C. S. BRICE DEAD

FORMER SENATOR FROM OHIO SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA.

WAS WORTH MANY MILLIONS

HAD BEEN INTERESTED IN MANY FINANCIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

Was Chairman of Democratic National Committee in 1889—Retired From Politics When Democrats Adopted Free Silver.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Former United States Senator Calvin S. Brice died at 3:45 o'clock to-day at his residence in this city, of pneumonia. He contracted a severe cold a week ago to-day.

On Friday last he took to his bed and on Monday morning his physician said that pneumonia had developed. Everything known to medical science was done to save him, but he grew steadily worse.

At Mr. Brice's bedside when he died were Mrs. Brice, Captain Stewart M. Brice, John Francis Brice, Miss Helen Brice and Miss Kate Brice. Another son, W. N. Brice, is on his way home from China. Mr. Brice was delirious for twenty-four hours before his death.

Calvin S. Brice was born at Denmark, O., on September 17, 1845, his father being William K. Brice, a Presbyterian minister, and his mother Elizabeth Stewart Brice. The family remained at Denmark for three years after the birth of Calvin, when they moved to Columbus Grove, Putnam county, in the same state. When 15 years old, he entered the preparatory department of Miami university, at Oxford, O.

At the outbreak of the war young Brice enlisted in Captain Dodd's university company, one of the first to be formed at the outbreak of the war. His company remained at Camp Jackson, Columbus, O., until the fall of 1863, when he returned to college, only to re-enlist in April, 1864, in another university organization commanded by Captain McFarland, which later on was merged into the Eighty-sixth Ohio infantry, and was known as Company A. He remained in this organization during the summer campaign in West Virginia, and then returned to the university, where he was graduated in 1865. After graduating he removed to Lima, O., where for a time he taught in the public schools, and later on received an appointment as auditor of Allen county.

In July, 1864, he again joined the Federal forces, having received a commission as captain of Company F, One Hundred and Eighth Ohio infantry. He served in the field with the Twenty-third army corps in Tennessee, Virginia and the Carolinas and Georgia, until the close of the war. He was appointed lieutenant colonel, but never mustered in.

He then took a course in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1868, when he began practice in Lima, O. His first experience as a railroad lawyer was in the legal department of the Lake Erie & Louisville railroad, in which corporation he acquired a moderate amount of stock and played an energetic part in the construction and extensions of that road.

Shortly afterwards he started the construction of the Nickel Plate railroad. This was done because of a refusal of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road to make satisfactory arrangements with the Lake Erie & Western road to take traffic delivered by that road.

Mr. Brice began his political career as an elector on the Tilden electoral ticket in 1876, and in 1884 he was an elector on the Cleveland ticket. He was a delegate at large from Ohio to the Democratic national convention in St. Louis in 1888, and was selected to represent Ohio on the national committee in the ensuing year.

Upon the death of Mr. W. H. Barnum, in 1889, Mr. Brice was elected chairman of the Democratic national committee. In January, 1890, he was elected senator from Ohio, for the term beginning March 4, 1891. While in the United States senate he served on important committees and was a member of the so-called steering committee of his party.

Mr. Brice served six years in the senate, being succeeded by Joseph B. Foraker. In Washington he occupied the Corcoran house and gave lavish entertainments, which became worldwide. Since his retirement from the senate he has been in Washington but very little, occupying himself for the most part with business affairs in New York.

Until the Democratic party adopted free silver as a cardinal principle, Mr. Brice was the leader in his party in Ohio, but after that he did not take an active part in politics.

The announcement of Mr. Brice's death caused great regret in the senate, as he was a favorite with nearly all, possessing a fund of good humor, a good story teller and universally popular with senators on both sides of chamber.

Senator Brice was a clean man of affairs, and left a fortune well up in the millions. He was actively interested in many financial undertakings. At the time of his death he was the president and a director of the Lake Erie & Western railway, president and director of the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Company, president and director of the Cincinnati Northern railway, first vice president and director of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and a director of these institutions: Chase National bank of this city, Homer Lee Bank Note Company, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, United States Guarantee Company, Welsbach Commercial Company, Western Union Beef Company and Elkhorn Valley Coal Land Company.

Mr. Brice was a member of many social organizations, including the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Lawyers, Riding, Democratic and Whist Clubs, the Ohio Society, of this city, the Ardsley Country Club, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the American Geographical Society.

