OVER HIS VETO.

STREET RAILWAY ORDINANCE PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES.

MAYOR'S ACTION NOT SUSTAINED

ONLY TWO VOTES CAST TO UPHOLD THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

NO DEBATE IN THE UPPER HOUSE

LOWER HOUSE MEMBERS DISCUSS BRIEFLY THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Water Works Bonds Ordinance Introduced and Referred to Finance Committee to Be Certified To by the Comptroller.

Mayor Davis vetoed the ordinance extending the franchises of the Consolidated Metropolitan Street Railway Company and providing for a general system of transfers yesterday morning. The veto was not sustained by the council, the ordinance being passed in spite of the message, at the meeting held last night. All of the members of the lower house were present and nine of those of the upper house, Alderman Eyssell being out of the city. The vote in the lower house was 9 to 1, Councilman Rieger casting the vote to sustain the mayor. In the upper house the vote was 8 to 1, President Tiernan alone voting aye.

The veto message and the provisions of the ordinance were debated at length in the lower house. Several members took occasion to reply to what they called implied attacks on them in the language used by the mayor. In the upper house the question was settled by the roll call without comment of any kind.

The ordinance providing for the issue of the bonds for the purchase of the water works was introduced in the lower house. As it contains a section for the appropriation of money, and lacked the certificate of the city comptroller that there is money to meet it, the house referred it to the finance committee for certification.

The Upper House.

Alderman Eyssell was the only member of the upper house of the council who was absent from the meeting held last night. When the mayor's veto of the ordinance extending the franchises of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and providing for a new system of transfers upon its lines came from the lower house, in which it was first read and acted upon, President Tiernan put the question: "Shall the ordinance pass, the mayor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding?" The vote upon the veto was then taken and resulted as follows: To sustain the mayor, President Tiernan; to pass the ordinance over the mayor's veto, Aldermen Kahl, Huttig, Johnston, Morgan, Morrison, Phillips, Shinnick and Wyne.

"The ordinance is passed over the veto of the mayor by a vote of 8 to 1," said President Tiernan.

Alderman Morgan introduced an ordinance prohibiting the placing of glass, scrap iron or other materials that will cut the rubber tires of bicycles upon the streets under penalty of from $2 to $10. It was referred to the sidewalks committee.

The lower house resolution instructing the city engineer to prepare plans for a viaduct at Twenty-third street, over the tracks of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis railway, the Council Bluffs railway and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, was adopted.

A resolution, introduced by Alderman Morgan, instructing the city engineer to examine the Wyoming street viaduct, with a view to having it removed to Main street between Twentieth and Twenty-third streets, was referred to the public improvements committee.

The names of D. W. Longwell, J. L. Norman, R. H. Hunt and R. C. Crowell were sent to the house by the mayor while it was in executive session for confirmation for comptroller. They were rejected. The house adjourned without waiting to learn what action the lower house had taken upon the water works bond ordinance.

In the Lower House.

Every member of the lower house was present at last night's meeting of the council. For the first time in weeks the lobby was crowded with citizens, who came present to listen to the proceedings. The house got down to business at once, the Metropolitan transfer ordinance being the first business taken up. Clerk Curry read the message of the mayor sending the ordinance back without his approval, and Speaker Stoner stated the question to be: "Shall the ordinance pass, the objections of the mayor thereto notwithstanding."

The mayor's message read as follows:

"Gentlemen:—I herewith return council ordinance No. 6189 without my approval, for the reason that I do not believe it wise or proper to give away valuable franchises for any length of time without receiving sufficient remuneration therefor in return. In this respect the ordinance is deficient. All franchises belong to the city, and the city and its officials should belong to the people, and it is my opinion that said ordinance is not in the interests of the people.

"WERNER DAVIS, Mayor."

Mr. Craig moved that the ordinance and message be referred to the public improvements committee, but the motion was not seconded. The speaker put it to the house, however, and it was promptly voted down, Mr. Craig being the only member to vote for it.

