IN SOUTH AMERICA.

FRANK G. CARPENTER WILL MAKE A 25,000 MILE TOUR THERE.

BUSINESS MEN WILL BENEFIT.

HE WILL STUDY CLOSELY AND WRITE OF THE CONDITIONS.

His Letters to The Journal Will Tell of American Enterprises Now There and Openings for Others—A Remarkable Tour.

Within the next few weeks The Journal will begin the publication of one of the most remarkable series of letters ever published in a newspaper. This series will describe the South American continent as it is in 1898. It will be the result of a tour which will cost thousands of dollars, and which will include travels of more than 25,000 miles for up-to-date information.

The tour was begun by Mr. Frank G. Carpenter when he sailed from New York the other day for the Isthmus of Panama. He has already landed at Colon, and is now investigating the condition of the Panama canal, upon which something like

2,000 men are now working. Crossing the isthmus Mr. Carpenter will travel down along the Pacific coast of South America to the bottom of our hemisphere, to the Straits of Magellan, stopping at the various ports and making extensive expeditions into the interior.

He will stop for awhile in Ecuador, will travel extensively on the plateau of Bolivia and will make his way by mule and stage through some of the wildest parts of the Andes. He will visit Lake Titicaca, the highest lake of the world, which is navigated by steam, and will report on the business conditions of Peru and Bolivia, and the chances for American investments there.

An interesting part of his tour will be a journey from the tops of the Andes through the wilds of Bolivia, down into Chili, crossing the great rainless zone, and spending some time in the nitrate fields, which have made so many men rich.

He will visit the gold regions of Bolivia, Chili and Peru, which are said to far surpass the Klondike in richness, and from the southern part of Chili, will make his way down to the bottom of the continent, where there are other wonderful gold fields.

After extensive travels in Chili and Patagonia, including a journey into the Andes mountains to describe the work now being done on the trans-Andean road, Mr. Carpenter will sail for Tierra del Fuego, and will there visit a country inhabited by savages, some of whom live in holes in the ground, and will then make his way up the Atlantic coast of Patagonia and on into that wonderful country, the Argentine Republic.

In the Argentine he will visit the wheat fields, which compete so greatly with our farmers; will investigate the cotton industry, which is rapidly growing, and will travel for thousands of miles over this land, which is as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi river.

After describing the capital of Buenos Ayres, which is almost as large as Philadelphia, Mr. Carpenter will make an expedition of something like 2,000 miles on the Rio de la Plata and Parana river, riding far up into Paraguay, and visiting its capital. He will also travel extensively in Uruguay and Southern Brazil.

In Brazil, he will visit the greatest coffee region of the world; will make a trip to the diamond mines, spend some time at Rio Janeiro, and among other expeditions will travel more than 2,000 miles on the Amazon river, exploring some of the wildest and least known parts of our hemisphere.

Mr. Carpenter's newspaper expedition is taken at the expense of The Journal and some of the other leading newspapers of the United States, who wish to give their readers a plain, practical, common sense description of what is going on in South America. He has instructions to investigate the resources of the various countries, to describe in detail what Americans are doing there, and to look up the possibilities in the different countries for American trade and American manufactures. He is, in fact, a commissioner for the American people, to describe for them just the things they want to know about this comparatively unknown continent. He will also describe how the people of the various countries act and live; how our sister republics manage their business, and the other curious features of life above and below the equator.

There are few travelers who start out on such an expedition so well equipped for good work as does Mr. Carpenter. He will have with him during the most of his journeys, excellent photographers, and his letters will be accompanied by illustrations and photographs made upon the ground. His extensive travels, covering nearly every part of the world, and his long residence at Washington, have given him a wide acquaintance, and he will also have the assistance of our diplomats and consuls in carrying out his plans. He is well equipped with letters from the state department at Washington, with introductions from the chief of the bureau of American republics, and in connection with farming matters he goes by the appointment of Secretary Wilson as an honorary commissioner of the department of agriculture.

This expedition cannot but be of enormous value to our readers. It will bring forth information that cannot be found in the libraries, which will be full of suggestions and information for the business men, and at the same time be interesting to all. It is, in fact, the exploration of a comparatively unknown land by a trained observer and a well equipped newspaper man.

Speaking of our business interests abroad, the tour was planned because it is believed that South America is destined to be one of the chief news centers for the people of the United States. The day is past when America can rely upon her home trade to feed her factories. From now on, our business is to cover the world. We are already reaching out toward Europe. England trembles when she views the increase of American products into her home markets. Our machinery is now being introduced into most every city of Europe, and we are making heavy shipments to Asia.

