BUSINESS PERSONALS.

C. C. PRATT—FINE SHOES
For men, 925 Main st. Large invoice of Strong & Carroll's shoes just received. Good goods at reasonable prices.

BRAIN FOOD.
Eat fish and oysters at Morledge Fish and Oyster Co.'s cafe, 918 Walnut.

Plymouth Rock Pants Co. removal sale now going on at their tailoring parlors, 312-313 New Ridge building.

INEXPENSIVE TOURS ABROAD.

Thrifty Society People Decorate Their Trunks With Hotel Labels.

"'Paris, Dijon, Geneva, Turin, Venice, Boulogne, Florence, Rome,'—dear me, haven't you anything more complete? It really seems to me $5 is a great deal of money for that tour."

The speaker was a handsome and handsomely dressed woman who stood in a fashionable uptown trunk store. She was reading from a neatly printed catalogue in her hand. A large number of the peculiar vari-colored labels with which European hotels are so fond of decorating luggage were spread out on the counter before her.

"Certainly, madam, certainly," replied that urbane shopman, "but you will notice that our supplementary tour Italian comes under a separate head in the catalogue. If you will allow me—"

"Hum," said the lady, musing, as the place was pointed out, "Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Messina, Pisa, Leghorn, Ajaccio, Marseilles—that's better. But I do think $5 would be enough for the lot."

The ensuing bargaining finally ended in a compromise on $9 for the two tours, and the purchaser departed. Then a reporter for the New York Mail and Express, who had listened to this dialogue, asked the shopkeeper for enlightenment on these cut rates for European travel. The shopman smiled.

"It's only the foreign decorative branch of our business," she said. "You see, European travel has become so much a matter of good form these days that people of fashion have to have their baggage covered with foreign hotel labels if they want to receive any consideration when they travel in this country.

"Some of those who have been unable to go abroad—and of course the financial stringency has limited many an alleged European tour to the neighborhood of Peach Corners or Podunk Center—some of them conceive the idea that they might just as well have their trunks loaded with labels for a moderate sum and thus convey the impression that they had been luxuriating amid Alpine breezes or reveling in other Continental delights.

"'Does it go?' Why, you want to hear some of 'em rattle off Baedeker. They've had plenty of time to study guide books during the summer, you know, and by reading the foreign news carefully they can cook up quite a pleasing fund of anecdote.

"That lady you saw, though, is of a different kind from our regular decoratives. She has been to Europe this last year, but by some superhuman effort managed to bring her trunks back unmarred by a single label. Since her return she has to fall in line with the prevailing fad and comes to us to pay for the labels she might have had for nothing.

"How do we get them? Well, that's a trade secret, but (and here the dealer became confidential) between you and me there are a good many foreign hotels that are mighty glad to get their labels spread over the United States. We don't have much trouble in getting them.

"Then the steamship employes, some of them, manage to fill out any little gaps there may be. Luggage that comes in on the liners sometimes has a way of losing its labels. It happens now and then, too, that trunks get their labels stripped off in the baggage rooms of the railroads. A good many people don't notice it, and baggage handlers are so careless, you know.

"Yes, we have a special man to do the pasting," he continued. "He is an expert in his way—used to be a bill poster. That satchel is some of his work."

He pointed to a bag covered with gaudy slips of paper, some of them worn and ragged. Among other names on this "tour" were noticed the Hotel Continetal, of Paris; the Schwerzhof, of Lucerne; the Beau-Rivage, of Geneva, and others in picturesque confusion. This "decoration" had added $3 to the value of the bag.

FORTUNES WITHIN GRASP.

Romances of Wealth Lost by Unfortunates Who Never Possessed It.

It is quite conceivable that nearly every person, at some period or other of his lifetime, allows to slip by him more or less valuable chances which, if he had seized them, would no doubt have made incalculable difference in his worldly affairs. In most cases ignorance of the fact constitutes bliss, but not always so, and sometimes the prize happens to be of so rich a nature that the loser is forced to taste the bitterest dregs of chagrin. Occasionally, indeed, persons have to realize the stupendous fact that they have actually been within a hair's breadth of a solid fortune—and have missed it.

Quite a number of authentic instances of this kind have been placed on record, and very curious some of them are; while, doubtless, there have been many others which have never publicly transpired.

