The bath can be made an exhilarating pleasure by the use of Ivory Soap. It cleanses the pores of all impurities, leaving the skin soft, smooth, ruddy and healthy. Ivory Soap is made of pure vegetable oils. The lather forms readily and abundantly.

IT FLOATS.

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VALUABLE DEPOSITS

VISIT TO THE IOLA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY'S PLANT.

Special Train Over the Southern Kansas Division of the Santa Fe Road and Returned Last Night.

The directors and stockholders of the Iola Portland Cement Company left here yesterday morning in a special train composed of Pullman sleepers, over the Santa Fe railway for a visit and inspecting tour of the gigantic works and limefields owned by the company. The gentlemen who composed the party were: W. A. Rule, William Huttig, J. A. Bolen, R. T. Gentry, W. S. Halliwell, Major E. S. W. Drought, Charles Christie, H. W. Evans, Edward George, J. K. Davidson, James Hewson, C. A. Brockett, C. C. English, W. A. Michaels, M. Lyons, T. C. Eliet, R. A. Long, W. L. Stocking, E. T. Philips, F. M. Hill, J. D. Seitz, D. Wishart, F. J. Taggart, B. Adler, John A. Brown, E. M. Clendening, Gardiner Lathrop, W. H. Knott, Hugh C. Ward, Dent Yates, George T. Stockham, of Kansas City; Kenneth L. Brown, Kansas City, Kas.; W. W. Sylvester, St. Louis; James Castello, Colonel Major, of Liberty, Mo.; John T. Holmes, George M. Conner, George A. Beaton, of Detroit, and George Hagenbach, city agent of the Santa Fe.

Lunch and dinner were served on the train by the Midland and was consumed with a relish by the prospectors. Upon the arrival of the party at Iola the train was switched onto the tracks owned by the Iola Portland Cement Company, from which a better view could be obtained of the immense works being constructed. The party then took conveyances and made a thorough inspection of the 600 acres of property owned by the company. George A. Beaton, who has a thorough knowledge of cement, then explained in detail the deposits of stone carrying the carbonate of lime and the shale which carries aluminum and silica, the other necessary ingredients for making pure Portland cement. These were to be practically inexhaustible, and in such close proximity that both can be brought to the mill, now under course of construction without inconvenience. A small tramway will be built, which with the natural gravity will put the mill and carbonate of lime shale practically together. After a thorough inspection of the vast deposits the party was unanimous in admitting the supply to be unlimited.

After inspecting the stone and shale the party were taken to one of the natural gas wells of the company, which was turned on for the special pleasure of the party. The roar was deafening and the noise could be heard for miles. This well has a pressure of 275 pounds to the square inch.

This wonderful discovery of carbonate of lime and shale in practically inexhaustible quantities was made by James A. Davis, industrial commissioner of the Santa Fe railway, whose attention had been attracted to what has been known for years as the Iola marble deposits. He investigated the matter and found he had a pure carbonate of lime, differing entirely from the large deposits of limestone found rather plentifully in certain sections of Kansas. The Iola stone is free from magnesia, which, if found in quantities to exceed 2 per cent makes it unfit for Portland cement. The Iola stone is as good as ever came from mother earth, and while the deposits were known to exist, its value in this connection was never realized or appreciated. The fact that by boring for gas a large supply could be obtained which would completely eliminate the fuel cost, thus making it about 70 per cent less than any other cost of producing the genuine Portland cement, indicated to him immediately that he had an ideal combination. Mr. Davis turned the matter over to Holmes, Holmes & Beaton, practical cement people of Detroit, Mich., who made an investigation, with the result that a company was formed. Mills on a large scale are now in course of construction and the work is being pushed just as rapidly as possible. The foundations are built, the machinery ordered and is now being manufactured. It is the hope of the company that everything will be in operation by April, 1900.

