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JOB PRINTING

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW

o paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the pub-Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The question as to the recognition to which eigarettes are entitled under Cigarettes and the law was considered by the Unit-the Law. ed States supreme court recently in an opinion rendered in the case of William B. Austin vs. the state of Pennsylvania. The case originated in the state of Tennessee, and it called into question the validity of the state law regulating the sale of this article of commerce on the ground that it was an infringement of the right of congress to regulate interstate commerce, says the Washington Star. The Tennessee supreme court upheld the law, and the decision sustained that verdict, though not without disapproval of some of the positions taken, and then upon a very narrow margin, four out of nine members joining in a dissenting opinion and another member of the court (Justice White) placing his assent upon grounds different from those announced by Justice Brown, who handed down the opinion. The Tennessee court had held that cigarettes are not an article of commerce. With this view Justice Brown took issue, and he delivered

quite a dissertation upon the subject. Whatever is an object of barter and sale is, he said, an article of commerce, and must be so recognized. Tobacco had been such an article for 400 years. It had been made the subject of taxation, and, indeed, had become more widely scattered than any other vegetable Probably, he added, no other vegetable has contributed so much to the comfort and solace of the human race. This being the case, it was entirely beyond the bounds to say that tobacco was not an article of commerce. He then took notice of the claim that cigarettes are an especially harmful form of tobacco, and while he conceded that There is in the this might be the case, he remarked that this claim was of comparatively recent origin. Still, he held that cigarettes are as much a subject of state regulation as is liquor, and he further held that while no state law could prohibit importation in original packages it was entirely competent for a legislature to regulate the sale because of the original belief in the deleterious effect of the article. There was a dissenting opinion of Justice Shiras, in which the chief justice and Justice Brewer and Peckham joined. They based their dissent upon the theory

As the national census and a general election came together in the year 1900, it is easy to obtain the true ratio between the population and the number of voters. The total registration in St. Louis for the recent election was 136,-649, and the official census population is 575,238. The ratio is one registered voter to 4.20 inhabitants. But the actual vote of St. Louis was 124,937, the number registered but not voting reaching 11,712. The ratio of the actual votes to population in St. Louis was 4.60. Missouri's total vote was 683,635. and its population by the census of 1890 is 3,106,665. The ratio of voters to population in this state is 4.54. In general the ratio varies considerably. Indianapolis reports a ratio of 3.71, St. Paul, 6.10, and Boston 6.90. That of New York city as consolidated is 5.84, Chicago is 4.75, Philadelphia's, 5.50, and Baltimore's 4.50. The average for 21 large cities is 5.25.

Lorney L. Salley, a 70-year-old veteran of the civil war living at Free-port, Ind., received a pension of \$25 per month and applied for an increase to \$40. There was some irregularity in his affairs and this were discovered when his application was considered. The result was that his entire pension was taken away. The old man brooded over the matter and began to fail rapidly. He absolutely refused all food for weeks, and died on Thanksgiving day.

Judge Clifford Smith, of Cedar Falls. Ia., holds that good citizens are needed more in this country than mere voters. Therefore he refused to grant naturalization papers to several foreigners who came before him because they were unable to understand some simple questions which he put to them. None of them could either read or write English, and the judge told them that he did not think they were as yet ready for citizenship.

BRYAN'S BRYANISM.

Post-Election Explanations of the Disgruntled Apostle of Discontent.

A few days after election it was announced that in due time Mr. Bryan would publish his thoughts about It was believed that he the result. would use the newspapers as his medium of publication, but it now appears that he is acting in accordance with his recently announced declaration that he would no longer write without pay. The "spirit of commercialism," which he so greatly depre-cates in others, seems to have taken possession of Mr. Bryan. His promised statement appears in the December number of the North American Review, the publisher of which doubtless paid a good, round sum for the

Mr. Bryan says nothing new. the contrary, he makes it very plain that his second experience of defeat has benefited him no more than his first, that he is everlastingly the same William Jennings Bryan who emerged into the light of publicity a little

more than four years ago. His article is made up largely of catch phrases which the public has learned by heart from frequent repetition of them by him. Here are a

few specimens: The old saying that it is not safe to swap horses while crossing a stream was used for all it was worth, notwithstanding the fact that, in this instance, it was an occan instead of a stream that was being crossed; for imperialism is an idea of Euro-

crossed; for imperialism is an idea of European origin.

