FUND WAS LOOTED BY REPUBLICANS.

Dockery Presents Facts Concerning School Moneys Before an Immense Audience.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT NEOSHO

Ten Thousand Persons Gathered in Benton's Home City—Missouri Germans Are Supporting William J. Bryan.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Neosho, Mo., Oct. 16.—This city, the home of Congressman Maecenas E. Benton, was the scene of a tremendous Democratic demonstration to-day. Citizens came from Newton and surrounding counties.

Although Neosho has a population of only 3,500, at least 10,000 persons heard the speaking and saw the parade. The train that carried Alexander M. Dockery into Neosho was loaded with excursionists from Monett, Pierce City, Ritchie and Granby, and vast swarms drove and rode into Neosho from the tributary district.

The morning was taken up with a monster parade of which decorated horses, bicycles and vehicles, elaborate floats and epigrammatic banners were features. The Benton County Bryan Club had a gigantic rooster on a wagon, and a float containing forty young girls in white, who sang patriotic songs and cheered in fine unison. Another float represented an American soldier with a rifle standing over the prostrate form of a Filipino insurgent. "Christianizing the Filipinos" the float was entitled. A number of effective banners bearing legends along the line of "The Constitution Follows the Flag" and "A Republic Forever, and Empire Never," had places in the parade, and other banners read: "A Vote for Dockery is a Vote for Good Government"; "We Are Bent on Bryan"; "There Are No Trusts—Hanna."

Granby, near Neosho, which in 1896 gave a majority for McKinley, participated in the parade in a body, some 500 strong, traveling some ten miles for that purpose.

Joplin sent over 1,000 men as an escort for Mr. Dockery from Neosho to Joplin.

Newton County gave a safe Democratic majority in 1896 and 1898, but increases are expected next month.

Germans for Bryan.

"The Germans in Newton," says Judge Harbison of Neosho, "are greatly worked up over the issue of militarism. They declare that they left the Old Country that their sons might not be forced to spend the best years of their lives in the army, and they are opposed to establishing a system in the United States like that which impelled them to emigrate. These Germans all voted for McKinley in 1896, and will vote for Bryan this year. I know one German family, containing six voters, who have changed for this reason."

Congressman Joe Bailey of Texas, who was billed to speak with Mr. Dockery, was detained. There was no dearth of good speakers, however. Besides Mr. Dockery there were Congressmen Benton and William H. Wallace of Kansas City. The speaking was from a stand erected in the Courthouse Square. Monster lithographs of four men who are concerned on the present canvass were ranged side by side on the front of the stand. They were Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Bryan.

Dockery's Speech.

Mr. Dockery opened the speaking. Regarding State issues, he said:

"When the Republican leaders raise the cry of 'We want to see the books of the State' they show their incapacity as leaders and impugn their faithfulness as citizens of the State. Any man who cares to do so can examine the books of the State. Republican newspapers in this State have correspondents continually at Jefferson City, whose business it is to look at the books and to search for defects in them. If the administration in this State should ever refuse to show the books to a properly accredited newspaper man, no matter what his politics, a clamor would be raised by Republican organs that would shake the State and reverse political majorities. These able and watchful men have found no flaws.

"Every two years, under the law, a committee of three has been appointed by the Legislature to examine the books of the State. One member of this committee, under the law, has to be a Republican. These committees have always reported that the books were correct and above criticism.

"The Republican leaders have looked at the books, and have found nothing wrong with them. The cry they are raising over the investment of the school fund, which is as safe as United States bonds and twice as remunerative, proves this amply. They could find no just ground for censure, and they drummed up a pretext of one that had been in existence ever since 1872 without exciting the least criticism. During more than a quarter of a century the schools of Missouri have been flourishing under Democratic rule under the present system.

Looted by Republicans.

