SOME SATURDAY SALAD

"I have just as much right to glance and smile at a passing gentleman whose eyes meet mine as he has to look and smile at me," said a young girl in my hearing; a girl who was true at heart, and in nearly respects worthy of admiration, yet who liked to flirt a little—"just for fun."

Granted. She had as much "right" if she chose to place herself upon his level. But does she know what his level is? His level is that of a discounted, profligate life, ninetimes out of ten, yes, ninety-nine times out of a hundred; but what is a pure young girl, do those words mean? They mean next to nothing. She has no conception of their meaning, until as a wife she may learn their horrible depths.

She has as much right to flirt as a man has, but should she care to exercise that right? She has as much right to smoke and to swear, but does she care to do those things? If not, then the fact of her right is a poor argument in favor of her flirting.

She has as much right to dirt. How much right has he? None whatever. He may, if he chooses, but he has no right to do anything that lowers or weakens his moral character, nor has she.

But some of you girls say: "We do it only for a little fun." Granted again. I believe you. But be assured that the man who gives you a meaning glance as he passes you has a depth of meaning behind that glance which would turn you sick with horror could you read it.

"A passing gentleman," said the girl I quoted. Would a gentleman give a girl such a look? Never! He may be expensive in dress, perfect in manner, but at heart he is a brute, not a gentleman.

But these girls say again: "We would not marry such a man for the world, for we know a man who flirts with one girl flirts with all." Who then will they marry? Do they think an honest, true manhood such a one as they intend to marry would take time to flirt? Do they think a man would choose for his wife a girl whom he had seen flirting with men whom he despised? Men know each other's characters; they read them much more plainly than a girl can possibly do, and if they do not scorn the girl who flirts, they pity her weakness of character. Do they wish to place themselves in this light before those with whom they associate?

To many girls—and I am writing only of and to girls who are true at heart—there is a fascination about a man who is "a little fast" and in the company of such a one they feel a sort of cautious recklessness which proves exciting. I believe this is due almost invariably to their own innocence and of the, to them, mysterious import of the word "fast." But as well might they expect to handle soot and not be blackened as expect to mingle with such men and not suffer a stain upon their moral character. It tells. Others see it if they do not. The figure may seem strange—a comparison of these men, gentlemen in appearance, with soot—but it is only because of the imperfect vision of our world-accustomed eyes. We do not see as God sees. We do not try to see as our Maker would have us see and as it is possible for us to see. We lose our vision of true womanhood and lower our standard of right.

If girls could but realize in small measure the agony which comes to the wives of such men—agony which you help to bring if you encourage low thoughts and wrong desires and drag down the standard of womanhood—you would shun the "fast" or flirting as you would a plague.

You are true at heart; you would turn from what you saw to be actual evil; then serve your higher nature, not your lower. Compel respect instead of losing it. Show your strength of character and love of truth by a positive avoidance of the "fast" men of any sort—the "darlings of society" quite as completely as the loafer upon the street.

J. D. COWLES.

FRANCE LIKES DIVORCE.

Incompatibility the Cause for Most of 40,000 Decrees in Ten Years.

In the year 1884 a law of divorce was passed in France. The French people had had to wait a long time for it, but when they got it they have certainly taken full advantage of its provisions. In eight years nearly 40,000 divorce suits have been instituted by dissatisfied husbands and wives. In about 30,000 cases decrees of divorce were granted, and the unhappily married couples went their ways in the dark night.

Cruelty and desertion were alleged in 70 per cent of the cases heard. No doubt most of the disagreements which let husbands and wives go asunder were due to incompatibility of temper, which did not give sufficient provocation which to obtain the equivalent of a "decree nisi."

Most of the divorces were pronounced between couples who had been married only a few years, but there were quite a few cases in which the parties had lived together happily enough otherwise for upward of half a century.

In the departments of the Seine, which, of course, includes Paris, no fewer than 22 out of every 1000 married couples obtained divorces last year. In the whole of France the proportion was eighty-one to every 100,000.

The Curio Clerk.

He was a clerk in a cutlery shop, and, courteously to boot,
Was candid enough for a candy man, and honest as the day.
He told the truth whatever might come, no matter the consequence,
For any deceit, or white or black, he had no slight pretense.

He showed me a peachblow vase, one morn, that I was inclined to buy,
And when I asked, "Is it worth the price?" this was the man's reply,
"It hangs upon what your income is. If you've not much store of cash
That a ten-dollar bill is as small as a dime, your buying it won't be rash.