Some idea of the magnitude of the plant can be gained from the following facts: The capacity of the mill will be 1,000,000 barrels per annum. The lands, machinery, suitable buildings, etc., will cost $1,000,000 in cash. The main building will be 500 feet by 450 feet, entirely constructed of steel and corrugated iron, to make it absolutely fireproof. In addition will be the offices, storage warehouses and employes' houses. There will be forty-two grinding mills for reducing the clinker resulting from the burning of the wet mixture to a powder, each of which mills weight 12,000 pounds. Twenty steel rotary furnaces, sixty feet long and six feet in diameter, which, with the fixtures, when placed in position and on the foundations, will weigh 80,000 pounds each. Twelve of the best gas engines procurable, with an aggregate weight of 1,000,000 pounds, have a total horse power of 3,000 horses. There will be seventeen steel mixing tanks, special machinery for mixing, making and handling the raw material and manufactured product, that will include special pumps, automatic elevators, conveyors, weighing apparatus, pug mills, etc.

There will be a water works system built on the property, electric light plant and everything that will combine to make the Iola Portland Cement Company the largest in the world.

What does "workable" mean in galvanized iron?

Soft flat uniform.

Apollo Iron and Steel Company, Pittsburgh.

TOWNLEY METAL CO.
200 to 208 Walnut St.

SHEET METALS, CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING.
APOLLO IRON DISTRIBUTERS.

JUDGE FISCHER WINS.

Republicans Elect All But Two of Their Ticket—Nearly All Returns In.

For judge of the district court—E. L. Fischer, Democrat.

For judge of court of common pleas—W. G. Holt, Republican.

For sheriff—Harry Mendenhall, Republican.

For register of deeds—C. S. McGonigal, Republican.

For county treasurer—John Caskey, Republican.

For county clerk—Frank Holcomb, Democrat.

For clerk of common pleas court—C. W. Litchfield, Republican.

For coroner—Frank M. Tracy, Republican.

For county surveyor—William Barclay, Republican.

For county commissioner—C. P. Denison, Republican.

The returns from Kansas City, Kas., Argentine and Rosedale show the election of the above ticket in Wyandotte county. At midnight several of the county precincts had been heard from. Alden and Darlington, the two defeated Republican candidates, ran about even with their opponents in these precincts and it will be impossible for them to overcome the majorities given Fischer and Holcomb in the city.

The election of a Democrat to the office of county clerk, and one to the exalted position of judge of the district court in Wyandotte county will doubtless prove a big surprise to the politicians of the state. For the past fifteen or twenty years these offices have been filled by Republicans, as well as mostly all of the other county offices. This fall a bitter fight was waged against the Republican nominees for these particular offices. Judge Alden was running for a third term.

The vote was very light, less than 7,000 votes being cast in the entire county.

The following is the total vote cast in Kansas City, Kas.:

Fischer, 2,114; Alden, 1,808. Fischer's majority, 306.

Holt, 2,183; Cree, 1,497. Holt's majority, 740.

Mendenhall, 2,416; Kopp, 1,497. Mendenhall's majority, 919.

McGonigal, 2,157; Heisler, 1,597. McGonigal's majority, 560.

Litchfield, 2,027; Mapes, 1,763. Litchfield's majority, 264.

Holcomb, 2,163; Darlington, 1,734. Holcomb's majority, 369.

Caskey, 2,249; Matney, 1,411. Caskey's majority, 838.

Tracy, 2,308; Gannon, 1,430. Tracy's majority, 878.

Barclay, 2,198; Bigman, 1,434. Barclay's majority, 764.

Denison, 891; McCamish, 558. Denison's majority, 333.

W. M. WALLACE OUSTED.

Removed as Deputy Revenue Collector, and W. J. Puett, of Newton, Appointed.