Then Mr. Brown took the floor. He said that the mayor's statement was couched in the most general terms. His objections were not made directly against any particular feature of the ordinance. In regard to there being no remuneration to the people for the grant he thought that point was answered by the fact that all of the present franchises give the city the right to put a tax on every car operated by the company, in the form of a license. He said that provision remains, and if the franchise is valuable and becomes more so in the future, so that there should be a larger revenue, the council has the power to increase the license. At present the city is drawing a revenue from this source in addition to the revenue from taxation of the company's property. Under the new ordinance transfer privileges are made obligatory, and the people will get a vast benefit therefrom. When all the facts were considered he could see no reason to change his mind, and should vote to pass the ordinance.

Mr. Kidwell took similar ground. He added that the committee having charge of the matter had given it as serious attention and as serious thought as any measure before the council had ever received. He then read the message, and said that the mayor had criticised the house very sharply. He thought it would have been sufficient for the mayor to have said that in his opinion the ordinance was defective. He did not know what construction the mayor put on the closing sentences of the message, but he construed it to imply that the mayor thought the members who voted for the ordinance had been paid a price. If such was the intention of the mayor he wished to repel it. He discussed the matter at great length, and concluded by reiterating his objection to the language of the message and the statement that he would vote to pass the ordinance.

Mr. Olson said that as a member of the committee which had considered and reported on the ordinance, he had supported it. He lived in a district where there were a great many working people, who to-day are unable to ride to their work without paying two fares. He favored the chance to give them a ride to any point in the city for 5 cents. He would vote for the ordinance.

Mr. Craig said that he understood his colleagues had refused to support a motion to refer because the mayor had refused to call a meeting for to-night. He wanted the people to have a chance to express themselves and if the mayor refused to call another meeting the delay was the fault of the mayor and not of the house. In the light he had on the measure, with the transfer provisions in it, he would repeat his vote of the night before.

Speaker Stoner called Mr. Craig to the chair and criticised the extension section of the ordinance. He favored the transfer system, but said whatever action was taken by the council would subject the members to criticism. He spoke at length on the political effect of the matter, and urged the members to do what they thought was right. He resumed the chair, and nobody else wishing to speak, put the question as above. Councilmen Pendergast, Moran, Craig, Olson, Regan, Bowman, Brown, Kidwell and Mr. Speaker voted to pass and Councilman Rieger to sustain the veto. The speaker then announced that a two-thirds majority of the members elect having voted in the affirmative, the ordinance was passed.

An ordinance to compel the Belt line railway to bridge Park avenue where it crosses the company's right of way, was introduced by Mr. Brown and passed under suspension of the rules.

The ordinance to take the $99,000 collected as interest on the bond issue of $2,000,000, declared illegal, and place it to the credit of the expense department was passed under suspension of the rules.

The house then took up the bond ordinance. It was read at length and referred to the finance committee to be certified by the comptroller on the appropriation section. The house then adjourned.

The Water Works Bonds Ordinance.

The ordinance providing for the issue of the water works bonds voted by the people follows:

An ordinance providing for the payment and satisfaction of the decree rendered by the United States circuit court for the Western division of the Western district of Missouri, against Kansas City, in the case of the National Water Works Company, of New York, against Kansas City, and authorizing and directing the issue and the completion of the sale of bonds of the city and appropriating money for that purpose.

Be it ordained by the common council of Kansas City:

Section 1. That, whereas, the United States circuit court for the Western division of the Western district of Missouri, in the case of the National Water Works Company, of New York, against Kansas City, therein pending, did on the 28th day of November, 1894, duly order, adjudge and decree that under the act of the general assembly of the state of Missouri, entitled "An act concerning water works and a supply of water for the City of Kansas," approved March 24, 1873, and the contract evidenced by ordinance of the city No. 10624, said city is now legally bound to purchase from said company, and said company is now legally bound to sell to said city, "the full, complete and entire water works plant and appurtenances by which the said city and its inhabitants are now supplied with water, including therein that portion of said plant situated in the state of Kansas, and commonly known as the 'Quindaro supply works,' and the flow pipes leading therefrom, as well as that portion of said works which is situated in the state of Missouri, together with all lots of land, buildings and reservoirs belonging to or in any wise used as a part of said plant, with the exception mentioned in the eleventh paragraph of this decree, and everything of every nature pertaining to said water works plant;" and that under said contract said city is bound to pay for said complete water works plant, and the said company is bound to receive in full payment therefor the fair and equitable value of the whole works; and did further find, adjudge and decree that the fair and equitable value of said works is the sum of $3,000,000; and did further order and decree that said company should on or before the 1st day of December, 1894, cause to be executed and delivered to the clerk of said court, to be by said clerk held in escrow, good and sufficient deeds, assignments, releases, bills of sale and other conveyances, whereby the whole and complete water works system and plant aforesaid should be transferred to said city free and clear of all liens, burdens or incumbrances, excepting two certain mortgages in said decree mentioned; and that after approval by said court of said deeds, assignments, releases and bills of sale, said city shall thereupon pay to the clerk of said court the sum of $3,000,000, being the fair and equitable value of said water works plant, as heretofore assessed, or it shall cause the same to be so paid; and did further adjudge and decree that in addition to the value of said water works plant, the said city shall also pay all unpaid hydrant rentals which accrued prior to the November 15, 1893, and all subsequent accruing hydrant rentals, according to the rate heretofore fixed by agreement between said city and company, until such time as the said city shall become entitled to the possession and use of said water works by virtue of compliance on its part with the conditions of said decree; and did further adjudge and decree that said city should pay part of the costs in said cause, which said decree still remains of record and in full force in said court.

And, whereas, said court has duly approved the deeds, assignments, releases and bills of sale executed and deposited with the clerk of said court, as provided in and by said decree, and by reason thereof the city is now bound and obligated to pay said sum of $3,000,000, being the fair and equitable value of said water works, as fixed and determined by said court, and also the hydrant rentals mentioned and required and adjudged to be paid by the city in and by said decree, which said hydrant rentals will on the 1st day of July, 1895, amount to the sum of at least $127,510, exclusive of interest thereon, and also its share of the costs of said case as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of paying off and satisfying said judgment and decree for said sum of $3,000,000, by virtue and in pursuance of section 18 of article XIII, of the city charter, and of the act of the general assembly entitled "An act to enable cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds for the purpose of paying judgments and decrees of court, and to provide for the payment of such bonds and declaring an emergency," approved April 20, 1895, negotiable coupon bonds of the city shall be issued in the aggregate principal sum of $2,952,000, in denominations of $1,000 each, to be dated the 1st day of July, 1895, payable to the bearer thereof in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness, on the 1st day of July, 1915, at the National Bank of the Republic, in the city of New York, state of New York, bearing interest as shown by coupons attached to said bonds at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, payable in like gold coin half yearly, on the 1st days of January and July of each year, until the said bonds shall become due, so the bearer of the interest coupons annexed to the said bonds, upon the presentation and surrender thereof, as they severally become due. Such bonds shall be under the seal of the city, signed by the mayor, countersigned by the city comptroller and attested by the city clerk of the city. The interest coupons annexed shall bear the fac simile signature of the mayor, and such bonds and coupons shall be in form substantially as follows:

$1,000. $1,000.

KANSAS CITY JUDGMENT BOND.

Be it known that the city of Kansas City, in the state of Missouri, hereby acknowledges itself to be indebted to the bearer hereof in the sum of $1,000, in gold coin of the United States, of the present standard of weight and fineness, and promises to pay to the bearer the said sum in such gold coin on the 1st day of July, 1915, at the National Bank of the Republic, in the city of New York, with interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable half yearly in like gold coin to the bearer of the coupons hereto annexed, upon presentation at the time and place herein specified.

This bond is issued by the city of Kansas City for the purpose of paying and satisfying judgments and decrees duly rendered against the city by virtue and in pursuance of an act approved 20th April, 1895, and of the city charter as amended 6th June, 1895, and of an ordinance of the common council duly passed, approved and published.