A Melbourne bank clerk had fairly favorable prospects, but the gold fever overtook him, and official routine grew distasteful. Making for the fields, he boldly invested all his savings in the purchase of a newly opened "claim," the price of which was run up at auction on the strength of the fact that gold was being found in abundance in its immediate vicinity. He took a partner, and for weeks they worked feverishly, in the hope of becoming rich at a stroke, until patience and resources were alike exhausted, and, as it seemed, the whole thing proved a fiasco. One day a prospecting party came along, made an offer which was eagerly closed with, and took instant possession. Within twenty-four hours of the bargain something occurred which set the ex-bank clerk dancing—but it was the dance of delirium.

Word went after him that his despised mine had yielded up a nugget worth hundreds of pounds. He hurried back incredulously, to find his successors chuckling over a yield of richness which was simply beyond estimation. There had been, it could literally be said, but a few inches of rock and earth between himself and a vast fortune, and it so chanced that he left them unturned. The human brain is not always proof against a blow of this description, and the ex-bank clerk lost his reason on the spot.

The writer can vouch for the truth of the following instances, in which, to twist an old metaphor, a person strained at a gnat when she might have made sure of a camel.

This person kept apartments for letting purposes at a seaside town, and these apartments were one day hired by a gentleman, who, after a short stay, departed and left behind him three mysterious looking trunks, for which he would call at his convenience.

This he never did, for the simple reason that he met his death by drowning the same day, and the body was not recovered. Several years went by, nothing was heard, and the trunks remained unclaimed, till at length the holder considered herself justified in selling them as they stood for the sum of £10, the buyer—a visitor whose curiosity was awakened by the story—taking all risks.

It was a good speculation. Upon the locks being forced the trunks were found to contain plate, jewelry, clothes and old china worth at the roughest calculation something like £3,000. The supposition was that this treasure represented the proceeds of a robbery, but this was never ascertained. The visitor took his trunks, and the fact remained that the woman had let slip from her grasp what meant for one in her position independence for life.

Grew Suspicious.

Atlanta Journal: "Is your father well now, Johnnie?"

"Oh, yes, pa, got well all on a sudden like yesterday."

"Did he take——"

"No, he didn't take no physic. He just heard my mother's ma asking if his life insurance policy was in a safe place, and he was up in a pair of minutes."

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MYTHS OF THE ICE AGE.

SOME TRADITIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN INDIANS.

Jack and the Bean Stalk Corresponds to the Legend of 'Sphiow—Similarity Between the Glacial Epoch and the Great Winter of the Red Man.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 24.—Myths are history distorted. Underneath them there is probably always a substratum of fact. Very deep digging may be necessary to find it, but it is safe to say that not one of the myths which are identified with the thought and character of a race are without a solid enough foundation, if we could only find it.

Not to go far afield for illustration, persons who are at all familiar with the character of North American Indians—that is, of those who have not been long in close contact with civilization—will admit that a class of traditions, similar to those which are hereinafter referred to, have had as much influence in determining the thoughts, disposition, and history of these people as the Edenic myth has had upon the thought, disposition and history of the people of Christendom. Nowhere is the truth of this more evident than among the coast tribes of the Pacific Northwest, some of which are to all intents and purposes yet in their aboriginal condition of savagery. When it is remembered that one may meet on the streets of Seattle any day "Princess" Angeline, whose father remembered the visit of Vancouver, and that there died only a year or so ago an old Snoqualmie chief, who used to tell of the visit of "the great, white-winged ducks" to Puget sound, meaning thereby the first ships that any Indian of his tribe had ever seen, and which so frightened him and his fellow hunters that they deserted their canoes and fled to the forest in terror—when these things are remembered we realize how close we are to the primitive ideas of these people, when we get from the lips of one of them a far-off past of his race.

Of such stories there is apparently an inexhaustible mine. They differ in detail, but are essentially the same, in that they all deal with either the coming or the passing away of a great calamity. What the Indian of the great Pacific Northwest is to-day he is because of these myths. His hopes, his fears, his beliefs, his anticipations of a life to come, are all based upon these myths, and, if he has had the benefit of instruction in Christianity, all he does is to apply the new names to the old things.

The story of how 'Spblow saved mankind from the wrath of Snoqualm illustrates the character of these myths. Here it is: 'Spblow, the Saukalee Tyee, or supreme deity of the Snoqualmie Indians, had a son named 'Spblow, who was inquisitive and daring. Now Snoquatin, or the moon god, had stolen the sun, the stars, the machine that made daylight, and all the trees, and had hidden them no one knew where, except that they were somewhere beyond the impenetrable dome of the sky. It was the time of the great winter, and all the people and animals suffered terribly. They besought 'Spblow in vain for help. He either could not or would not deliver them. Then 'Spblow, moved by pity or daring, resolved to see if he could not get through the sky and into the kingdom of Snoqualm. He made a rope of cedar bark, and calling to his mother, the Blue Jay, bade her fly up and attach the rope to the under side of the sky. When she had done this 'Spblow climbed up the rope, and without much trouble passed through the sky.