"The books do show one thing, however. The school fund was looted, but Republicans did the looting. In 1866 the school fund was invested in stock of the Bank of Missouri amounting to $651,287. The Republicans sold this stock to Captain James B. Eads for $108.50 a share, making a total of $718,235. General Thomas L. Price offered $135 a share for that stock, but the offer was refused, and thus $175,219 was absolutely lost to the school fund. Captain Eads paid for that bank stock in State bonds worth 70 cents, compelling the State to take them at 100 cents. Here was another loss to the school fund of $215,470. Therefore, the total loss of the school fund on this account under Republican rule was $390,689. Here was a looting of the school fund which wiped out bodily about 40 per cent of the fund."

It was an enthusiastic crowd that applauded the telling points made by the speaker lustily, with their voices reenforced in many instances by horns.

William H. Wallace, the next speaker, directed his attention to the trusts, proving that the Republican leaders, far from sincerely opposing combinations in restraint of trade, fostered them by their tariff and profited by their campaign contributions. The speaker explained the regulative measures put forward in the Kansas City platform.

Congressman Benton was the last speaker of the day. He has served two terms and is a candidate for reelection, with every indication of overwhelming success. Congressman Benton addressed his constituents directly on the personality of Mr. Dockery:

"I served with him in Congress," said Benton, "and I know him. His record of sixteen years in Congress is a certificate of ability, uprightness and energy."

Benton's reception and the applause that greeted his speech showed that he holds a warm place in the esteem of the district which he represents in Congress.

JOHN C. LEBENS.

DOCKERY AT JOPLIN.

Courthouse Proved Too Small for the Crowd.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 16.—The largest audience chamber in the Courthouse proved much too small to hold the crowd that thronged to hear Mr. Dockery in Joplin to-night. A big overflow meeting was held on the Courthouse grounds. R. W. McClelland, a prominent attorney of Joplin, addressed it on national issues until Mr. Dockery had completed his address. Mr. Dockery then spoke briefly to the overflow meeting.

A delegation from Joplin of over 100 persons escorted Mr. Dockery from Neosho to the Pittsburg and Gulf Station. Mr. Dockery was welcomed by the Webb City Flambeau Club. The flambeau brigade of the Jefferson Club of Joplin escorted Mr. Dockery to the speaking place, and the Carthage Glee Club sang before and after the speeches, both at the overflow and the main meeting.

Mr. Dockery in his speech at Joplin replied to an assertion made by Congressman Pearce in a speech at La Plata that while the Spanish War was in progress Alexander Dockery, with other Democrats in Congress, had opposed the appropriation of money to carry on that war unless a rider providing for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 was passed at the same time. "I am loth to believe," said Mr. Dockery, "that Major Pearce made this assertion. There is not a scintilla of foundation for it. I voted and worked for all the appropriations to carry on that war under all circumstances, both in the Committee on Appropriations, of which I was a member, and on the floor of the House. The statement is absolutely false, as an examination of the records at Washington will prove."

GIRLS' HOME IS DEDICATED.

Many Visitors Present at Formal Exercises.

The new house of the Girls' Industrial Home, at Belt and Von Verson avenues, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon, although it has been occupied by the children since spring. Many invitations had been sent out to persons in St. Louis and vicinity who are interested in philanthropic work, in consequence of which there were scores of visitors. The building is said to be the only entirely fireproof structure erected in the city to house orphans.

The home is managed by a board of thirty-seven women, who are members of Protestant churches. The dedicatory exercises were conducted by the Reverend J. W. Lee, Presiding Elder of the Southern Methodist Church in St. Louis, and there were addresses by the Reverend Doctor S. J. Nicolls, the Reverend S. J. Sneed, the Reverend J. W. Day, the Reverend W. J. McKittrick and Messrs. E. O. Stanard, Samuel Cupples and Thomas Morrison, Mrs. E. M. Mendel, president of the Board of Managers, also made a short address, and Mrs. J. H. Barnard, one of the founders of the board, read a short summary of the work that has been done in the forty-seven years since it began. There were exercises and songs by the seventy children at the institution, Mrs. Sarah M. Margins sang a solo.

Formerly, the home was on Eighteenth and Morgan streets. Mrs. Katherine Baker is the matron and Miss Belle Hunter is in charge of the classes.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Killed by a Mule.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Coal Gate, I. T., Oct. 15.—Bill Rippey, aged about 21, was instantly killed in Leader Creek, ten miles west of here, yesterday by a refractory mule. The animal reared and fell backward, breaking Rippey's neck.