During the past year he had devoted considerable attention to the exploitation of certain Chinese concessions, and was at the head of a syndicate known as the American Development Company. This company is said to control several valuable railway concessions in China.

HON. CALVIN S. BRICE.

(From Portrait by Herbert Vos, in Ainslee's Magazine.)

DONATION FOR TEMPERANCE.

Kansas Business Man Pledges $1,000 to the Support of the State Union.

TOPEKA, Dec. 15.—(Special.) The officers of the State Temperance Union has received a pledge of $1,000 for its work next year. The donor declines to permit the officers to give out his name, but he accompanies his subscription with a letter in which he urges temperance activity and offers some suggestions in regard to the future work of the union.

"To the Officers of the State Temperance Union.

"Gentlemen:—The present revival of interest in the temperance work of Kansas must doubtless be a source of much gratification to all the friends of the cause, both in and out of the state. The awakening appears to be widespread and genuine. The demand for resubmission is less pronounced than formerly, while on the other hand there is a growing demand on the part of the best classes of citizens that the law be strengthened wherever it has been rendered weak or inoperative and that it be more strictly enforced.

"My personal business affairs are of such a nature as to necessitate frequent and extended trips to other states, and close observation has taught me:

"First—That nowhere in the United States is there as happy, prosperous and sober a people as is found in the average Kansas community—largely due, I believe, to our two decades of prohibition, and to the inculcation of temperance principles in our schools and churches.

"Second—That the licensed grogshop is the greatest moral and economic curse that can possibly afflict any community or state.

"Third—That to permit the return of the saloon to Kansas would be suicidal to all of the best interests of the state, and would drive from her borders many of her best citizens and no small amount of her wealth.

"Fourth—That the eyes of the world are on Kansas, and that it is the universal conclusion that as Kansas decides this question, after so many years of prohibition, so in time will the country at large decide it.

"The greater activity recently begun should by no means be permitted to wane. It should be extended to every home, school, church, community—it should be extended everywhere. The time is at hand for the greatest movement the state has ever seen, such as will make its influence felt throughout the entire nation.

"More careful organization is needed, pledge-signing should be renewed, the enforcement of the law insisted upon, and all the forces of the state rallied for a united and successful onslaught against every form of disloyalty to our present high standard of citizenship.

"During the present year the State Temperance Union has done much to advance the cause of temperance in Kansas. Its officers and executive committee have managed its affairs carefully and wisely, but none the less aggressively. The people ought to rally to their support, and in doing so, they will make the union a most powerful ally of the churches and of all good citizens, to help save the state from what must otherwise become serious and inevitable retrogression."

FIRE IN KANSAS' CAPITOL.

School Bonds Threatened With Destruction by the Explosion of a Lamp.

TOPEKA, Dec. 15.—(Special.) The $8,000,000 in bonds belonging to the permanent school fund and many valuable records had a narrow escape from destruction by fire to-day. They are kept in the bond vault in the state treasurer's office. The executive council has spent a vast sum of money recently putting in an electric lighting plant in the state house. The city electric and gas service has been cut off. Just where the electric lights are needed the most—in the vaults—they have not been established. The treasurer is compelled to light his money vault by a lantern and the bond vault by a big lamp.

This afternoon, "without the aid or consent of any other nation," the lamp in the bond vault exploded, throwing oil all over the floor and setting up a good sized fire. The office force, assisted by Assistant Insurance Superintendent McCoubrie, by the use of several $40 rugs, threw the lamp out the window and subdued the flames. The only damage done was to the carpet and rugs.

People go to buy where they know the goods they want are for sale. Let them know through The Journal what you've got.

If you want written a sharp, snappy ad send for our solicitor.

SPECIAL SESSION

DENOUNCED AS A "VENAL, FOUL AND WICKED CONSPIRACY."

CALL IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

NO "PUBLIC EMERGENCY" WITHIN MEANING OF LAW.

A Republican View of Governor Leedy's Action—How Leedy Got Himself Into the Special Session Trouble—Some Proposed Laws.

