AGAINST REPEAL.

Mr. Lodge Wants Federal Control of Elections.

Best Thing for Both North and South.

ANOTHER BOSS TWEED.

John Y. McKane is Such Says Lodge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Federal Elections repeal bill was the subject of considerable discussion in the senate today and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, made a strong speech against the repeal of his favorite measure.

Mr. Lodge said it would be a waste of time to argue concerning the constitutionality of the national election law. If there has ever been any doubt as to the constitutionality on the subject, the supreme court decisions have settled the question for all time.

After reviewing the decisions of the supreme court relative to this matter, the senator took up the question of the election frauds as revealed in detail recent instances of corruption in New York city. The senator then continued: "The passage of the laws which it is now proposed to repeal and the appointment of supervisors in accordance with their provisions put a stop in a large measure to these frauds. Whatever the defects were in this legislation—and they were many—at the time, they at least produced this good result.

"These frauds thus brought to an end were the work of that eminent Democrat, the late William M. Tweed. But although he was driven from the field of his political activity and died in obscurity, his throne has not been left vacant nor his sceptre unswayed. He has had faithful successors and imitators. I will take only one very recent example to prove this and to show that if these laws were needed to repress Mr. Tweed's activity, they are just as necessary today to curb the zeal of those who would rival him in his chosen sphere of public usefulness.

H. C. LODGE.

McKane and Tweed Compared.

"Last fall Mr. John Y. McKane of Gravesend, L. I., rose at a bound to national reputation. If he lacked the powerful imagination of Mr. Tweed in dealing with the voting lists and voters, he quite equaled him in boldness and effrontery. If his performances were less picturesque and brilliant than those of his great master, they were quite as flagrant. I will describe what he did, not in my own language, but in the terrible sentences of Mr. St. Clair McKelway, a Democrat and the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, the leading Democratic newspaper of that city.

Mr. McKelway states what occurred at Gravesend last fall as follows:

"At this election this man had 8,418 population to take into account in his brain. He credited himself with 6,218 voters. Never did mathematician or fecundity go further." I dislike to correct Mr. McKelway, but I do not think this statement is quite accurate. In the earlier and better days, I have shown Mr. Tweed displayed a richer imagination in dealing with election figures than Mr. McKane. But on the other hand, in justice to Mr. McKane, it ought to be said that Mr. Tweed never beat and stuffed American citizens because they carried a mandate of the supreme court, authorizing them to examine the voting districts.

"Mr. McKane's performances," continued Mr. Lodge, "prove sufficiently that crimes against the suffrage are attempted now just as flagrantly in our northern cities as they were more than twenty years ago, and that the need of stringent legislation, both state and national, to prevent them is as great as ever.

Election Frauds in North and South.

"In the north, election frauds are the dangerous but vulgar crimes of dangerous men, with criminal propensities. Public opinion there so regards them, and when the public opinion is aroused, it treats them simply as criminals to be dealt with in the courts. In the south the case is widely different, for there the subject is complicated with a race question and with sentiments which are the evil legacies of slavery and civil war.

"For my own part, profound as my convictions are on this question of honest elections, I have never sought to disguise the difficulties of that question in the south. The future of the negro race in the United States is one of the graves problems to be met by American people. It is not a problem which can be settled this year or next. It will remain with us and with our children for many years to come.

"But however slavery was expiated by the war, its results remain with us. Nations are unable as men, to escape the consequences of their own actions, whether the actions be good or bad. The negroes whom we brought here are still with us although slavery has vanished, and their numbers increase from day to day. However we may divide among ourselves the responsibility for their presence, they at least are wholly innocent. We brought them here with cruelty and violence and against their will; we took from them their liberty and we held them in bondage. We have done them a great wrong. They ask, since we have made them American citizens, that they should have all the rights before the law which that name implies. To those rights I believe them to be entitled and so far as those rights come within the jurisdiction of the United States I believe they should be protected by the national power.

Election Laws Not Severe Enough.

"I am opposed to the repeal of these laws for it is a direct blow to national sentiment and to the right and authority of the nation. If they serve no other purpose, these laws ought not to be touched. I have endeavored in the past to improve them. But the crowning defect of these laws, and of the efforts which have been made to add to them, is not that they go too far, but that they are ill constructed and do not go far enough.