"Boro-Formalin" (Elmer & Amend), antiseptic dressing for burns, sores, cuts, bruises or any similar accident or affliction.

Maloney Speaks at Paducah.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 16.—Joseph Francis Maloney, nominee of the Socialist Labor party for President, spoke in the opera-house here to-night to about 500 persons.

A FRANK WORD WITH WOMEN

Are you startled by every little noise? Does the prattle of children annoy you? Does the creaking of a chair or the slamming of a door make you feel as if you would fly to pieces? Does your life seem a failure? Are you frequently cross and ill-natured? That condition indicates that you are suffering the torture of "female complaints". You get no sympathy—because others don't understand your suffering. They only know how you become nervous and excited with little apparent excuse. You have probably tried many remedies for irregular menstruation, falling of the womb or leucorrhœa. But you gave up in despair before trying the right one. We call that to your attention to-day. Wine of Cardui is a positive cure for all female diseases. It rehabilitates the unstrung nerves and strengthens the delicate and sensitive female organs. Menstrual disorders are the bane of women's existence. But with Wine of Cardui so easy to secure, it is the height of folly for you to go on enduring the torture and dragging ills. Do not allow these terrible diseases to steadily drag you to the grave. Time makes them worse. Wine of Cardui relieves them quickly and permanently. Try it when the first symptom appears. All leading druggists have $1.00 bottles.

Tully, Kas., Feb. 24, 1899.

I have suffered untold pain at menstrual periods for a long time; had headache, and was tired all the time; was nervous; had no appetite, and lost interest in everything; in fact was miserable. I have taken four bottles of Wine of Cardui, with Thedford's Black-Draught when needed, and to-day I am entirely cured. I cannot express the thanks I feel for what you have done for me.

Mrs. DELLA M. STRAYER.

In cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

SUGGESTIONS FOR TABLE AND KITCHEN.

The first object of a beverage is to supply the system with water. And in all tables showing the compounds of the body, water ranks first in importance as a necessary constituent of our food.

The body is constantly undergoing tissue changes; while water has the power to increase the changes, as it is a carrier of food into and through the system, multiplying, in this manner, the waste products; at the same time it is the vehicle for the removal of these same products from the blood, and gives rise to increase of appetite, which, in turn, will provide fresh nutriment.

A certain regular amount of pure water must be taken into the body each day in order to remove useless matter, or it will soon obstruct the free working order of the system. Natural laws cannot be disregarded without producing disease in some form. "That tired feeling," so often experienced on first arising in the morning, might in almost every case be prevented by drinking, slowly, a glass of water, either hot or cold, just before retiring. This removes the large secretion of waste products that cause this feeling of weakness and lassitude.

Besides carrying off poisonous matter from the system, the human body, when in health, must maintain the proper weight in water which should form two-thirds of the whole body. It enters into every part, filling out every tissue, giving the natural, healthful roundness to the muscles, the brightness to the eyes and clearness and alertness to the brain. Water also regulates the temperature of the body by perspiration.

The first great essential is that water must be pure, free from odor or unpleasant taste when used for cooking.

It is estimated that the body in health requires from three to five pints of water daily, or some beverage that is almost entirely composed of water.

Milk is not a beverage in any sense. While it may have certain refreshing qualities as a drink, it is a solid food and purely nourishing, containing only sufficient amount of water for its own perfect digestion, and which cannot be reckoned on for any other purpose in the system. When milk is freely partaken of, care must be exercised that the amount of other solid foods be proportionately lessened, or the system will be overloaded.

In cocoa and chocolate we have very valuable food combinations, especially in the good American brands, as they are not adulterated, as are most of the importations. While cocoa contains an alkaloid closely related to caffein in its effect, its general character differs widely from coffee or tea, and it hardly deserves to be classed simply as a beverage, as it nearly approaches milk in its composition as a complete food. While chocolate, on account of the large amount of fat contained, is too heavy for persons of delicate digestion and young children, we have the more delicate preparation of breakfast cocoa, that contains all the other nutritious elements, but with most of the fat eliminated. Chocolate and cocoa are essentially beverages for the lightest and daintiest repasts, and the woman who eats her lunch alone and sparingly will be wise to substitute it with vegetable or fruit salads and white bread and butter, for the proverbial cup of tea.