It is hereby certified that all conditions, acts and things essential to the validity of this bond exist, have happened, and have been done, and that all requirements of the city charter and of the constitution and laws of Missouri relating to the issue hereof have been fully complied with by the proper bodies, officers and persons, and that this bond does not exceed any limit of debt or otherwise prescribed by the city charter or by the constitution or laws of Missouri.

Given under the common seal of the city of Kansas City and signed by the mayor, attested by the clerk and countersigned by the comptroller of the city the 1st day of July, 1895. ....., Mayor.

Countersigned: .....

..... City Comptroller.

Attest: ....., City Clerk.

$22.50. COUPON. $22.50.

On the 1st day of January, 1896, Kansas City, Mo., will pay the bearer $22.50 at the National Bank of Republic, in the city of New York, for six months' interest on its judgment bond. 1.

....., Mayor.

No. 6000.

And said bonds shall be numbered consecutively from 1 to 2,952, inclusive, and each entitled "Kansas City Judgment Bond."

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the mayor as speedily as possible after the passage of this ordinance to cause said bonds mentioned in section 1 hereof, to be prepared and executed, and as soon as may be thereafter to deposit in escrow with the clerk of said court upon the terms of the escrow mentioned and provided in said section 18, article XIII, of the city charter and of the contract and supplemental contract hereinafter mentioned, said first mentioned two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two bonds, together with a sum of money from funds hereinafter appropriated, sufficient with the proceeds of said 2,952 bonds, including the premium thereon, to make up the sum of $3,000,000, the value of said water works as fixed by said decree.

The mayor shall at the same time deposit with said clerk a duly certified copy of said section 18 of article XIII, of the city charter, and a duly certified copy of this ordinance, and a copy of the contract between the city and said purchasers for the purchase of said bonds, as containing the terms of said escrow. Upon the payment to said clerk by said purchasers of the purchase price of said bonds according to the contract aforesaid, and the entry of satisfaction and discharge in full by said clerk of said judgment and decree, said clerk shall deliver said bonds to said purchasers. Upon such delivery, the said bonds shall then become and be the valid and binding negotiable obligations of the city, and shall be conclusively presumed to have been duly and regularly authorized and issued under and in pursuance of the constitution and laws of the state of Missouri, and the city charter hereinbefore mentioned, and of this ordinance.

Section 3. The provisional arrangement and agreement for the sale of said bonds by said city, made by Joseph S. Chick, John F. Richards and Simeon B. Armour, or a majority of them, with Kidder, Peabody & Co., R. L. Day & Co., Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook, of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, on the 18th day of December, 1894, as amended by the supplemental contract between the same parties, made on the 23d day of April, 1895, at a premium of 1 6-10 per centum above the par value thereof, is hereby approved and ratified so far as the bonds mentioned in section 5 hereof are concerned, and the mayor is directed to carry out and complete the same on behalf of the city, subject to the conditions of said contract, and the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 4. There shall be levied and collected by the proper city officers an annual tax, which, together with all the other sums applicable to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds mentioned in section 5 hereof, shall be sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal at maturity.

There is hereby appropriated out of moneys in the city treasury to the credit of the expense fund the sum of $15,000 for the purpose of paying the balance that may be due upon said decree for the value of said water works, the amount due for hydrant rentals and the costs of said case to be paid by the city, over and above the proceeds of bonds, mentioned in sections 1 and 5 of this ordinance, and a warrant shall be issued therefor in favor of the mayor, who shall deposit with said clerk the amounts over and above such proceeds of said bonds, required to satisfy said decree, and the balance of said money, if any, shall be accounted for and returned to the city treasurer by the mayor.

Section 9. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance, are, insofar as they are in conflict with this ordinance, hereby repealed.

Brown Bound Over to the Grand Jury.