TOPEKA, Dec. 15.—(Special.) A copy of Governor Leedy's call for a special session of the legislature was mailed to each member of both houses to-day. The janitors at the state house have been instructed to work night and day in getting Representative hall and the senate chamber in order for the session. Work has been going on in those rooms for the past week, but it will be necessary to put on a double shift of men to complete it. The old carpet in the house has been taken up, and a new one ordered. The contractor to-day notified the executive council that he could not get the new one down by next Wednesday. He was told to do the best he could.

The action of the governor in issuing the call is, of course, the only topic of discussion in political circles to-day. It is regarded by all the Republicans as a scheme to embarrass the incoming administration. The same view is taken by many Populists. The Pop state officials, with few exceptions, privately admit that it is a "scurvy" trick.

The consensus of public opinion is well summed up by a prominent Kansan in an interview, in which he says:

"The Populists of Kansas are nothing if not revolutionary. They seem to have no intention or idea of government or civic methods into which their dominating constituent elements of violence and unfitness do not enter. Doing the proper thing at the proper time, and in the proper mode, is paradoxical with them, and the thought of it never penetrates their thickening skulls, and no amount of punishment or retribution their thickening hides.

"They have been in supreme power in every branch of state government for two long and weary years. They had unprecedented majorities in the legislature; they took ninety days to formulate and pass a railroad bill, and failed ignominiously, and ended their legislative term in a political fiasco and travesty, incomparable in its public and private disgrace. Not content with this, their governor and his political syndicate formulated and presented to each and all the members of their legislature, and through the press, and by public proclamation, a railroad bill that was almost universally repudiated at the time.

"This is the identical bill upon which they went to the people at the recent contest, and they and their bill were repudiated by the people, who, by the result and an overwhelming majority, said to them, we do not want you to either make or administer, in either branch of the government, railroad or other laws.

"Then they wait until the very moment of the convening of the new legislature to call this special session, for the sole purpose, as stated in the call, of enacting into law the very bill the people have thrice rejected. They thereby seek to interpose their 'rump' fetish legislature between the only true legislature, fresh from the people, and the people themselves. By so doing, they repudiate their cornerstone doctrine of 'referendum,' and tramp it under the feet of the political mob they are. They repudiate and outrage their vaunted paraphrasing of the constitutional provision that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' They impudently and arrogantly thrust themselves into the very face of the incoming legislature, and thereby offer brutal insult to the people, and it is an open secret that they propose, by executive appointment and legislative enactment, to anchor themselves in all possible places, including the charitable institutions of the state, which they have so recently disgraced and desecrated; and above and worse than all, they have voluntarily afforded an opportunity for a re-enactment of the venal crimes of bootling and bribery, of which they accused and convicted themselves at the end of their last legislative term.

"The governor's call is unconstitutional upon its face. He neither recites nor refers to 'a public emergency.' He predicates it all, as printed in his organ, upon the 'whereas' that 'assurances have reached me that suitable regulation of railroad charges can be enacted, etc.' which he deems sufficient to justify him. This is not in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution. No public emergency or exigency is named, or in fact exists. It is wholly and only a figment of imagination, which sees in every thing and person, from a railroad to the federal supreme court, the 'bogy man.'

"To sum it all up, the whole business is a venal, foul and wicked conspiracy, and wholly revolutionary in its character, without a precedent to mitigate or reason to justify, and a worse gang 'never scuttled a ship or cut a throat.'"

It will be remembered that shortly after the recent election the Pop leaders of the state held a caucus—a sort of a post mortem—in the governor's office to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the death of Populism. At that caucus Governor Leedy blamed the legislature for party defeat. He said that it had refused to enact legislation in line with the promises made at Abilene. His references to the legislature were not complimentary by any means. Secretary Tipton, of the Pop state committee, and several other Pops, took issue with the governor. The caucus became very spirited. Tipton said that the defeat was due to the governor. "You should have signed the railroad bill that legislature passed and then we would have had something to go before the people on," he is reported to have told the governor. Others who sided in with Tipton frankly said that there was a general impression over the state that Governor Leedy did not want any railroad legislation two years ago and that he would have vetoed any bill that the legislature passed.

Leedy did not like the idea of having such talk hurled in his teeth in the presence of such a big crowd of Pop leaders and he emphatically declared that there was no ground for such feeling to exist.

"If that is the impression some of you are laboring under," he declared, "I will submit a proposition that will knock out that theory. In case you will secure enough pledges from Populist members to support caucus measures and insure their passage I will call a special session."

