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BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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Wheat is again journeying dollar-ward.

Let us hope that the tramp also has gone with the departed century.

Col. Roosevelt is now out of office and will remain so until March 4.

Among the things peculiar to the old century and which went out with it was the train boy on the railroads—some of them.

After making a fortune by conducting his newspapers on the American plan, Editor Harmsworth is now in this country telling us how he did it.

Mr. Cleveland wants the presidential term made longer. About five years ago there would have been serious objection to anything of the sort.

The correspondent at Webster City, Iowa, has a rival at What Cheer, from whence a story recently emanated telling of the drowning of 51 children in a pond.

The Kenebec Journal calls attention to the fact that there are only a few buffalo left in the country. It might have added that there is only one Buffalo Jones.

If Lord Roberts is to be made a duke, what will be done for the man who brings the South African war to a successful termination, if such a man shall appear?

There is no reason why Topeka should not double her population by the time the next census is taken and show up on the list with 75,000 people. Now is the time to begin working toward that end.

With the new Santa Fe shops and the big Parkhurst-Davis & Co. building as starters the year 1901 is likely to prove a record breaker for Topeka in the matter of material and commercial progress.

There need be no hesitation on the part of any one in predicting what will come to pass during the century upon which we have just entered. There will be nobody left to recall them when the time is up.

Boston Transcript: Parents of children who attend public school will welcome the signs of revolt cropping up here and there against the growing oppression of home lessons and excessive study which are put upon boys and girls between the ages of ten and fifteen—the age when health is a most important consideration and any mental strain is often followed by disastrous results. A session of 5½ hours with a half hour for relaxation is sufficient tax upon any child of this age, without the added strain and responsibility of lessons which must be prepared at home for the coming day, a neglect of which would incur sure reprimand or punishment of some sort from the teacher. It is a pernicious and altogether reprehensible custom, this encroaching upon the hours of recreation necessary to the health of the growing boy or girl, and parents should rise up and protest against it. The dictates of common sense demand that some attention should be paid to the health of pupils in the planning of a curriculum, and the manner of dealing with it, and if the studies are so crowded that they must be taken home to usurp the hours that should be devoted to the replenishing of tired brains and bodies, the enjoyment of healthful recreation and unharassed sleep, there can be no doubt that the plan is radically wrong, and parents should wake up to the fact before it is too late. Strained optical nerves, severe headaches, spinal trouble, nervous twitchings and many kindred disorders are unpleasantly common among public school children of this age, attributed in most cases by physicians to the present method of school study—a cramming process regardless of the physical ability of the victims to sustain it.

WEALTH AND POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Washington Post.]

In closing an editorial discourse on "A Century of Reform," the Toronto Mail and Empire makes this pessimistic allusion to social conditions in the United States:

"We are going into the next century vastly improved. Still, we are taking with us new social problems that will have to be solved. Possibly the greatest of these is that which has arisen in the neighboring republic, where enormous aggregations of capital are passing into a few hands and are giving to their possessors power over their fellows greater than that which was exerted by the feudal lords of old. With fabulous wealth at one end of the social system and poverty most abject at the other, the twentieth century has a question before it that is not less important than some which have been dealt with by its predecessor."

It is true that in this republic "enormous aggregations of capital are passing into a few hands." It is also true that these "enormous aggregations" are constantly passing out of those "few hands." Death is always busy, and one of the results of his work is the dividing up of large estates.

The capital of nearly all the very rich men in this country is invested in manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, banking, or other business enterprises which furnish employment for the millions. The investment in this country, and at the end of the nineteenth century, the men of wealth possess "power over their fellows greater than that which was exerted by the feudal lords of old" is simply sentimental claptrap. The poorest man has the same political power as the richest. The vote of a coachman counts for as much as the vote of his employer and often offsets it. Labor in the United States knows how to take care of itself, and when there is a clash between labor and capital the right generally triumphs; for public sympathy keenly discriminates between justice and injustice, regardless of the wealth on one side or the lack of it on the other.