"National elections, that is of congressmen, are by the constitution wholly within the power of congress, which should exert that power. These elections should be absolutely separate from the elections of state or municipality. They should be held on a different day from any local election, and they should be conducted and protected by national officers and not by local officers. The United States has no right to meddle in any way with state, county or city elections, and in my theory of the constitution, the state should not be permitted to meddle in any way with elections of members of the national house. The present attempt is an effort to invade the domain of national authority, to break down national power, to sweep from the statute books any recognition of national rights.

"On this ground I oppose this bill. And I also oppose it because I believe in national elections separate from all local elections should be under the control and conduct of the United States to the end that citizens of the United States when in that capacity they exercise their highest right it might be able to do so, without fear or favor.

"As I quoted in the debate in the house in 1890: 'I wish men to be free, as much from mob as kings, from you as me.'"

MORE CONVERTS.

Mr. Denson, An Alabama Democrat, Breaks Away From Low Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Denson of Alabama was the third Democrat to desert his party in the house today, and make a sensational speech against the Wilson bill. He kept the Republicans applauding and cheering from start to finish.

"Let's get back to the fundamental principles of Democracy," he began. "If I have learned Democracy correctly the Democratic party is a tariff party and my Democracy has been learned under the tutelage of Andrew Jackson. Free trade is treasonable; protection is patriotism; both are just.

"This government cannot be administered without revenue and for 100 years that revenue has been collected at the custom houses. It is said that free trade is the law of nature—so is life, yet life carries the right of self protection. We are Americans—let us legislate for Americans and not for the whole world (Republican applause). 'Being an American,' he continued, amid the applause on the Republican side quickly rose to a cheer, 'I am for tariff with incidental protection. I am not a protectionist, gentlemen,' he added, turning toward the Republican side; 'I am an Andrew Jackson Democrat.' (Laughter.)

"How much incidental protection do you desire?" asked Mr. Livingston, of Georgia.

"Enough," replied Mr. Denson, slowly, "to insure the equality of American labor and to protect American interests." (Republican applause.)

"You say you will support the bill if you don't get what you want," interposed Mr. Cooper, Democrat, "What do you want?"

"I want 40 cents a ton on iron ore." (Laughter.)

"What do you want as the price for your support?"

"Nothing," responded Mr. Cooper.

AT THE THEATERS.

Fanny Davenport's Second Night Audience Larger Than the First.

"Cleopatra" was presented again at the Grand opera house last evening, and the audience was even larger than on the first night.

Every feature of the performance was delightful.

Miss Davenport was called before the curtain after each act, which was something of a contrast to her first night's reception, when the audience sat coldly through the whole performance giving her only two faint encores. The second night audience seemed a warmer and more enthusiastic one. The thunderous scene, as usual, got the most applause. There's nothing the average audience enjoys better than a real good imitation of a clap of thunder. The other scenes were as beautiful and well managed as on the night before.

The company will appear this evening in Sardou's "La Tosca." "La Tosca" is one of Bernhardt's masterpieces, and Fanny Davenport has been called the American Bernhardt.

In "La Tosca," Fanny Davenport's wonderful dramatic genius will be seen at its best; in the play she is far superior to "Cleopatra." "La Tosca" has not the spectacular effects of "Cleopatra" but it is a greater play. Those who want to see Fanny Davenport as the great actress rather than part of a big scenic spectacle should not fail to see "La Tosca."

The Crawford opera house will be open on Friday evening to Fannie Hill's burlesque company.

On Saturday evening at the Grand opera house James O'Neill will present "Monte Cristo." The play is an intensely interesting one and is one of the most enjoyable melodramas that is being presented.

On the evening of January 30th, Gus Williams will play "April Weather" at the Grand for the benefit of the Topeka Odd Fellows' association.

Williams has always been popular with Topeka audiences and his presentation here this year will probably be witnessed by a large audience.

Cherokee Patchood Convention

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24.—The Star's Guthrie, O. T., special says: Owing to the great storm, the Democratic patchood convention at Perry will probably not get to work until tomorrow. Col. William M. Melton of Tecumseh, seems to have the lead for chairman and the convention will undoubtedly demand that Oklahoma and Indian Territory be admitted as a state or not at all.

LOCAL MENTION.

Billy Edwards of Larned is here looking after his candidacy for secretary of state.

Ex-Secretary of State Bill Higgins is at the Copeland with ex-Governor Lyman U. Humphrey.

The meeting of the State Bar association affords the politicians another opportunity to get together and mend their slates.

At the First M. E. church last evening, Bishop Vincent gave his celebrated lecture, "Tom's Sister." Notwithstanding the stormy weather there was a large audience present. The lecture was the companion to the one delivered before the State Teachers' association on "Tom."