Tipton accepted the challenge. All present were pledged to secrecy and it was given out, after the adjournment of the caucus, that the plan to call a special session had been abandoned. Governor Leedy did not think that enough pledges could be secured. He would then lay the blame on the legislature, and clear his skirts. Tipton, Breidenthal and others decided that the affair should be checked up to Leedy. Tipton went to work quietly. He wrote letters to all of the Pop members whom he could trust and told them of the deal. He plainly said that it was a scheme to locate the blame where it belonged. He accompanied each letter with a blank agreement and urged the member to sign it and return it to him. His "private" letter sent with the blank is what caught the members. Sixty-eight of the representatives returned the pledges signed. Twenty-three senators, or two more than a majority of that body, also signed up. Tipton produced the number necessary, much to the surprise of the governor. Leedy found that he was "up against it." Nothing was left for him to do but issue the call.

It is estimated that the extra session will cost, in round figures, $50,000. There is at present only $74,733 in the general revenue fund, with the December expenses, aggregating in the neighborhood of $100,000, to pay. The treasurer believes he will be able to pull through without having to stamp any warrants "not paid for want of funds," because the county treasurers of the state are coming to the rescue and advancing tax money that is not due until January 10. There is $88,379 in the current university fund that can be made available by the legislature. This will be turned into the general revenue fund and will help out some.

"While we may be able to pull through all right, even with an extra session on our hands," said Assistant State Treasurer Williams, to-day, "the Republican administration will run out of money early in the game. The money that they should have to run the state government on next year will be spent for the special session."

Secretary of State W. E. Bush is engaged to-day in the preparation of a general corporation law which he will send in to the special session. He was inclined to limit his views on that subject to a recommendation in his forthcoming biennial report and let the regular session discuss the matter, but inasmuch as every other officer around the state house is fixing up bills for the extra session, he concluded to do the same thing.

This bill will require every corporation chartered under the laws of Kansas and doing business in the state to make an annual financial report to the secretary of state, showing the amount of capital invested, the amount of debts, resources and the profits or losses. The secretary of state is to be given almost as much power over private corporations as the bank commissioner is over banks. In case he has reason to question the correctness of the report of any chartered institution he will be authorized to send a corporation examiner to examine into the condition of such concern. The law will authorize the appointment of such examiners, and limit the number to the discretion of the secretary of state.

The bill will also provide that a fee of a certain per cent on the amount of the capital stock shall be charged by the state for the charter. The plan is to make that provision similar to the law of Colorado.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal's recommendation for the passage of a law creating a guarantee fund for the protection of depositors of banks will receive consideration. The fund is to be created by requiring each bank to deposit 5 per cent of its deposits with the state treasury, the interest from which is to go to the fund. Then when a bank fails it it cannot pay its depositors in full within sixty days the treasurer is authorized to do so upon the presentation of a claim duly certified to by the person in charge of the defunct bank's affairs. The assignee or receiver is to reimburse the fund as quickly as he can make collections. If any remains after that the stockholders get it. The 5 per cent portion of the deposits held by the state treasurer is to be considered a part of the reserve as required by law. It is not to be touched in the payment of claims of defunct banks. Only the interest on it is available. Breidenthal will put his recommendations in regard to this matter into the form of a bill and it will no doubt be pushed through. It is likely that his plan to put building and loan associations under the control of the bank commissioner will not be brought before the legislature until the regular session.

State Labor Commissioner Johnson said that he would suggest that the law creating the labor bureau be strengthened, so as to enable the commissioner to accomplish more. "The legal authority given the commissioner under the present law for the collection of statistics, especially in cases where there is a desire on the part of manufacturers and corporations to refuse, is so hampered by legal technicalities that its enforcement is not possible without great delay," he says.

He wants this remedied. He will suggest a law requiring factory inspection, and an amendment to the present law establishing a free employment agency as an adjunct of the bureau. He will recommend that the present law be changed so that special agents can collect statistics. The bureau now has to secure its statistics by mail.

Insurance Superintendent McNall got to his office unusually early this morning. He immediately went into executive session and began the preparation of a bill embodying his views on insurance matters. He declined to tell The Journal just what he proposed to incorporate in the bill, but it is understood that he will, among other things, insert a provision requiring insurance companies to invest 70 per cent of their Kansas receipts in Kansas securities and keep them in the state treasury.