Henry Brown, alias Will Price, who on June 9 shot Andrew Smith in the mouth and shoulder, after having quarreled with him over some beer, which Smith had purchased at a saloon near Third and Oak streets, was arraigned before Justice Joyce yesterday morning. Brown tried to show that he was not the man who fired the shots, but as a number of witnesses swore to his identity the justice considered the evidence strong enough to bind Mr. Brown over to the grand jury, which he did, fixing his bail at $800.

FOREST HILL is four miles out. It ought to be. The company is always glad to take out lot buyers, and every Sunday afternoon it provides free transportation for all its patrons. It has a fund for perpetual maintenance, and a magnificent receiving vault. Office N. Y. Life building. Tel. 1774

Stronger Nerves

Follow the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla because, by making pure blood, upon which the nerves depend for nourishment, Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause of nervousness and gives strength and vigor to the nervous system and to the whole body. It affords refreshing sleep, creates an appetite, and gives vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches. 25c.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

AT WORK ON THE GRANITE.

DRESSING HUGE BLOCKS FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Thirty Chisels Make Chips Fly Under the Steady Blows of Hammers—Busy Scene in the Dugan Cut Stone Yards.

In the yards of the Dugan Cut Stone Company, at Belt line and Summit street, yesterday morning, thirty workmen began the great task of dressing the stone that is to be used in erecting the new custom house and postoffice in this city. The number will be doubled in a few days and in less than a fortnight there will be 100 men engaged in the work. Nothing will be allowed to interfere with the progress of the dressing, and within two weeks some stone will be placed in the walls of the new structure.

Preparation for the work of laying the stone is being made. At the yards the workmen are dressing it and at the foundation of the new building men are getting their hoisting apparatus ready, the tall derricks and powerful machinery necessary for doing the work easily are being put in place, and by the time the stone is ready for the walls the machinery will be in shape for the work to proceed.

Up to date there have but twenty-five cars of the stone arrived at the yards, but large quantities are waiting shipment at the quarries and word was received yesterday that twenty cars were on the way and that future shipments would be made more promptly, so that no delay is anticipated from that source.

DRESSING GRANITE.

Every stone is quarried to conform to certain dimensions and is then numbered and the exact dimensions marked, so that it is known just where it is to be placed in the wall. Some of the blocks are twelve feet long. Others are but three feet in length and others measure the many different lengths between these two extremes. Most of the large blocks are quarried with such care that there is in many cases little to be cut away, and in some instances merely the dressing and smoothing up is to be done.

The stone of which the wall is to be composed comes from Texas. It is the gray granite and presents a very excellent appearance when dressed, and contractors who have examined it report that it is certain to make a very pretty wall when completed. The trimming is of Colorado red granite and is a very pretty stone, showing splendidly when dressed.

The first stone to be laid in the wall will be the lower course of heavy blocks twenty-eight inches thick. On this is to be laid the course of Colorado red granite, which serves as the window sill course in the wall. This is to be the only red course in the wall that extends around the building. The areaways and window trimming will be of red granite.

Many of the men who went to work yesterday have been out of employment for months. Their hands are tender and the hard work raised many a blister and caused more than one of the workmen to fairly hold his breath as a flying chip from the chisel would tear off some prominent blister. One of the men was forced to stop during the afternoon on account of his hands, but he will be at it again in a short time.

Granite cutting is a very different trade from stone cutting. There are very few granite cutters in the city. Most of the workmen employed are from other places, both East and West. They will be employed in the city at remunerative wages for many months, and their wages will largely be spent here, so that the city fares very well in the matter. It was a part of the voluntary contract on the part of Contractor Dugan to have the stone dressed in this city, and he is performing his part of the contract with fidelity.

None are now having the stone cut in the city, but he has contracted with the iron contractor in Ohio to haul and set in position all of the iron work in the structure, and in doing this he will employ local help and give that advantage to the city. The iron contractors will not come to the city at all. They will load the iron on the train at home and trust to Mr. Dugan and his men here to do the work.

The cutters are worked in gangs of fifteen men each. To each gang there is furnished a blacksmith, who is constantly at work sharpening their chisels and keeping them in shape. The blacksmith who handles that amount of work satisfactorily will have but little time to loaf, as the work is very trying on the tools, and some of the men are very particular as to how their chisels are put in condition.

