A NOTED JUDGE SAVED BY PERUNA

Had Catarrh Nine Years—All Doctors Failed.

HON. GEORGE KERSTEN.

Hon. Geo. Kersten, a well known justice of the peace of Chicago, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh for nine years. My catarrh was located chiefly in my head. I tried many remedies without avail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I learned of the remedy, Pe-ru-na, through the daily newspapers. After taking the remedy for 18 weeks I was entirely cured. I consider my cure permanent, as it has been two and a half years since I was cured."

The governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

"I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments. Yours very truly,

"W. M. LORD."

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation, testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy, are pouring in from every state in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

Mr. Joseph Westbrook, of St. Edward, Neb., says: "I use Pe-ru-na in my family for all little ailments and it has never failed me yet."

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents it.

Bernard King, National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kas., also says: "I will write you a few lines for publication to make known what Pe-ru-na has done for me. I took a severe cold, which I neglected. It developed into catarrh and bronchitis and in a short time became chronic. I tried everything I saw advertised, which did me no good. I saw the great tonic (Pe-ru-na) advertised. I bought one bottle. I found myself so much better after taking it I wrote you for advice, which you kindly continued to give me free of charge for five months. Now I am happy to inform you and the public that I am perfectly cured of catarrh and bronchitis. I make this statement in hope that some of my comrades will see it and be benefited thereby."

Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, protects the family against other ailments. This is exactly what every family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. All families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." This book consists of seven lectures on catarrh and la grippe delivered at the Surgical hotel. It contains the latest information on the treatment of catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Ed Larson, Aetna, Ind., Lake county, says: "When I began taking Pe-ru-na I was suffering from catarrh of the nose and throat. I used two bottles of Pe-ru-na and it cured me. I have not been bothered with catarrh since and that was eighteen months ago."

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac for the year 1900.

NO MORE FREAK POSTALS.

Size of Cards Set by Law—Must Be at Least 2 15-16 by 4 15-16, and Not More Than 3 1-2 by 5 1-2.

Perhaps most people did not know it, but it was a fact that a postal card could be as small as the sender chose to make it. The smallest calling card might have been sent in the mails, and reach its destination. But that time is past. The postal clerks had so much trouble in handling those diminutive things that they made complaint to the authorities to have them discontinued. Their wishes have been considered and the size of the card set by law.

In an order issued November 18, 1899, the size of the postal cards to be in future use has been fixed. They are to be no larger than 3½ by 5½ inches; and can be no smaller than 2 15-16 inches. In all other respects they will be just the same as they have been heretofore.

MAY NEVER AGREE.

Jury in the West Terrace Park Case Given Another Continuance, This Time to January 8.

For the third time in the three months which it has been considering the West Terrace park case the jury yesterday reported to Judge Gibson that it was unable to reach an agreement, and asked to be discharged. To this the court would not agree, but he excused the jurors until January 8.

Owing to an objection on the part of Judge F. M. Black, the jury was not asked particulars as to the nature of their disagreement. One of the jurors, however, addressed the court and expressed the opinion that a decision would never be reached.

Dining cars on the Burlington Route Chicago train serve supper out of Kansas City, and breakfast into Chicago, a la carte. Finest of service.

Our Question Corner

Look in this corner to-morrow morning. We give three interesting questions daily. The answers to the following questions will be published to-morrow:

1. **Who originated the custom of observing Arbor Day?**
2. **When was the Bartholdi Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" unveiled?**
3. **Why is Cuba called the "Queen of the Antilles"?**

The following are the answers to yesterday's questions. They are taken from the American Dictionary and Cyclopedia:

1. **The smallest of our battleships is the *Texas*, which was launched on June 28, 1892, at Norfolk Navy Yard.**
2. **The fifth satellite of Jupiter was discovered by Edward Emerson Barnard, Sept. 9, 1892.**
3. **In the whistling buoy there is a whistle connected with a hollow tube long enough to reach the still water below; as the buoy rises and falls the changing level of the water in the tube drives out or sucks in the air, causing the whistle to sound.**

We control an entire edition, fresh from the press. We are placing the sets among our readers and friends at less than half price and on little monthly payments. The complete work is delivered on receipt of small payment. The balance is payable monthly.

If you want specimen pages or other matter describing the work call at rooms 230-231, Journal building, or mail the coupon below.

THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL. A2

I like to be well informed on what is going on in the world. Send me specimen pages of the American Dictionary and Cyclopedia and full particulars of your club price offer.