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

How It Was Tried at Jacksonville Today.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 24.—A crowd which crowded the court room to the doors, assembled this morning to hear the continuance of the case of the Duval club in their plea for an injunction restraining Sheriff Broward of Duval county, from interfering with a glove contest between J. H. Corbett and Charles Mitchell. Added interest was given to the case by the presence of the attorney general of Florida, Lamar, who arrived to assist States Attorney Partridge in the defense.

Mr. Cockrell, on behalf of the Duval club, stated to the court that the plaintiff was informed that the defense would offer demurrer to the bill. He then read the bill setting forth the grounds upon which an injunction was asked for.

States Attorney Partridge then offered a demurrer to the bill, and presented an affidavit by Sheriff Broward, in which the sheriff's position in the case was set forth.

Col. Cockrell objected to the introduction of the affidavit, and after considerable argument, Judge Call ruled the affidavit out.

States Attorney Partridge said that the sheriff was acting in the discharge of his duty in preventing the contest and that no case of equity was involved.

Col. Cockrell then waived his objection to the reading of the sheriff's affidavit and the document was accordingly read by States Attorney Partridge. It set forth that the sheriff believed the so-called glove contest would be a brutal prize fight, and in violation of the law and that he had been instructed by the governor to prevent the contest and he believed that in so doing he would be acting in the discharge of his duties and he denied he had ever done anything to injure the Duval club or hinder the sale of tickets for the contest.

During the court proceedings States Attorney Partridge read the law favoring cases of equity, and claimed that a court of equity had no right to interfere with a sheriff in the discharge of his duties.

Ex-Judge W. S. Young, of the Duval club, contended that there is nothing illegal in the proposed contest and the sheriff was assuming that it was illegal, thereby preventing the club from enjoying the lawful rights and privilege to hold a contest of that kind. He then cited various cases where injunctions had been granted against sheriffs in cases of a similar nature.

Col. Cockrell then continued the case for the plaintiff. He said that the sheriff did not know whether the contest would be illegal or not, but he was simply acting under instructions from the governor. Col. Cockrell then launched out rather warmly into what might be termed a "roast" of the governor's action, instructing the sheriff, which the lawyer said was throwing contempt on the circuit court and was setting up the executive as supreme.

Sheriff Broward is acting not in accordance with the law, but simply obeying the command of the executive. The governor was trying to invade private rights.

There was a large crowd in the court room when the judge announced his decision, which was greeted with cheers. The legal representatives of the sheriff asked permission to submit more papers in the matter to which the judge replied that he would be in the court at the usual hour tomorrow morning, when further hearing would be had providing proper steps were taken.

The general opinion here, however, is that there will be no further trouble and that the fight will take place in the arena in this city, if it is not stopped by the declaration of martial law.

BAYONETS FLASHING.

Militiamen at Jacksonville Sent Out to Capture Delinquents.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 24.—About 11 o'clock this morning something of a stir was created by the sight of a number of officers and privates—the latter carrying rifles with bayonets fixed—rapidly marching up one street and down another in the business portion of the city, and even upon the resident district.

The rumor soon spread that several members of the companies at outside points had rebelled against the duty on which they were engaged; that they had learned since reaching here things that completely disgusted them with the task imposed upon them, and had taken the first opportunity of leaving the barracks, with the view of taking a train for home.

The detail of men which marched the streets was for the purpose of intercepting and arresting them.

When these stories were investigated by an Associated Press man, it was found that like most other stories originating at Jacksonville, and having anything connected remotely, or otherwise, with the prize fight, they were away off.

The orders issued by the commander of the Second battalion are very strict. He does not wish his men to go out on the street and mix up with the people with whom they might possibly get into trouble, therefore, among other things he directed that no man should leave quarters without a pass signed by himself.

This was pretty hard on the boys, many of whom wished to see Jacksonville and the sights contained in it. So this afternoon several of them quietly watched their opportunity to run the guard and got down town before their absence was noticed.

As soon as it was discovered details were sent out to hunt them up and the sight of these armed men resulted in the startling stories noted above.

MITCHELL ARRIVES.

He Goes to the Hotel Amid Big Crowds at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 24.—Charlie Mitchell arrived at the Hotel Everett in this city late this afternoon, surrounded by his trainers and seconds, and is willing for the time when he is to bang Corbett on the nose or be smashed in the eye with the lightning left by "Pompadour Jim."