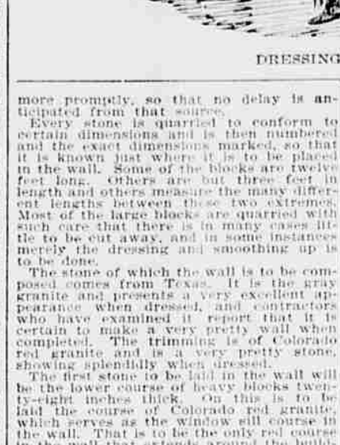
Contractor Dugan was very much pleased yesterday morning when finally the men began work and the great labor of the contract was under way. It started off in good shape and everything looked very favorable for speedy progress.

"It would do any man good to get out to the yard and hear the hammers and chisels ringing," he said, "for it is evidence that there is some big work going on in the city again. The yard has been idle for a time, but with this contract we will have it well occupied for many months."

Government Stone Inspector David Martin, of this city, who is detailed for service at the yards, was busy yesterday looking over the material and getting notes on work that he will have to do in future. He said:

"The stone is coming to us in splendid shape and is vastly superior to the sample that was furnished and on which the contract was made. It improves wonderfully on being dressed, and it is very plain to me that it will present an appearance that will satisfy every one in the city."

The stone for the walls can be dressed very rapidly, and with the force that is to be put to work next week when the large shipment of stone arrives, it can be prepared for use with great rapidity and the laying at the building can proceed without interruption. It is the purpose of Mr. Dugan to shove the work along this summer and fall as fast as possible, and get as much of it off his hands as possible.



ONE OF THE DERRICKS.

The work of preparing the twelve big pillars that are to stand at the entrances of the building will be done later, possibly not until the coming spring. They are to be 23 feet 6 inches tall, 28 inches in diameter at the base and 23 inches at the top, and each one will weigh fully fourteen tons. It will be big work dressing them, and will also be heavy work to haul them to their places and set them in position. The machinery for handling the work is, however, prepared for these demands and Contractor Dugan can do the work and do it quickly and well.

CRAZY QUILT SIDEWALKS.

Thirteen Different Kinds of Material Used in One Long Block.

Speaker Stoner has been waging valiant war on the indiscriminate mixing of paving materials for sidewalks on the same city block. He says that the privileges granted the people of selecting any material any individual owner might want and the putting of such materials down by private contract has resulted in a number of crazy quilt sidewalks and has greatly damaged the appearance of the streets. He took the matter up with the board of public works and, backed by the proper committee of the lower house, said uniformity must be observed within the limits of each block, but that the majority of the property owners should have the right to select which of the standard materials they want.

He called attention to the block on East Ninth street, just east of Woodland avenue. The block is 586 feet long, but thirteen styles of sidewalks have been put down on the north side of the street. There are hexagon blocks, granitoid, artificial stone, vitrified tile, vitrified brick on edge, laid straight, vitrified brick in herringbone formation, and to wind up, there are fifty feet of ordinary pressed brick. These walks were put down by the property owners, each selecting his own material and having the work done by private contract after the publication of the usual resolution.

The board has adopted a rule that first class walks must be constructed of natural stone, artificial stone, either in hexagon blocks or flagging, and the best quality of vitrified brick. Hereafter the property owners of any block can select any one of these materials, but there will be uniformity within the limits of any one block. The owners have been coming quickly to the call and have sent petition after petition to the board, selecting one of the styles and kinds of materials in nearly every block on the East side where first class sidewalks have been ordered.

SMITH ENTERS A PLEA.

He Says He Is Not Guilty of Attempting to Rob an Officer.

J. J. Smith, the would-be highwayman, who is charged with having attempted a holdup of Officers McMillan and Wright, as they walked their beat on West Twelfth street, Monday night, was arraigned before Justice Walls yesterday and pleaded not guilty. His bail was fixed at $2,000, and he was ordered to appear to-day and stand trial, in default of the bail he was taken to jail.