"To a man with a million a year I think the vase is cheap as can be,
But it's hardly worth a dollar and ten to a fellow that's like me;
In fact," he added, that lovely morn, "though it's surely a wonderful bit,
Unless I should chance to lose my mind, I'd not give a cent for it."

I looked at a bit of cloisonne, and it took my fancy quite,
"A really superb bit of work," said I; and he answered me: "You're right.
I've been in this business for seven years, and I'll bet you a new silk hat,
No man ever saw a nicer piece of real cloisonne than that."

"But I saw for a dime in a country shop, where it went with a pound of tea,
A little blue jug with a handle white that would do much better for me,
For the cloisonne vase can't be used at all, while the little white-handled jug
Can be used for cream or for lemonade, or e'en for a shaving mug."

And then I took up an antique bronze, and enthused o'er an antique clock,
I gazed at an old-time knocker, and I raved o'er an ancient lock,
"They're all of them fine," said that truthful clerk, "but I really must say that I
Believe they make better antiques to-day than they did in the days gone by.

"And I never could see any reason why the men who have money to spend
Should pay out their thousands upon such things, I have to admit, to offend,
But where is the sense in a second-hand clock that cost you a thousand or two,
When a hundred will get you a better timepiece, old-looking, but warranted new?"

The fellow amused me so much that I sang his praises wherever I could;
And once his employer o'erheard my remarks, but I fear that he misunderstood;
For, strangely enough, the very next day Was out of employment. I'm sorry to say, for nothing but telling the truth.

—Harper's Magazine.

Hither and Yon.

Notes and Queries: "Hither and yon," inveighed against as a Yankee importation, is simply a form of "Hither and yont," a good classical Scotch expression, and a most useful one, signifying "here and there and everywhere," or "all over the place." It is thus defined in Jamieson:

"Hither and yont, topsy turvy, in a state of disorder. S. yont signifies beyond; hither and yon. A. Bor., here and there."

(Now that they're hither and yont frae one anither, it behooves a' that wish them weel to tak' tent that a breach is no opened that cannot be mendit up." (Sir A. Wylie, 1820.) This, I observe, is an A. S. phrase, hider and wonder, hac, atque illuc, hither and another. (Bil. V. 1318.)

Skeat does not give it, but Halliwell, who deals with English provincial dialects, gives "Hither and yon, here and there."

What George Washington Did Not Know.

Washington Chronicle: We don't like to be irreverent, but would like to ask what did our forefathers know? What, for instance, did George Washington know? He never saw a steamboat; he never saw a fast mail train; he never held his ear to a telephone; he never sat for his picture in a photograph gallery; he never received a telegraph dispatch; he never started a Krupp gun; he never listened to the "diz" of an electric pen; he never saw a pretty girl run a sewing machine; he never saw a self-propelling engine go down the street to a fire; he never heard of evolution; he never took laughing gas; he never had a set of false teeth; he never attended an international exposition; he never owned a remarks book; he never knew "what Fesh." He—but why go on? No, when he took an excursion it was on a flatboat. When he moved off on a train, it was a mule train. When he wanted to talk to a man in Milwaukee he had to go there. When he wanted his picture taken, it was done in profile with a piece of black paper and a pair of shears. When he got the returns from back counties, they had to be brought in by a man with an ox cart. When he took aim at the enemy, he had to trust to a cracked barreled old flintlock. When he wrote, it was with a goose quill. When he had anything to mend, his grandmother did it with a darning needle. When he went to a fire, he stood in line and passed buckets. When he looked at a steam, he never dreamed it was any relation of his. When he went to a concert, he heard a cracked fiddle and an insane clarionet. When he had a tooth pulled he sat down and never stopped yelling. When he got out of teeth, he supported his visage. When he wanted an international show, he went for Lafayette and ordered his friend up from old Virginia with the specimen carefully labeled in bottles. When he once got hold of a nugget of gold from an Indian chief, he felt rich. When he wanted to know anything about the weather, he consulted the ground hog or the goose bone. When—but why go on? What did such a man know? Who was he, anyway?

Music at Dinners.

"The music placed in the conservatory was so soft and subdued as to promote rather than disturb the conversation. * * *

"Now that's precisely the way to have the music," said a prominent clubman, who has his own ideas on aesthetic matters, as he tossed aside Sunday's New York Tribune, from which he had been reading an account of President Faure's first diplomatic dinner at the Elysee.