The popular beverages, coffee and tea, though widely different in taste and appearance, have one feature in common with cocoa, and, in fact, with all beverages of this class in general. The alkaloid which is the nerve stimulating principle is the same, or presumably so, in all. In cocoa it is theobromin, in coffee caffein, and thein in tea. To these stimulating effects no doubt are due our liking for these beverages.

Cereal coffees are unlike other beverages, inasmuch as they do not possess the active, stimulating quality possessed by cocoa, coffee and tea. They are nutritious, yet easily digested, and should be, with cocoa, the only beverage, except coffee, allowed to children.

Specimen Menus.

SATURDAY.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Cereal. Cream.
Browned Hash. Cream Sauce.
Stuffed Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.
LUNCH.
Potato Chowder.
Spindled Oysters. Entire Wheat Bread.
Cocoa.
DINNER.
Clear Soup.
Rabbit Potpie. Browned Turkeys.
Baked Sweet Potatoes.
Cabbage and Celery Salad.
Grape Sponge.
Coffee.
SUNDAY.
BREAKFAST.
Boiled Rice. Stewed Dates.
Broiled Oysters on Toast. Brown Sauce.
Ham Omelet. Rolls.
Coffee.
DINNER.
Cream of Cauliflower Soup.
Baked Rabbits, Stuffed with Chestnuts.
Celery Sauce.
Stewed Tomatoes. Buttered Turnips.
Apple and Nut Salad.
Fruit. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Tongue Salad. Cottage Cheese.
Baked Pears. Soft Gingerbread.
Tea.

Democratic Picnic at Amorett.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Butler, Mo., Oct. 16.—The Democrats of Western Bates held a grand picnic at Amorett to-day. W. O. Jackson and Colonel W. S. Horn both made able addresses.

Lloyd in Macon County.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Macon, Mo., Oct. 16.—Congressman James T. Lloyd arrived from Kahoka this afternoon and addressed two large Macon County meetings—one at Callao this afternoon and another to-night at New Cambria. At both places the enthusiasm was marked.

SCHOOL FUND IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Judson Explains the History of the Provision Directing Investment of the Fund.

So much of the controversy now going on over the Public School Fund of Missouri and the form of its investment relates to transactions occurring during the administration of B. Gratz Brown, who was Governor of Missouri in 1871-72, a reporter of The Republic called on Mr. Frederick N. Judson yesterday to ask him in regard to his recollection of the facts. Mr. Judson was the private secretary of Governor Brown during his term as Chief Executive of the State, and by reason of that fact, is necessarily intimately informed regarding all public matters connected with the administration of State affairs during the years Governor Brown was in office. Mr. Judson having recently written a work on taxation entitled "A Treatise on the Law and Practices of Taxation in Missouri," had naturally occasion, in the course of his studies for that work, to make an exhaustive examination of Missouri records relating to this particular subject, and for that reason is doubly qualified to give correct information about school fund matters. Being asked about the constitutional restrictions respecting the investments of the School Fund, Mr. Judson said:

"The Constitution of 1865, article 9, section 6, provided that no part of the Public School Fund should ever be invested in the stock or bonds or other obligations of any State or of any county, town, city or corporation. It also directed that the stock of the State Bank of Missouri, then held for school purposes should be sold and the proceeds and all other property then or thereafter belonging to the School Fund should be invested in bonds of the United States.

