS IN N. M.

Suffrage Leagues Organized in All Parts of the Territory.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 25.—During the session of the legislature, which begins next Monday, a meeting is to be held at the capital to which a large number of representative women have been invited for the purpose of organizing the "New Mexico Equal Suffrage League" and arranging for the organization of branch leagues in every county in the territory.

HE SAW THE WORLD.

And It Was a Cold Hard World—Wants to Go Home Again.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.—Floyd McKay, 15 years old, son of Clancy McKay, editor and proprietor of the Council Bluffs Globe, who ran away from home to "see the world," walked into a police station in this city last night very thin, clad and suffering from cold and hunger. He has seen enough and wants to go home.

SANTA CLAUS ON FIRE.

This Was in Topeka. But Fortunately No One Hadly Hurt.

C. W. Douglass was Santa Claus last night. There is nothing so unusual about this; but for a time last night it looked as if he might have been a member of the Flambeau club. The people of Westminster Presbyterian church had their usual Christmas entertainment last evening, at the church. Mr. Douglass was the "Santa Claus"—as a result he has a burned forehead—and that isn't all. The Rev. Mr. Farrand's six-month-old baby is feeling rather shaken up as a result of an unceremonious tumble. This is how it happened.

When Mr. Douglass as Santa Claus, with flowing beard and lots of cotton on his suit, attempted to reach for a box of candy on the mantle piece, his beard caught fire. There was a general rush for the victim—men claved at the burning clothing, women screamed, and some of the children crawled under the seats. One man, in his effort to secure something to extinguish the flames, ran into the adjoining room and snatched a blanket out of a baby carriage. There was nothing so unusual about this either, but then there was a dull thud upon the floor, and it was found that the little child of the minister had been pulled out of the carriage.

This caused a stampede toward the side room. "Santa Claus" also ran, his coat tails still blazing. After an investigation it was found that no one was hurt, and the Westminster people went to their homes with a lasting remembrance of Christmas eve.

DIED FOR MRS. KATE CROSS

A Young Man Kills Himself Because She Wouldn't Marry Him.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 25.—About a year ago Mrs. Kate Cross of Emporia, Kan., who was one of the Kansas musical directors at the World's fair and one of the most attractive women of that state, came here and bought a lonely cottage near the Factoryville tunnel on the Lackawanna road.

She brought with her an elegant outfit of furniture and was in receipt of a monthly allowance from her husband, Charles Cross, the Emporia banker, of \$100, which was more than sufficient for her purposes in that lonely place. The women of the neighborhood soon found that she was an educated and companionable woman and a talented artist. She did not seek their society and never returned their calls.

Shortly after her arrival here Mrs. Cross secured, more as a body guard than as a servant, a young farmer of the vicinity named Benjamin C. Rosencranz, and, as might have been expected, he fell quickly in love with her.

Just what passed between them will never be known, but his friends learned that, while the reined lady had really contracted a warm feeling for the uncooth young man, she speedily informed him that there were obstacles to a marriage between them which could not be overcome.

In vain the young man pleaded his love and devotion to her, but she was obdurate and he conceived the idea of suicide. Though Mrs. Cross had purchased for him a silver mounted revolver, in taking his own life he used an old rusty 44-caliber weapon given him by his father.

The shooting was committed late last Saturday evening and Rosencranz evidently intended to send a ball through his heart, but missed the vital organ, tearing a fearful hole in his chest. He lived for two hours and died without disclosing to anyone the exact reason for his crime, his last words being an expression of the love and devotion he felt for the woman whose refusal to become his wife had driven him to the deed.

Mrs. Cross was formerly Miss Kate Smeed, whose father was a Union Pacific official.

CHRISTMAS FOOTBALL.

Chicago and Stanford Teams Line Up at San Francisco Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—This afternoon the Chicago football team will meet Stanford in what will probably be the hottest game ever played on this coast. Both sides are confident of winning. The Stanford team have not practiced together much of late, as the Christmas examinations have taken up much of their time, but in spite of this they promise to make things warm for the men from the Windy city.