Name .....

Address .....

The Kansas City Journal.

CITY BUYS TEAM.

Will Be Used on the Penn Street Bridge and Other City Improvements Contemplated.

City Purchasing Agent Shirt purchased one pair of horses and three wide tire wagons yesterday for the use of the workhouse prisoners. Two more teams will be purchased by the city this week.

"The teams will be a great help to the city," said Engineer Wise yesterday. "I will put them at work on the Penn street bridge at once. It has been estimated that the prisoners can save the city about $700 on the construction of the Penn street bridge alone."

SALUBRIOUS KANSAS CITY.

Death Rate Last Month Was Only 9.84 Per Thousand—Lowest Rate for a Number of Years.

William B. Houston, clerk of the board of health, announced yesterday that the death rate in the city for November was the lowest in years. The rate was 9.84 per 1,000, estimating the population at 200,000. There were 164 deaths during the month. In November, 1898, there were 169 deaths and the rate was 10.14. There were 233 births last month.

Liquors for Kansas.

Shipped daily in secure packages by GEORGE EYSSELL, Druggist, Opposite waiting room, Union depot.

ABOUT SOME PEOPLE.

B. Harris, a St. Louis insurance man, is in the city.

W. J. Finch, of El Reno, O. T., was in the city yesterday.

W. C. Wagner, a Summerfield, Kas., merchant, is in the city.

Frank E. McNulty, of Stockton, Mass., was in the city yesterday.

D. J. Barrett was one of the visitors from St. Joseph yesterday.

Among the visitors yesterday was J. W. Malkin, of Tonganoxie, Kas.

H. E. Heffman, of Kinsley, Kas., is one of the visiting merchants.

J. D. Lapsley, of Jefferson City, was a Kansas City visitor yesterday.

J. F. Brown, of Clinton, Mo., was a Kansas City visitor yesterday.

Among the visitors yesterday was W. W. Hartley, of Miles City, Mont.

A. W. Swayze, a Minneapolis, Kas., merchant, was in the city yesterday.

W. D. Blatchley, of Fort Scott, Kas., was a Kansas City visitor yesterday.

Dorsey Cullen, an officer in the regular army, is visiting in Kansas City.

Among the visitors from abroad yesterday was Albert Marshall, of Nova Scotia.

J. D. Lysaght and wife, of St. Joseph, were among the Kansas City visitors yesterday.

Among the prominent Kansans in the city yesterday was John K. Enright, of Junction City.

Among the St. Joseph visitors in the city yesterday were E. W. Ray and wife and Miss Ray.

Among the foreign visitors here yesterday was W. P. Camille Piper, of Arcachon, France.

Prominent among yesterday's visitors was F. B. Gaugh, a Garfield county, Kas., ranchman.

Elias F. Dunlevy, clerk of the Arapahoe county, Col., circuit court, of Denver, is a Kansas City visitor.

M. Weil, of Lincoln, Neb., who is connected with a paint factory in that city, was a Kansas City visitor yesterday.

L. C. Boyle, former attorney general of Kansas, returned to Kansas City last night after a trip through Western Kansas on legal business.

John Sparks, the wealthy Nevada cattleman who has been in the city the past week at the Hereford show, left last night for Omaha, from where he will return to his home at Reno.

D. Fyffe, until lately manager of Frank Rockefeller's ranch at Belvidere, Kas., passed through Kansas City yesterday en route to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he will assume charge of the Boss stock farm, the home of Galloway cattle and Clydesdale horses. Mr. Fyffe has been succeeded in Belvidere by J. G. Rockefeller, cousin of the proprietor of the ranch. A $20,000 residence is being built on the ranch by Frank Rockefeller, and he will make that his home a great portion of the year after the house is completed.

CITY CHARTER O. K.

NO ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO AMEND IT.

FRONT FOOT TAX METHOD

BAR ASSOCIATION ADOPTS REPORT SUSTAINING IT.

C. O. Tichenor, for the Majority of the Committee, Presents an Elaborate Opinion—C. E. Small Dissents and Thinks It Should Be Changed.

No attempt will be made to amend the provisions of the city charter regarding the front foot method of assessing special taxes for improvements. A majority of the committee appointed by the Bar Association recommended that no amendment be attempted and the report was concurred in by the association last night.