"The effect of this, of course, was to restrict the investment of the school funds to bonds of the United States. Accordingly, when $1,500,000 was appropriated to the School Fund in 1867 out of the $6,000,000 and over received from the United States Government for reimbursement of war expenses, this amount was invested in United States bonds. In 1872, the State having in the meantime sold the State Bank stock, payment whereof was made in bonds of the State, issued the first certificate of indebtedness for $900,000, this certificate representing the amount paid in State bonds some five years before, and were canceled, being in effect a reduction of the State debt to that amount. See session acts of 1872, page 149. This certificate of indebtedness of 1872 did not represent any money then paid, but on the contrary was an acknowledgement of the obligation of the State to provide for the School Fund the amount of the proceeds of the sale of the State Bank stock in 1867, which had been actually paid in bonds of the State, which were subsequently canceled.

"But the General Assembly at the same time submitted to the people for adoption at the general election in November, 1872, an amendment to the State Constitution specifically authorizing the investment of the public school funds in bonds of the State, thus removing the restriction imposed by the Constitution of 1865. This amendment was as follows, the changes being indicated by black-face letters:

"'Section 1. At the general election to be holden on the next Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, the following amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of the State of Missouri, in the manner already provided by law, to-wit: Section 6 of Article IX of the Constitution of the State of Missouri is hereby amended to read as follows:

"'"Section 6. No part of the Public School Fund shall ever be invested in the stock or bonds or other obligations of any **other** State, or of any county, city, town or corporation; the stock of the Bank of the State of Missouri, now held for school purposes, and all other stocks belonging to any school or university fund shall be sold in such manner and at such time as the General Assembly shall prescribe, and the proceeds thereof, and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which now belong or may hereafter belong to said School Fund may be invested in the bonds **of the State of Missouri** or of the United States. All county school funds shall be loaned upon good and sufficient unincumbered real estate security, with personal security in addition thereto.'"

"This amendment was adopted at the November election of 1872 by the following vote:

"Ayes 221,228
Nays 9,107

Majority 212,021

"At the same election was adopted an amendment increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from three to five, which resulted as follows:

"Ayes 221,145
Nays 15,359

Being a majority of 205,512

"This shows the most emphatic indorsement possible by the people of the investment of the State school funds in the obligations of the State. (Switzler's History of Missouri, p. 472.)

"It was therefore, after this amendment, that the investment of the School Fund was changed from United States bonds to the State bonds, which were subsequently canceled, and the certificates of indebtedness issued in lieu thereof. This constitutional amendment of 1872 was incorporated in the Constitution of 1875, Article XI, Section 3, the only difference being that the above amendment of 1872 contained a direct reference to the proceeds of the sale of the State Bank stock, which had been made by the General Assembly, and was an authorization of the investment of such proceeds in the obligations of the State."

One Hundred Mining Applicants.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 16.—The Illinois Mining Board to-day began the examination of applicants for certificates as mine examiners, mine managers and hoisting engineers. One hundred candidates are taking the examination.

Glucose is used as sweetening in many foods. It is injurious. It is dangerous. Granut, one of the

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM! FOODS

is naturally sweet because it contains maltose, produced by the digestion of starch. It digests in the stomach and enriches the blood quicker than any other cereal food known. It builds hardy nerve and muscle strength.

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM FOOD CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look at the Facts.

Mrs. T. Dolan, of Madrid, Perkins Co., Neb., writes: "I was cured of painful periods by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and his 'Compound Extract of Smart-Weed.' I think Dr. Pierce's medicines the best in the world."

Mrs. Carrie B. Donner, of Dayton, Green Co., Wis., writes: "I can highly recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription — having taken it for nine months previous to confinement. I suffered scarcely any compared with what I had at other times."

"I suffered fifteen years with female weakness and nervousness," writes Mrs. Vincent Bohall, of Franklin, Johnson Co., Indiana. "One year ago I began taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took six bottles of each and now I am well. I owe my life to Dr. Pierce."

AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

E. JACCARD JEWELRY CO.

Bankrupt Stock

Is Now in Progress Daily at

OLIVE AND SIXTH STS.

This fine and well-known stock, which is unsurpassed in the city, offers a rare opportunity for a selection of gifts for the approaching weddings and holidays. Visit the auction and get bargains. All goods as represented. No delay. Ask for any article and it will be put up without loss of time. This is your opportunity. Take advantage of it.

Sale by order of

Merrick, Walsh & Phelps.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

THE WEATHER.