There never was in any other time or country so much of prosperity and happiness among the working people as we have in the United States today. Nowhere else is labor so intelligent, as moral, so well rewarded. Nowhere else are there so many wage-workers who own their own homes. Nowhere else are there so many working people who have capital laid by in savings banks or invested in securities. Of "poverty most abject" we have very little in comparison with other countries, but we have not yet been able to achieve the entire abolition of poverty. The greater part of that which we have has come to us in the swelling tide of immigration which our prosperity has attracted.

And, finally, we challenge any of our critics to point to a country whose men of large properties are bestowing their means upon their fellows as our rich men are doing. If this century has been exceptional in putting "enormous aggregations of capital into a few hands," it has been still more exceptional in imparting to the possessors of wealth a broader and deeper sense of the responsibilities of their position. No brighter chapter illumines the history of mankind than the story of charity and benevolence in this country of ours since we began the accumulation of wealth a few decades ago.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

[From the Atchison Globe.]

Some men are as noisy and worthless as they were when they were boys.

There is one good thing about the New Year: we have heard the last of fin de siecle.

We have never seen Mrs. Carrie Nation, but the fact that she smashes mirrors tells volumes about her looks.

When the members of a family try to help one of the married ones with the care of her children, she starts a story that they spoiled them for her.

Some people are so constituted that they will drop all other interests at any time to search for the wandering one-hundredth missing sheep, and neglect the ninety-and-nine.

The secret terror of every woman's life is that on her wedding day, the groom will fail to appear. Nothing could happen that would humiliate a woman more.

"Among my New Year resolutions will be one to never eat turkey again. I have eaten so much turkey lately that I will be able to taste it all the rest of my life."—Drake Watson.

Every man should learn how to cook a little, that he may be able to do the housework when left alone with his wife in their old age. Though the wife is usually younger, it is a general thing that the man is more active and able.

When the high salaried officials at West Point admit that with the force of the law and the nation behind them, they can't stop hazing, there should be less censure of the mother who is unable to prevent her older children from bullying and tormenting those younger.

Two Atchison women have been known as great friends for ten years. It has developed lately that they have hated each other in secret from their first acquaintance. But they still kiss, and pretend to love each other. Why do they do it? They have a right not to like each other, but why do they pretend to be friends?

When a child breaks an expensive Christmas toy, it is harder for the father to forget the price of it than the mother: she remembers how much Johnny enjoyed it in the five minutes he had it, and is consoled with the belief that the memory of the toy will always be a Bright Spot in his life.

Mrs. Zeke Partington, living on K street, called at this office today to request that The Globe ask the charitable young ladies to cease their calls at her house. She complains that a Queen's Daughter who recently brought a pan of soup, stayed until she had looked into every trunk and bureau drawer in the house, and had learned Mrs. Partington's entire history.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

[From the Chicago News.]

A boaster is next door neighbor to a liar.

The present grief is always of the first magnitude.

Vanity is sometimes cured by having a photograph taken.

The back of a clock, like some men, is always behind time.

Never mention your own faults; others will attend to it for you.

D is a very useful letter because it turns the rain into the drain.

Many a man by virtue of his ancestry is only the shadow of a mighty name.

The average man gives advice by the gallon and accepts it by the spoonful.

An artful woman can make some men sane or insane, wise or foolish, at will.

If you associate with devils during your waking hours you need not expect angels to visit you in your dreams.

Many a man has given himself the credit of discovering a good thing that was in reality the result of an accident.

QUAKER REFLECTIONS.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Every woman is the conductor of her own train.

The talkative barber is apt to indulge in cutting remarks.

A fellow may sing bass and still feel that he is high-toned.

The New Year's shooters should be careful not to get loaded.

No, Maude, dear; we would scarcely refer to a pousse cafe as a cat nip.

Every girl tries to get her best young man to go to church at least once.

The average boy longs to run away and go to sea, but his nautical plans usually come to naught.

Mrs. Muggins—"What do you do to punish your husband?" Mrs. Buggins—"I make him go shopping with me."

Hoax—"I don't see why they have scales at all the railroad stations." Joax—"They are only in the weigh, that's a fact."

Tommy—"Pop, what is a fatalist?" Tommy's Pop—"A fatalist, my son, is a man who knows he's going to get the worst of it and doesn't care."

Blobbs—"Do you know Rev. Dr. Longwind?" Slobbs—"Well, I have a sort of nodding acquaintance with him. He always puts me to sleep."