South America naturally belongs to us, and our trade there is steadily increasing. It is nothing to what it will be, and Mr. Carpenter believes that he is in the advance guard of a movement which will result in opening the greatest field for commerce and money making that the United States has yet had. He says that we are just on the edge of another era in our national life, the commercial era, and that we are to look, not at home, but to the world, for our trade. There are to-day scores of our people who are scattered over South America. Some have concessions for gold and silver mines. Others are making fortunes raising coffee, and others have vast rubber interests on the Amazon. There are a half dozen different concessions which have been recently granted to America to build railroads on the Pacific coast of South America, and it is an American who is building the gap which remains in the great railroad across the continent from the Pacific in Chili, to the Atlantic at Buenos Ayres. There are American colonies in South America engaged in agriculture and stock raising, and there are American traders on the Upper Amazon, whose business is with the wild Indians of those regions. Mr. Carpenter will tell just what our people are doing in these different countries, and will show what chances there are in the different countries for American muscle, brains and capital.

Aside from the business interests, Mr. Carpenter's letters will be of great value to all. He has long been known as one of the most careful and accurate of correspondents. He has the power of description, which transports his readers to the scenes he describes. They seem to be traveling with him, and in this respect his letters are of great value to children as well as grown people. They will give a geographical knowledge of the countries and people, which can be found nowhere else.

It is unnecessary, however, for us to say anything to our readers, as to the work of Mr. Frank Carpenter. He has long been known as one of the best of travel correspondents. He seems to have an instinct which tells him where trouble is going to break out next, so that he may get there in time to tell the story. It was this instinct that sent him to Russia at the time of the famine, and this made him take his tour of 25,000 miles through China, Japan and Corea, just before the great war between China and Japan. He arrived in Russia at the same time with Frederick Remington and Poultney Bigelow, who, it will be remembered, remained but five days in the land of the czar and then left in despair. Mr. Carpenter remained three months, and traveled more than 3,000 miles in the famine districts, giving a wonderful picture of Russia and the Russians, which was illustrated by photographs made especially for the czar, but duplicated by the Russian officials for Mr. Carpenter. In his Asiatic tour, Mr. Carpenter gave the best information that was furnished from the far East at that time. His interviews with Li Hung Chang, Count Ito, of Japan, and the king of Siam, were of the greatest value and interest.

In his present tour Mr. Carpenter thinks he will be as close to the news as he was in 1894. He will have interviews with the greatest of the presidents of the South American republics, who, through him, will tell us what they think of the Monroe doctrine, the destiny of the two continents, and through him will aid in bringing the United States into a closer touch with the countries over which they rule.

There are few better interviewers among the journalists of to-day than Mr. Carpenter. During his trip around the world, eight years ago, he interviewed the leading monarchs and statesmen of the various countries. He has a wonderful power of getting at people and of eliciting information from them upon matters of public and personal interest. He had a long conversation with the late khedive of Egypt, just before his death. He chatted in his palace in Athens with King George of Greece, saw the sultan at Constantinople, and interviewed rajahs and maharajahs galore. When he was in Mexico President Diaz gave him a full page interview on the things most of interest between us and our sister republic, and when he was in Russia he had talks with the leading Russian statesmen, and on his way there secured an interview with Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe.

The first of Mr. Carpenter's South American letters will be published on one of the Sundays of March, and the series will run through the Sundays the following year, one letter being found in each of our Sunday issues during that time.

FIRE AND POLICE ALARMS.

Telephone Company, After Weeks of Quibbling, Makes a Proposition to the City.

The question of a new metallic fire and police alarm system for Kansas City and the liability of the Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company for the same under the terms of its franchise, after resting for many weeks, was revived yesterday morning at the city hall. The subject was reopened and gone over again at a meeting attended by General Manager Burt, of the company; Chief Hale, of the fire department; City Electrical Inspector Morgan, Colonel D. W. Longwell, superintendent of the water works department; Aldermen Seddon, Brown, Morrison and Morgan. The usual amount of talk was indulged in by both sides. Mr. Burt, of the telephone company, finally made a proposition to the city which was taken under consideration. He said that while he did not consider his company legally liable in the premises, still he would put in the circuit as desired by the city, including Westport, but not Turkey creek, for the sum of $4,500, which was to be taken out in conduit rentals. He also agrees to keep and maintain such circuit when completed in good repair.

Alderman Morgan and others of the committee felt that this proposal was nearer the proper thing than any made by the company to date. It is expected that the committee will meet again this week to further consider the matter.

Postal Ruling on Unmailable Matter.