He was in the gayest of humor and was laughing and joking continuously with those about him. He greeted with a grin and a bow the cheers sent up by the crowd as the train pulled in.

The Millers Adjourn.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24.—The millers adjourned at noon today, after electing Mr. Young, of Kansas City, treasurer of the association and deciding to meet again in this city on the second Tuesday in June next.

Peerless Steam Laundry at 112 and 114 West 8th.

THEY CRY FOR MORE.

CLAIMS THAT THE GOVERNMENT MUST SOON ISSUE MORE BONDS.

The Five Per Cents as an Investment. Views of a Washington Financier—The Tariff Struggle, the Wilson Bill and the Revenue—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—[Special.]—The action of Secretary Carlisle in soliciting proposals for $50,000,000 5 per cent bonds at not less than their equivalent on a 3 per cent basis is generally considered a victory for Wall street, but it is not the first one that the money jugglers have gained in Washington. Wall street men have urged a bond issue upon the administration with unvarying persistency for a year or more.

No one doubts that the loan will be floated without difficulty. Indeed it is quite likely that applications for the entire bond issue are already in the hands of the secretary, although proposals are to be received at the treasury department until Feb. 1. Nor has there developed thus far much criticism at Secretary Carlisle's act. The objections of the Populists, which, by the way, are neither loud nor deep, are directed mostly to claims that this bond issue will prolong the national banking system. Bankers themselves say it will reduce rather than increase circulation, but why or how nobody seems to explain.

Still Another Bond Issue.

The question being asked by a good many is, How long will it be before another bond issue will be necessary? Assuming that the act was inoperative—and it was about the only thing Secretary Carlisle could do—similar conditions may again present themselves very soon.

A well known financier says in reference to the subject:

"As to the issue of $50,000,000 of bonds, that is entirely inadequate for the present necessities. Three things the government must do—repair the deficiency of the surplus, provide for deficiency in the revenue, estimated to the end of the year as at least $78,000,000, and set aside a gold reserve for the redemption in this metal of the legal tenders of 1890. The impairment of the $103,000,000 reserve is, say, $20,000,000. The total was set aside to provide for an adequate redemption of $346,000,000 of greenbacks. The act of 1890 provides that the notes issued under it are redeemable in either gold or silver. No gold has been secured for this purpose, and as about $155,000,000 of coin certificates have been issued a gold reserve of about one-third of that amount—or, say, $50,000,000, the proportion allotted to finance the greenbacks—should at once be secured. The government, therefore, should sell bonds amounting to at least $20,000,000, $78,000,000 and $50,000,000, or about $101,000,000 in all, to provide for immediate necessities. In view of this the authorization of an issue of but $50,000,000 is inadequate and a make-shift, at best. Congress must act in the matter speedily and provide for other and greater needs of the government."

The Bonds as an Investment.

While I would not like to offer any advice to small investors concerning these bonds, which will probably be floated at about the limit of 117,323 set for them, the general opinion among the well posted seems to be that they will command 120 by the 1st of March, and some predict a higher price at that date. With nearly a quarter of a billion dollars in the New York city banks alone awaiting investment, it would seem as if there were little better or surer just now.

Contrary to the usual claims, the passage of the Wilson bill or any modification of it that carries a reduction of duties will increase rather than reduce the revenue. In fact, if the bill has the effect that its most bitter enemies claim, it will make a law it will so increase importation that no further apprehension need be had after it gets into full operation regarding a revenue deficiency. If it does not have this effect, if it does not drive out home competition, and thus bring in far more foreign goods, thereby largely increasing the revenue, then those who oppose it have unjustifiable fears.

The Tariff Wrangle.

But if congress keeps on there is no knowing what shape the bill will be in by the time it is ready for passage. Although the protection members will doubtless get some concessions, the free trade side seems to have the best of the matter thus far—as, for instance, when that bright young millionaire, single tax, free trader, Tom Johnson, secured a vote the other day to make wool free from the date of the signing of the bill, instead of next August, as originally proposed.

Before this tariff bill is disposed of an effort will be made to add the income tax as an amendment. There is little doubt but that a majority of the house is favorable to an income tax, and if a test were made by a square vote the idea would be carried. But when the bill gets before the senate it will be encrusted with vials of sarcastic and eloquent wrath.

How Best to Reach Congressmen.