Charles O. Tichenor, in an elaborate argument, expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to amend the charter on the subject of special tax bills. He quoted a large number of opinions and decisions to show that the front foot rule is valid, due process of law and that the property owner has recourse to the courts. The celebrated case of Norwood vs. Baker, in which a woman's land was assessed because a part of it had been taken, was discussed by Mr. Tichenor, who denied its applicability to the method pursued by Kansas City.

Mr. Tichenor observed that the United States supreme court may hold the Kansas City front foot method of assessing taxes for improvements illegal, but he did not think it would. The court, he said, has always been slow to disturb the machinery by which a state collects its taxes.

"So then," said Mr. Tichenor, "there is nothing new in the doctrine laid down in the Norwood case; the novelty consists in applying it to a system of special taxation like ours, which the United States supreme court has never done."

The Norwood case was one wherein a piece of property of a woman was taken for a street by the village of Norwood. The rest of her property was then assessed to pay the costs of the condemnation proceedings. The court held that this proceeding was invalid, but Mr. Tichenor contended that this was very different from deciding that special taxes against property for improvements were invalid. He quoted practical declarations of the court itself to this effect.

Mr. Tichenor pointed to the declaration of the court that "before proceedings for the collection of taxes sanctioned by the supreme court are stricken down in this court it must clearly appear that some one of the fundamental guarantees of right contained in the federal constitution has been invalid."

"As a result of what I have written," concluded Mr. Tichenor, "it is my opinion that we ought not to amend the charter. Even if I was convinced that the United States supreme court would hold our system of special taxation bad, I would not be in favor of amending now. Changing a system of special taxation is a serious matter, likely to breed much litigation, before the change is submitted to by the property owner, and when it becomes necessary to amend, we will need the light of an opinion of that court on the subject, in order to know how to amend."

Charles E. Small presented a minority report, in which he asserted the applicability of the Norwood case and declared:

"In my judgment also the sooner the charter of Kansas City is amended and put in harmony with the constitution of the United States in this matter of special taxation, the better it will be for the charter of Kansas City. Or we might change the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States so as to conform to the charter of Kansas City. Perhaps this would be the better plan."

The committee was composed of C. O. Tichenor, D. J. Haff, W. C. Scarritt, F. F. Rozzelle and C. E. Small.

The association appointed the following convention bureau committee: J. H. Harkless, W. B. Teasdale, Alexander New. The report of the committee on purchasing and cataloguing law books for the public library was deferred until the next meeting. A resolution supporting Judge T. A. Gill for re-election to the court of appeals was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Beardsleys Plan.

Alderman Henry M. Beardsley, who has long made a study of municipal problems, read an exhaustive paper on "Municipal Socialism." Among other things he said:

It will be interesting to note in what multitude of ways the city is now itself ministering to the varied wants of its people; to see what basis there is in the law for all this, and to determine, if we can, what is the tendency for the future.

Let us note first what is being done by city government (not only in America but elsewhere, for all the civilized world is in so close touch to-day that the experience of the cities of Europe is for our example, as well as the experience of the cities of our own land).

City and Its Sick.

There is a growing determination to care for the health and physical wellbeing of the people. All large cities have their health departments, their city hospitals and their forces of men to keep the city free from filth and disease. In London, Liverpool, New York and elsewhere foul buildings covering considerable areas have been condemned and torn down, and the open space left a public breathing place. Or, in some of the English cities new buildings have been erected by the municipalities, modeled on the most approved sanitary plan, with ample provisions for light, air and attractive surroundings. New York has determined by law concerning the erection of tenement buildings, and it is proposed they shall not only provide for proper space in each room for light and air, but shall by law compel the private bath and insist upon further sanitary provisions. The legislature of Missouri has enacted many laws along these same lines.

Believing cleanliness an essential to private health (hence to public wellbeing), the larger cities have, many of them, established out of the municipal treasury, public bathhouses. Recognizing that the doing of the family washing and hanging up of the damp clothing in the limited room of the crowded tenement houses, tended to produce sickness and death, Glasgow has established public washhouses and fitted them up in the most convenient manner, giving the individual the very best possible result at a minimum cost. Desiring that the meat the people eat should be carefully inspected, and believing that the conduct of slaughter houses in the hands of private parties endanger the public health, many of the cities of Europe have built and maintain public slaughter houses. The plants at present operated by the city of Berlin cost her over $5,000,000.