"The republican victory was due to money, war and better times.

"The work of education must continue, until the great majority of the people recognize that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable.
"The destiny of the American neonle must

"The destiny of the American people must be determined by the American people them-

be determined by the American people themselves.

"The same powerful financial interests which protect industrial trusts at home will attempt to force the nation to join the international land grabbling trust.

"To consider this election as decisive of the money question would be as absurd as to have regarded the election of 1896 as decisive of the tariff question.

"As a matter of fact, an election is not necessarily conclusive upon any question.

"When prosperity fails the gold standard will lose its charm."

Mr. Bryan remains a firm believer

Mr. Bryan remains a firm believer in the doctrine of his own infallibility. Defeat has not impaired the vigor of his conceit. He talks about his bugaboos with all his ante-election confidence in their terrifying qualities. The majority of the people must be educated by the minority, he says in effect. The money question is not settled. Nothing is ever settled definitely by an election. Wealth is still an evil and its possession a crime. The octopus still weaves its tentacles over a doomed country and the money devil is rushing about seeking whom he may devour. Woe! woe! Alas and alack! Everything is awry and must remain so until the people permit Mr. Bryan to lead them out of danger and darkness into the light which emanates from his great self and into the millennium which he only has

There is in the English language no word which exactly describes Mr. Bryan's mental condition. If he were a native of Germany his fellow citizens would say that he was afflicted with "Groeszenwahnsinn."

There is just one sentence among those quoted from Mr. Bryan's article which is thoroughly sensible, and it upsets most of Mr. Bryan's other assertions. It is this:

"The destiny of the American people must be determined by the American people themselves."

Since that is indisputable fact, and since you recognize it as fact, why in the name of that remnant of common sense which you still possess, Mr. Bryan, don't you leave the Amerthat congress has exclusive control of ican people to work out their destinv without attempted interference from yourself?

"The republican victory was due to money, war and better times," says Mr. Bryan. That is true. It was due to the money which the masses have been able to earn and save under a republican administration, to the war inst rebels which Mr. Bryan proposed to end by ignominious surrender of our forces, to the better times which came with the adoption of the policies which Mr. Bryan condemned four years ago.—Albany Journal.

III is Mr. Bryan's opinion that back of all the questions which were at issue in the late election "lies the deep and lasting struggle between human rights and inhuman greed," and that if the latter triumphs "our government will be converted into a plutocracy and our civilization into barbarism." This is a text which Mr. Bryan probably will is one from which he can preach endless sermons to the improvident, the shiftless and the reckless. Nothing pleases such persons more than to be assured that they are the victims of "inhuman greed." They are always ready to follow the man who preaches that comforting doctrine to them. Mr. Bryan will continue to be the apostle of the discontented.—Chicago Tribune.

The era of good feeling which prevails all over the country since President McKinley's reelection does not include William J. Bryan, but it compre hends a large proportion of the who voted for him. In the south in particular many of the persons who voted for Bryan hoped and expected that he would be defeated, and they, of course, rejoice over the republican victory. The American people did a grand day's work on November 6, 1900.
—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

The three counties of Pennsylvania which were the arena of the an-thracite coal strike gave large majorities for McKinley at the late election. One county which gave 1,600 democrat ic majority two years ago gave Kinley nearly as large a majority this year.—Indianapolis Journal.

M'KINLEY ON TRUSTS.

Chief Executive Recognizes Necesuity of Restraining Injurious Combinations,

It was doubtless too much to expect in the president's message any definite recommendations concerning federal control of trusts. Considering the prominence given to the question of federal regulation of trusts by Mr. Bryan in the closing days of the campaign the president is perhaps justified in assuming that the people take no stock in the proposed schemes for federal interference in the industrial consolidations that have been formed and are being formed in the various states of the union.

