

IS IT A BLUFF?

WESTERN UNION THREATENS TO CLOSE KANSAS OFFICES.

POSTAL REFUSES TO JOIN IT

TELEGRAPH RATE FIGHT PROMISES TO BE A HOT ONE.

Lawyers All Over the State Will File Suits Against the Companies—State Has to Pay Cash for All Its Messages Now.

TOPEKA, April 22.—(Special.) Attorney General Godard to-day received notice that if the Western Union Company is compelled to put in the reduced rates fixed by the new telegraph law, the company will close all of its "uptown" offices in the state. The officials around the state insist that the company will do nothing of the kind. It was learned by the state officials that the Western Union had submitted such a proposition to the Postal, but that the latter refused to enter into an agreement.

The fight between the telegraph companies and the state over the new law promises to be a great struggle. Unless the companies put in the new rates and trust to the court of visitation to adjust them, thousands of suits will be filed all over the state against them for punitive damages just as have been filed before Justice Wright in this county. It will cost the companies more to hire lawyers to defend the suits than will be the loss by putting in the reduced rates. Certain Topeka lawyers who are interested in the fight against the companies have written their correspondents in other sections of the state to pick up the fight and make it uncomfortable for the companies. Assurances have been received from a large number that this will be done.

The case to enjoin Justice Wright from trying the 50 cases now pending before him and Attorney McKeever and McCullough from prosecuting the cases will be argued before Judge Hazen Monday. The case will be fought bitterly. The company claims that the law is unconstitutional; that it costs 21 cents to send a message, and that with the present rate the company only makes 1 cent. To offset this charge will be some testimony showing how the telegraph companies arrange figures for such occasions. An instance of how the figures were made to deceive the state board of telegraph assessors will be cited. It is said that a witness will be produced who was present when the tax commissioner and his counsel were fixing up figures to show the board on that occasion. This witness, it is said, will testify that one of the men made some figures to show that the company was actually doing business in Kansas at least. The other man spoke up and said that of a showing. "They will know we are lying, sure," said he. "Fix it so as to show that we are making a slight profit." Another set of figures was made so as to show that the company was making about half a cent on a telegram. These figures were shown the board of assessors.

Ruptured 20 Years

Wonderful Cure of a Well Known Citizen of Wisconsin.

R. M. Wilsie's Good Fortune in Overcoming His Affliction.

It is a piece of good fortune to relate the fact that there is a cure for rupture. Some people contend that only a surgeon with a knife and a needle can bind the broken place together, but the experience of



MR. R. M. WILSIE, Brandon, Wis.

There is a doctor in Adams, N. Y., who has discovered a new system of treatment. It claims to join any kind of a rupture, but also causes the muscles to grow together. Mr. Wilsie heard of it and got it at once. The rupture was a hernia. Although 61 years of age and badly ruptured for more than twenty years, Mr. Wilsie began to mend at once and was perfectly cured in a remarkably short time. To-day he is hale and hearty, a fine looking gentleman and completely restored from the slightest trace of rupture. He has excited considerable interest among his neighbors, many of whom were also ruptured and who have since been cured. The system of cure is the discovery of Dr. W. R. Rice, son of the best known rupture specialists in the country. He has recently issued an illustrated book on the subject of rupture and sends it free to everyone, his object being to disabuse the public mind that rupture cannot be cured. The beauty of his system is the absence of all pain, absolute immunity from danger, no operation of any kind, and not the loss of a minute's time from work. This is a curious well kept secret. Send for the book. It is free to all. It fully explains the system of cure and is immensely valuable to all who are ruptured. Write at once to Dr. W. R. RICE, 415 N. Main St., Adams, N. Y.

NEGROS IN CUBA

COLOR LINE NOT DRAWN AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

RACIAL EQUALITY ENFORCED

BLACKS AND WHITES MIX IN BUSINESS AND SOCIETY.