Attorney General Boyle said that he had a few minor matters that he would bring to the attention of the legislature, but nothing of any great importance.

State Superintendent of Schools Stryker stated that he would recommend the passage of a law placing the selection and publication of textbooks for high schools under the supervision of the state textbook commission, as the common school books are now handled, and fix a maximum price for schoolhouse furniture, charts, maps, globes and other things of that nature.

WILL VOTE WITH REPUBLICANS

Senator Lewelling Says He Will Not Help to Keep Populists in Office.

WICHITA, KAS., Dec. 15.—(Special.) Ex-Governor L. D. Lewelling, the Populist member of the senate from this county, to-day sent word to Governor-elect W. E. Stanley that, should the present members of the extra session try to pass any acts whereby the present incumbents in office would be continued for two years longer, or during Mr. Stanley's term, he would vote with the Republicans to defeat the measure. Senator Lewelling is vitally interested, and his statement, given to-night, will probably have considerable influence, as he is now receiving a salary of $2,000 a year as railroad commissioner.

Men of all political faith in this city are angry over the call for an extra session issued to-day by Leedy. Such a thing, it is declared, is without precedent and is only done to embarrass the incoming administration. It is said that the extra session will compel Governor Stanley to change some of his plans materially. For instance—he cannot complete his message, because he will not know just what to recommend, and his appointments, which would have been announced within a few days, will be postponed until inauguration day.

STANLEY RAN WELL.

Ed Little's Own Battalion Gave Leedy a Majority of Only Seven Votes.

TOPEKA, Dec. 15.—(Special.) The secretary of state to-day completed the tabulation of the returns of the election in Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Little's battalion. The election was held in Honolulu, Colonel Little was unable to swing all of his men for Leedy as promised. Leedy got forty-five votes and Stanley thirty-eight. All other Populist state officers got from thirty-three to thirty-five votes, and the Republicans from forty-four to fifty-seven. W. R. Smith, Republican nominee for associate justice, got fifty-seven votes. He topped all the rest. There were twelve voters in the battalion from Dickinson county—Little's home. Eight of them voted for Stanley and four for Leedy.

For congressman the vote stood:
First district—Curtis 6; Price 4.
Second district—Bowersock 15; Peters 10.
Third district—Kirkpatrick 13; Ridgely 0.
Fourth district—Miller 2; Martin 1.
Fifth district—Calderhead 7; Vincent 4.
Sixth district—Reeder 6; McCormick 1.
Seventh district—Long 2; Simpson 1.
At large—Miller 41; Botkin 33.

GRIMES' APPOINTEES INDORSED

Wakeeney Paper Praises the Selection of Dawson and Kelly as His Assistants.

WAKEENEY, KAS., Dec. 15.—(Special.) The World refers to appointments made by State Treasurer-elect Grimes as follows:

"Readers of the World will rejoice to learn that John S. Dawson, recently editor of this paper, has been appointed bond clerk by State Treasurer-elect Frank Grimes. Mr. Dawson is one of the brightest young Republicans in the West and his selection is especially pleasing to us. He has taught school, been admitted to the bar, campaigned all over this section, is a writer of no mean ability. If you want to know who among the young men are coming to the front to play on the chessboard of Sixth district politics, keep your eye on Dawson. He is honest and capable, and his Republicanism is without wavering or shadow of turning. We commend the disposition of the coming administration to select young men for these places and congratulate Mr. Grimes on attaching to his interests the talent, vim and enthusiasm of such young men as Tom Kelly and John S. Dawson."

MUNYON'S INHALER.

A Common Sense Cure for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diphtheria and all Throat Troubles.

Clouds of medicated vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils after having cleansed and vaporized all the diseased parts. A sense of relief is felt at once. Doctors indorse it. Everybody praises it.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL THEM.

Price Complete With All Medicine, $1.00.

WHAT MUNYON'S REMEDIES WILL DO.

Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 50 per cent of all cases of Kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh, no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold, and so on through the entire list of his remedies. They are for sale at all druggists—mostly 25 cents a vial.

TREATMENT BY MAIL.

Write Prof. Munyon for advice, which is ABSOLUTELY FREE. The most obstinate cases successfully treated in the strictest confidence. "Guide to Health" free.

MUNYON'S H. H. R. CO., 1505 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A STOCKMAN DISAPPEARS.