First Small Boy—"We had a bully time with our Christmas tree." Second Small Boy—"Bet you didn't have as much fun as we did. Ours caught fire an' burned all up."

This was after the quarrel. "I can never forgive you," he cried; "last night you said I was a lobster." "But you know," she replied, and her tone was conciliatory, "you know how dearly I love lobsters."

She stood beneath the mistletoe.
As foolish maids are apt,
And that's the reason why, you know,
She got her lips so chapped!

JAYHAWKER JOTS.

Sweet L. Apple is the popular probate judge of Ottawa county.

Lawrence is still selling horses to the British for South African use.

Mr. Brokover, of Eureka, declares he will stick to his New Year's resolutions of 1901.

The most popular parties for the young folks in Toronto are those given by Miss Huggins.

Miss Jessie Morrison is visiting for a time with a sister who lives in a country precinct out from El Dorado.

Mr. Doom, of Verdi, received $2,000 for a carload of alfalfa seed. His neighbor farmers would like to be doomed to a similar fate.

Kearny county farmers are turning their attention to broom-corn. One Lakin merchant purchased seven loads on Saturday last.

Three Blue Mound brothers with two wagons husked and cribbed two hundred bushels of corn each working day of last week, and were sorry to have Sunday arrive.

John F. Willits is residing quietly on the old home place of 140 acres three miles north of McLouth. He has adjured politics and is simply gathering in the sheaves.

The Norton Champion suggests the following Democratic ticket for 1904: For president, Ben Harrison, of Indiana; for vice president, Hazen R. Pingree, of Michigan.

W. H. Morgan has published the Peabody Gazette for twenty years, and has never been sued for libel nor cowhided by an angry subscriber. And yet his paper is a hustling, newsy sheet.

Thomas Kemp moved to Jefferson county from Missouri in 1857, and has never left the county since. He assisted in threshing the first bushel of wheat in his vicinity, but greater than all, he says: "I never voted for a Democrat."

An Oskaloosa woman gave her Sunday school class a rabbit hunt on her farm near town and then entertained them at luncheon. The little fellows, true to their teachings, manfully acknowledged that not a bunny was slain.

A farmer living near Argonia has 80 acres of sandy soil which wasn't worth the taxes ten years ago. Wheat, corn and oats were tried but all were failures. Someone suggested fruit, and today there is no better paying eighty in the state outside of the mineral belt.

A Nebraska pastor will start a Democratic weekly at Atchison. The strenuous life which that editor will lead in attempting to follow the pace of Ed Howe and Ewing Herbert will sorely test his faith in Divine Providence many times in the next six months.

RODE INTO A SALOON.

[Oakland (Cal.) Cor. San Francisco Call.]

With blood in his eye, cartridges in his revolver and a plentiful supply of whisky in his stomach, Charles Murray rode into Sunol last night. He increased the supply of blood in his eye and whisky in his stomach and decreased the number of cartridges in his revolver while he took possession of the town for about an hour.

Murray came from somewhere out of the darkness in the canyon over near Pleasanton. As Sunol is a very quiet little town, Murray's presence was soon noticed, for a fusillade of shots from a revolver does not occur there every night in the week. When the shots attracted the attention of the good people of Sunol and they peered cautiously out into the night they beheld Murray charging up and down the main street, shooting as he went.

This was not exciting enough, so Murray did the usual thing in such cases made and provided. He rode his horse into the saloon owned and operated by a man named Ager. Murray wanted more whisky, and when it did not come fast enough he shot a new bullet hole in the ceiling with his revolver. This accelerated the movements of the barkeeper, and Murray added still more to his overplus of whisky and blood.

During these antics Murray's horse was charging around the saloon and a large oil lamp was overturned. In a moment the room was in a blaze, and Murray rode his horse out into the back yard. Here he found himself inclosed with a high board fence on three sides, with no hope of escape, and the burning saloon on the other. Digging his spurs into his horse he charged through the fire and down the road up which he had come.

The people of Sunol turned out to fight the fire first, and when they had succeeded in putting that out they turned to look for Murray. But Murray had already gone and nothing remained but the charred saloon and the recollections of a lively night for Sunol.

The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today.