Postmaster Reed has received the following official information from the department regarding a matter that has grown to be a great nuisance:

"It is not permissible to write upon third or fourth class matter or its wrapper, or to print or write upon second class matter, or its wrapper, directions relative to the delivery thereof, inconsistent with the postal regulations. Consequently, directions to deliver to some indefinite address, as to a 'druggist,' or 'physician,' if the matter be undeliverable to the addressee, must in all cases be disregarded by the postmaster at the office of address. Postmasters are directed to inform their patrons to this effect, and that after March 1, 1898, matter addressed in the foregoing manner will be held to be unmailable."

BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.

APPROPRIATELY COMMEMORATED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Carefully Prepared Programmes That Were Begun Yesterday to Be Concluded To-day—Postoffice to Close at Noon.

Young America's patriotism was given full vent in the Kansas City public schools yesterday. From those in the senior classes at the high schools to the little tots in the kindergartens, all spent an hour yesterday telling or listening to stories about George Washington and singing patriotic songs. The exercises were held yesterday, as the schools will be closed to-day in honor of the nation's "father."

The programmes at the various ward schools varied in each room. Most of the exercises were held yesterday afternoon. The schoolrooms were decorated with flags and pictures of Washington. The children had been getting ready for the celebration for several weeks, writing essays, preparing debates and memorizing verses reciting the virtues of the first president.

Parents of the school children thronged many of the schoolrooms and enjoyed the patriotism which was bubbling over in the breasts of the little folks.

"I am fully satisfied now that the children of to-day are not lacking in patriotism," said one of the visitors, who had been invited to witness the exercises. "Those children learned more valuable history in preparing that programme than they would otherwise learn in a year."

Many of the programmes which were outlined by the principals of the schools were very comprehensive in their method of taking up the life and public service of Washington. Beginning with his birth and telling about his parentage, the programme was arranged so that each child in a short essay or debate took up the various succeeding events in his life, so that when the programme was finished the children had told the complete history of the life of the first president.

At several of the schools the children had been drilled in flag exercises that were executed yesterday with good effect. In the seventh grade at the Bryant school the class had been carefully drilled for weeks. Each pupil carried a small flag and then, to the time of a patriotic air, formed figures that elicited applause from the spectators.

The exercises at Madison school, corner of Twenty-ninth and Wyandotte streets, were especially unique and attractive. Principal Jaudon had prepared a series of stereopticon views illustrating the life of Washington from a boy until his death. The most interesting feature of the exhibition were the specimens of Washington's handwriting from the time he was 11 years old until he was president.

"Washington used the vertical style, the same as the new style we're learning," exclaimed one boy, as he studied the signature of Washington when he was a boy. As Washington advanced in his career, his writing became poorer, according to the "rules" of the modern writing books. The children sang patriotic songs, which were illustrated by views thrown upon canvas. While the exhibition with the stereopticon was being given in one room, the pupils in other parts of the building read Washington's letters to his favorite nephew, as well as the letters criticizing Washington, written by Jefferson, his political opponent.

The exercises at the Central high school were patriotic from beginning to end. The auditorium of the school was crowded with the pupils and their relatives. Principal F. C. White opened the programme with a patriotic address. The particularly patriotic feature was a drill by eighteen picked members from the high school cadets. The boys presented a magnificent appearance on the stage in their neat military uniforms and their military carriage. They were in command of Major Kelsey, their instructor, and went through the manual of arms with scarcely a missteo. The salute to the flag was impressive and aroused the patriotism of the audience to a burst of applause. F. A. Faxon, of the board of education, was present and delivered a stirring address to the pupils on their duty to their country and the advantage they should take of their educational opportunities in order to best serve their country. All the patriotic songs were sung, under the leadership of Professor S. C. Bennett, instructor in music at the high school.

At the Manual Training high school Professor Richter gave a recital, assisted by Miss Eunice Fulton. The pupils sang a number of patriotic songs and Principal G. B. Morrison made an address on "Washington."

The children's room at the public library was decorated with the American flag, red and white carnations, pictures and books on Washington.

IN WASHINGTON'S HONOR.

Commercial Club to Devote This Evening to the Father of His Country.

The Commercial Club rooms will be decorated to-day with palms and national colors for the meeting to be held this evening, when the exercises will be appropriate to the day, Washington's birthday. A. B. Colton will deliver an address on "Patriotism and Business Men," and W. C. Hook, of Leavenworth, an address on "Mrs. Washington." Once a year the Commercial Club invites the women friends of the members to attend a club meeting, and to-night was selected as the occasion for this year's invitation. Vocal and instrumental music and refreshments will be provided. Admission will be by card and only members of the club and their women friends may attend.