"It riles me beyond endurance," he continued, "to go to a dinner where the music is so soft that you find yourself marking the beats with the fork or raising one's eyebrows when the key is changed. Music at dinners and receptions should be vague and indefinite; it should merely add to the general atmosphere of the place.

"It's in the wrong place to have it loud. I simply don't stand it. It spoils the whole evening for me."

And having relieved his mind to his vis-a-vis, who didn't care a brass farthing whether the music was loud or not, the aesthetic man picked up his paper and finished the diplomatic dinner—where the music was entirely to his liking.

A New Parrot Story.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle: The family of a professional man, living on the East side, is the owner of a parrot of such pronounced wit and enterprise that there is often some doubt as to whether the family owns the parrot or the parrot owns the family. On Christmas day all the members of the household, where this bird holds forth, with some relatives and guests, partook of a late breakfast, and afterwards went in to the parlors, where gifts were distributed, with the usual merriment and chatter. This started the parrot and all day long it made more noise than a sewing society. This was amusing at first, but became monotonous as the hours passed, and at last, after vain efforts to quiet the bird by expostulation, the master took it upstairs and unceremoniously shoved it into a vacant room and shuffled the door shut. This had often proved sufficient as a means of discipline, but the master of the house fled in terror, when the parrot, cocking his head on one side, exclaimed in falsetto: "Thank you, so much; that is exactly what I wanted to say to-day." It evidently had stored up the expressions of the morning.

Abraham Lincoln's Grandfather.

R. T. Durrett, of Louisville, at one time an editorial writer on the Courier-Journal, in a letter to City Controller Burgess, makes the following reference to the grandfather of Abraham Lincoln: "The grandfather of the President Lincoln settled in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1780 on a tract of 400 acres of land, where the old Long Run Baptist meeting-house now stands. The land warrant which was issued to him for this land bears date of March 1, 1780, and his name appears in the Jefferson county records. He was killed on this land by the Indians in 1784. Morgan Hughes also owned a tract of 300 acres of land adjoining the Lincoln tract, and Mat Lincoln was one of the earliest settlers of Jefferson county. On this land of Hughes's, an old station, known as Hughes' station, was built at an early date, and Lincoln was residing in this station when he was killed by the Indians."

An Elephant's Memory.

The Spectator: Dr. Robert Pringle, brigade surgeon lieutenant colonel, tells of being with his children in the zoological gardens. He wished to make one of the elephants there salute before giving him a bun, and said to him, "Sahaun Kuro"—that is, make a salaam. The creature seemed to forget it for some time, and at last remembering the Indian lessons of seventeen years previously, he lifted his trunk and made a most correct salaam, to the great surprise of his keeper, who had never seen him do anything of the kind before.

If the elephants, however, live, as it is said they ought to do, and sometimes do, to twice our age, their memories should be at least as retentive as ours, and seventeen years is a very short time for human memories to go back.

It Varies With Locality.

A Cambridge (Illinois) doctor writes a prescription that brings a smile to the face of pain and disappointment, and which does not conflict with the Ziegler bill. This is the way the Rush City Post gives it away:

Sp. framenti oz. ij.
Sacch. alba.
Spt. lemonis aa. q. s.
Aqua Pont. oz. iij.

That may be all right for Cambridge, but if you present it in Iowa the druggist puts up:

Aqua imperis oz. iij.
Tinct. overshoe oz. ij.
Carbolic ac. aa. q. s.
Rot. leaves aa iiij.
Sp. cologne. —Minneapolis Journal.

Ruling Principle Strong in Death.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: While the house was in session Sunday night, which by legislative fiction was called part of Saturday, Mr. Frederick, of Kansas, strolled over to the seat of Mr. Bailey, of Texas, who has a great reputation as a parliamentarian.

"Bailey," queried the Kansas, "do you suppose the Fifty-third Congress, by calling this Saturday, will be able to fool the Lord?"

"I don't know," replied Mr. Bailey, doubtfully; "perhaps it will. It has fooled everybody else."

Unwonted Timidity.

"Have I got to be pushed onto the earth now?" said the month of March.

"Certainly," replied the Calendar, severely. "You've got to go in and sustain your reputation as the windiest institution on record."

"I know it, and it's going to be a pretty stiff piece of work. As a rule, I can do that without trouble. But with the Fifty-third congress getting all this start on me I honestly feel like getting some place where I can stand out of the draught."—Washington Star.

For Obesity.