The resolution providing for an investigation of the effects of machinery on labor and an investigation relative to the work and wages of men, women and children promises to bring out some startling facts regarding enforced idleness and the average wages of the average workingman compared to those of 25 years ago, but it will probably end in the usual way. As a rule, the average congressman knows little about industrial depression and hard times except as they are brought to his notice through the press and by his constituents. Washington itself is affected less by the condition of its industries than any city in the country, and it seldom shows a mark of either unusual hard or good times.

Those who feel that things are not as they should be, therefore, can do no better than to put their views on paper and inclose them to their own congressman at the capital. This is especially the case with working men who feel that labor has a grievance. Wall street and the business interests of the country do it. Why not the people who are affected more closely by hard times?

Some Interesting First Editions.

In 1751 Thomas Gray published at the modest price of sixpence per copy "An Elegy Wrote In a Country Churchyard." One of these original 6 penny pamphlets, uncut, was not so long ago sold by Messrs. Sotheby for £74. A first edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield" fetched £54, and Grimm's German stories £30 10s. A copy of Tennyson's poems, issued as the joint production of the laureate and Balmm, which it seems probable belonged to the latter, realized £16 10s.; Coverdale's Bible, £31, and another more imperfect copy £20 10s.; "Report of the Challenger Expedition," £48; first edition of Wordsworth's "Descriptive Sketches In Verse," £26; two proofsheets of "St. Roman's Well," with corrections and additions by the author, £21, and the original autograph of Burns' "Queen Mary's Lament," £35 10s. —Westminster Gazette.

THE DALTONS AGAIN.

Rob a Bank at Pawnee, Ok., and Carry Cashier Off.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24.—A Guthrie, Ok. special to the Star, at Pawnee, fifteen miles northeast of here. Three members of the Dalton gang rode into town, entered the bank, but finding the safe locked with a time lock, took $100 from the cash drawer and rode away, carrying the cashier on a horse, three miles into the country, and compelling him to walk back.

CRUSHED IN A MINE.

Seven Miners at Fort Scott Imprisoned—Five Escaped, One Killed.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 24.—Last evening as the men in a mine just west of here were about to quit work it caved in. There were but seven men in the caved in portion and five escaped without serious injury. Work was at once begun and by 10 o'clock one of the remaining men was dug out comparatively unharmed. He reported the seventh man, Joe Bolinger, crushed under a huge rock. The whole force is digging to find his remains.

Special prices on latest popular songs of the day, at Babcock & Frost's, 706 Kansas avenue.

TO-DAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by W. F. Federman, Broker in Grain, Provisions and Stocks. Room 5, Columbian Building.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The wheat market today was little changed from yesterday. Trade was very light. Local traders generally were inclined to be bearish. The low temper was also offset by the heavy fall of snow over the western states. May opened ½c higher at 60⅞@⅞c; advanced to 61⅛c and then dropped off to 63⅞c.

Corn opened ⅛c higher and advanced ⅜c. The market is firm at 58⅛c for May.

Pork was weak under free selling, caused principally by large receipts of hogs at the stock yards. May sold at $13.17½, a decline of 10 cents from yesterday's closing price. Lard very dull at 2½c cents advance. May $6.67½.

Chicago: January wheat opened 59⅛, high 59⅛, low 59¼, closed 59⅛, closed yesterday 59⅜. May opened 63⅞, high 64⅛, low 63⅞, closed 64⅛, closed yesterday, 63¾–⅞; July opened 65⅜, high 65¼–⅜, low 64⅞, closed 65¼–⅜, closed yesterday 65. January corn opened 35, high 35⅛, low 35, closed 35⅛, closed yesterday 34⅞. May opened 58⅛, high 58⅜, low 58¼, closed 58⅜–⅞, closed yesterday 58⅛; July opened 59¼, high 59⅜, low 59⅛, closed 59⅜, closed yesterday 59⅛. January oats opened 27, high 27¼, low 26⅞, closed 27¼, closed yesterday 26¾. May opened 30⅛, high 30⅜, low 30–⅛, closed 30⅜, closed yesterday 29⅞.

CATTLE — Receipts, 15,000. Market slow and steady. Top steers, $5 00@5 55; others, $4 75@4 90; common, $3 75@4 25.

HOGS—Receipts, 30,000. Market slow and 10c lower at the close; opened steady. Rough, $5 00@5 15; packers and mixed, $5 25@5 40; prime heavy and butchers weights, $5 45@5 50; prime light, $5 40@5 45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15,000. Top sheep, $3 25@3 65; top lambs, $4 25@4 85.

Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, 59½c; No. 2 hard, 57½c.

CORN—No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 31c.

OATS—No. 2, 30c.

RYE—No. 2, 50c.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,500. Shipments, 2,300. Market slow and weak. Texas steers, $2 75@3 00; shipping steers, $4 10@5 30; Texas and native cows, $1 75@3 50; butchers stock, $3 10@4 05; stockers and feeders, $3 00@3 65.

HOGS — Receipts, 10,000. Shipments, 500. Market slow and weak and 5 cents lower. Bulk of sales, $5 10@5 30; heavy, packing and mixed, $5 10@5 40; light, yorkers and pigs, $4 30@5 30.

SHEEP — Receipts, 1,500. Shipments, none. Market weak and slow.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Money on call easy at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange quiet with actual business in bankers' bills at 486¼@487 for demand, and at 484¼@485 for sixty days; posted rates 486@488; commercial bills, 483¼@484. Bar silver 67½.

New York Stock Market.

Americ'n Sugar Ref'y, 77⅝; Atchison, 12; C., B. & Q., 77⅞; Erie, 15½; L. & N., 44⅝; Missouri Pacific, 23; Reading, 20; New England, 14⅞; Rock Island, 68½; St. Paul, 60; Union Pacific, 19⅝; Western Union, 85¼; Chicago Gas, 66½.

Probate Judge Elliott this morning issued a marriage license to Charles H. Buckley and Lillie B. Burdette, both of Carbondale.

Big Cut on All Coals.

TOPEKA COAL CO.

Try My Cakes.

You pride yourself on your cakes. You're right. No doubt you can do them to a turn.

What flour do you use for a batter? With the ordinary flour there's a certain flaky effect you find you can't get. If you want "perfection" use

Aunt Jemima's Self-Rising Pancake Flour

of Wheat, Corn and Rice; makes delicious flaky cakes. Three flours in one cake;—Perfection.

Awarded First Premium at World's Fair.

Ask your grocer for it. If he hasn't it, tell him all the leading wholesale grocers sell it.

R. T. DAVIS MILL CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

THE STAR GROCERY.

Anything advertised will be found at our store precisely as advertised. By doing what we advertise we hold our trade.

If you want to test the purchasing power of a dollar—here's your chance.

21 lbs. finest granulated sugar	$1 00
26 lbs. C sugar	1 00
Pettijohn's breakfast food	10
2 gallon pail sugar syrup	60
1 gallon pure maple syrup	50
1 box—12 bars—Coco toilet soap	20
6 pkgs. Scotch oats	25
2 lbs. whole cod fish	15
2 cans Boston baked beans	25
4 cans potted ham	25
8 lbs. hand picked navy beans	25
6 lbs. new lima beans	25
15 lbs. white lard	1 00
No. 1 sugar cured hams, per lb.	10½
Large white Colo. potatoes, per bu.	75
6 lbs. Carolina rice	25
1 gallon cucumber pickles	20
2 lbs. Kennedy's crackers	15
Good broom	10
4 pkgs. buckwheat flour	25
3 lbs. box starch	15
1 lb. pkg. broken Java coffee	35
4 lbs. golden Rio coffee	1 00
3 lbs. Java and Mocha	1 00

DRIED FRUITS.

5 lbs. nice new raisins	25
2 lbs. fancy California peaches	25
2 lbs. white pears	25
2 lbs. Raspberries	25
2 lbs. Blackberries	25
1 lb. pitted cherries	15
2 lbs. silver prunes	25
1 lb. large fancy apricots	17
6 lbs. new currants	25
2 lbs. California pitted plums	25

CANNED GOODS.

2 cans white wax beans	15
2 cans marrowfat peas	15
2 cans sugar corn	15
2 cans string beans	15
2 cans Lima beans	15
2 cans tomatoes	15
1 can California pie peaches, peeled	10
1 can California pie green gages	10
1 can extra fine sliced Pineapple	15
3 cans, 3 lb. grated Pineapple	25
1 can California pie grapes	10
3 lb. cans California Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots and Grapes in heavy syrups, 2 for 25 cents.	
3 lb. cans assorted soups	25
Kennedy's crackers by box, per lb.	8½

SOAPS.

7 bars White Russian soap	25
White Russian soap by box	$ 4 45
6 bars Fairbank's Brown soap	25
8 bars Town's Delight soap	25

FLOUR! FLOUR!

We have all brands, and it will pay you to get our prices before buying.

Mail orders packed and shipped the same day as received.

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