TOPEKA, Nov. 7.—(Special.) W. M. Wallace, of Kingman, has been deposed as deputy internal revenue collector by Collector M. W. Sutton. He claims that his proposed candidacy for congress in the Seventh district is responsible. Some time ago the Kingman county Republicans indorsed Wallace for the Republican nomination against Congressman Long. Wallace claims that Senator Baker and his crowd tried to scare him off the track but he would not scare, so they took the job away from him. The letter deposing him was very formal. Collector Sutton merely said that Wallace's services were no longer required and that William J. Puett would succeed him.

In response to the letter Wallace wrote Sutton that while no reason was given for deposing him, it was well known that it was the penalty visited upon himself for presuming to be a candidate for congress. Wallace also declared that Sutton told him last January to enter the race, and he went ahead; then in August Sutton told him to withdraw from the race or he would lose his job in the internal revenue service. He claims that Sutton's threat was made upon the request of Senator Baker. He refused to withdraw, and is now a statesman out of a job.

NEWTON, KAS., Nov. 7.—(Special.) William J. Puett was four years postmaster of Newton, and the same period clerk of the district court. He has served for years on the county committee and for the last four years has been the member of the congressional committee for Harvey county. He was a prominent candidate for the consulate at Vera Cruz.

EARLY MORNING FIRE.

Two Story Brick Occupied by Bakery, Twenty-fourth and Olive, Completely Gutted.

Fire broke out in the building occupied by Mrs. M. E. King, bakery and confectionery store, 2401-3 Olive street, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The building, which was a two story brick, was completely gutted before the department arrived. The loss on building was $25,000; amount of insurance not known. Loss on stock, $250, fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

New Bank at Parsons.

TOPEKA, Nov. 7.—(Special.) Bank Commissioner Breidenthal left for Parsons to-day to start up the Parsons State bank, a new institution, with $25,000 capital. F. F. Foster, of Parsons, will be cashier of the new bank.

Every day increases the popularity and sale of Carter's Little Liver Pills. The reason is that when once used relief is sure to follow. Don't forget this.

ENGLAND LOOKS UP

LATE REPORTS FROM SEAT OF WAR ENCOURAGING.

RECENT HEAVY BOER LOSSES

IN ONE ENGAGEMENT 1,000 BOERS REPORTED KILLED.

Believed That an Important Action South of Ladysmith Resulted in Capture of 2,000 Boers—England Mobilizing Another Army.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Evidently more detailed reports of General White's doings at Ladysmith must be received before the public will be able to form a clear idea of what has happened. Reports from various sources show that another important reconnoissance or engagement occurred Saturday to the south of Ladysmith, and a Cape Town newspaper reports that 2,000 Boers were captured there.

The suggestion of Sir Redvers Buller, in his dispatch to the war office on Sunday that the name of General French had been given by mistake for that of Colonel Brocklehurst in advices to him by pigeon post from Durban, is now explained by a dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, which says that General French has left Durban for Cape Colony. Evidently General Buller was aware of this.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Saturday evening:

"Since their occupation of Colenso, the Boers have attempted no advance further south. Estcourt is now becoming a strong and growing camp. Major Wolfe Murray is in temporary command.

"The enemy bombarded Colenso on Thursday until sunset at the extreme range of his nine-centimeter Krupp guns.

"Confirmation has been obtained of the report that General Schalkberger is the Boer commander at Vryburg. A general Boer advance is not thought probable. Means have been taken to secure Pietermaritzburg against any possible attack and also to relieve Ladysmith before the enemy can come farther.

"Widespread rumors of both Dutch and native origin have been current since yesterday, that during a reconnoissance from Ladysmith northward, toward Mattawan's Hook and Nicholson's Nek, the British troops engaged the enemy. It is said that a lyddite battery drove the Boers into a valley, where the British cavalry charged through them. The Boer losses in this engagement are said to have reached 1,000, the British losses being only about 100.

"It is a fact that General Joubert drew in his line to-day and that the Boers now have only outposts at Colenso. Runners are bringing in the names of the Boers who were killed and wounded outside of Ladysmith, and their reports have caused much mourning among the relatives."