Cities have undertaken to provide for the public and private needs of its citizens, a water supply, going often times far outside of the corporate limits, purchasing the necessary land and conducting the water at great expense into and throughout the city. Of the fifty largest cities in the United States, all but nine own and operate the water supply system. A large number own and operate gas plants, not only for public lighting, but as well for supplying the needs of the individual citizens. In Germany, forty-one of the fifty-four cities of over 50,000 population have municipal plants.

Own Electric Light Plants.

In England, of the twenty-nine cities of over 100,000 population, all but four have municipal electric lighting plants, and of these four, Birmingham has its gas plant, and London has public electric lighting plants in many of its departments. In our own country there is a very large number of these public plants, and the number is constantly growing. Chicago began by acquiring several small plants. These have been enlarged and combined and, under efficient management, as the annual reports show, are each year more economically and satisfactorily operated, and the city is adding rapidly to the number of lights. Detroit and Allegheny City, among the larger cities of our country, have public plants.

Municipalities are providing for public recreation and amusement. There is a constantly increasing number of parks. There are many public play grounds in many of the large cities of the East. The demand for public concerts is increasing, and the number of open air concerts furnished by cities in the parks and public grounds has been greatly increased. European cities have gone much further in this regard than have the cities of America.

Municipalities are assuming the duty of finding employment for the unemployed. In Germany there are ten cities which control and operate labor bureaus. Hamburg alone, in a single year, found employment for 38,000 men. Seattle, in the state of Washington, has such a bureau and during the year covered by the last report I have seen found work for between 1,200 and 1,500 men. In Ohio, by legislative enactment, such bureaus have been established in the five principal cities of the state—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton. By act of the last legislature of Missouri, such bureaus are established in St. Louis and Kansas City.

In Europe, there is a further effort on the part of the cities to assist the poor. Public pawn shops are established. Over 800 cities in Germany have them. There are also many municipal savings banks in Germany. Six-sevenths of the savings banks in France are municipal banks.

Boston, in 1897, established a printing plant, at which all city work is done satisfactorily, and with considerable saving in the cost. The question of equipping and maintaining a public asphalt plant has been seriously considered in several cities.

Street Railway Systems.

The public ownership and operation of street railway systems is not a novel question in the Old World, though but little attempt has been made in that direction in our own country. In England the plan more often adopted has been for the city to build the track, and then lease the same to a private company. Many Continental cities, and some of the principal cities in England own and operate the entire plants. By 1896, one-third of the street railways in Great Britain and Ireland, have been constructed by municipalities. It is likely to be the result in other English cities, as it has been in Glasgow and Liverpool that upon the expiration of the lease given to private companies to operate upon public tracks, it will be found impossible to make satisfactory terms for a new lease, and the city will take over by purchase the equipment owned by private companies, and thenceforth itself operate the system. Recently the legislature of Massachusetts appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the question of municipal ownership of street railways. Charles Francis Adams was a member of the committee named, and he visited Europe during the investigations made. The report of the committee was in favor of the public ownership of the tracks with lease to a private company for operation.

Beyond the well established lines of municipal activity suggested above, there are other instances of the exercise of unusual municipal powers, which have been sanctioned by judicial decisions and hence are of value to us in the present study. Many cities receive large rental incomes from real estate holdings. Berlin empties her sewerage onto a farm forty miles square, and out of the rentals of the land so fertilized derives enough to care for interest on the cost of her splendid sewer system and provide a sinking fund. There is certain promise of an ultimately large income from this source. London receives $90,000 per annum in rentals. Doncaster, an English city of 25,000 population, receives $150,000 per annum in rentals for land owned by her. Boston has $4,000,000 invested in a sub-way in the center of the city which it leases to the street railways and for other purposes. Detroit in building her electric light plant and system in the underground construction, built additional conduits other than those needed which she holds to be leased for other uses, as a source of public income. Chicago and other cities in our own country, have at one time been the owners of large landed estates; but these have, in one way or another passed into private hands, until not much is left. The city of Cincinnati borrowed millions of money and built a railroad to Chattanooga for the purpose of furnishing an outlet into the South for her merchants, and the supreme court of Ohio upheld the act of the city as being within her corporate powers.

Los Angeles, Cal., owns a large irrigating ditch, and furnishes water to the farmers about the city. It would be a matter worthy of an evening's study to compare the recently granted charters to the city of Boston to Greater New York and to San Francisco, with those charters under which these cities have heretofore operated. In such study we would find abundant proof of the larger scope of the municipal activity contemplated. It is especially worthy of note that in the San Francisco charter the people have retained to themselves certain rights requiring a popular vote for the granting of franchises to private individuals or companies for street railways, light or water plants. An evening might also be profitably spent in the study of the results of enlarged municipal activity of the new countries of Australia and new Zealand.