CHILDREN'S CARNIVAL.

To Be Given at Auditorium on Washington's Birthday.

Major T. J. Anderson and Major A. P. Shreve are making the preliminary arrangements for a children's carnival in carnival dress at the Auditorium, on Washington's birthday, February 22. The entertainment will be given in the afternoon and will consist of a flower drill, a flag drill, skirt dancing by two little girls, 8 and 9 years old, specialties by two little boys, and all to end up in a dance for the young ones. The hall will be darkened and the electric lights will be used. The dances will be given by the aid of calcium lights.

The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the seating fund of the Auditorium. Major Shreve will be assisted in putting the entertainment on by a corps of ladies who have had experience in this line.

REALIZE ONLY $50.

Century Ball Not a Financial Success.

The Commercial club will not realize a sum anything near what was anticipated as profits of the Century ball. Although all the bills against the committee have not been turned in yet it is estimated that the profits will not exceed $50.

One expense which the committee will have to meet and one which was not anticipated will be the replacement of the glass windows in the west side of the flat on Seventh street which were broken out by the concussion caused by the discarge of extraordinarily heavy loads of shot from the cannon at midnight.

While everyone actively connected with the enterprise put forth their best efforts to make the ball a success financially as well as artistically they fell far short of the mark. The previous question still confronts the Commercial club, "How shall we raise the money with which to pay for the seats in the Auditorium?"

WON'T DO A THING.

Pennsylvania Legislature Adjourns Until Time to Elect a Senator.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 2.—Nominations of candidates for United States senator were made in both branches of the state legislature today. The following names were presented in the senate:

M. S. Quay, Republican; Congressman Dalzell, Independent Republican; ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, Democrat; ex-Congressman Simon P. Wolverton, Democrat; John Stewart, Republican; Congressman William Connell, Republican; George F. Huff, Republican; and National Committeeman James M. Guffy.

The same nominations were made in the house, with the addition of George A. Jenks, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, ex-Attorney General Henry C. McCormick, John Howard Harris, ex-Attorney General William U. Hensel and William Nelson. Messrs. Jenks, Hensel and Nelson are Democrats, and Smith, McCormick and Harris are Republicans.

The voting will begin January 15, when the two houses will vote separately. The candidate receiving 127 votes on joint ballot will be declared elected.

After the governor's message had been presented in both branches and some minor business had been transacted, both bodies adjourned until January 14.

BUT TWELVE REPUBLICANS

Democrats Have It All Their Way in Colorado Legislature.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 2.—The thirteenth general assembly of Colorado convened at noon today for the regular biennial session of ninety days. Organization was effected as agreed upon by the Democratic caucus, Col. B. F. Montgomery, of Cripple Creek, being elected speaker of the house, and Casimero Barela, of Trinidad, president pro tem. of the senate. The inauguration of James B. Orman as governor will take place on Tuesday, January 8. The legislature will ballot for United States senator to succeed E. O. Wolcott on January 15. The leading Democratic candidates are Thomas M. Patterson, Governor Charles S. Thomas and ex-Governor Alva Adams. The legislature consists of 100 members, of whom only 12 are Republicans.

BUSCHOW TO CONTEST.

Defeated Burton Candidate For Senator Will Try For Seat.

A contest has been filed in the Thirty-ninth senatorial district which is composed of the thirteen northwest counties of the state. The contestant is C. A. Buschow, the Republican who was defeated at the last election by Sheldon G. Hopkins, Populist. The election returns showed that Hopkins was elected by 28 majority.

Buschow is a pronounced Burton man and it is claimed that the reason of the contest is that the Burton managers see a chance to get another vote in the senatorial contest.

The papers in the case were filed in the district court and will be sent to Secretary of State Clark in a few days. Mr. Clark said that he had no official notice that the contest had been filed but that he had received a private communication from that district stating that the contest had been filed.

Crash of Double Headers.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 2.—Five men were killed and one badly injured in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railway at Melton, Miss., last night. There were double header engines on both trains. Both engines were demolished and a large number of cars smashed. The cause of the accident was a misunderstanding of orders. The dead: William Watson, engineer; Fred Grieff, engineer; Charles Crane, engineer; two colored firemen.