LONDON, Nov. 7.—To-night's welcome dispatches from the front have rent the veil of gloom enveloping Ladysmith, showing the British garrison not merely standing on the dogged defensive, but executing a series of brilliant sorties. Accounts from different sources agree that the laconic official description of Thursday's engagement as "an effective shelling of the Boer laagar" was unduly modest. It appears that General Sir George Stewart White sent a strong force of cavalry and infantry to attack the Boers at Tatham's farm, about ten miles to the northwest, near Bester's, and apparently achieved a surprise, the Boers being caught on the open veldt and cut to pieces and their camp captured. Encouraged by this success, General White decided to risk an even more important engagement on the following day, which was again justified by success.

Ladysmith had been isolated and a Boer force had intercepted the railway between Ladysmith and Colenso. This force on Friday had descended upon Colenso and, as shown by the dispatches from Estcourt, had compelled a hurried abandonment of Colenso and a retirement of the British to Estcourt.

General White had ascertained that the Boers were attacking Colenso, but he was not aware of the British retirement. He had determined, therefore, to attack the Boers in the rear, thus hoping to achieve the double object of drawing off an attack upon the weak garrison of Colenso and, possibly of reopening communication southward.

The Boers had advanced southward until they had occupied the hills north of Tugela river and dominating Colenso, on the other side of the stream. The hills slope to a plain that reaches to the banks of the Tugela.

General White's division caught the Boers in the rear, and after the hills had been shelled, the British infantry stormed the position. Meanwhile the British cavalry swept round the hills and as the retreating enemy descended into the plains with British bayonets behind them and the river in front of them, they were charged by the cavalry and seem to have perished almost to a man. The British then returned to Ladysmith without coming into touch with the Colenso garrison, which had retired to Estcourt.

General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, has written to Lady Randolph Churchill, thanking her for the efforts of the American ladies in England in fitting out a hospital ship for South African waters. He says:

"I am only too anxious to help you in this matter, in order to show you how thoroughly our army and, indeed, the nation, appreciate this evidence of the interest American ladies take in our sick and wounded."

The Maine will sail for the Cape on November 25, with Lady Randolph Churchill on board.

It is now virtually decided to send another division of 10,000 men to South Africa as speedily as possible. For this purpose a second and third army corps will be mobilized. The second will consist of 40,000 men, of whom 10,000 will go to Africa, the rest being concentrated at Aldershot in readiness for emergencies. The Third corps, a nominal affair, will number 25,000 men, who will be used for garrison purposes at home. Thus the entire British army will virtually be mobilized, which will be an unprecedented occurrence.

According to special dispatches from Estcourt, the Boers on Thursday asked a day's armistice. General White agreed to this on condition that they would make no movement. The British military balloon, however, detected Boers massing to the south, and General White thereupon renewed the attack.

Boer reports have reached Cape Town to the effect that on the arrival at Johannesburg of the news of the Boer reverse at Elandslaagte the whole rand special police force was sent to the front, with guns from Johannesburg fort, the fortress being left with only one gun and a garrison of twenty men.

Such scanty intelligence as is filtering from the front is generally accepted here as reassuring, although the later reports agree that the fighting outside Ladysmith on Thursday and Friday was much more severe than indicated by the official accounts. There is no longer such a disposition to jump at the conclusion that a crushing blow has been inflicted on the Boers as was shown before. British contempt for the burghers has been modified by defeat.

The best informed are inclined to discount the stories of the cutting up of the Boers until further confirmation is received. But the mere fact that General White was enabled to undertake a series of successful reconnoissances is taken as an indication that the Boer investment has been relaxed by the withdrawal of a portion of General Joubert's force southward. While, however, the anxiety in regard to the immediate stress of Ladysmith is alleviated, there is a widespread fear that the authorities are badly blundering and may find too late that the main expedition will prove too weak to complete its task with safety and dispatch, as the Natal force has already admittedly failed to perform what was expected of it.