Marquette Club Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Marquette Club will be held to-night at the Coates House. William Moore will be toastmaster. The following toasts will be responded to: "Washington and Marquette," by E. F. McAnany; "Cuban Independence," by W. P. Bradley; "The Kansas City Lawyer," by John M. Cleary; "The Church and Catholic Clubs," by the Rev. W. J. Dalton; "National Holidays," by J. C. Swift; "The Ladies," by C. H. Fitzgerald.

Republican Club Programme.

The programme for the Missouri Republican Club Washington anniversary services to-night includes addresses by Hon. W. S. Leeper, of Kingston, "Our Country;" Colonel L. H. Waters, "The Republican Party;" Nelson C. Crews, "The Colored American Citizen." The attendance will be restricted to the members and one invited guest for each.

Colored Men Will Celebrate.

In honor of Washington's birthday a meeting of negroes will be held to-night at Vineyard's hall, Eighth and McGee streets. Negro orators will speak. Music will be given by Emminger's band and dancing will end the celebration. The admission will be 15 cents.

Postoffice to Close at Noon.

Washington's birthday will be observed as usual at the postoffice. All departments will close at noon. The general delivery and stamp departments will be open from 5 to 7 p. m. Three deliveries will be made in the business district and one to residences.

Martha Washington Dinner.

A Martha Washington dinner will be given to-night by the women of the Independence Avenue Methodist church.

No Session of Police Court To-day.

There will be no session of police court to-day in observance of Washington's birthday holiday.

The Nickel Plate Road

Will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland and return at $8.50 for the round trip, account of Students' Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, Cleveland, O., February 22 to 27, 1898. Tickets will be sold February 22 and 23, good returning up to and including February 28th. Three through trains daily in each direction. Day coaches in charge of colored porters. Every facility afforded for the comfort of the traveling public. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams street; Depot, corner Twelfth and Clark streets. Telephone, Main 3389.

Robbed a West Ninth Street Merchant

Three young men walked into Sarah Lovin's store, 1312 West Ninth street, last night and looked at some clothing. While Mrs. Lovin was waiting on a customer, the young men walked out, each with a pair of trousers. Officer Pat Clark arrested Claud Bowman later and locked him up on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

Klondike.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway offers choice of several routes to the Klondike at the lowest rates.

Full information and particulars given upon application to GEO. H. FOOTE, District Passenger Agt., 915 Main street.

ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL.

Dainty Receptacle for Ribbons—Blotters for Lady's Desk Made of Art Linens.

A dainty receptacle for bunches of baby-ribbon is made of a white cardboard box, whose lid, slipped outside, covers it to the bottom. The box is six inches long, two inches and a half wide, and an inch and a half deep. The cover is cased with white sprays of buds and blossoms, and in the top are three eyelet holes—one exactly in the center, the other two midway between the center and the sides. Corresponding holes are punched through the cover beneath the embroidered ones, and in the box below, neatly coiled, lie three bunches of baby-ribbon, one end of each drawn through the hole above to be ready for use.

Very ornamental blotters for a lady's desk can be made of the art linens, obtainable in so many colors. If intended for a gift try to ascertain what tint will best harmonize with the future owner's room. If for sale, half a dozen different shades should be provided to meet the needs of the various purchasers. Several sizes would perhaps be desirable. The shape is that of the ordinary blotter, and they are very easily made, the foundation being stout pasteboard, neatly covered with art linen. On both sides, sewed firmly at the top and the bottom, and drawn tightly enough to hold a sheet of blotting paper firmly, is a band of ribbon an inch and a half wide, embroidered with flowers.

A description of two among a number exhibited will afford sufficient suggestion. One was cased in blue linen of a medium shade, and the ribbons were light blue embroidered with daisies. The other was dark green, with satin ribbons a little lighter in hue, embroidered with small scarlet rosebuds. When the blotting paper is put in, the linen, of course, is covered, and only the embroiderd bands appear. Women who can use the brush more deftly than the needle might paint the flowers, but the effect of the embroidery is prettier.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

That It "Never Did Run Smooth" Is Once More Well Illustrated.

The Duke of Arcos, who was mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Dupuy DeLome, is now visiting in this city, writes a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, as the guest of Rev. Mr. Mackay Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal church. He is now the Spanish minister to Mexico, a man of 40 years, and has an American wife, who was Miss Virginia Lowery, of Washington. Their marriage was the result of a romance, in which the course of true love did not run smooth.

Some fifteen or sixteen years ago—it was during the administration of President Arthur—the Duke of Arcos, then Count Brunnetti, and familiarly known as "Jack," was an attache of the Spanish legation in this city. He was a charming fellow, a great favorite in society, and fell in love with the daughter of Archibald Lowery, who was one of the oldest and most prominent patent lawyers in this city. The latter came from the F. F. V.'s, and was related to some of the most aristocratic stock of the Old Dominion. Count Brunnetti's love was reciprocated, but the father refused to consent to the marriage of his daughter with a foreigner, although she told him that she would die an old maid if she could not have "Jack."