Michigan Legislature Meets.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 2.—The two houses of the Michigan legislature convened at noon today and proceeded to organize by electing officers nominated in the Republican caucus last night with John J. Carton as speaker of the house and R. R. Loomis as president of the senate. Owing to the drawing of the seats the house did little other business.

Want Their Share of the King.

Stockholm, Jan. 2.—Captain Torkildsen has written a strong article which is published in the Norwegian papers, urging members of all parties in the storthing to pass a law compelling the king to live six months a year in Norway.

TRAGEDIES OF THE STAGE.

[From the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

In the Grenelle theater in Paris the other day an actor came near killing his professional friend with a stage dagger whose spring got out of order. The victim yelled so naturally and the blood flowed so freely that the audience was delighted and never realized the realism until the curtain dropped. The accident prompted a Paris scribe to hunt up the record of things somewhat similar upon the stage. According to his story, Mme. Benoin, at Prague, in a suicide scene, stabbed herself seriously.

William Morris killed his associate, Temple Crozier, in the Novelties Theater in London.

In the play of "The Indian Emperor" an English actor, Farquhar, playing the part of Guyomar, dangerously wounded another player, who, unfortunately, had to take the part of a Spanish general, after which Farquhar wisely bade farewell to the stage.

Macready in "Macbeth" at one time came so near scoring a victory at Dunsinane that poor Macduff had to be taken to the hospital, where he remained for six weeks.

Garrick in "Othello" half choked more than a dozen Desdemonas.

In the banquet scene of "Macbeth" Charles Kemble flung away his wine cup with such violence that it smashed a chandelier and the pieces of broken glass flew almost in the face of Mrs. Siddons, who was playing Lady Macbeth, but she never moved a muscle.

Sarah Bernhardt, playing the "Dame aux Camelias," with Darmont in the role of Armand Duval, turned many heads temporarily during the play and provoked some astounding ridiculous interruptions.

But it will be hard to beat the record of the old time "Passion Play" performed a few hundred years ago before King John of Sweden. A fatal blunder on the part of the actor in the role of Longus the Centurian caused the death of two artists. Enraged, the king bounded upon the stage, sword in hand, and with a first class right-hand swing that made the blade whistle, decapitated poor Longus. The audience rose in a fury and literally tore his majesty to pieces.

This last story needs confirmation, but it holds good with the gallery, in the light of the historic fact that a French ambassador to Sain, Gaubier de Bransuit, witnessing a representation of the battle of Pavia, in which a Spaniard got largely the better of a Frenchman, killed the unfortunate actor who played the Spaniard. All of which goes to show that there is only one step between the stage struck and the stage stuck.

SELL CAST-OFF RAIMENT.

[From the New York Times.]

"What do you do with the second-hand clothes you pick up from men who sell them to you?" asked an inquisitive person of one of the buyers who stopped him on Broadway the other day with the stereotyped query, "Any old clothes to dispose of, sir, at a fair price?" The questioner had the general impression that the clothes were cleaned, patched up, and made over as best they could be, and were then sold to the misfit clothing houses about town, or possibly to the slop-houses of the lower east side. "They are sent to the south after they are fixed up as best we can, and sold there to the negroes. Ready-made clothing is so cheap nowadays that there is no market for the cast-off clothes here. But in the south there is a ready market, especially for cloting with large checks or for fancy vests such as the sports about the race tracks and the "tenderloin" affect when they are flush. A 'nigger' likes a fancy vest above all things if the color is loud enough. Next he wants trousers with big checks and plaids.

"Those are the things men in my business pay the most for. Even the flashiest men tire of such things quickly, but the darky never does. Because the sport does tire of them they come to us in such good shape that a darky will mortgage a month's earnings to get some of those that could not be worn on Broadway without almost creating a riot. Here's a tip that will surprise you in all probability. Some people will not sell cast-off clothing, but give it away to charitable institutions for distribution among the poor. Now there are more tricks about our business than you would suspect, for we get those things all the same in a great many instances. There are matrons in these places that receive cast-off clothing for the poor. Their salaries are not large, and they have just as great a fancy for fineries as have women in other walks of life. Some of these matrons with an eye to the main chance know all about our business, and about the sort of clothing we want to get hold of. So they quietly absorb such of the gifts as they know some of our people will buy, and sell them to us for shipment south. No one is any the wiser, and the women get a little pin money in that way. We get the goods, and no one is hurt, according to my way of looking at it.