To-Day's Forecast.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Forecast:

Illinois—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, with cooler in extreme southern portion Wednesday; fresh northeasterly winds.

Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas—Occasional rains and cooler Wednesday; Thursday fair; northeasterly winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; northeasterly winds.

Kansas and Nebraska—Fair Wednesday and Thursday, with warmer in eastern portion on Wednesday; variable winds.

Local Report.

	6:59 a. m.	6:59 p. m.
Barometer	30.14	30.11
Temperature	61	55
Humidity	89	65
Direction of wind	N	N
Velocity of wind	14	12

Weather at 6:59 a. m., clear; 6:59 p. m., clear. Maximum temperature, 63; minimum temperature, 55.

Government Report.

Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau—Meteorological observations received at St. Louis October 16, 1900, at 6:59 p. m., local time and 8 p. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Stations.	Wind.	Bar.	Tp.	Mx.	Pre.	Weather
New York	NW	29.88	72	78	.02	Clear
Philadelphia	NW	29.90	52	78	.04	Clear
Washington	NW	30.02	58	78	....	Clear
Norfolk	W	29.92	62	78	....	Clear
Charlotte	N	30.02	68	78	....	Clear
Jacksonville	E	30.00	72	80	....	Clear
Atlanta	NW	30.06	68	76	....	Clear
Montgomery	N	30.06	72	82	....	Clear
Vicksburg	N	30.12	72	80	....	Clear
New Orleans	NE	30.08	76	80	....	Clear
Little Rock	NW	30.16	70	78	....	Clear
Galveston	SE	30.10	72	80	....	Clear
Palestine	N	30.16	74	80	....	Clear
Memphis	N	30.16	72	78	....	Clear
Nashville	NW	30.12	68	78	....	Fair
Chattanooga	NW	30.10	70	78	....	Clear
Louisville	N	30.26	56	78	....	Cloudy
Indianapolis	NE	30.28	52	62	....	Clear
Cincinnati	N	30.28	52	70	....	Clear
Pittsburg	N	30.22	48	68	....	Fair
Parkersburg	N	30.26	52	72	....	Clear
Buffalo	N	30.22	42	64	.02	Cloudy
Cleveland	N	30.28	48	62	....	Cloudy
Grand Haven	N	30.38	42	52	....	Clear
Marquette	N	30.42	36	60	....	Clear
Chicago	NE	30.38	48	50	....	Cloudy
Duluth	E	30.36	44	48	....	Clear
Dubuque	E	30.42	46	54	....	Clear
Davenport	NE	30.40	48	54	....	Clear
St. Paul	SW	30.40	48	52	....	Clear
Des Moines	NE	30.40	54	58	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	NE	30.38	46	60	....	Clear
St. Louis	N	30.34	55	63	....	Clear
Cairo	N	30.28	58	74	....	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	NE	30.36	54	69	....	Cloudy
Kansas City	NE	30.38	51	56	....	Clear
Omaha	NE	30.38	52	56	....	Clear
Huron	S	30.36	44	52	....	Clear
Bismarck	SE	30.22	52	60	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	SW	30.02	52	64	....	Fair
Calgary	W	29.92	56	66	....	Fair
Havre	SW	30.02	48	72	....	Clear
Helena	SE	30.12	60	66	....	Clear
Rapid City	SW	30.18	48	74	....	Clear
North Platte	E	30.38	56	64	....	Clear
Lander	SW	30.24	56	....	....	Clear
Cheyenne	S	30.28	52	60	....	Clear
Denver	SE	30.18	58	66	....	Fair
Pueblo	SE	30.20	54	56	.01	Fair
Dodge City	NE	30.32	54	66	....	Clear
Oklahoma	NE	30.26	60	68	....	Clear
Oct cordia	N	30.42	46	56	....	Clear
El Paso	NE	30.00	70	76	....	Cloudy
Abilene	NE	30.18	62	64	1.62	Cloudy
Amarillo	NE	30.28	52	58	.01	Cloudy
Grand Junction	W	30.16	64	74	....	Cloudy
Salt Lake	NW	30.10	66	74	....	Clear
Cedar City	SW	30.12	62	66	....	Fair
Santa Fe	NE	30.18	50	54	.04	Fair

"Indicates precipitation inappreciable.