The latter was transferred to Uruguay and then to Chile and then to Mexico, visiting Washington occasionally and keeping up a correspondence with Miss Lowery. In the meantime his father died, and he inherited the title of Duke of Arcos and important estates in Spain. Then Mr. Lowery died, and in 1895 Miss Virginia sent for her lover and told him she was ready to become his wife. The marriage took place at the summer home of the Lowerys at New London, Conn., near the close of the year. The bride and groom went at once to Mexico, and now are here for their visit to Washington.

A POLICEMAN'S LUCK.

By Sheer Accident He Arrested Miles Ogle, the Most Notorious Counterfeiter in the Country.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Thief catching is as much an accident as it is an art," said an officer of the police department yesterday. "I remember an incident in the career of Mike Dwyer, now dead, who was once on the Louisville police force. Dwyer was one of those queer fellows for whose actions no one could account. But he was a good policeman. On this particular occasion Dwyer was standing in front of an East end saloon—one of the worst red light dens, where prize fights were pulled off in the rear room, and from where suspicious stories were always emanating. His helmet stood over his eyes and most people would have sworn he was asleep. While he stood apparently unconscious of everything around him, a man, heavily bearded, with a slouch hat drawn over his eyes and a valise in his hand, stepped out. As he passed Dwyer the policeman reached out and laid his hand on the man's shoulder.

"'What have you got in that valise?' asked the officer.

"'That is none of your business,' answered the bearded man.

"'We will see about that,' responded Dwyer. 'Come to the station house with me.'

"There Dwyer was dumfounded to learn that he had arrested Miles Ogle, the most notorious counterfeiter in the country. His valise contained $400 in counterfeit bills. Ogle died some time ago in the Columbus, O., penitentiary.

To Waste Your Husband's Income.

There is an old adage which says that "a woman can throw out of the window with a teaspoon more than a man can bring in on a shovel." There is not very much poetry, but a good deal of truth in the saying, and someone has drawn up a list of the little wastes which illustrate its meaning. Here are a few, and dozens of others will doubtless suggest themselves to our readers: Buying articles because they are cheap and will come in handy some time. Using sheets for ironing tables, napkins for dish towels, and towels for dish cloths. Using silver spoons and forks in the kitchen. Opening tinned meats, preserves, etc., forgetting all about them and leaving them to go bad. Letting pieces of bread dry and mould and then throwing them away. Placing brushes with the bristle side up. Wearing the same clothing each week as it comes from the wash.

Sweeping and Dusting.

In the course of a series of papers on "Cookery for Girls," continued in the February Woman's Home Companion, Sallie Joy White gives these simple rules for orderly housekeeping:

"Begin at one side and sweep toward one place. Hold the broom close to the floor. Sweep with slrt strokes, and let the broom take the dust along the floor instead of tossing it in the air.

"I wish every girl would learn the rule for dusting by heart. I dare say you have all seen the aimless way in which the majority of girls—and women, oo, for that matter—dust a room. They seem to think there is no such thing as a systematic way of doing it. Dust the room thoroughly. Begin at one corner and take each article in turn. Dust from the highest things to the lowest, taking up the dust in the cloth, but not brushing it off on the floor. Shake the duster occasionally in a suitable place, and when through, wash and hang it to dry."

The Necklet a La Mode.

Buy a yard of velvet ribbon two inches wide, of whatever bright color is most becoming. Rose, carmine, turquoise blue, amethyst or that vivid "pompadour" green seen in some dainty well preserved old china. In the middle of the velvet place a tiny miniature or a clever imitation set with pearls.

The center piece must look as old-fashioned as possible, ext, with strong silk twist, stitch down to the velvet any old gold beads, or detached pearls left stranded in a jewel box since the division of the "rope," or, perchance, by the breaking of the string of a necklace. These pieces of jewels need not match, but if they glitter and add to the quaint eighteenth century effect of the velvet ribbon, you may be satisfied, for the necklet will be a success.

An Old-Fashioned Relish.

For a good old-fashioned relish, take a firm head of cabbage, cut it into the thinnest shreds, as for salad, then chop fine. Put into a large bowl, and mix a heaped tablespoonful of salt with it. Let stand over night, and next morning drain well. Mince one small onion, chop two bullnose peppers of which first remove the seed, add one tablespoonful of white and one of black mustardseed, a sprinkle of celeryseed, a few white cloves, and a dozen or more black peppercorns. Mix all this with the chopped cabbage, pack into a stone jar, cover the whole with a cabbage leaf and fill up with boiling hot vinegar.