The team will line up in the following order: CHICAGO. POSITION. STANFORD. Goalkeepers. Left end. Lewis Knapp. Left tackle. Cochran. Right guard. Fickert. Center. Hazard. Right guard. Burnett. Right tackle. Hall. Right end. Spalding. Quarter. Harretson. Left half back. Frankenhimer. Right half back. Kennedy. Full back. Kennedy. The average weight of Chicago is 16½ pounds; of Stanford 172 pounds.

NEW RACKET FOR THE CARS.

A New Year's Order Issued Today to New York Central Conductors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 25.—All conductors in the passenger service of the New York Central have received notice that on the beginning of the new year they would be obliged to furnish bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

The bonds must be \$2,000 each and each conductor must furnish as security to the company the names of five reputable citizens for reference as to his character and honesty.

WE ARE SHUT OUT.

Our Tariff War With Spain Grows Serious.

Not a Pound of American Flour Goes to Cuba.

OUR SUGAR DUTIES

Responsible for Spain's Retaliation Measure.

Gresham to Close Our Ports to All Spanish Products.

SUGAR WILL GO UP

From Three to Six Cents Per Pound.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Interesting developments are expected at an early day as a result of the strained relations between the United States and Spain over the tariff. In official circles it is not believed that Spain will yield to the protest of Secretary Gresham. In that event, if the secretary carries his threat out, President Cleveland will issue a proclamation closing American ports to the products of Spain. The effect of this will be to shut out the enormous shipments of raw sugar which Cuba makes to this country. In official circles it is said that Cuba furnishes seven-eighths of all the raw sugar used in American refineries. The other eighth comes from Louisiana and Hawaii, but it is said that it would be impossible to make up this seven-eighths now drawn from Cuba. It is asserted, therefore, by those in no way identified with or partial to the sugar industry, that the retaliation would cut more off from their supplies and close them up, throwing 2,000 employes out of work. The statement was made by a high official who has had much to do with the negotiations and who is very apprehensive of the results. He added that the ultimate effect of the warfare would be to advance the price of sugar from 3 to 6 cents per pound, thus making the public bear the burden. The immediate effect of Spain's action has already proved disastrous to the American trade in flour and this trade has passed almost exclusively into the hands of Canada. American flour used to be shipped to Cuba in great quantities. But when the United States tariff raised the duty on Cuban sugar Spain responded by raising the duty on American flour to the same rate. American flour is \$4.75, while Canada pays \$4. Canada thus enjoys an advantage of 75 cents a barrel on flour and this has proved ample to allow Canada to wrest the Cuban flour trade away from the United States.

SHIELDING RUMHOLS.

A Monster Petition to the U. S. Government to Be Decried.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—It has been determined by the general officers of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance union to present the polyglot petition to the representatives of the United States government in Washington, D. C., February 15. This petition is signed in fifty languages and by as many nationalities throughout the world, and asks that the protection of the government may no more be vouchsafed to the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium, or to the legalization of social vice. The petition is to be presented to representatives of the British government at the world's W. C. T. U. convention to be held in Queen's hall, London, June 14 to 21, 1895. Miss Willard, president of the association and Lady Henry Somerset, vice president at large, with other leading white ribbon women, will address the meetings in Washington and London at the dates named. It is expected that large delegations of American women will be present on both occasions.

A VERY POOR RECORD.

Startling Figures Regarding Railway Construction in 1894.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The Railway Age has prepared its annual data of new railway construction in 1894 and the figures fully reflect the wretched business surroundings of transportation interests during the year now closing. The figures are the lowest for twenty years, and the only exceptions in thirty years were 1875, 1890 and 1893. Eighteen hundred and eighty-seven was the top notch year with 13,000 miles. The figures show Arizona leads the list with 194 miles, Illinois next with 147 miles and Pennsylvania third with 125 miles. Only one mile of road was constructed in Oregon. The total mileage in the United States for 1894 is 1,919; Canada, 322; Mexico, 74. These figures take no note of the vast and rapidly increasing mileage of light roads, electrical and others, which now share with the steam roads in short distance passenger travel. In some instances important lines through populous regions have been well nigh paralyzed. The 20 miles of the New York and New Haven road, between New York and Boston, is now thus treated for 150 miles, and much valuable business has been diverted. The Pooling Bill. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Senator Walker, chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce, expects to read the bill to the committee together immediately after the holidays for the purpose of taking up the pooling bill. Olof Ekberg. Merchant Tailor, 716 Kansas avenue.