W. J. Jones, of Emporia, Left Home When an Agent Came to Examine His Books.

EMPORIA, KAS., Dec. 15.—(Special.) W. J. Jones, a prominent stockman, of Emporia, left home Saturday night and has not been seen here since. No one seems to know where he has gone. Mr. Jones has done a big mortgage business with Elmore & Cooper Commission Co., of Kansas City. Since the Gillett trouble the commission company has been watching its business more closely and this resulted in J. G. Scott, of the company, coming to this place to check up the mortgages of Mr. Jones. He arrived last Saturday and has been at work since that time. Most of the cattle he found all right, but when the final winding was made the company claims that it found Mr. Jones was short fifty head.

Mr. Scott had made arrangements to go with Mr. Jones down to Hartford, on Monday, to check over a bunch of cattle that the mortgage described as being there.

When he went to the train, Mr. Jones did not show up. Scott failed to find the cattle and returned here to find Jones, but failed. James Osborne is the local representative of the Kansas City commission company and with him Mr. Scott went to the home of Mr. Jones. Mrs. Jones said that her husband left on the morning train Sunday about 7 o'clock. She did not know where he had gone nor of the trouble until the men came there to find him.

Mr. Jones has done business with the Elmore & Cooper Commission Company since June. His mortgages with the company direct amount to $27,000. These mortgages are probably not all on new, as many of the cattle that were mortgaged along in July were grass cattle and the cattle have probably been changing hands three that time, and the mortgages, even though paid and others made, have not been taken off the books. The company claims that it is amply protected.

WORKED HYPNOTISM ON THEM.

How a Kansas Merchant Secured the Pardon of the Man Who Robbed Him.

TOPEKA, Dec. 15.—(Special.) Edward Templeton, who was convicted in the Nemaha county district court in 1895 on a charge of highway robbery and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, secured a pardon to-day under peculiar circumstances. Templeton was a farm hand, but as money came rather slowly that way he decided to tackle the easier, but more hazardous, vocation of holding people up. He went into a little store at Corning, Kas., on the night of December 8, 1895, and pulled a gun on the proprietor, C. C. Vining, and told him to hand over his cash and watch. Vining did so. The robber got $12.65 in cash. He was not masked and was well known to the storekeeper.

Before leaving, he told Vining that if he came out of the store within fifteen minutes he would be killed. Vining took him at his word and stayed inside—not only fifteen minutes, but until morning. Templeton disappeared, but was traced to Beloit, where his sister resided, and was captured. He was taken back and convicted and sentenced.

His friends have been trying for two years to get a pardon for him. The state board of pardons never had any idea of recommending a pardon. To-day Mr. Vining appeared before it and made a magnetic plea and within five minutes had the recommendation. Then he went to the governor and made a two minutes' talk and got the pardon. He said that the young man had suffered enough, and, as he was the aggrieved party in the affair, his wishes should have some consideration. Vining had a magnetic way of handling clothes and the governor, which declared closely on hypnotism. They all said that they could not explain it, but that he was endowed with some power that they could not withstand.

TARIFF LAWS FOR HAWAII.

American System and Schedules to Be Put Into Effect There at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Assistant Secretary Howell, of the treasury, was heard before the ways and means committee today on the need of extending the tariff laws to Hawaii as soon as possible. He read a letter from Harold Sewell, former United States minister there, and now special agent of the treasury, stating that the immediate extension of the laws was imperative in order to prevent the irregular entry of goods to the United States by way of Hawaii.

The committee agreed to the immediate extension proposed, and Hawaii will be established as one of the customs districts, with three sub ports of entry, viz.: Hilo, Mahukona and Kahului. The collector of customs will have headquarters at Honolulu, and will receive $1,400 salary. Speedy action by the house will be secured.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

BOOK OFFER.

Fleur de Lis Edition.

A peerless edition embracing only such works of well known authors as have made a lasting reputation for literary merit and excellence, from the pens of such writers as Oliver W. Holmes, Dickens, Dumas, Cooper, Verne, Lyall, Hugo, Bacon; also the late works of all popular authors. Books printed on genuine linen paper, with "gilt top"—a regular 75c book. Our price..... 25c

Handy Volume Edition.

Embracing 150 titles. They are popular books by the world's greatest authors. Our price,

17c Each, or 6 for $1.00.