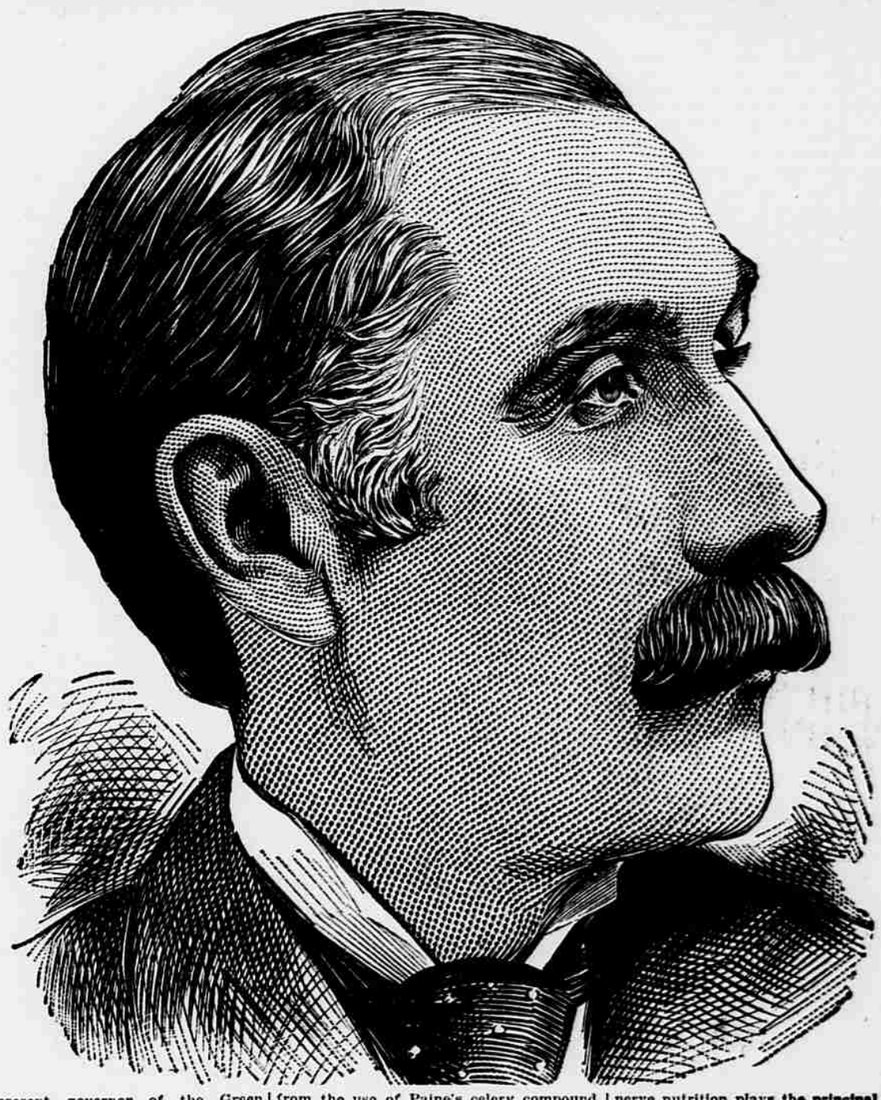
A Winter of Roses

And orange blossoms in delightful Southern California. Only 56 hours away by the California Limited—Santa Fe Route.

GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

Josiah Grout Sends an Open Letter to Proprietors of

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.



The present governor of the Green Mountain state, though born in Canada, has lived in Vermont since he was 6 years old. His course at the St. Johnsbury academy was interrupted in 1861 by his enlisting in Company I, First Vermont cavalry. He was mustered in as second lieutenant, promoted to captain the following year, and in 1864 made major of the Twenty-sixth New York cavalry.

Major Grout participated in seventeen engagements and was badly wounded in a skirmish with the celebrated Confederate leader, Mosby.

At the close of the war he entered the law office of his brother, General Grout, and was admitted to the bar. His service in the Vermont legislature embraced the years 1872, '83, '86 and '88. He was speaker of the house for three years and senator in 1892.

Governor Grout is deeply indebted to Paine's celery compound for the good health which he to-day enjoys. He expresses his conviction of the value of the great remedy in the following few words:

State of Vermont, Executive Department,
July 5, 1897.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Gentlemen:—Having realized a benefit from the use of Paine's celery compound, I hereby indorse the preparation as a reliable remedy that fully meets the claims made for it.

It is a pleasure also to indorse the proprietors of it as one of Vermont's oldest houses, whose business reputation is above reproach.

JOSIAH GROUT.

Life is too short to waste one day of it sick abed, grumpy or ailing.