But now his good fortune deserted him, for he fell into a great pond, and in seeking to go ashore was caught in one of Snoqualm's traps, where the moon god found him later, and taking him to his cabin, skinned him as though he had been a beaver or a muskrat, and threw his carcass away. Now, though Snoqualm did not know it, 'Spblow was more powerful in death than in life, and the youth only waited until his captor had fallen asleep to take his revenge. But by reason of his long fast he had become very hungry, and, wishing to have something to eat before putting his plans of revenge into execution, he searched the cabin for food. He found plenty of dried fish, but what was of far more importance, he discovered hidden away in a remote corner of the cabin, the sun, the stars, the machine that made the daylight, and the trees, the latter having been much reduced in size by Snoqualm the better to conceal them. Spblow thought no more of revenge, but placing the sun under one arm and the machine that made the daylight under the other, and gathering up a handful of stars and a handful of trees, he made his way to the rope and slid down with his precious burden in safety. The noise of his departure awoke Snoqualm, who started to follow him, and, in order to make a more rapid descent to the earth, untied the rope from the under side of the sky, with the result that he fell in a heap on the prairie, which bears his name and out of which his huge body rises in the form of a mountain, on whose top the rough outlines of his face may yet be seen.

I have given the legend without embellishment just as it has been told among the Snoqualmie Indians for unnumbered generations. The substantial similarity between this story and the familiar tale of "Jack and the Beanstalk" suggests a common origin for the two. The origin of the latter no one pretends to know. It has come down from a very remote age. It is one of the stock of myths which our Anglo-Saxon ancestors brought with them across Europe in the days when Rome was a commonwealth. It seems to be a version of some ancient tradition preserved by people who did not believe it, for the amusement of children. The Indian story, on the other hand, has been preserved by people who did believe it. And it may be added that to believe it requires no greater effort than is called for by the story of Joshua suspending the operations of the solar system, or that of the tower of Babel.

This myth is of the class usually called "creation legends," but strictly speaking there are no creation legends among these Indians. All their folk-lore deals with either the advent or the passing away of a period of calamity, and so many of them contain distinct references to "the great winter" that I have ventured to class them as myths of the ice age.

The Bella Coola Indians of British Columbia have preserved a dim tradition of the existence of their tribe before the great winter. They then lived, they claim, "beyond where the sun rises," and they have copper relics which they say their ancestors brought with them from their old home. Here let me mention a fact of some interest.

In the excavation of the North Seattle sewer tunnel the workmen, at a point distant nearly 2,000 feet from the shore of Elliott bay, and 125 feet below the surface, came to a very remarkable deposit of billets of wood embedded in quicksand. Some of these billets had become petrified; others were still in the form of wood, but on exposure to air became as hard as iron. On the end of one of them was a series of markings which to all appearance were ax marks made in cutting the billet from some larger piece. This billet was petrified when found. It would be rash to attempt to form any conclusion whatever from this piece of fossil wood; but this much is evident, namely, that within comparatively recent times, geologically speaking, there have been great changes in the surface geology of this coast. Of this the proof is abundant, and the changes suggest glacial action. In brief, the geological conditions of the coast corroborate the Indian legends of the occurrence of "a great winter" not so very long ago, as geologists reckon time.

On this point I may add that a very well educated Norwegian, who has spent about six years in close intercourse with the coast Indians, told me that all their legends refer to the great winter, and that many of the totem poles, many of the family names, and all the religious dances and ceremonies are commemorative of that period of dire calamity. I asked a very intelligent young American, who is familiar with the mythological lore of the Washington Indians, if any of the tribes had preserved a tradition of a great winter, and his answer was, "All of them." The preservation of such a tradition by a race of men, who inhabit a country where often the whole twelve months pass without snow and very little frost, is remarkable and seems to possess the value of an historical record.

The Bella Coola Indians, above referred to, tell that, before the great winter came, a bird with a single eye, from which flashed forth the fiercest of flames, sat upon the mountains and destroyed all living creatures except such as were able to find shelter in caves.