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OUR SUGAR DUTIES

Responsible for Spain's Retaliation Measure.

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CORN FOR NEBRASKA.

The South to Send a Trainload for the Sufferers.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 25.—On account of the great destitution reported in Nebraska thousands of farmers, it is said, being almost on the verge of starvation because of the total failure of the corn crop in that state, Richard H. Edmunds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, suggests in this week's issue of that paper that the south should contribute a solid trainload of corn and that it ought to be sent to Nebraska for distribution. The United States agricultural department reports the yearly average of corn for this year for the whole state of Nebraska was only six bushels per acre.

SNOW WEST OF US.

Six Inches of It in Colorado and Still Coming Down.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 25.—A snow storm which started at 6 o'clock last evening still continues. All over northern Colorado and Wyoming the snow lies from six inches to a foot deep.

HEARD AND OVERHEARD.

Facts and Fancies Jotted Down in the Daily Note Book.

The people who had put off buying Christmas gifts till the last minute were much in evidence last night. The Kansas edition of Santa Claus could more appropriately come out in bloomers than a bicycle, than in furs with reindeers and a sleigh. Apropos of books, the stores that sold books for the holiday trade made a rule that books would not be exchanged; because, as one business man explained, "the recipients will read one book and exchange it for another."

A man who wanted one of Oliver Wendell Holmes' books yesterday had hard work to escape from the clerk without buying Lena Rivers. After making his escape he asked for a copy of Daniel Deronda, and that being out of stock, he was urged to take Adam Bede, "because," he was informed, "the same man wrote it you know!"

And again, speaking of books, the Trilby craze grows, and Trilbymania would seem an appropriate term. Everybody wanted it. Everybody else, and there were many pretty editions of it that made most acceptable gifts. One girl received several copies, and one young man carried it home to his sister only to find that some other member of the family had also bought it for her.

The most unhappy sight alive this morning is the man whose wife bought him a box of cigars, except perhaps the one who bought him a necktie. It is a tradition of the sex that a woman can't buy neckties or cigars. As to the cigars, women fail to see how the same brand is always used, could be different because she bought them; and as for the ties, well—some men would make a better appearance if some one did always select their ties, at least some women think so.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Judge Ensminger Allows the Character of the Day to Influence Him.

Six little colored boys sat on the prisoners' bench in police court this morning—they were bad boys. At least that is what Berry Duke says who has been conducting a free reading room in Fontainebleau. He said that the boys had thrown stones at him and against the building in which a meeting was being held. The boys were scared. They snifled, said they "didn't do nothing" and stood up before Judge Ensminger and promised never to do so again.

The judge told them since this was Christmas he would let them off and they left the police station happier than they had been for many a day. The boys were Willie Pope, Stephen Shields, Arthur Patterson, Frank Weaver, Fred Conley and Clarence Evans.

BLACKS CAN'T COME IN.

They Won't Be Allowed to Join the Sons of Veterans.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 25.—A special to the Enquirer from Birmingham, Ala., says: Commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, Col. Wm. Bundy today heard the appeal of colored applicants who had been refused charters as Sons of Veterans by southern commanders. Col. Bundy sustained the refusal and cancelled the entire application to organize a separate order of their own.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

In the meagrest hut is a romance, if you but know the hearts there.

A lie always has a dagger in its hand, no matter how well meaning it may look.

Affection in any part of our carriage is lighting up a candle to our defects.

If people would only stop talking where they stop knowing, half the evils of life would come to an end.

Sympathy is a potent power for good, and to neglect it in our efforts to foster good conduct is a fatal mistake.

Joy makes us grieve for the brevity of life. Sorrow causes us to be weary of its length. Care and industry can alone render it supportable.

Like a man, and you will judge him with more or less fairness. Dialle him, fairly or unfairly, and you cannot fail to judge him unjustly.

Mrs. Smith (colored) of Nashville, and company of Jubilee singers, singing at the United Presbyterian church Wednesday evening. Admission 15 cents.

Something new in the line of baking powders—"Gypsy Queen" is the name. Equal to any other on the market. Ask your grocer for it and try it.

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