Indigestion, nervousness and rheumatism make one old before one's time, take the heart out of work, and make one a burden at home and a bore to one's friends. Every one owes it to his family, to his friends, to his success and happiness to get strong and stay so.

Wornout nerves bring on more ill health and disease than all other causes put together. In their impoverished condition they cause the blood to become thin, weaken the digestion and make the heart work with difficulty. The main factor in eradicating neuralgia, rheumatism, nervousness, headaches and sleeplessness from the system consists in making the nerves stronger. Paine's celery compound is the nerve invigorator par excellence. Better nerve nutrition plays the principal part in the successful treatment of liver, kidney and heart disease, as well as nervous diseases.

Every one knows that the heart does the work of a pump. From the dawn of life till death it never ceases pumping blood into the arteries, and every heart beat results from a nerve impulse. When the nerve centers become reduced there follows a gradual increasing feebleness, the heart beats irregularly, there is a loss of nervous and muscular force, the limbs refuse their support, appetite fails and sleep becomes unattainable. The progress towards a heartier appetite, sounder sleep, firmer pulse, shows the profound invigorating effect of Paine's celery compound upon the nerve fibres all over the body.

Progress toward health is steady and uniform when Paine's celery compound is employed. It stops night sweats—that sure indication of growing feebleness and of wasting diseases—and there is a noticeable freedom from those nervous twitchings of the muscles and numbness in the limbs that are precursors of paralysis and painful chorea, so common among overworked worried people who are about to break down with some form of nervous debility.

SENT IT TO A COMMITTEE.

SPEAKER SMITH'S FARE-REDUCING ORDINANCE SIDETRACKED.

Lower House of the Council Refuses to Act Upon It Under a Suspension of Rules—Considerable Routine Business.

The lower house of the council, by a vote of 5 to 4, last night refused to suspend the rules and act upon the ordinance introduced by Speaker Smith providing for a reduction in street car fares. When the measure was reached the speaker called Alderman Simonds to the chair and addressed the house at length in favor of immediate action on the ordinance. He said that in the last city campaign all candidates had made certain pledges to the people which should be fulfilled. He said he had fulfilled every pledge made by him to his constituents save the enactment of a measure such as was proposed.

"That the constitutionality of the ordinance would be tested if passed is known to all of you," he said, "and for that reason it would do no harm for us to act upon the measure to-night and get it in the courts as soon as possible."

Alderman Lynch wanted it to go to the judiciary committee for investigation. He charged that the speaker was seeking to manufacture a little campaign material just now along with some others who had declared for it.

"The gentleman has been a member of this body for nearly two years," he said, "and if the passage of this measure was so dear to him why did he not introduce it earlier. The committee can report it back at our next meeting, and if the city counselor says it is legal to act, then a different question is presented. I want the opinion of the city counselor before voting."

The vote stood to suspend the rules—Smith, Simonds, Brinkley and Craig—4.

To refer—Pendergast, Wolf, Beroth, Lynch and Burrows—5.

The judiciary committee is composed of Smith, Pendergast and Burrows.

The upper house ordinance appropriating $7,500 to pay certain outstanding debts of Westport was passed.

A communication from the Parker-Washington company was read, asking for the appointment of a joint council committee to inspect the quality of the asphalt it has on hand, with a view to refuting the charges made that it did not have the genuine Trinidad lake asphalt with which to fill certain contracts. Pendergast and Wolf spoke in opposition, contending that the matter was now in the courts and it was best to let it remain there until settled. Speaker Smith said he introduced the measure by request, but he could see no harm in appointing the committee. The council declined to comply by a vote of 6 to 3, the latter being Simonds, Brinkley and Smith.

Other measures passed were the upper house ordinances locating thirty-eight gas lamps in different portions of the city; the semi-monthly pay roll, and the ordinance for the paving of Brooklyn avenue with brick and asphalt, as previously stated in The Journal.

Alderman Craig was appointed to act with Mr. Morgan, of the upper house, as a joint committee to confer with Laura E. Scammon and Phoebe N. Ess, representing the Kansas City Athenaeum, about the establishing of a school of domestic economy in one of the poorer sections of the city.

Owing to the absence of Alderman Hough, who was a member of the Baer and Youmans investigating committee, all consideration of the committee reports on file was deferred.

The session of the upper house was very brief, the only business, outside of a batch of routine, transacted, being the passage of the regular semi-monthly pay ordinance of $29,500.

PIN HOLES IN THE CHECKS.

The Only One of the Cashier's Precautions That Was Overlooked by the Forger.

From the New York Sun.