This great bird appears in the legends of so many Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, being usually known as the thunder-bird, that it may be regarded as a typical feature of aboriginal American mythology. Most of the explanations of the thunder-bird myth regard it as an attempt to explain the thunder, or at the most as a personification of that phenomenon. While this may be accepted as an adaption of the original myth, there seems reason to believe its origin to be in the catastrophe which ushered in "the great winter."

Thus we find the Indians of the Olympic peninsula preserving the tradition of a huge and shapeless monster, known as Seatco, who brought desolation and sorrow upon the people of that once happy land. Year after year the tribes had been accustomed to gather for a long holiday in a valley more beautiful than any other. But at length one year, when the games and festivities were at their height, Seatco came and with him desolation and death. Then followed the great winter. May not this monster, whose description recalls Virgil's description of the Cyclops, "Infame, ingens, cui lumen, ademptum," have been the same as the bird with the eye of fire of whom the Bella Coolas tell? And may not both be identical with the awful being who the Quatsino Indians say drove all living creatures, the animals on the land, birds of the air, the fish of the sea, into holes and caverns, in his terrible wrath, because they would not deliver up his truant son?

Let us now for a moment take a glance across the continent to the Micmac and Millicete Indians of New Brunswick. These preserve the legend of the Great Beaver, who is said to have dammed up all the rivers and destroyed all the corn fields. Then winter came with untold suffering for the people. At length Glooscap, the deliverer, pulled down the dams which the Beaver had erected, and drove the monster away, but not until the latter had torn the mountains asunder in his impotent rage. Here again we have the monster and the terrible winter.

It is hardly worth while to speculate as to the nature of this monster. Ignatius Donnelly's theory that it was a comet is ingenious, but seems open to insurmountable obstacles. With our present information we are hardly warranted in going further than to suggest that the monster is simply a personification of some cataclysm, some awful period of earthquake and tempest, which fell upon mankind uncounted centuries ago. That such a catastrophe did befall the ancestors of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest seems to be the inevitable conclusion from these legends. This catastrophe involved the overthrow of a prosperous and happy people and was followed by a long period of cold, which ended in a partial restoration of the primeval conditions of comfort.

It is the story of Eden over again—an era of happiness terminated by the wrath of the Deity and the banishment of the race to a region where it was necessary to go clad in skins, by reason, we may well believe, not of shame, but of cold. It is the golden age of the Greek and Roman poets. It is the far-off time of universal happiness of which the mythology of India and China speaks.

The Northwest myths are cruder than those of Europe and Asia. Our Indians had no poet like the writers of Genesis and Job to hand their myths down in language whose simple beauty makes them among the gems of literature; they had no Hesiod or Homer to gather up the fragmentary tales of the past and weave them into a fabric that shall endure as long as literature itself; no Saemund to preserve for us a weird series of Alaskan Sagas; no Tennyson to collect their folk-lore and transform them into the Idyls of the Thunder Bird. Their myths are simply "quarry-dressed," so to speak. Their harsh lines have not been tooled down. They are not so pretty in a literary sense as those of the Old World, but it is possible that they may be much truer to nature and fact. There has certainly been no process of emasculation practiced upon them, so as to make them conform to a more recent philosophy or be inoffensive to a modern school of religious thought.

"The Best Pill I ever used," is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's Little Liver Pills. When you try them you will say the same.

THAT SERVANT QUESTION.

Brief Record of Some Novel Experiences With the Heathen Chinese.

"When in the throes of the servant girl question," said a gentleman yesterday who but recently removed from the West, "I can look back with some degree of pleasure upon the system of Chinese servants in vogue there. You people in the East do not know what good servants are and cannot until you have tried Chinamen in that capacity. My experience since I have been there has been somewhat novel. Having always had Chinamen in my house, I have never had to take from my servants what seemed to be an absolute independence and indifference which I find in the people I employ here. Recently my wife has had to almost daily listen to the ultimatum from one or other of the servants we have. It is either 'I'm going to leave,' or 'I find the work too hard, so I be going,' without warning or giving you an opportunity to get a person to fill their places.

"How different with Chinamen. They always supply someone for their places before they leave. For instance, when a Chinaman becomes dissatisfied he never tells you of it. But some day you will go into the kitchen to find your Chinaman cook having another Chinaman with him. Without being the least disconcerted he will come up to you and say: 'Mrs. Blank, you likee me cookee?' 'Why, of course, John,' will perhaps be the reply. 'You findee no fault, hey?' will be the next question. Then, after you have told him he was entirely satisfactory, he will say to you: 'Well, Sing Lee will do cookee now. John's going to leave.'