Exchange: Take no water or other fluid at any time, except one cup of any desired hot drink, just before rising from the table. Use no liquids while eating. Avoid sugar, nuts and pastry. Eat nothing between meals. Confine the diet to lean beef, mutton, chicken, turkey, fish, eggs, oysters, with one slice of stale bread well dipped, the bulk of the meal being of tomatoes, celery, spinach, turnips, cabbage leaf, but not the fleshy mid-rib, and fresh or dried fruits, cooked without sugar, such as apples, peaches, plums, prunes, prunellas.

A little cheese is permissible. Coffee, tea, skimmed milk, or buttermilk, after eating, as stated. Exercise should be taken, running being most effectual, before breakfast or before going to bed.

True Aristocracy.

Black is the life blood of the pen,
The sword's hot blood is red,
A sanguinary hue, but then
'Tore black it hides its head.
But blue blood puts them all to rout:
It ever must prevail,
For when the pencil blue comes out
The mighty pen doth quail.

—New York World.

BRIEF ITEMS BY WIRE.

Athens, Ga., March 15.—Two years ago George Dye, a bachelor, died in Elbert county, Ga., leaving an estate of $125,000 to seven illegitimate children. A big contest.

Madrid, March 15.—An attack was made at midnight by army officers on the office of the newspaper El Globo. The manager and other officers of the papers were wounded.

The supreme court of the United States took a recess until Monday, the 25th inst., with the exception that it will sit next Monday for the delivery of opinions and to hear motions.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 15.—Mr. Angus Gillis, the oldest resident of Cape Breton, has died at Skye Glen, in Verness county, aged 108 years. He was born in Scotland and was a pioneer in Verness county.

Sedalia, Mo., March 15.—(Special.) The Democratic ward primaries to-night nominated the following candidates for aldermen: First ward, E. L. Looney; Second ward, M. R. Anderson; Third ward, Daniel Grow; Fourth ward, B. F. Mode.

Berlin, March 15.—The report of the illness of Prince Joachim, sixth son of Emperor William, is officially confirmed. The young prince (he was born December 17, 1889), who is suffering from inflammation of the bowels, was slightly improved in health last evening.

Kingfisher, O. T., March 15.—(Special.) William Holt was convicted to-day of the murder of William Fowler and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Holt shot Fowler on July 12, 1894, while the latter was at work erecting an upper story to the building in which he lived on Fowler's farm.

Port Byron, N. Y., March 15.—Mrs. Perry Randall and daughter, Mabel, were struck by a West Shore train at Weedsport this morning and killed. The woman lived an hour with both legs and arms and collar bone broken, while the girl was ground to pieces under the engine.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 15.—Delegates to the new party convention here have decided to call it the "Home Protection Party." Before adjournment a resolution was passed calling for all kinds of money to be on a party, but that the government shall issue it direct to the people instead of to the banks.

Omaha, Neb., March 15.—All inhabitants of the Omaha suburb of Sheely were in police court to-day, interested in the trial of the church rioters. After some preliminary work court adjourned until morning. This afternoon a new complaint was sworn out, charging Priest Karminski with an assault with intent to kill.

Mexico, Mo., March 15.—(Special.) The district conference of the Southern Methodist church meets at Madison, Mo., April 9 to 11. The quarterly conference met in this city this week and elected A. S. Smith and Harry C. Turner delegates to the Madison conference. The annual conference meets at Macon City September next.

Rockford, Ill., March 15.—Commander-in-Chief Lawler will introduce Senator James B. Gordon, of Georgia, who is to lecture here March 28, and leave the next day for a tour of the United States to department encampments, including nine Southern states. The commander will visit every department held in the United States this year, dotting in the territories.

Independence, Kas., March 15.—(Special.) The Republicans of this city have nominated the following ticket: Mayor, J. W. Simpson; police judge, H. W. Hazen; treasurer, Charles Wilson; justices, S. V. Matthews and George E. Gilmore; constables, L. P. Hoggett and John Shaddy. Two tickets are now in the field, but everything indicates a Republican victory.

Osborn, Isle of Wight, March 15.—Sir Henry Fredrick Ponsonby, private secretary to Queen Victoria and keeper of the privy purse, who was stricken with paralysis on January 1, has been pronounced to be dying. He was born in 1825 and served with the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea. He was private secretary to the viceroys of Ireland, Earls of Clarendon and St. Germans from 1852 to 1855 and from 1856 to 1861 he was equerry to Prince Albert, the prince consort.