In the Eastern Provinces, Where Negroes Are in the Majority, the Whites Fear Their Domination and Are Guarding Against It.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The Havana correspondent of the Tribune, discussing the lot of the negro in Cuba, writes: In Santiago and in the eastern provinces generally, where the black population outnumbered the whites and where the African-Indian strain is purer and stronger, the white minority show an unmistakable distrust of the darker race, and deprecates its possible dominion under any scheme of popular sovereignty. Hayti and San Domingo, the two so-called republics across the Windward passage, are a constant menace dangled before Oriental races. In a political sense, the two races live, therefore, in the East in a state of half-acknowledged truce. But in the western half of the island, where the whites are largely in the majority, and where the negro blood has been liberally diluted, apprehensions of political friction have little or no foundation, and the good-natured tolerance granted the negro extends to every phase of life. Industrially, the black is free to enter any trade or occupation for which his capacity fits him, and there are no labor unions to exclude him from the more skilled and remunerative employments. In the clear factories, the shops, the newspaper offices, in domestic service and in all branches of public administration, white men and women work side by side with the black ones, and where the employer, following social bent of Latin civilization, furnishes the two daily meals, all eat together at the common table. At the theater, one sees negro musicians in every orchestra, and dark-skinned performers can be found on the Havana stage.

Racial equality is enforced, moreover, in the use of all public conveniences and the enjoyment of all popular privileges. An American, who came to Havana to open a hotel, undertook the experiment of applying some of the proscriptive customs to which he had been educated at home, and told some friends privately that the negro customer dropped into the cafe and gave an order which the proprietor ostentatiously refused to fill. The rejected applicant happened to be a general in the Cuban army and a prominent member of the military assembly, and on his complaint the military authorities, the cafe proprietor's license was suspended for two weeks. Since then his hospitality has known no distinctions of race or complexion.

Making a trip from Cienfuegos to Santiago, I found at the captain's table a celebrated guerrilla chieftain Quinlan Banderas, a veteran both of the last insurrection and of the ten years war. Hardy had the first meal when the general, who is an African of the purest Eastern type, passed a dozen cards to the nearest passengers, a number of whom were American army officers. Their identity thus established, the general and his staff—three officers and a woman, who wore a lieutenant's uniform and had seen the general in the field—maintained a friendly conversation with the captain and the rest of the company all the way to Santiago.

But the equality of the races in Cuba goes deeper than the mere exchange of social civilities and social respect. It does not stop short, indeed, of the free and acknowledged mixture of the bloods, for there are hundreds of recent cases on record of marriage between whites and blacks, and it is no unusual thing to see together, in the Havana parks or in the streets, respectable couples whose skins are the whole range of the color spectrum apart.

BOOMING A RUSSIAN CITY.

Novorossiysk Had Only 2,000 Population a While Ago, and Now Has 35,000.

The remarkable development of the little city of Novorossiysk, at the northern extremity of the Black sea, brings to mind the large and sudden growth of many towns in this country. The city is built on an excellent harbor, and is the extreme western end of the Caucasus mountains. Some years ago the Russians discovered the advantages for commerce of the city, and it has since become a great port. It is still growing at a rapid rate, and last year the shipping that visited the port took away nearly a million tons of produce, largely wheat, and wheat, in fact, is making the fortunes of the place. One of the fine wheat-growing regions in the provinces of Kuban and Stavropol in the southeast of Russia. If this wheat were taken to Western Russia or any point of export across the country hundreds of miles of land transportation would be required, but here is the port of Novorossiysk near at hand. The harbor is deep and never freezes over in winter, so it is open to business the year around. All that was needed to stimulate the growth of the town was a railroad to the productive interior. The road was built. The town began to grow and to-day the largest building in it is an immense storehouse for cereals, which holds 10,000,000 pounds of wheat and is a great convenience in loading wheat on the steamer. Along this line of railway also the production of petroleum, the raising of tobacco and the manufacture of Portland cement are important and growing industries. There is every reason to believe that Novorossiysk will become one of the most important cities on the Black sea, and there are very few Russian cities which have had similar rapid development.

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Thomas Cross Appointed Deputy Grain Inspector at the Capital City.