"And with no other explanation he will leave the house. The new Chinaman will immediately begin his duties just as if you had hired and made all arrangements with him. You will find that the new cook has been coached in the dishes that are your favorites, and you will have no more trouble, having a conscientious, faithful servant. This may seem like a day dream to housewives who have worried themselves sick about servants, but nevertheless, it is a true picture of the manner in which Chinamen treat their employers."

The Horse's Hoof.

In its present elaborate form the hoof of a horse is the most perfect instrument of support which has been devised in the animal kingdom to uphold a large and swiftly moving animal in its passage over the ground. The original toe-nail, and the neighboring soft parts connected with it, have been modified into a structure which in an extraordinary manner combines solidity with elasticity, so that it may strike violent blows upon the hard surface of the earth without harm. The result is that the horse can carry a greater weight at a swifter speed than any other animal approaching it in size.—Scribner's Magazine.

PARIS' POSTAL SERVICE.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A VERY SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM.

Pneumatic Tubes Are Employed—Wonderful Quickness in the Transmission of Messages—Talk of Using the System Here.

There can be no doubt that before many years all of the great cities in this country will be provided with systems for conveying messages and telegrams by means of pneumatic tubes underground. Already quite a number of the centers of population in Europe enjoy the advantages of this improvement, which has been brought to the highest degree of perfection in Paris. In that city compressed air distributed from central stations is supplied for motive power for factories, for the generation of electricity, for the ventilation of large buildings, for operating elevators and clocks in public and private buildings, etc. It is also employed for pumping water and refrigerating and cleaning. Its use as a motive power for street car lines is extending rapidly.

In Paris the pneumatic tube system affords a cheap, speedy, and always reliable method of postal communication. It is employed not only for the purpose of sending messages originating in the city, but also for the distribution to sub-stations in all parts of the capital, of telegrams from the provinces and from abroad. Less than an hour is required ordinarily for the transmission of a message within the city limits—that is to say, from the time of mailing to its final delivery at the house addressed. This system is so successful and so well adapted to the needs of the people that the use of the electric telegraph in Paris itself is comparatively small.

The pneumatic telegram has many advantages over the wire. There can be no such thing as a block caused by rush of business. The operator takes all the messages at the same time and places them in a box, which is at once dispatched to the sub-station in the proper quarter of the city.

No errors in transmission occur. The message travels at the rate of about forty miles an hour. The written cards or telegrams are enclosed in cylindrical boxes of sheet iron, with envelopes of leather, and these are fastened together in "trains" before they are started on a journey. They travel through pipes underground, which pass along the galleries of the sewers whenever that is practicable.

There used to be a great deal of trouble previous to the construction of the present pneumatic system in transmitting telegrams rapidly enough between the central telegraph office at Paris and the bourse, or stock exchange. An effort was made to overcome this difficulty by means of couriers, who made trips every fifteen minutes between the great market and the central office.

These couriers conveyed the latest quotations from the bourse to the central station, whence they were disseminated far and wide by telegraph. Returning, they carried to the bourse messages sent to Paris by wire from the provinces and from abroad. This was only a temporary expedient, and it was soon supplanted by a subterranean conduit from the bourse to the central office, a distance of 765 yards. This was the beginning of the pneumatic telegraphs of Paris, which now form a network communicating with every part of the capital. Today the aggregate length of these lines is 156 miles.

There are 165 postal bureaus or branch postoffices in Paris, all of which are equipped with pneumatic tubes. The total cost up to date has been about $1,514,660. The lines run through soldered tubes, the sections being connected by joints and bolts. The interior diameter of the tubes is from two and a half to three inches.

They are sunk in the earth at an average depth of about three feet. The boxes forming the train contain about thirty-five messages each. The leather coverings ordinarily wear out after they have traveled 1,200 miles, when, of course, they are renewed. At the beginning the waterworks of the city of Paris were used to furnish power for compressing the air, but steam power has been substituted, and is now employed exclusively.

The project has been formulated, and is now under study by the French government, for the substitution of electricity for compressed air as a motive power. This project, which would involve an enormous outlay, contemplates the construction of a system of small gauge railways laid underground in tubes to be operated by electricity.

It is improbable that this project will be adopted in the near future, if at all. The present system is operated very successfully and with great economy. There is much difference of opinion among engineers as to whether better results would be obtained from tubular electric railways, while there is a strong and growing opposition to the indefinite multiplication of underground currents.