The confession last evening of General Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, that the Boers were more powerful and more numerous than had been anticipated sufficiently explains the present happenings and the war office will hereafter have awkward questions to answer in regard to its apparent colossal ignorance of the Boer strength, which, both in number of men and excellence of artillery, is apparently a complete surprise to the British military authorities. Mail news from South Africa shows how inaccurate have been the estimates of the intelligence department and the government experts. It is gleaned therefrom that a fair estimate of the Boer forces is as follows:

Around Ladysmith, 25,000; traversing Zululand, 4,000; advancing on Burghersdorp, 5,000; Colesburg, 3,000; Kimberley, 7,000; Mafeking, 4,500, and on the Northern Transvaal border, 2,000. Exact information about the Boer artillery is lacking but it is known that General Joubert's detachment, before it was reinforced, consisted of sixteen Krupp field pieces of the latest pattern and two heavy Crusot siege guns, which but for the opportune arrival of the British naval brigade would have rendered Ladysmith untenable.

Interesting news comes from the channel squadron at Gibraltar, showing precautions against all eventualities almost unknown in European waters in peace time. On the way to Gibraltar the fleet spread out four miles apart and a sharp outlook was kept for suspicious craft. At Gibraltar extra sentries are posted at night at different parts of the ships, with ten rounds of ball cartridges each. The small guns on the upper deck and in the fighting tops are kept ready for immediate use, the ammunition being on deck. A few men sleep at the guns, the searchlights are kept working, all boats are hailed and not allowed to approach without permission of the officer of the deck.

ESTCOURT, NATAL, Nov. 5, 1:30 p. m.—A reliable native has brought confirmatory evidence of Friday's fight south of Ladysmith. A reconnaisance in force was made by a British division, the object being to relieve the Colenso column which had been attacked by the Boers. The British infantry charged the Boers who were strongly posted on Globler's Kloof hill, and drove them down on the plain towards the Tugiar river, when the British cavalry executing a flank movement, charged the Boers almost annihilating them. The plain was strewn with dead Boers.

An armored train has again left for Colenso, with a company of the Dublin fusiliers and a railroad engineering staff to repair the line. No fighting is supposed to have occurred Saturday as no firing was heard.

ESTCOURT, NATAL, Sunday Evening, Nov. 5.—It is now possible to furnish official details of Friday's fighting around Ladysmith. The Boer artillery fire was accurate and well sustained, but ineffective. The British cavalry was constantly out, the investment not being close enough to prevent this. Cavalry and artillery under Colonel Brocklehurst about noon drove the enemy from all their positions with great slaughter.

This attack was directed against a reported move of the enemy toward Maritzburg. The artillery shelled three of the enemy's guns into silence. The British casualties were slight.

Sunday's dispatch from Estcourt, however, showed that an armored train had been sent back to Colenso to repair the line, and the next news may possibly be of the restoration of the communication with Ladysmith.

While the British troops were thus engaged in successful endeavors to wipe out the Nicholson's Nek disaster, the situation inside of Ladysmith, as shown by an official dispatch from the general at Estcourt, was most satisfactory, encouraging a hope that Sir George White may yet completely retrieve his shaken reputation and that his force may emerge triumphant from the ordeal through which it is now passing.

The Boers are now shelling the town. Their artillery is well handled, but is doing little damage. The Boers profited by a flag of truce on Thursday to send in a Transvaal artillery officer, disguised as an ambulance driver, with the wounded, to observe the action of the Boer artillery fire.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The following is the text of a dispatch from General Buller, from Cape Town, dated November 7, 12:55 p. m.:

"The following dispatch has been received from the general commanding at Estcourt, dated November 6:

"'Since Friday there has been a cessation of hostilities. A note was sent that day to General Joubert by General White, at the request of the mayor, asking permission for the non-combatants, sick and wounded to go South.