Toward Municipal Socialism.

But no one who keeps in touch with the progress of municipal affairs can doubt the present tendency toward municipal socialism. That the movement is already far advanced in older countries where the elective franchise is restricted by property qualifications makes it certain that the movement when well begun will naturally be more rapid in a country like our own, where the elective franchise is not so restricted; and among the cities of America the movement will find most easy progress in those which, like our own, have a large measure of home rule, rather than those which are still largely under the direct control of the legislatures of their respective states.

The tendency suggested is again clearly shown in events comparatively recent. It is not long since the contract system was much employed. The city farmed out to private individuals those duties even which have long been regarded as peculiarly the province of municipal activity. That method now finds but little favor. The opposition to this system, and the avowed approval of municipal ownership in its fullest scope were the chief planks in the platform on which Mayor Jones, of Toledo, stood in his campaign of 1898 and though running independently he carried that city, receiving more than twice the combined vote of the two regular party nominees. At the same time, in the city of Chicago the municipal contest was waged on similar issues, and with like though not so pronounced results.

In Milwaukee, in the election of the same spring, the issues were between public and private ownership of electric lights, and public or private care of the city garbage. In the Republican convention, public ownership was favored by a vote of three to one. In the Democratic and Populist conventions the sentiment was overwhelming. Every candidate for alderman on each ticket was openly for public control, and it was argued during the campaign and understood by all that so soon as the present street car franchise expired, public control of the enterprise would be advocated. . . .

People Get the Benefit.

Josiah Quincy, and men of his type, argue that the city should, itself, undertake to control all those instrumentalities which may be used for the public good; that all public franchises should be owned and controlled by the city. They reason that if the business based upon the franchise, is a losing business, the private company cannot afford to serve the people well and will not; that if it is profitable then the owners, not the people, get the lion's share. They contend that these franchises should be operated with a view to the largest possible result in good to the people, rather than with a view to private profit. They say that larger public ownership will increase the interest in public affairs of the better class of citizens; that men who would not give much thought or time to public affairs if they concerned alone the control of the police and fire departments and the police courts, would feel more interest and be more ready to take a part if the questions involved included among them enterprises demanding the best sort of business talent in their management; that it is a good thing for all the people to feel that they are joint owners in the public wealth; and that they need honest, capable men to manage affairs in which they are all personally interested; that to do away with the condition which permits private enterprise to ask of and obtain from city councils public franchises of great value will tend to do away with official corruption.

Mr. Beardsley reviewed the decisions of the courts as to the powers of a city to take control of public utilities. He showed that, with few exceptions, they favored municipal ownership. In conclusion, Mr. Beardsley said:

We have thus, briefly, outlined the existing facts and present tendency toward municipal socialism, and have given a glimpse at the attitude of the courts in this regard. Add to all that has been said these further facts that the people, rightly or wrongly, believe the public franchises granted in great cities to private corporations to be of large value; that, whereas, formerly competition could be depended upon to protect the public from private greed, that cannot be longer depended upon, since the tendency is to consolidate, not only competing companies in a given city into one, but to consolidate the management of all in a given group of cities; that there seems in the last analysis (to the people) to be no means of public protection except in public control; and then add to all this the fact that these competing companies, having been in the view of the people, united into one, it is but a single and simple step to the united public control; and we may judge somewhat as to the future in the field of municipal socialism. At any rate, as Carlyle would say: "These things are worth thinking about."

TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT.

Court of Appeals Will Decide Whether Myrtle Kohl Shall Be Given to Her Father or Her Mother.

The court of appeals yesterday took under consideration the disposition of little Myrtle Kohl, and may render a decision next Tuesday. Both sides submitted the case on briefs and the evidence.

The child's mother some years ago secured a decree of divorce from Peter Kohl and was awarded her custody. She took her to the home of her parents in Lynn county. The father kidnaped her from there and brought her to Kansas City, Kas., but the mother instituted habeas corpus proceedings and was again made the little one's guardian.

Some time ago the mother went to Colorado to live and left the child with her parents in Lynn county. The father instituted the present habeas corpus proceedings on the contention that as the mother did not have actual charge of the child he was her natural guardian.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.—Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

To the East.