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Justified.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The judge eyed the prisoner keenly. "And you killed the man?" he inquired. "Yes, sir," was the prompt reply, with a quaver in the tones. "Astonishing," observed the judge. "Astonishing," added the prisoner. "He did nothing to you, did he?" asked the judge. "No, sir, he did nothing," was the answer. "Did he offer you what you took to be an insult?" "No, sir." "You just killed him in cold blood, eh?" "I killed him, sir." "And have you no shivers of conscience?" "None in the least, sir." "Had you any idea of killing him when he entered your office?" "Not the slightest, sir." "Not the slightest, that's all, eh?" "Yes, sir, I killed him." "Without a sign of reason?" "Without a sign of reason." "Then there was a reason?" "There was a reason, a sufficient reason." "What was it, pray?" Inquired the judge sarcastically. "The deceased came into my office yesterday noon," replied the prisoner, "and, throwing open his coat, pulled twice and asked, 'Is this hot enough for you?' The judge did not hesitate. 'I dismiss this case,' was all he said.

Pardon for a Forgotten Man.

From the Richmond (Va.) Times.

Governor Tyler yesterday granted a pardon to William Campbell, who is serving the term in the penitentiary for highway robbery. Campbell's case is peculiar, in that it furnishes a striking instance of the forgetfulness by the world of those members of the criminal class who are in prison for crimes against society. When Governor Tyler received Campbell's application for pardon he wrote to the judge and commonwealth's attorney of Danville for information regarding Campbell's case. The officials could not supply it, and stated that no body in Danville seemed to know him. He was a stranger to the judge and commonwealth's attorney in Danville or Virginia. From the penitentiary it was learned that Campbell was sent to the penitentiary in 1880 for highway robbery, but that later ten years were added, for striking a guard. He would have completed nineteen years of his term in April, making no allowance for good conduct.

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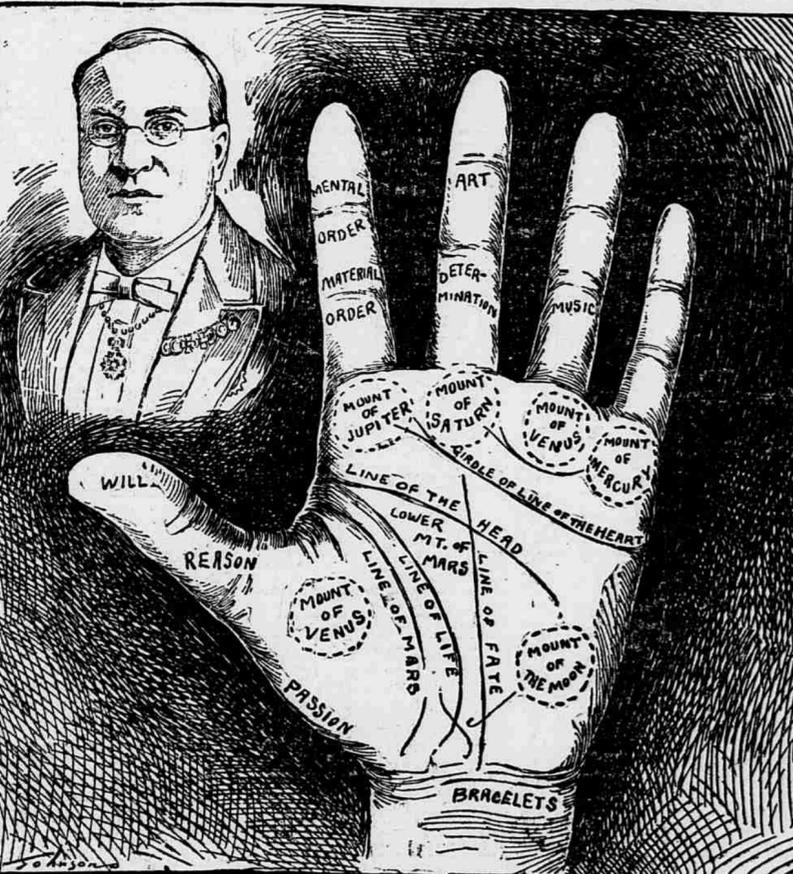
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Palmistry Department

EDITED BY DR. CARL LOUIS PERIN, The Famous and World-Renowned SCIENTIFIC PALMIST.