"'General Joubert refused the request and agreed to allow them to go to a special camp four miles from Ladysmith. The townspeople refused to accept this offer. The sick and wounded and a few of the inhabitants were moved yesterday. A few shots were exchanged yesterday at the outpost. Friday's bombardment was heavy. Shells fell in the hospital and one burst in a hotel, during luncheon. No one was injured. The only casualty in the town from the shells thus far is a Kaffir killed.

"'There was a smart action Friday towards Dewdrop. The troops under General Brocklehurst drove the Boers back a considerable distance and disabled a gun.

"'There was also fighting near Bulwana. Our loss altogether is eight killed and about twenty wounded. Ninety-eight Dundee wounded have arrived. They were sent here Saturday. All are doing well.

"'The position here is now believed to be entirely safe. It has been greatly strengthened during the last twenty-four hours. The people have deserted their dwellings and are living in bomb proof places, safe from shell fire. There is plenty of good stores of all kinds.

"'Captain Knapp and Lieutenant Brabant were killed in Friday's action.'

"The foregoing is an exact copy of a press censor telegram brought here by a Kaffir runner. There is no other official news."

HOPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY, Saturday, Nov. 4.—A dispatch which has been received here from Kimberley, dated November 1, says: "Apparently the Boer reinforcements from Mafeking have arrived, as the burghers are more numerous and closer all around Kimberley. About 1,200 of them made a demonstration three miles eastward at Premier mine to-day, and opened fire on the DeBeers carts, but no damage was done.

"The explosion of the dynamite magazine caused by the Boers firing the place was terrific. The huts contained thirty-five tons of dynamite valued at 3,500.

"All the wounded are progressing satisfactorily.

"A committee to regulate the supplies and price of food is being formed.

"Mr. Rhodes is making an avenue a mile long at Kenilworth, to be called Siege avenue. A double row of orange trees and vines will be planted on either side with pepper trees forming the background."

DURBAN, NATAL, Sunday Evening, Nov. 5.—The Boers have invaded Ingwavuma, Zululand, and looted and burned the public buildings and stores.

The magistrate, police and other inhabitants fled toward Eshowe.

DURBAN, NATAL, Sunday, Nov. 5, 5:55 p. m.—A native eye witness of Thursday's battle near Ladysmith says the Boers were caught on the open ground and raised several white flags. The British then advanced without firing to accept the surrender of the Boers, but were received with a volley at close range. Enraged at this treachery, the Lanciers, Hussars and dragoons, followed by the infantry with fixed bayonets, charged through the enemy and did great execution. A lot of prisoners and loot were captured.

Another battle on Friday with the Boers was progressing, according to the native, in the south, with a similar result.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde, took the oath of allegiance to-day in the Gustergarten, in the presence of the emperor and his staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade was sworn his majesty took his stand by its colors. Addressing them all in turn in a loud voice, the emperor reminded the guards of their oath, saying: "A man's word is his bond" and exhorting them to do their duty as "soldiers and Christians."

Regarding the alleged scheme for arbitrating the Transvaal question, a semi-official statement has been issued, as follows:

"Nothing whatever is known here of any common plan of action upon the part of Prussia, France or Spain in the Transvaal question. In any case it may be most positively stated that no such plans have been brought to the knowledge of the German government from any quarter whatever, and therefore it has never been in the position to reject any such or similar proposals."

A TEXAS WONDER.

Hall's Great Discovery.

One small bottle of Hall's Great Discovery cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder, in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of $1. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and will cure any case above mentioned. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, post box 629, Saint Louis, Mo., formerly Waco, Texas. Send for testimonials. Sold by druggists everywhere and Federmann & Hallar, 904 Main street, Kansas City.

Read This.

Bowling Green, Mo., July 13, 1899.—Dr. E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo. Dear Sir:—We have been selling your Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, for two years and recommend it to anyone suffering with any kidney trouble as being the best remedy we have ever sold. Yours truly, PURNELL & DAVIS.

CITY OF SCHOOLS

KANSAS CITY AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

A MOST REMARKABLE SHOWING

AS MANY HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS AS ST. LOUIS AND INDIANAPOLIS.