In a course of a lecture delivered recently on chemical tests used in discovering by the ink the age of documents, and whether there have been interpolations, Professor C. A. Doremus told of a curious discovery in the case of a raised check, made by his father, who is an expert in chemistry and in documents. The interests involved in this case were very large, and it was not practicable that the original check should be tampered with or chemically treated. For purposes of testimony an enlarged photograph of the check was taken by Dr. Doremus, who was called as an expert in the case. The first trial resulted in no decision, and on the second trial, what purported to be the original check was produced. It was handed to the cashier of the bank for identification. He examined it and said:

"This is not the original check."

"How do you know that?" demanded the amazed lawyer.

"Because in the heading of the original check I picked a hole in the center of each of the 'o's' with a pin," was the reply. "This check has not those holes."

In all other respects the check seemed to be identical. The court called for Dr. Doremus's photograph to be produced. It plainly showed the pin holes. Upon this the lawyer for the defense threw up his case, and the guilty substitutor of the false check fled the country.

Back From the Races.

How easy it is to pick the winners: aye, and the losers, too. See that skulking figure in black yonder, sliding along against the wall. Rest assured, some tout has tempted her to risk her husband's hard-earned wages.

Two colored ladies flit by, their gay apparel in direct contradiction to such woebegone faces. A jolly party follows, unmercifully joshing a sorrowing brother. I catch the words, "Thelma"—"Knew soon as I saw her"—"Sure winner." "Vell, vell," replies the sorrowing one; "vy didn't you told me?"

Several young men pass. "Why didn't—" "If you"—"Played as I wanted to—"

A group of slovenly mudhens scurries past, each clutching a crumpled score card in an ungloved hand.

A swellish looking crowd passes, accompanied by the darkest of darkies, adorned in a sporty suit of checked tweed. He is gesticulating positively. One of the party—a lovely young woman—rests her hand upon his shoulder, devouring his every look and word. Others trail past—some moody, others triumphant, as the case may be.

"What luck, Jerry?"

No answer, save a shrug of the shoulders.

"Brace up, old man; better luck to-morrow."

The old song, "Better luck to-morrow—and if not to-morrow, next day, sure."

Oklahoma Business Good.

W. E. Bolton, of Woodward, O. T., spent a few hours in the city yesterday. He reports the condition of stock good in his section and every prospect favorable for business.

The Burlington Route.

The best line to Chicago.

TENTH STREET CABLE PLANS.

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

Numerous Propositions for Improving the Road to Be Submitted—Try to Get an Outlet to the Union Depot.

The directors of the Brooklyn Avenue Railway Company did not meet yesterday, owing to the absence of Conrad Miller, the personal representative of John I. Blair. Mr. Miller is expected to arrive this morning and the meeting will be held as soon as he reaches the city. Extensive improvements in the property are contemplated, but the officials of the road decline to go into details.

"For obvious reasons," said Mr. W. H. Lucas, the resident manager of the system, yesterday, "it would be impolitic for us to make public the route of any proposed extension. We would simply be 'held up.' But the public may rest assured that the road will be improved and that we shall get out of the hole we are in.

"Some details have been published, but they are entirely unauthorized. There is a great opportunity in this rapidly growing city, and while numerous plans have been proposed none has been decided upon. We may take up the matter of changing the motive power to electricity. One of the plans mentioned is to cut off the two blocks from Main to Grand on Tenth street, build south to Thirteenth street, use the Metropolitan tracks to Fourteenth street and then build west to the Union depot. This is only a proposed plan. An extension south to Thirty-first on Brooklyn and east to Elmwood on Tenth is also suggested. Still another is for a line on Brooklyn north to Third. Understand, these have not been decided upon and some of them will not even be considered by the directors. They have been merely suggested and entirely different plans may be finally considered by the directors.

At the meeting a director will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late James S. Lillis.

Women With Red Hair.

Instead of being dissatisfied with their lot, women with red hair should study how to use it becomingly and be proud of the distinction of having it. There appears to be an impression among women with red hair, says an exchange, that almost any shade of blue can be worn by them, because, as a usual thing, they have fair and delicate complexions. But, as a matter of fact, blue is the one color, above all others, that they ought to avoid. The contrast is too violent and the combination is not harmonious. The shades most suitable to be worn with red hair are bright, sunny brown and all autumn-leaf tints. After these may be selected pale or very dark green—but never a bright green, pale yellow and black unmixed with any other color. Mixed colors are not becoming to red haired people, as they nearly always give them a more or less dowdy appearance. In fact, red hair is usually so brilliant and decided that it must be met on its own ground, and no vague, undecided sort of things should be worn with it.

For the Klondike.

Three different lines to the gold fields via the Burlington Route. Call or write to ticket agent, 823 Main street, or 1044 Union avenue, for information.