Special Rates.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 15.—The final meeting of the rate committee of the Southern Passenger Association was held in the Hotel Ponce de Leon to-day. The principal business was to fix rates for special business. The chief rates fixed were those for the encampment of United Confederate veterans, at Houston, Tex., May 21 and 22, 1895, the rate agreed upon being one fare for the round trip from all points 400 miles distant; the Southern Baptist convention and other meetings of the Southern Baptist church, Washington, May 9 to 16, 1895, one fare for the round trip; the Baptist Young People's Convention of America, Baltimore, July 18 to 22, 1895, one fare for the round trip; fourteenth annual convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and the National Young People's Christian Union, Boston, July 9 to 12, 1895, one fare for the round trip. The proposal to fix a special rate from Atlanta, Macon and Southeastern points to Eastern cities via Cincinnati, was laid over.

Ex-Confederate Entertainment.

The preparations are about completed for the entertainment to be given at the Academy of Music, No. 1218 Main street, next Tuesday night, for the benefit of the ex-Confederate Association. Mayor Davis will deliver an address on the subject, "The Blue and the Gray." Musical numbers will be furnished by Mrs. Dr. I. M. Ridgeway, Mrs. Marshall A. Pursley, Miss Mated Haas and two of her pupils, Misses Zella and Jennie Minor and Miss Proctor, among others. The proceeds will go toward the sick fund of the association. The commissioned officers of the Third regiment and General Milton Moore and staff will be present in full uniform. The judges of the circuit court and court of appeals will be present, and will all be seated on the stage. Company A will attend in a body in full uniform.

More Turkish Atrocities.

London, March 16.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Moush, via Kars, declares that the villages in the Sassoun district are covered with snow to the depth of three feet. The Turkish order to deliver the commission of inquiry have by means of spurious promises or force, compelled many refugees to return to the villages, where they are now dying from cold or starvation. The dispatch adds that unless English charity, through the delegates on the commission, or the American missionaries at Bitlis, come to the rescue the scenes of distress will be terrible.

Will Build a Block of Flats.

J. P. Lasmis and Benjamin F. Coombs are contemplating building a block of five story flats at the Southwest corner of Ninth and Locust streets. The cost is to be $50,000. The architect is Walter C. Root. The plans have not yet been competed.

The corner stone of good housekeeping is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. It's a sure foundation.

MINOR MENTION.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Gustaf Arvid Sundwall, of Kansas City, and Amanda Carlson, also of Kansas City.

Mayor Davis yesterday declined the invitation to be the guest of the city of Sedalia to-day, when the legislature visits that city.

Fifty-three bales of matting were received at the custom house yesterday from Yokohama, Japan, consigned to Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.

Professor Dunlap, of the Kansas State university, will give a talk on Wordsworth to the department of literature of the Kansas City Athenaeum this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. All members of the club are invited to attend.

John Wilson was found yesterday in a room at the Palace lodging house, on Fourth and Main streets, suffering for want of food. He has been sick for more than a week. The Humane Society gave him some assistance.

Mayor Davis yesterday received a letter from S. G. Hemenway, of St. Louis, asking for information as to the whereabouts of Frank Ross, who was last heard of in a hospital in this city, and who has been left a considerable sum of money by relatives in St. Louis.

Economic Savings and Progressive Society held an open meeting last night at the Zahner & Battell hall, 12 West Tenth street. The purpose of the meeting was for general explanations of the plans and purposes of the society. A similar meeting will be held at the same place next Thursday evening. The Rev. St. John, of Kansas, is to address the meeting.

JUDGE'S FAMOUS CARTOONIST.

BERNARD GILLAM RECOMMENDS PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND FOR EXHAUSTION.

The Buffalo News in a recent article remarks upon the fact that "Bernard Gillam, the cartoonist of Judge, is one of the few living men whose cartoons have ever changed a vote in the United States senate."

Bernard Gillam is a young man, but 35. He received his art education in England. He is to-day the foremost cartoonist of America.

In 1880 he came to Harper's Weekly as the colleague of the immortal Nast. His work afterward for Frank Leslie's and Puck well fitted him for bringing Judge to its present success. In 1886 Mr. Gillam went into partnership with W. J. Arkell, and bought Judge. The full-page colored cartoons, Mr. Gillam's special province on Judge, equal the remarkable efforts of the great Keppler, in Judge's older rival.

There is probably no form of brain work that is so exhausting, so exacting and so intense as the work of the great artist on the large comic papers. To turn out brilliant ideas with the regularity of machinery and yet keep their work up to the high standard set by their splendid reputation, makes fearful demands upon their nervous vitality. Mr. Gillam knows what severe work means.