Dr. Foster Makes a Number of Pertinent Suggestions—President Epperson Announces His Standing Committees for the Club's Fiscal Year.

Kansas City's advantages as an educational center were ably presented in a paper read before the Commercial Club last night by Dr. W. D. Foster. It was an able exposition of the educational conditions of the city and exhaustively summarized the various institutions that had contributed to the making of Kansas City widely known as a city of culture and enterprise.

Dr. Foster pointed out that the cost of Kansas City's schools last year was $821,000, and he declared it money well spent.

"The public school system of Kansas City has long been the pride of her citizens," declared Dr. Foster, "and the object of considerable mention by educators of national repute. That this system is almost perfectly satisfactory is seen in the fact that Kansas City has a smaller percentage of children of school age attending other schools than other prominent cities of equal or greater population. Boston has nearly twice the school population, but four times the outside attendance. St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis maintain the same ratio. Kansas City has as many high school pupils as St. Louis and Indianapolis combined. While St. Louis has but four high school pupils to the 1,000, Omaha has eight, Boston ten, and Kansas City soars above them all with an average of eighteen. Counting Kansas City, Kas., there are 4,000 pupils of high school grade here, whereas there are but 5,000 in Boston, the center of American culture.

"During the past year there were 27,000 children in the Kansas City schools, and 3,200 in the high schools."

Dr. Foster noted the work of the parochial, Lutheran and excellent private schools. He paid special attention to the Scarritt Bible Training school, the Kansas City Law school, Kansas City School of Fine Arts, various business colleges, Kansas City university and the various culture clubs. He lauded the work of the charitable institutions such as the Provident Association, Helping Hand, Agricultural commission, Visiting Nurse Association, Old Ladies' Home, Children's Home, Door of Hope, Florence Crittenton Home, Jewish charity work, Colored People's Charity Association. The fifteen medical schools of the city were described and the various hospitals were mentioned, which have 700 beds in the aggregate, taking care last year of 9,758 patients. Dr. Foster estimated that the medical colleges and hospitals are worth over $1,000,000 annually in a business way.

Dr. Foster summarized his conclusions as follows:

"Our schools are growing wonderfully fast, but we need to watch them lest teachers, in their anxiety to get results, overtax the energies of nervous pupils. There ought to be a visiting committee of intelligent citizens to look into matters of this kind and some arrangement by which the judgment of sensible doctors might be sought for in the interest of that class liable to injury by overpressure. The very large number of high school pupils might imply that the way into the high school is too easy. Our citizens ought to be encouraged to take hold of the university idea. It ought not to be necessary for a Kansas City man to ship his son from home to give him the best higher culture.

"It would be a decided gain of the incorrigible in our public schools could be separated for special attention before they hopelessly develop into criminals. It would be a great moral gain to all the schools if there existed such a school holding out its beneficent threat.

"The able men of our community would do the city a great service if they established a lyceum before which all public questions would receive nonpartisan treatment. Such an organization might secure from time to time men of marked ability from other cities to help broaden the thinking of our community.

"Our city is growing in wealth and liberality. An occasional endowing of a free bed in a hospital, of furnishing an alcove of special works in the library, or contributing a building to a deserving charity, would in the course of time begin to make a worthy showing. A splendid beginning has already been made by Mr. Sheldley, who gave $25,000 to the public library; by Mr. Swope in presenting the magnificent park, which will immortalize his name; by Mr. Bensist, who did something substantial for our leading charities; by Mr. Armour, to whose generosity the Children's home owes its fine structure.

The following whose applications had been approved by the board of directors were declared elected to membership in the club:

Globe Investment Company.
Nebraska Clothing Company.
Tate Realty Company.
Ashley, Gilbert & Duncan.
C. S. Raymond Sons.
The Burd & Fletcher Printing Company.
W. B. Johnson & Co.
J. R. Mercer.
R. M. Goodlett.
Midland Elevator Company.
Eliet Bros. Shoe Company.
Bond Shoe Company.