Unique, Dainty and Beautiful.

Handy volume presentation edition; Dresden cover, gilt top, boxed, 100 different titles; regular price 75c, our price..... 25c

Toy Books, Juvenile Books, Bibles, Dictionaries, sets in all grades, etc., etc., etc. Our customers have invariably exhibited surprise at our immense Book Stock and remarkably *low prices*.

Bring the children to see our beautifully decorated and illuminated Christmas Tree.

Karges & Cartwright

Book Department. 1109 and 1111 Main St.

Steinway Grand Pianos —IN— *Upright Form.*

A PHENOMENAL TRIUMPH in the science of piano building, introducing all of the patents which have made their Grand Piano famous all over the world. A complete stock of these magnificent instruments can be seen at our warerooms.

F. G. SMITH, 1000 Walnut Street.

GEO. METCALF, Mgr., Sole Western Representative.

LEARN ABOUT

SABINE PASS

MAPS, ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE, ETC.,

Will be Mailed Free on Application to

SABINE LAND and IMPROVEMENT CO.

SABINE PASS, TEXAS.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHRISTMAS REDUCTION

Of $5 to $15 to a Limited Number

Securing Scholarships During December.

Central College

Tel. 1104.

KANSAS CITY'S GREAT SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND.

BOSTON BLDG., EIGHTH & WYANDOTTE STS. Elegant Catalogue and Specimens of Penmanship Free.

KEMPER SCHOOL,

BOONVILLE, MISSOURI.

A high grade Military Academy. Oldest and most prosperous boys' school in Missouri. 50th year. Buildings modern and complete. Grounds comprise 20 acres. Accommodations ample and first-class. Table generous. Experienced faculty. Thorough preparation for College or Business. For catalogue and full particulars address, T. A. JOHNSTON, A. M., Principal.

OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST. INCORPORATED. THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Spalding's Commercial College.

BOOK-KEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, TELEGRAPHY, ENGLISH BRANCHES, MODERN LANGUAGES, ETC.

ELEGANT 70 PAGE CATALOGUE FREE. EAST WING N. Y. LIFE BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO. TEL. 1174.

F. A. FAXON. J. C. HORTON. J. A. GALLAGHER

FAXON, HORTON & GALLAGHER

SUCCESSORS TO WOODWARD, FAXON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. DEALERS IN PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS.

Nos. 1205-1209 and 10 UNION AVE. (Near Union Depot), KANSAS CITY, MO.

Why will you suffer? Why will you die? with Rheumatism, when relief and a cure is within your reach?

THE GREAT TURKISH RHEUMATIC CURE.

A SURE AND POSITIVE CURE FOR

RHEUMATISM.

Ordinary rheumatism is caused by exposure to damp and cool weather, sudden chills or exposure to drafts of cold air when the body is overheated and we with sweat, especially when there is a depression in health, bad assimilation, etc. This causes a derangement of the kidneys and other organs—they fail to do their duty—and the result is a poison is left in the blood, which becomes deposited in the joints, tendons, sheaths of muscles, etc. Now, a successful treatment must be such that it will dissolve these poisons and eliminate them from the system, and that is exactly what this treatment does—a cure cannot be made any other way.

Remedies innumerable have been vaunted for the cure of rheumatism, but none were specific until the discovery of THE GREAT TURKISH RHEUMATIC CURE which is undoubtedly one of the greatest discoveries in the annals of medicine. The cure is so sure and successful that I guarantee a cure in recent, acute or inflammatory cases—no matter how bad; or refund the money, and, more than that: I will give $50 for any case of rheumatism that this treatment will not help or cure.

It gives relief from the first, and checks the fever rapidly—even one dose will give relief, and a few doses will give decided relief. It subdues the pain and swelling in the joints, movement becomes easy in four or five days, and a complete cure in about a week—often in a shorter time.

The above is the usual and well-established effects of the treatment, as hundreds of cases can testify, as hundreds of letters in my possession will show, and a test will prove, in fact, too much cannot be said in its praise, as it is no humbug and it is not a cure for any disease except rheumatism. State your case and send for terms. Send stamps for circulars, which will give full particulars.

Consultation free, personally or by letter. Call on or address,

DR. HENDERSON, 101 W. 9th, Kansas City, Mo.