The nervous strain of his responsible position has at times brought him near to prostration and the giving up of his work. He says, in a letter dated New York, November 13, 1894:

"No tonic that I have taken has done me so much good as Paine's celery compound. When I am run down or exhausted after particularly exacting work on cartoons and in other artistic occupations, I have found a dose of the compound exceedingly beneficial as a restorative for the nerves."

The racing speed of the marvelous new processes for swiftly carrying out men's ideas is taxing to their utmost the nervous systems of countless men and women.

A cry of protest is going up all over the country from medical men against the suicidal waste of nerve force. Preachers, editors, lawyers, even doctors themselves, from their daily round of hard, anxious work—every brain worker, in fact, who labors draws heavily upon his nervous vitality, must take alarm at the first sign of brain-tire, pressure, fullness or tension in the head, or nervous fatigue.

In every city in the United States physicians every day are not only prescribing, but themselves using, Paine's celery compound for weakness and nervous debility, for curing the effect of poor and unhealthy blood, disorders of liver, kidneys, stomach, heart and the nervous system.

An effective remedy must first enter the blood to cure rheumatism. Local treatment for a constitutional disorder will do no good. Rheumatism, gout, blood-poisoning, scrofula, etc., are diseases lodged in the blood.

Just why Paine's celery compound cures, while other remedies fail, is because all its ingredients effectually aid the system to rid itself of any poisonous humors in the blood.

Hundreds of cases have within this year been reported directly from persons, between the ages of 45 and 65, suffering from acute Bright's disease, who have been permanently cured by Paine's celery compound. It stops the gradual structural changes in the kidneys, restores their vigor and removes such alarming symptoms as the gradual loss of strength, pallor of the face, shortness of breath, pain in the back and sides, dropsy, and a puffy condition of the skin. As a spring medicine it is absolutely without a rival.

Every overworked man and woman, reduced in strength, flesh and nervous vigor, will find a powerful restorative in Paine's celery compound. It is food for the brain and nerves. It sends new, healthy blood through the arteries. It makes people well.

Woman's CLOSEST AND BEST COMPANION!!!

Dr. De Lap's, of Paris, France, "NEW FEMALE REGULATING PILLS."

A SAFE, CERTAIN and EFFECTUAL Remedy in suppressed or painful menstruation. A POSITIVE and guaranteed remedy to PREVENT and CORRECT irregularities. Their equal as an emmenogogue does not exist, as thousands of happy women, both old and young, in all parts of the land, can testify. Prepared by the world renowned and famous French physician and surgeon, Dr. De Lap, of Paris. Price, $1 box; 6 boxes, $5.

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WE WILL SELL YOU UNTIL MARCH 22!

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From 10 to 40 Per Cent Less Than Cost.

We mean business, and will do as we advertise. We are known to be responsible. Remember, until March 22d, as I am going out of the business.

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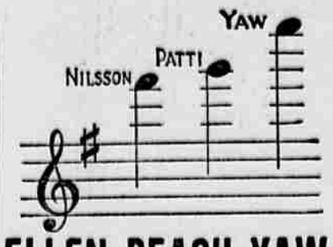
AMUSEMENTS.



ELLEN BEACH YAW Concert Co. AT AUDITORIUM, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1895, UNDER AUSPICES OF K. C. LETTER CARRIERS' ASS'N. Seats on sale at Legg Bros.', 1008 Walnut St.

COATES OPERA HOUSE. RHEA Supported by W. S. HART and Capable Company. MATINEE AT 2. "LADY OF LYONS." TO-NIGHT AT 8, "THE NEW MAGDALEN." Reserved Seats—50c, 75c, $1.00.

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE. Rice's GREAT SURPRISE PARTY In the Big Operatic Extravaganza, "1492" $1.00—BEST SEATS—$1.00

GRAND. TO-NIGHT. POPULAR MATINEE SATURDAY. The Great Eastern Success, "The Girl I Left Behind Me." No. 1 Company. Management CHARLES FROHMAN. Week Sunday Mat., March 17. Last Joint Appearance of HALLEN & HART in the Final Edition of "LATER ON!"

9th St. OPERA HOUSE. Tremendous Laughing Festival, Herbert Cawthorn, "A CORK MAN." Matinee TO-DAY, 25 & 50c. Commencing Sunday MATINEE Faust John Griffiths, The Greatest Living Mephisto. SEATS now on SALE.

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