The president does not fail, how-

ever, to call the attention of congress to the necessity for applying restraints upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within the federal jurisdiction. He urges uniformity of state legislation upon the subject, and expresses the hope that means may be found for congress to supplement such legislation for the remedy of evils growing out of trusts, "within the limits of the constitution."

We commend to the careful consideration of state legislatures the very sound, vigorous and practical suggestions of Gov. Roosevelt upon the trust question, as embodied in his speeches and messages, and as recently reiterated and amplified in his review of the suit against the New

A careful study of the economic and legal aspects of the trust ques-tion will force any fair-minded man who has no prejudice against capital or corporations, and who understands "the limitations of the constitution," to the conclusion that state regulation and publicity as suggested by Gov. Roosevelt represent the largest possible scope for practicable legisla-tion upon this question.

It is very clear from decisions al-ready rendered under the Sherman law that congress cannot interfere with the transport of commodities from one state to another, no matter whether they are manufactured by a combine or not, unless it can be proven that the combine was formed for the express purpose of restraining a free exchange of commodities. It is also very clear that neither congress nor a state legislature can prevent firms or corporations from forming consolidations in any line of produc-

The obvious purpose of all proposed anti-trust legislation is the protection of the public. In the case of the trusts this protection must be for the consumer of the commodities produced by the trust and for the purchaser of trust stocks. It is assumed that the people are entitled to pro tection from monopoly and from "watered" stocks. There are many economists who controvert this latter proposition, holding that the state is under no obligation to protect the purchaser of stocks, that he should buy at his own risk. If this conten-tion were admitted, however, there would be no field for restrictive leg-islation outside of the restraint or punishment of monopoly.

The plan proposed by Gov. Roosevelt for securing both forms of pro-tection is simple and adequate: State regulation to restrain monopoly and to prevent combines which are formed to raise prices from doing business in the state, and "publicity" of all stock, capitalization, business and other transactions of trusts for the protection of purchasers of trust Further than this practical legislation cannot go without restraining trade or confiscating property.—Chicago Times-Herald.

PRESS OPINIONS.

Bryan says that he will keep up the fight. That is to say, he is a standing candidate for the presidency.-Indianapolis News (Ind.).

Mr. Bryan names so many reasons for his defeat that it looks as if he regarded himself beaten by a syndicate of causes.—Washington Star.

Mr. Bryan hasn't yet selected the party he will lead to victory four years hence, but the democrtaic party will immediately be armed for defense against him .- Judge. The vote of Texas for Bryan is

100,000 smaller than in 1896. Retreat from the Philippines under fire is not a popular issue in the trans-Mississippi region.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The United States treasury now holds \$474,108,336 in gold, the largest ever accumulated, and over \$76,000,000 more than was held in the treasury at the close of last year. It is not necessary to issue bonds to bolster up the gold reserve during republican times .-Iowa State Register.

There is no fear for the republic now that Bryanism has been put down. The future is bright and holds out hope and encouragement to all save croakers and calamity howlers. For them there is no room in the United States. The people have no use for them .- Albany Journal.

It is a wonder that the enemies of President McKinley do not attack him for advocating a humane policy in dealing with the Chinese. Those who were so sure that the United States would join with the powers in an attack upon the territorial integrity of the Chinese empire have little to say these days,-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TAt his first public speech since his reelection President McKinley said at the Union league banquet given at Philadelphia in his honor that the election was an unquestioned indorsement of the gold standard, industrial independence, commercial expansion, the open door in China and peace and beneficent government under American sovereignty in the Philippines. He said there danger of an empire .- Little Chronicle.

IS NOT ENOUGH.

Democratic Members of the Ways and Means Committee Issue a Statemen oncerning the Bill to Reduce Wa

Washington, Dec. 11.-The minor ty members of the ways and means committee have completed their report of the revenue reduction bill. It urges a reduction of the revenues of about \$70,000,000, or \$30,000,000 more than that proposed by the majority of the committee. It also proposes an income tax, with a view of again bringing the subject in modified form before the United States supreme court for final adjudication.