R. J. HYATT,
Local Forecast Official.

Gin Mill Destroyed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Coal Gate, I. T., Oct. 16.—The big Bonham Gin in this city was completely destroyed by fire about 6 o'clock yesterday evening. A heavy rainstorm prevailing saved another big milling plant only recently erected. Loss about $4,000. No insurance.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Several New Bills Introduced at Last Night's Session.

Delegate Hartmann, Speaker pro tem., presided last night at the meeting of the House of Delegates.

An ordinance was introduced by Delegate Madera to permit the Iron Mountain Railway to lay a spur track at Kosciusko and Soulard streets. Mr. Hartmann introduced a relief bill of $1,000 in favor of George W. Carey, who was recently vaccinated in a public institution and was obliged to submit to the amputation of the arm to counteract blood-poisoning.

Mr. Sturdevant introduced a bill to authorize the Labor Union Street Railway Company to lay tracks and operate an electric railway. The petitioners agree to begin construction within six months after the passage of the ordinance and to complete the system within three years. They agree to recompense the city as follows for the franchise from the gross earnings: Five per cent the first ten years, 7½ per cent the next ten years, 10 per cent the next decade, 12½ per cent the next and 15 per cent per annum thereafter, with an additional 5 per cent in 1902 for the World's Fair Fund.

Mr. Robertson offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Board of Public Improvements to investigate the delay in lighting the electric lamps at night and to report to the House.

"Big Four" to Cincinnati. Finest service, track and equipment.

THREE WERE KILLED.

A Storm Visits Newark With Fatal Results.

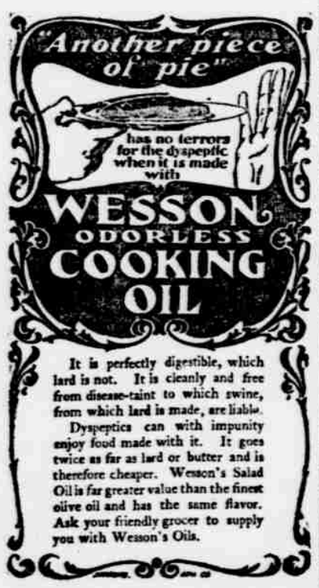
New York, Oct. 16.—A storm which passed over this city late this afternoon struck Newark, N. J., with frightful force and caused the death of three men, fatal injuries to at least two others and seriously injured three more.

The dead, all of whom lived in Newark, are:

WILLIAM RUBLE, mason.
ROBERT WARD, hodcarrier.
JOSEPH BAUMGARTNER, mason.

The fatally injured are:

Jefferson Scales, colored, and Frederick Brause.



It is perfectly digestible, which lard is not. It is cleanly and free from disease-taint to which swine, from which lard is made, are liable.

Dyspeptics can with impunity enjoy food made with it. It goes twice as far as lard or butter and is therefore cheaper. Wesson's Salad Oil is far greater value than the finest olive oil and has the same flavor. Ask your friendly grocer to supply you with Wesson's Oils.

For Big, Strong Men and Little Babies.

Granola—the most delicate and toothsome of all cereal foods, is used at all the leading sanitariums in the United States and leading medical institutions in various parts of the world. It is the most delicate and most palatable of all the cereal foods, and besides so perfectly meets the needs of the stomach that this much abused and afflicted organ quickly and gladly responds to the natural conditions established, and the better blood resulting builds up the nerves, brain, muscles, and all the tissues. The reconstructing influences of this unequaled food is quickly felt. Sold by leading grocers. There are many cereal products made in Battle Creek. The genuine Granola bears a picture of the Battle Creek Sanitarium on the package.

CLIMATE MAKES NO DIFFERENCE

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IT KEEPS ITS STRENGTH and FLAVOR in GREENLAND AS UNDER THE EQUATOR

TRAVELERS DO YOU SEE THE POINT?