Via Burlington Route and Chicago.
Leave Kansas City 6:20 p. m. daily.
Arrive Chicago 8:50 a. m. daily.
Leave Chicago—
Via Pennsylvania 10:30 a. m.
Via Lake Shore 10:30 a. m.
Via Michigan Central 10:30 a. m.
Via Nickel Plate 10:35 a. m.
Via Niagara Falls Short Line 12:02 noon.
Via Grand Trunk 3:02 p. m.
Via Erie 3:00 p. m.
Through tickets on sale at 823 Main street.

Kansas City to Denver Quick.

Two Fast Trains Daily via Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver. Pullman Palace Dining Cars, restaurant plan. Best track. Best service. Ticket office, 1000 Main street. Telephone 1169.

CORN FOR MEXICO

MARKET FOR WESTERN FARMERS WILL SOON EXPAND.

DUTY REMOVED JANUARY 1

LOCAL GRAIN FIRMS SIGNED BIG CONTRACTS YESTERDAY.

Corn Sells for $1.25 to $1.50 Per Bushel in Mexico, and 27 and 28 Cents Here—Big Rush Expected as Soon as the Duty Is Removed.

A stroke of business enterprise consummated in Kansas City yesterday will net the Mexican Northern railway a snug fortune. B. de R. Clemons, chief clerk in the purchasing department of that road, who has been here for several days, left for Mexico yesterday afternoon with signed contracts from several big grain firms for many thousands of bushels of corn which are to be shipped to El Paso, Tex., between now and January 1. On that day the duty will be taken from corn and there will be a rush of American corn into the republic. In anticipation of this the Mexican Northern sent its agent to Kansas City to make big contracts so that the company can be first in the field with the corn.

Immediately after the duty is reomved the corn will be rushed into Mexico and sold at a large profit. Corn is now selling at $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel in Mexico while it can be bought here for 27 and 28 cents. The high tariff makes it an unprofitable article for Americans to deal in now, but the moment the duty is taken off there will be many in the field. Corn is the staple article of food in Northern Mexico. The natives buy it in small quantities and grind it into meal which is used in making a sort of a batter cake.

"The peons live off this and are happy and contented," said Mr. Clemons. "They are a peculiar set and can live more cheaply than any other race on earth. The wages ordinarily paid a peon is $5 per month and an allowance of 3½ cents a day for living expenses—this is all that it costs him to live. The peons without being aware of it are the best set of organized laborers in the world. This may sound strange, but it is true. If the American laboring man would pursue the same policy pursued by the Mexicans, capital would be in the laboring man's power. The peon never hunts a job; the job has got to hunt him and he doesn't care very much if he cannot be found when wanted. This makes him independent.

"Suppose, after you have hunted for hours you finally find a peon who will condescend to work for you and you hire him. He works for you awhile and then for some reason you discharge him, does it make him angry? Not a bit of it; he rather enjoys the experience, in fact, if what he says is to be believed, you have done him a great favor for which he is profuse in his thanks. Being out of a job he then saddles himself onto one of his numerous relatives who is in duty bound to keep him until another man comes along who wants him. Under no consideration, however, will he condescend to work for the man who has once discharged him. Then there is another iron bound rule which they follow. They will never underbid each other on the price of labor. They are not organized, but the policy they pursue seems to have been born in them; they would just as soon break one of these rules as break a law of the country—in fact, I guess it is much easier for them to do the latter than the former."

PARENTS DON'T WANT HER.

Idress Heisel, a Pretty 15-Year-Old Girl, Cast Off by Her Father and Mother.

Humane Officer Greenman, of the Humane Society, is desirous of finding a home for Idress Heisel, a girl 15 years old, who is homeless and friendless. Her story characterizes her father as inhumane and her mother as heartless.

A reporter for The Journal saw the girl and to him she related her tribulations, carefully avowing any disrespectful allusions to either of her parents. "I have just arrived from California," she said, "where I have been living with my mother in Los Angeles. My mother and father separated eight years ago, and mother went to Los Angeles. My father, who is the mayor of Brunswick, Mo., does not keep house and I made my home with my grandfather. He did not seem to care enough for me to support me, and my father, to rid himself of me, sent me to my mother. I was with her but a short time, when she complained of being unable to support me, although she runs a boarding house in Los Angeles, and I did enough work for her to pay for my support.

"She bundled me up and sent me here to Kansas City. The matron at the depot notified the police department and a letter to the chief of police from my mother was given to Agent Greenman of the Humane Society."

This letter corroborated the girl's story and stated that the writer could not support Idress, as she had all she could do to earn her own living. Mrs. Heisel asked the chief to give the girl a home or to send her to some "reform school, or female college."