"Mind you, I do not say that all matrons in all institutions do that sort of thing; only some matrons in some places, for there are some of the women that we cannot do business with in any way, though we are constantly trying to increase our clientele."

Then the inquisitive one wandered on, wondering whether the old-clothes man was lying to him as a means of preventing him from giving away his cast-off clothing. He could hardly believe the yarn about the matrons, even though there was a possibility of its truth. But he is still wondering, for it is one of those puzzles that are very difficult of solution.

Japanese Sword Blades.

The blades of Japanese sabers are formed of a metal prepared from magnetic iron ores and ferruginous sand. The steel is produced in the form of thin laminae, and the workman commences by fixing one of these to the end of an iron rod, which serves as a handle. To this are soldered other sheets until the mass has a length of from six to eight inches, a width of two inches and a thickness of from one-quarter to four-fifths of an inch. This bar, brought to a white heat, is doubled upon itself and hammered until it has taken its original dimensions. This process is repeated 15 times. Four similar bars are then soldered together, doubled upon themselves, resoldered and heated, this operation being repeated five times. By this process the superposed layers of metal become so thin that a saber is estimated to contain at least a thousand sheets of metal. Sometimes alternate layers of iron and steel are soldered together, and thus the blade presents a veined appearance.—London Globe.

The fire at 611 Kansas avenue occurred on Sunday, December 30th. The furniture and fixtures of Mr. Chas. E. Wardin was insured by Geo. M. Noble & Co., in the German-American Insurance Co. of New York for $1,000. The loss was adjusted by Mr. Will I. Drum, special agent of said company, who gave Mr. Wardin a draft in full for the amount of his loss on January 1st, 1901, just forty-eight hours after the fire occurred.

The above statement gives the facts concerning my loss correctly, and I desire to express my acknowledgments to the agent, Messrs. Geo. M. Noble & Co., the (German-American Insurance Co. and Mr. Will I. Drum, their special agent, for their prompt and efficient action in the matter. Such promptness merits the recommendation which I most cordially give.

CHAS. E. WARDIN.

Head Split With an Ax.

Lynchburg, Tenn., Jan. 2.—Eugene C. Smith, a farmer, was found dead in bed this morning with his head split open by an ax. The identity of the assassin is unknown.

LOCAL MENTION.

Ida M. Thompson has filed suit against D. L. Hall for the payment of $300.

John M. Wright returned today from Kansas City, where he spent New Years.

The English Lutheran church sent free tickets to fifty poor children for their cantata last week.

The Sunday schools of Barclay shipped a box of new clothing and books to the poor children of Topeka.

W. S. Haynes, John Emery, John Gibson and Red Emons were arrested yesterday on the charge of drunkenness.

The liquor cases of Ed Ryan, Frank Crist and O. Kempton were heard in police court today. No decisions were given.

The court of appeals has adjourned and the judges left for home today. The business of the court will be finished by January 14.

An organization will be completed at 629 Kansas avenue tomorrow evening of a branch of the Women's International Union Labor league.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Sons of the King will be held in the Guild parlors at 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, January 5, 1901.

Dean J. W. Sykes is arranging to give a stereopticon lecture on the "Passion Play" for the benefit of the Sons of the King about the middle of January.

Mrs. S. A. Sullivan, formerly of Topeka, died at Kansas City, Kan., Monday at the age of 76 years. She was the mother of L. J. Lucy of the state printing office.

The limited fast mail came into Topeka on time this morning for the first time. It left here four minutes late, and reached Emporia eight minutes behind schedule.

Chas. Ridgeway, assistant superintendent of insurance, injured his leg in stepping from the train at Lawrence yesterday. He will walk on crutches for a few days.

Holders of Ladies' Music club season tickets are entitled to admission to the illustrated lecture given by Mr. N. M. Erigham, at the First Christian church tomorrow night.

The Joseph Hoefner murder case has been continued until Saturday, January 5, at 2 o'clock. This was done in order to give employes of the Santa Fe shops an opportunity to attend.