Smith's whole head was included in the ample bandage which supported his broken jaw, received on the night of the offense, when one of the officers' clubs landed where he was not looking for it. He stoutly protested his innocence as he was led back to jail.

Veteran Teeth.

It is pleasant to see in the mouths of the aged, teeth that have withstood the ravages of time. All teeth may be preserved perfect and serviceable, pure in color and underanged in position during a whole lifetime, by the regular use of SOZODONT.

Sent to Jail.

Robert Bowman, who stole a suit of clothes and a K. of P. badge from J. W. Leonard, of 629 Tullis place, was arraigned before Justice Joyce yesterday and bound over to the grand jury. In default of $800 bail he was remanded to jail.

Wesley C. Dillon is coming.

PERSONAL.

H. T. Rogers, Denver, is at the Coates.

W. R. Benedict, Chicago, is at the Coates.

C. H. Morrill, Lincoln, is at the Coates.

L. A. Fuller, St. Louis, is at the Coates.

I. L. Gifford, Reading, Pa., is at the Coates.

G. W. Bleecker, East Orange, N. J., is at the Coates.

A. W. McFadden, Memphis, is at the Coates.

J. E. Thwing, Minneapolis, is at the Coates.

H. W. Lowenthal, Rochester, is at the Coates.

F. M. Brunner, Dayton, is at the Coates.

Captain Baldwin, Indian agent at Anadarko, I. T., is in the city. He is here purchasing mules and horses for the use of the agency.

Mr. R. P. Abbott, of Zanesville, O., is in the city looking after his property interests.

Mr. Thomas P. Fenlon, Jr., of Leavenworth, was at the Savoy last evening.

Mr. George T. Crozier, a well known banker, of Gallatin, Mo., is in the city.

John Burnett, Holbrook, I. T., is at the New Albany.

H. R. Needin, Lexington, Mo., is at the New Albany.

Thomas Nathan, Winfield, Kas., is at the New Albany.

Thomas Davidson and wife, Springfield, Mo., are at the New Albany.

W. W. Roberts, Council Grove, Kas., is at the New Albany.

Earl Blackshere, of Elmdale, Kas., is at the Centropolis.

Judge J. M. Humphrey, of Fort Scott, Kas., is in the city.

Mrs. Henry Chamberlain and daughter, Helen, of Burlington, Vt., and Mrs. Oscar E. Learnard, of Lawrence, Kas., were in the city yesterday.

Horace V. Rundrem, of Emporia, Kas., was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. F. H. Snow, wife of Chancellor Snow, of the Kansas state university, was in the city yesterday.

Messrs. F. H. Lord and John Colley, of Chicago, M. J. Sweet and Charles R. Berry, of St. Joseph, were in the city yesterday visiting local representatives of the Chicago Great Western railway.

J. C. Crawford, St. Louis, Mo., is at the Hotel Victoria.

James Gawley, St. Louis, Mo., is at the Hotel Victoria.

H. M. Moore, Chicago, Ill., is at the Hotel Victoria.

W. H. Phillips, Eureka, Kas., is at the Hotel Victoria.

H. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo., is at the Hotel Victoria.

Carl Hoffman, Leavenworth, Kas., is at the Hotel Victoria.

W. B. Pratt, St. Louis, Mo., is at the Hotel Victoria.

Harry Brace, of Lloyd & Brace, left for New York city last night. He will sail on the Etruria, Saturday, for Europe.

George E. Spraker, for twelve years assistant manager of the Boston store, now treasurer of the Allen Gold Mining, Smelting and Refining Company, left yesterday for the company's mines at Phoenix, A. T., to see about putting up a stamp mill on the company's property.

GAIL BORDEN
EAGLE Brand
..CONDENSED MILK..
Has No Equal
SOLD EVERYWHERE

PIPER HEIDSIECK
PLUG TOBACCO
CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR

Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos will find this brand superior to all others

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"Could I have another Glass of that

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