Colonel Greenman wrote to Mayor Heisel and yesterday afternoon received a telegram signed J. H. Heisel, which read as follows:

"Find a good home for her there; no one here wants her." She will be the guest of Police Matron Moore for a few days, and her trunk and satchel were taken to police headquarters.

Idress is a good looking girl, refined in her manners, and apparently possessing more than ordinary intelligence.

THE VERY FINEST TRAINS to Chicago and St. Louis, via CHICAGO & ALTON R. R.

Excelsior Farm Sausage

is a delicacy for the breakfast table, made from selected pork trimmings and seasoned with spices from India. It is packed in one or two pound cartons and sacks, link or loose, and is handled by all the best dealers. Made only by the

Armour Packing Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

W. C. Garrison Coal Co.

TEL. 249 HICKORY.

1136 West Twelfth Street.

PLENTY OF

Hard and Soft Coal

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Also Good Dry Wood.

Please call on us or telephone for our prices. Prompt delivery.

M. QUINN

549-551 MAIN STREET.

LET US DO THE WORRYING

We don't sell you what we can't warrant. No doubt we promise you more for your money than you can get anywhere else, but that's our way of doing business. If you come here to-morrow you will find this big double store overflowing with brand new goods at prices lower than the lowest. Where can you duplicate these prices on first-class Canned Goods:

3-lb can solid packed Tomatoes, can....7c
Red Label Vinton Corn, can....7c
3-lb can Pumpkin, can....5c
E. June Peas, can....5c
Wax or Lima Beans, can....6c
Blackberries or Raspberries, can....7c
French Peas, can....10c
Tall cans Salmon, can....5c
Flat cans Red Salmon, can....5c
Large cans Mustard Sardines, can....6c
2-lb can Cove Oysters, can....10c
Monarch Lobsters, can....18c
Little Neck Clams, can....10c
3-lb California Pears, in syrup, can....10c
2-lb California Plums, in syrup, can....9c
3-lb California Peaches, in syrup, can..15c
3-lb California Apricots, in syrup, can..14c

We wish to call your attention to our mammoth Meat Department. Do you know you can save from 2c to 3c on every pound of meat you buy from us? You run no risk. Every pound we sell is guaranteed. One lot Swift's Atlas brand Sugar Cured C. Hams, average from 8 to 15 lbs. only, lb....7½c
One lot Cudahy's Rex brand Hams, very best your money can buy, only, lb..11½c
One lot Sugar Cured B. Bacon, worth 12c lb, only, lb....8c
One lot Dry Salt Pork, regular 10c stock, for, lb....7c
20-lb pails Cudahy's Rex brand Pure Leaf Lard, nothing better, only, pail....$1.34
Best Butterine, 2 lbs....25c
20-lb pail any kind Fruit Preserves, worth $1.50, for....$1.00
17-lb pail any kind Fruit Jelly, worth 50c, for....25c
10-lb pail No. 1 White Fish....50c
10-lb pail Fat Shore Mackerel....65c

FLOUR DEPARTMENT.

We are selling the very best High Patent Flour for $2.00 cwt. Ask for Bride. It can't be beat.

A No. 1 Straight Patent Flour for $1.45 cwt. Ask for Baker's Patent.

We also handle Peacock, Davis' Royal No. 10, Gold Medal and Ralston's Health Flours at prices below all competition.

1 car California Fine Standard Granulated Sugar, very best, on orders,

12 Pounds, 50 Cents.

A large shipment of Dwinell & Wright's Fresh Roasted Coffees received Friday.

Perfection M. and J., finest grown, lb...30c
Royal M. and J., best for the price, only, lb....25c
Princess Blend, extra fine quality, lb....20c
Choice Java Blend, lb....12½c
5-lb cans D. & W. M. and J....$1.00
Barnes' Old Glory in 1, 2 and 3-lb screw-top cans, per can....25c, 50c and 75c
Package Coffee....10c
Any kind of Teas, worth 60c, for, lb..38c

ALL SNAPS.