The county commissioners held their regular meeting today. Nothing of importance was done. The monthly meeting will be held next Monday at which time claims will be allowed.

Motion for a new trial in the Crook Wright robbery case will be argued in the district court Friday. Arguments for the Page whisky case from Wabaunsee county will be heard January 7.

The motion for a new trial in the Maris and Wilson cattle case was being argued in the district court today. The defendants have been convicted of selling mortgaged cattle worth about $13,000.

Fred C. Trigg says that it is a mistake that he expects to leave Kansas to work for the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper company. His brother has secured the position with the Kellogg people, and Fred Trigg will stay in Kansas and engage in the newspaper business.

J. R. Miller is a candidate for doorkeeper of the coming legislature. He served in the house during the war times of '93, would like to serve one term in time of peace, and will make a lively effort to secure the place. He is a brother of Congressman J. M. Miller.

The county treasurers are remitting money collected for taxes and interest on bonds to the state treasurer. The amount received Monday was $87,000. The county treasurers are supposed to remit this money before the tenth of the month, but it will be April before it is all sent in.

E. A. Fisher, who was operator and ticket seller at Hutchinson, on the Rock Island, has been promoted to be district freight and passenger agent to succeed C. A. Bascom. It is the position of operator and ticket seller, thus vacated, to which C. A. Matthews, of Topeka, succeeds.

Thursday night the Democratic Flambeau club will hold its annual election of officers. Arrangements are being made by the club to hold its nineteenth anniversary on January 23. The matter is in the hands of a committee for arrangement, and appropriate exercises will be prepared and a dance will be held in their hall, 413 Kansas avenue.

J. S. Furason was arrested last night at 9 o'clock on the charge of keeping a gambling house. Chief Stahl with Officers Donovan and Walker entered the place, which is situated on Quincy street between First and Crane, and arrested B. B. Anderson, Lee Ellis, J. H. Redey, A. W. Monday and Anderson and Frank Lewis. They obtained nothing except a few cards.

How the Discussion Ended.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

It was whispered in Washington that as the Montague Browns were not as rich as other members of the smart set, they had to practise economy where it did not show. But tonight there was certainly no hint of economy anywhere. There were strawberries, hothouse grapes and terrapin and canvasback ducks, though both were exorbitant in the market. The handsome tablecloth had been ruthlessly cut, and through the opening a cluster of American Beauty roses, their stems on the floor, shot up two feet above the table. It was the most effective table decoration of the winter.

Mrs. Montague Brown, young, pretty, and ambitious, smiled a smile of rare pleasure. She reflected complacently that she had captured a cabinet officer for this dinner. The conversation was bowling along smoothly, and she leaned forward to listen. The guest of honor was speaking:

"And still I insist that no woman can do society all the time without neglecting her household and children."

"Not at all," smiled Mrs. Montague. "I think I can persuade you to the contrary if you——" She paused, observing that he was staring with wide open eyes at the doorway. A tiny, half-clad figure stood there.

"Mamma, Mary's in the kitchen, and I can't find my nighty," piped Montague Brown, Jr.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our thanks to the employes of A. T. S. F. water service department for their beautiful flowers and their kindness to me and little daughter at the death of our husband and father.

MRS. RICHARD N. FURZE
And daughter Antonette Furze.

Hay Is Sick Again.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Secretary Hay is again indisposed and was confined to his home today.

December comes. And yet the south wind blows
A gentle strain upon the woodland reed;
And promises of a new budding rose
Are waited on the zephyrs as they speed.

Now where are your billowing drifts of white,
Your silver tracings on the frosty pane,
Your winds that sob and murmur through the night
While naked branches shiver and complain?

All things in season—and with mood perverse
We scorn the joys which once we held so dear;
Life truly lived is lived throug well and worse—
'Tis loath to miss a mood from all the year.

—Washington Star.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CRAWFORD THEATER.

8:15 TONIGHT 8:15

RETURN ENGAGEMENT

THE HOTTEST COON IN DIXIE

Direct from the Pacific Coast with everything New and Up-to-date. A Big, Jolly Performance for the Masses.