President Epperson then announced the result of the special committee's trip to Iola to invite General Funston to the reception at Convention hall next Friday afternoon. Gardiner Lathrop, in repoorting on the trip of the committee, said: "General Funston surrendered at 9 o'clock this morning. He will be here as expected, and we can go on with our arrangements."

From time to time during the evening election returns were read by Acting Secretary W. P. Trickett.

Standing Committees Named.

The following are the standing committees announced by President Epperson:

Executive committee—C. J. Schmelzer, chairman; H. W. Evans, vice chairman; H. S. Bolce, J. J. Fletcher, H. L. Harmon, L. M. Jones, George T. Stockham, E. F. Swinney, J. J. Swofford.

House committee—W. B. Thayer, chairman; Walton H. Holmes, vice chairman; D. P. Thomson, George C. Smith, D. W. Rider.

Arbitration committee—Charles Campbell, chairman; F. A. Faxon, vice chairman; J. M. Patterson, M. V. Watson, George W. Fuller, William Barton, A. R. Meyer.

Committee on agriculture—K. B. Armour, chairman; W. R. Nelson, vice chairman; J. T. Bird, C. F. Morse, Louis Wolferman, J. C. Beedy.

Auditing committee—K. G. Leavens, chairman; J. W. Swain, J. C. Sherwood.

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Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

SAY THEY STOP BUILDING.

Chicago Architects Make a Protest Against the Action of Trades Unions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A largely attended meeting of the Architects' Association was held to-day for the purpose of taking action against the policy of the trades unions of this city, which the architects and building contractors declare have nearly paralyzed the building trade by their unreasonable demands. The meeting listened to the grievances of the decorators, a number of whom were present, and finally adopted resolutions declaring that the Architects' Association should take sides with the contractors in fighting the alleged unreasonable demands of the men. Much feeling was shown over the matter, the chief blame of the trouble being laid at the door of the walking delegates.

Spinal Disease Cured in Four Months

Richard D. Creech, of 1062 Second Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, says:

"Our son Willard was absolutely helpless. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we used electricity he could not feel it below his hips. Finally my mother, who lives in Canada, wrote advising the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I bought some. This was when our boy had been on the stretcher for an entire year and helpless for nine months. In six weeks after taking the pills we noted signs of vitality in his legs, and in four months he was able to go to school. It was nothing else in the world that saved the boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."—*From the Crescent, Appleton, Wis.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

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STRICTURE.

It is a well-known fact that in Organic Stricture there is a crouny deposit—a fibro-plastic material—in and on the mucus membrane of the water passage; that it gradually organizes and becomes hard, firm and tough, causing a thickening and puckering of the membrane. This being the case, how can the cutting or rupturing of a stricture cure it? It cannot. The deposit is still there.

The ingenuity of the surgeon has been thoroughly taxed to find an effective method for the cure of stricture. Scores of operative procedures have been devised—gradual, rapid and continuous dilations, bougies, sounds, caustics, cuttings, etc. Occasionally these cure in exceptional cases, but as a rule, all are failures. How many patients have had this kind of treatment—suffered untold misery and pain for months or years, and at last, quit disgusted and one burst deposit *must* be removed, and as I can do this, I lay claim to *superiority* over all other methods.

I can permanently cure any case of uncomplicated organic stricture without resorting to the use of knife, caustics, bougies, sounds or an operation of any kind. To anyone not understanding how this is done, it will seem impossible; however, it is a fact.

My treatment is of such a nature that it acts directly upon the stricture and any diseased tissue, *without affecting the sound membrane*, gradually dissolving the plastic deposit and removing all adventitious tissue which comes away in a sawdust-like form or in shreds, or in strips from half to several inches in length. Sometimes the whole stricture will come away in one piece. The treatment is easy to use—does not interfere with ordinary business, does not cause pain and inflammation, is not