The department of state will soon publish quite an elaborate report on this subject, in the course of which it is mentioned that the expense of pneumatic telegrams is very much less than that of electric telegrams in the United States. The length of the message is only limited by the space of the cards sold for the purpose. A sealed telegram which will contain quite a long communication costs only 10 cents. It is not exposed to the danger of mistake in transmission or to public scrutiny, and, as a general rule, reaches its destination almost as quickly as an electrical telegram.—Washington Star.

A Talented Girl.

Miss Elizabeth Dawes, a young English woman, who at one time was professor of Greek and German at the Bryn Mawr Collegiate school, has just gained the degree of "D. Litt" at London University, and it is one which has never before been given to a woman. Miss Dawes has passed all the examinations required for the B. A. degree at the two universities of Cambridge and London, studied Greek in Athens, which language she speaks fluently, and was first on the list in the examination in mediæval and modern French and German, which completed her qualification as a candidate for the degree of doctor of literature. She has published a work on the pronunciation of Greek, and for the last five years has conducted a successful school for girls.—Philadelphia Record.

A Prisoner in Bed.

Mrs. Mary A. Tupper has been released, at Wilton, Me., from the custody of extreme female weakness and nervousness, which kept her a prisoner in bed, unable to walk. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* went to the root of her trouble, and gave her the liberty of health, so that after taking two bottles she was able to go out of doors and surprise her husband and friends by her improvement.

She says: "Women should beware of dizziness, sudden faintness, backache, extreme lassitude, and depression. They are danger signals of female weakness, or some derangement of the uterus or womb. Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be thankful for your life as I am. It only costs a dollar to try it. It will pay.

NEW PASSENGER SERVICE.

From Kansas City Via the Burlington Route.

"DENVER SPECIAL" leaves Kansas City daily 10:50 a. m., solid train; arrives Denver 7:30 a. m.

"BURLINGTON NEW LINE, VIA BILLINGS," for Puget Sound and Pacific Coast from Kansas City, leaves at 10:50 a. m. daily.

This line gives patrons an opportunity to visit Hot Springs, South Dakota, Black Hills and Yellowstone Park, and it is the short line between Kansas City and Helena by 355 miles, Butte 315 miles, Spokane 474 miles, Seattle 193 miles and Tacoma 145 miles.

This is the most marvelous scenic route and perhaps the most interesting across the continent.

Round trip tickets to all Pacific Coast points via this line.

For full information address H. C. Orr, Burlington Route, Kansas City, Mo.

Los Angeles Without Change.

The Union Pacific is now running one of the latest improved Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars every day in the year from Kansas City to Los Angeles, via Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden and Sacramento. This car leaves Kansas City at 9:30 a. m. on the California and Oregon fast train. This train is lighted with the celebrated Pintsch gas, heated by steam, and is vestibuled throughout. Magnificent Pullman dining cars on this train. Only dining car line Kansas City to California. The Denver fast line leaves Kansas City at 7:30 p. m., arriving in Denver at 7:30 p. m. the next day, noon. The Union Pacific is the only line making this fast time. Pullman Palace buffet sleeper and free reclining chair cars on this train. It is positively the shortest and quickest line to Denver and San Francisco. No other line offers equal facilities. City ticket offices, 1000 Main street, 1023 Union avenue, and Union station. Telephones 1100 and 1095.

J. R. FRAWLEY, General Agent.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS in the Journal are charged at the rate of 10 cents per line. Six words usually make a line.

This charge is for classifications except "Personals" and "Clairvoyants," which are 15 cents per line.

DISPLAYED ADVERTISING in the classified columns, 15 cents per line, solid agate measure. No cuts taken.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Immediately; three news agents on railroad. Call on Southern Railway News Company, 1008 Union ave.

WANTED—2 young men; light work; $10 a week. 9 West 8th, room 9.

WANTED—Young man for office; references required. 619 Main st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

CANADIAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE and Furnished Rooms, 1049 E. 12th, cor. Walnut. Tel. 1178. The best place in K. C. Mo., to find help or situations, male or female; 14 years' experience. Ref. Omaha Nat bank, Omaha; Citizens' bank, K. C.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Position by experienced store and office clerk, collector and weigh master; 5 years with present employer; first-class city references. Address F. M. Shuck, 1019 Forest ave.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Agents in every state on salary and commission. Agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—By Joseph Plume:
1811 Broadway, 8-room house, $35.
2326 Montgall ave., 6-room house, $8.
2103 Kansas ave., 6-room house, $7.
2106 Kansas ave., 6-room house, $7.
2002 Holmes st., 5-room house, $8.
527 Woodland ave., 8-room house, $9.
1733 Main st., 6-room house, $20.
916 Grove st., 3-room house, $10.
Cor. Linwood and Holmes, 6-room house, $10.
1706 Indiana ave., 5-room house, $12.
1912 Montgall ave., 7-room brick, $17.50.
1310 E. 9th st., 9-room house, $18.
2321 Lydia ave., 8-room brick, $20.
2323 Lydia ave., 8-room brick, $20.
2118 E. 12th st., 8-room brick, $25.
STORES.
1813 Grand ave., large store, $35.
614 Independence ave., large store, $15.
JOSEPH PLUME, Rental Agent,
201 New England building.

TO RENT—A nice three room dwelling, only four blocks from Minnesota and within one block of two street car lines. Call at the Journal branch office, in the Chamber of Commerce bldg.

TO RENT—Flats in Chadwick block with steam and gas. Inquire of agent, 2135 Summit st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—One elegant office room and one suite in the Journal bldg. Rent reasonable. Apply to the Journal Co.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—Elegant offices in the Journal bldg. at reasonable rates. Apply to the Journal Co.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JAMES L. LOMBARD, over First National bank—Applications desired. Kansas City improved real estate loans. Interest 5 to 7 per cent, according to size. Farm loans promptly closed in Northern Missouri and Eastern Kansas. Annual interest, easy terms. Correspondence solicited. Local investors invited to examine lists of loans, $500 to $10,000.

MONEY TO LOAN. Household Goods, Diamonds, Pianos, Warehouse Receipts; low rates. See us first. NATIONAL BROKERAGE CO., 506 Hall Building.

5 AND 6 PER CENT money on business, residence and farm property, unusually favorable terms. Apply to Homer Reed or Theo. Nash, 1003 Broadway, op. Coates house.

LOANS made on good improved city property, business or residence, at reasonable rates. Money on hand. E. E. Holmes & Co., 507 New England bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate at current rates. REGER & MOORE, Heist bldg.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANY imitations made through the press by the Keeley Institute or any statements made by them that the Wherrell Cure for Inebriety is an imitation are false and are intended to deceive the public by malicious representation of the facts. The Wherrell Cure is entirely different from Keeley's. Every medicine used is different. The two cures are as widely opposite in their claims as the north is from the south. The U. S. committees of investigation decided the Wherrell cure to be the best and it is absolutely free from all danger. A full course of treatment of four weeks is given at the Wherrell Institute, 719 Wyandotte, for fifty dollars. Call or send for literature.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMENCING Monday morning, I will sell at private sale, at my warehouse, 1033 St. Louis ave., the entire stock of candies, crackers, cakes, sugars and glucose formerly owned by the Mount Cracker and Candy Company. All goods will be sold regardless of original cost. Morton Wollman, 1033 to 1039 St. Louis ave.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. L. JAMES, the well know clairvoyant and trance medium, may be consulted at 1209 Grand ave.; parlors 39 and 40.

RESTAURANTS.

IF YOU want good, old-fashion butter, milk or cream, go to McClintock's restaurant, 120 Walnut street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HORSES wintered $6 per month, sent for and returned. MARK S. SALISBURY, Independence, Mo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, John H. North and Fannie M. North, his wife, by their deed of trust dated the 8th day of December, 1891, and recorded on the 13th day of December, 1891, in book B No. 415, at page 89, Jackson county, Missouri, records at Kansas City, conveyed to the undersigned as trustee, the following described real estate situate in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, to-wit: Lot number six (6) and the south seventy (70) feet of lot number eight (8), in block numbered two (2), and lots numbered thirteen (13), fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), in block numbered one (1), of McGeey and Walley's resurvey of blocks one (1) and two (2), of Brooklyn heights, an addition to the City of Kansas, now Kansas City, as said lots are marked and designated on the recorded plat of said resurvey, which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest notes in said deed described, and whereas, default has been made in the payment of a part of said principal note, which is now past due and payable unpaid; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned trustee, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, and in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, will, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1895, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the west door of the United States postoffice building, in Kansas City, Jackson county, aforesaid, proceed to sell, and sell the above described real estate, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay off and satisfy the balance of said note, the interest thereon and the costs of executing this trust. R. T. PLATT,
Jan. 25, 1895. Trustee.