Popular prices—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

8:15 Thursday, January 3d. 8:15

Engagement Extraordinaire

EUGENIE CLAIR

Direction Henri Gressitt, presenting the distinguished New York Wallack's Theater success,

A LADY OF QUALITY

By Frances Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townsend. Gorgeous Costumes, Magnificent Scenery. Carriages 10:30 p. m.

Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

7:45 Friday, Jan. 4th. 7:45

Special engagement of Mrs. Fiske, presenting the play in four acts entitled

BECKY SHARP.

Founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Prices—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c and 50c. Reserved seat sale Monday, December 31. PLEASE REMEMBER.

The curtain rises for Mrs. Fiske's performance at 7:45 sharp, and that no person will be seated during the performance while the curtain is up.

8:15 Saturday, January 5th. 8:15

The Famous Bostonians, Barnabee & MacDonald, proprietors, direction of Klaw & Erlanger, presenting for the first time here the new comic opera,

THE VICEROY

By Victor Herbert. Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

GLASSES THAT FIT YOU.

TEL. 858

I CAN CURE YOU.

Headache and stomach trouble are often the result of eye strain. Perfect fitting glasses will cure you. Drop me a card today. Have your glasses fitted at home, where you will use them. Consultation and tests free.

DR. J. E. LITTLEFIELD,
Eye Specialist,
1255 West St., Topeka, Kan.

Important Contracts Tied Up.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 2.—One thousand structural iron workers struck today for an advance of six cents per hour in wages and a nine hour day. Not a single man is working and a number of important contracts are tied up. Work on the new union station is entirely suspended. This afternoon a committee of strikers left for New York to confer with President Roberts of the American Bridge company.

Government is Thin Skinned.

Stockholm, Jan. 2.—General Boerikoff, governor general of Finland, will demand in the Finland senate a more stringent censure law, in order to prevent the people from criticising the government. Private correspondence from Finland says Governor Boerikoff is about to remove professors of Helsing university for criticising the government.

Grain Letter

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2.—WHEAT—The wheat market has been very erratic, the trade large and with a higher range of values, closing at ⅛c below. The feature has been buying by commission houses for the speculative trade. The primary receipts showed a marked falling off, and sentiment being extremely bullish, it was easy matter to see an advance; some of the local traders were inclined to take profits on long wheat early, but the buying power being too strong in their endeavor to get their wheat back the bulls advanced the price easily. The situation in the northwest is being watched closely, and as flour has been advanced lately it is looked upon as a strong factor. At the close there was a large amount of liquidating on the part of locals, and the tone was somewhat easier.

CORN—Corn early was easier on cold, clear weather, on liberal receipts and on much freer country offerings. When wheat went easing the corn also was recovered. Clearances (two days), 1,429,000 bushels. Contract stocks, 824,000 bushels. Public and private stocks, 2,623,000 bushels. Phillips and commission people led the buying. Estimated cars tomorrow, 400.

OATS—Oats have been stirred up considerably by the wheat activity, up at their best ⅜c for the day, but yielded later. For a week there has been continued buying by the bull interests and there has been more of such buying today; furthermore, the demand for cash has been larger, notably from the interior points. Receipts (two days), 625 cars; estimated tomorrow, 215 cars.

PROVISIONS—Provisions have been indifferent to the grain strength, prices merely holding their own. The impression prevails that the big lones have done considerable selling, particularly of lard. Armour has been a buyer of product. There were only 25,000 hogs and prices at the yards were 10c over Monday.

J. F. HARRIS.

TALK No. 123.

UNEQUAL.

There are a good many eyes which do not see objects as well in one direction as in another. They may see vertical lines more distinctly than horizontal. They may be able to see the clock hands better when they point to six and twelve than when than when they point to nine and three, or vice versa. This condition is called astigmatism. The eye is in better focus one way than the other. There are a great many eyes in this condition. Fully two-fifths of the people are subject to it. While in many cases it is not so marked as to be noticeable the defect exists just the same. It is one of the most frequent causes for headache that we have. There is nothing that will relieve the trouble except glasses made especially for each particular case. The glass must be made stronger in one direction than in the other. No ready made glass will ever correct the defect. I make a specialty of correcting astigmatism.

My exclusive attention is given to fitting glasses.

CHAS. BENNETT,
OPTICIAN,
730 Kansas Avenue.
Established 1879.