Baking Chocolate, lb....25c
Bakers' Sweet Chocolate, cake....4c
Knox Gelatine, package....9c
2 oz Vanilla or Lemon Extract, bot..3½c
Gallon bottles Mixed, Plain or Chow Pickles....25c
11 lbs good Navy Beans....25c
10 lbs loose Scotch Oats....25c
8 lbs Pearl Rice....25c
12 lbs Pearl Hominy....25c
6 lbs pure N. Y. Buckwheat....25c
12 boxes Matches....5c
11 bars Water Queen Soap....25c
14 bars M. Quinn's Soap....25c
One set Toilet Soap, 5 and 10c cakes, for, cake....4c
Ivorine, same as Soapine, pkg....2c
Star Scrubbing Lye, can....3c
Rising Sun Stove Polish, cake....2c
25 oz K. C. Baking Powder....14c
Carter's Ink, bottle....2c
Puddine, any kind flavor, pkg....4c
Full 1-lb pkg Corn Starch, pkg....4c
Choice California Peaches, lb....5c
Choice California Prunes, lb....5c
Choice Ev. Apples, lb....5c
Large 3-crown Raisins, lb....5c
4 lbs Silver Prunes....25c
Raspberries, lb....15c
Blackberries, lb....8c
Clean Currants, lb....10c
Vermont Maple Syrup, quart....13c
Quart cans Sugar Syrup....7c
Tin Wash Boilers, each....35c

LIQUOR DEPT.

Quart bottles McBreyer....65c
Quart bottle O. F. C....65c
Quart bottles 5-year-old Wines....30c
O. F. C. 5-year-old, gal....$2.50
W. H. McBreyer 8-year-old, gal....$3.00
Our Special Brand Whisky, pint....25c

Orders delivered promptly. Goods sent C. O. D. Tel. 1202.

We Will Maintain the Highest Standard In our Drug and Prescription business. We have made it a rule never to substitute or handle any "just as good" preparations. If we haven't what you ask for we will frankly tell you so, and if possible get it for you. We are yours to command and give you the best values for your money. By so doing we hope to build up one of the best drug stores in Kansas City, and will so prepare your prescriptions that you will have as much confidence in us as you have in your doctor. When down town call and see our fine line of Holiday Perfumes, also our leading brands of Cigars in boxes for Xmas—the kind your husband smokes.

Sparks & Cary

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS.

Tel. 984. Twelfth and Grand.

Established 1868. Tel. 1851.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The Worlds Best

MATERIAL—Garlands are made from the BEST GRADES of IRON, mixed with a quantity of ALUMINUM, making smooth and durable castings.

WORKMANSHIP—Only LONG EXPERIENCED workmen are employed in each department for the manufacture of "GARLANDS."

DURABILITY—EVERY PART of a "GARLAND" Stove or Range which comes in contact with fire is FORTIFIED to the best advantage against wear.

CONVENIENCE—All desirable conveniences known to stove making are adapted to the "GARLAND."

PRICE—No more is asked for "GARLANDS" than for other high-grade Stoves and Ranges, while they possess ADVANTAGES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHERS.

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST IN THE END.

ERNST STOELTZING 1415 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
STOVES AND HARDWARE.
Mechanics' Tools and Builders' Hardware, Imperial Wheels. Manufacturer of all kinds of metal work. All work guaranteed.

Christmas Gifts

SHOT GUNS RIFLES
POCKET KNIVES GUN CASES
BOXING GLOVES RAZORS
PUNCHING BAGS
EXERCISERS
GOLF CLUBS
GRAPHOPHONES
BICYCLES VELOCIPEDES
CYCLE LAMPS
CYCLE BELLS
CYCLOMETERS
CRIBBAGE BOARDS
GAME BOARDS

And many other appropriate articles.

E. P. Moriarty & Co

1111 Walnut Street.

Youth! Health! Beauty!

Ladies' **Turkish** Baths

Hair Dressing, Manicure, Chiropody.

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SMOKE THE CELEBRATED

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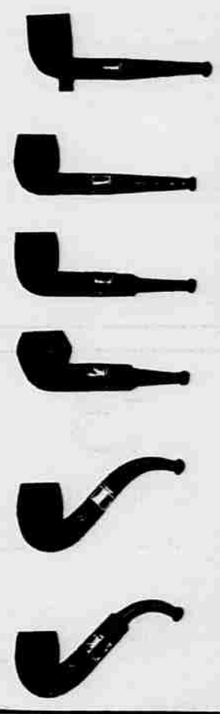
BRIAR PIPES.



SOME OF THE LEADING SHAPES.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, 60c, $1, $1.50, $2.

For an additional 4c postage we will send one of the above Pipes to your address.

Wm. A. Stickney Cigar Co.,
No. 6 West 9th Street,
KANSAS CITY, MO.