WHEREAS, Matthew Madden, a single man, did, by his certain deed of trust, dated March 17th, 1891, and filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds, in Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, on March 17th, 1891, and recorded therein in book B 462, at page 479, convey to the undersigned trustee all of the following described real estate in Jackson county, Missouri, to-wit: Lot numbered fourteen (14), and the north half of lot numbered fifteen (15), all in block numbered one (1), in E. L. Brown's subdivision, an addition to the City of Kansas, now Kansas City, in trust, however, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, in said deed of trust described, with interest thereon, as therein and in said notes provided; and whereas, default was made in the payment of the principal promissory note therein described, and one interest note, when the same became due and payable, with interest thereon, and said default still continues, by reason whereof the agreements in said deed of trust contained become and were broken; now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned trustee, at the request of the owner of said notes, will, by virtue of the power in me vested by said deed of trust, on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1895, at the west door of the United States postoffice building, in Kansas City, Missouri, in accordance with the agreements contained in said deed, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the real estate hereinbefore and in said deed of trust described, for the purpose of paying said notes and interest and the costs of executing said trust.
Kansas City, Missouri, January 9th, 1895.
J. S. HARRISON, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the two certain negotiable promissory notes and interest thereon described in the deed of trust made by Richard H. Weller and Lettie Weller, his wife, dated February 8th, 1887, filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, Missouri, February 8th, 1887, and recorded in book B No. 236, at page 181, I will, in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes, proceed to sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in the County of Jackson, in the State of Missouri, viz.: All of the south half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), in township forty-nine (49), in range thirty-three (33), in Jackson county (except that portion thereof taken and conveyed for railway tracks and purposes), the land in said deed of trust described being seventy-five and one-half (75½) acres—at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the City of Kansas (now Kansas City, Missouri), being the south front door of the Jackson county court house, in Kansas City, in the county of Jackson, state aforesaid, for cash, on Tuesday, February 5th, 1895, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to satisfy and pay said notes and interest and the cost of executing this trust. HENRY N. ESS, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—By reason of default in the payment of the principal and interest of a bond, described in a deed of trust made by Frank G. Gunong, single, dated February 20th, 1889, and filed for record February 25th, 1889, and recorded in book 230, at page 286, in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, I will, pursuant to said deed of trust, at the request of the legal holder of said bond, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on Monday, February 11th, 1895, at the west front door of the United States custom house and postoffice building in Kansas City, Jackson county, Mo., sell lots twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36), in block seven (7), of the subdivision called "Marlborough," in Jackson county, Missouri, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash to satisfy said bond, with interest and cost of executing this trust.
GARDINER LATHROP, Trustee.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING—Office of the Benham Manufacturing Company, southwest corner 5th and Santa Fe streets, Kansas City, Mo., January 9th, 1895. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Benham Mfg. Co., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it will be held at the office of the company, southwest corner of 5th and Santa Fe streets, Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, the fourth (4th) day of February, 1895, at the hour of nine (9) o'clock a. m.
T. C. BEAHAM, President.
S. E. STRANATHAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the United States Trust Company, of Kansas City, Mo., will be held at the office of the company in the New York Life building, on Friday, the first day of February, 1895, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., for the purpose of electing eight trustees, for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
W. R. CLARKE, President.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—The undersigned will, on Wednesday, January 30, 1895, at the east door of the county court house at Kansas City, Mo., at 2 o'clock p. m., let, by public outcry, to the lowest responsible bidder, contract for repairing bridge over Big Blue on the cord road; a deposit of $50 required with bid. Plans and specifications can be seen at office of county surveyor.
FRANK J. O'FLAHERTY,
County Surveyor.
Road and Bridge Com.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—Office of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., room 411, Keith & Perry building, Kansas City, Mo. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., for the election of directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, room 411, Keith & Perry building, corner Ninth and Walnut streets, Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1895, at 9 o'clock a. m.
VICTOR B. BELL, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' National bank, of Kansas City, Missouri, will be held in its office in the New York Life building, Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday, the 2nd day of February, 1895, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. for the election of directors and transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
W. H. CLARKE, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONTRACTORS—We have some second-hand ⅞ inch and ¾ inch steel rope, in first-class condition, which we will sell at reasonable figures. We have two pieces of the ⅞ inch rope 180 feet in length, one piece of the ¾ inch rope 200 feet in length and a few pieces from 20 to 40 feet long. This rope will be found to be very suitable and desirable for contractors for use on their derricks, etc., etc.
THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

TRANSFER COMPANIES.

CHAS. K. TOWT, President. JOHN H. TOWT, V