SPECIAL! SPECIAL! 3 PRIZES 3 \$10 EACH

\$10 to the Lady That Has the Best Shaped Hand. \$10 to the Gentleman Who Has the Longest Life Line. \$10 to the Child Who Has the Most Promising Hand.

NOTICE—All impressions sent in will be saved and at the conclusion of this department the prizes will be awarded to the winners.

A NOVEL OFFER.

Every Man, Woman and Child Invited. THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL WANTS THEIR HANDS.

The Kansas City Journal inaugurates a Special Department of Palmistry. It will be conducted by DR. CARL LOUIS PERIN, the Eminent and Renowned Palmist. Read the Comprehensive Instructions and Send an Impression of Your Hand to the Palmistry Department, Kansas City Journal.

DR. CARL LOUIS PERIN HAS CONDUCTED PALMISTRY DEPARTMENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING NEWSPAPERS:

- New York World, New York Herald, New York Journal, San Francisco Examiner, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Times-Herald, Boston Herald, Minneapolis Tribune, Detroit Free Press, St. Paul Globe, St. Paul Pioneer Press, Denver Rocky Mountain News.

SOME HANDS READ BY DR. PERIN:

- General Miles, General Wheeler, General Shafter, Governor Pingree, Governor Stanley, Governor Lind, Queen Victoria, Prince of Wales, Queen Louisa, Queen Christiana, Pope Leo XIII., Cardinal Haynald, Archbishop Ireland, Empress of Austria, King Alphonso XIII., Emperor William III., Emperor Francis Josef, Emperor Nicholas, Duke of York, Late President Carnot.

THE HAND OF GLADSTONE.

READ—READ—READ.

The Kansas City Journal has inaugurated a special Department of Palmistry, which will be conducted exclusively by Dr. Carl Louis Perin, the eminent demonstrator of that science, the purpose being to provide a novel and interesting attraction of a general character and at the same time offer an opportunity to those who, desiring to learn as to some one fact and presumably the most important fact—as to themselves—are unable to pay the cost of such information. This Palmistry Department will appear a short time in each Sunday issue and in no other during the week.

Only the Following Questions May Be Asked.

They Can Positively Be Answered from the Impression of Your Left Palm.

- How long will I live? What sickness is there to come to my life, and if so, when? What am I best adapted for? When will I marry? Will my marriage be a success or failure? How often will I be married? How large a family will I have? Will I raise my children in sorrow or happiness? Will I die wealthy or poor? Which is my best or lucky day in the week? Will I travel or go abroad? Should I make any changes in business?

You may ask one or all questions. Each question must be accompanied by five 2-cent postage stamps. If you ask three questions you will have to send 30 cents worth of stamps, and twelve questions \$1.00 worth of stamps. All answers will be published in the succeeding Sunday issue of The Kansas City Journal. They will so classified that the answers can be easily found. If you wish to secure an answer to your question it must reach this department not later than Friday of each week in order to appear the following Sunday.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

Your question or questions will be answered either under your full name, initials or a number you may choose. You will have to state in your letter under what heading answer shall be published. Communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

No Lucky Numbers or Policy Numbers Will Be Given.

DIRECTION FOR MAKING AN IMPRESSION OF YOUR HAND.

Place a small piece of gum camphor upon a saucer and ignite the same with a match; hold a sheet of paper over the flame until one side is covered black by the smoke; place the paper upon the table and, holding the fingers somewhat apart, press the palm of the left hand upon the smoked surface. Lift your hand from the paper and pour alcohol upon the smoked surface to harden and set the impression. Sign the sheet with your name, initials or number—whether Mr., Miss or Mrs.—name of city or town and state, and mail it with your questions and fee to Palmistry Department, Kansas City Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Impressions with questions that are not accompanied by the stated fee will positively not be considered. You may send stamps or currency.

All questions and impressions must positively be directed to the Palmistry Department, Kansas City Journal, and not to Dr. Perin. ALL PERSONAL READINGS WILL BE GIVEN AT DR. PERIN'S OFFICE, THE COATES HOUSE, PARLOR M.

PERSONAL READINGS \$1.00 AND UPWARD. No Reading for less than \$1.00.

FREE TO WEAK MEN. Eric Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.