The report says that the proposed reduction of the revenues is too small and that the bill does not go small and that the bill does not go far enough in relieving the people from the burdens imposed upon them for war purposes. The remaining taxes, says the report, are unnecessary and should be removed.

The report continues: "We favor an alteration of the present taxiff.

an alteration of the present tariff laws, certainly to the extent that they have promoted monopoly. It has been proved beyond question, by evidence before the industrial com-mission appointed by congress that many of the powerful trusts that have an absolute monopoly of their business in this country and that exercise their power injuriously to the people, largely owe their growth to the customs duties imposed in the Dingley tariff law, which prohibits

Dingley tariff law, which prohibits foreign competition.

The minority take issue with Secretary Gage's estimate of \$25,000,000 surplus in 1902, and say that if congress observes proper economy in expenditures the surplus ought to be xpenditures the surplus ought to be \$109,000,000.

"We are therefore of the opinion that there can safely be a much further reduction than is contemplated in the bill presented by the committee and that now is the time to give such relief. Instead of taking off \$40,000, 000, as is proposed, we would go further and reduce taxation not less than \$70,000,000

"We would make these reductions of those articles which are most nearly the necessaries of life, and would take off the taxes that are most annoying to the people. This would in no way cripple the public service. We believe that by a return to proper economy in appropriations a reduction greater than we advocated could be made and we should at once enforce this econ

"We shall not, however, oppose the passage of the bill, but will endeavor to properly amend it. If we were oy our efforts to defeat its passage, we would leave the heavy burden of un-

"We insist that the present tariff laws should be modined so as to prevent this imposition upon our own citizens.

Stratton Offers a Home to Elks.

Omaha, Dec. 12.—Jerome B. Fisher, of Jamestown, N. Y., grand exalted ruler of the Elks; J. T. Fanning, of Cincinnati, and J. D. O'Shea, of Pitts burg, grand trustees, and George P. Cronk, past exalted ruler of Omaha lodge, will leave for Colorado Springs to-day. They constitute a commit-tee appointed by the grand lodge to select a site for the contemplated home for aged members of the order. William S. Straton, the multi-millionaire miner of Cripple Creek, has offered the order a plot of land and a magnificent new building at Colorado Springs free and the committee goes to look over the site.

Absinthe Drinking Causes Insanity Paris, Dec. 11.-In the chamber of deputies yesterday Eduard Vaillant moved a resolution calling upon the government to prohibit the manufac-ture and sale of all alcoholic liquors pronounced "dangerous" by the academy of medicine. The resolu-tion was aimed at absinthe, the consumption of which has nearly doubled in France since 1894. "The increase of consumption of absin-the," said the mover of the resolution, "marches arm in arm with the increase of cases of insanity, which will end by becoming a national malady." The chamber adopted the resolution.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 12 .- A rear-end collision occurred Tuesday between two Santa Fe freight trains near Olathe, Kan., wherein one life was lost and several persons injured. A northbound frieght crashed into the rear end of a scock train and both were wrecked. Noble Thomas, of Emporia, was burned to death in the caboose of the stock train and his father was mangled. They were on their way to Kansas City with stock. The air brakes of the stock train stuck two miles from Olathe and the freight ran into it. All the stockmen succeeded in getting out of the way but one.

Gravel and Express Trains Collide.

Chicago, Dec. 12.—Four persons were injured and many passengers severely shaken up last night in a head-on collision between a gravel train and the St. Louis express train on the Chicago & Alton railroad near Sag Bridge, 30 miles out of Chicago. Failure of the flagman to carry out instructions caused the accident. Sut for the fact that the express train was headed by two locomotives, which tended to break the shock, the crowded coaches would have been completely demolished.

A New Baseball League.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 11.-A new baseball league has been organized by Ban Johnson, president American league. The following cities will make up the circuit: Detroit, Grand Rapids, Toledo, Louis-ville, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City and either Indianapolis or Buffalo. George W. Burnham, of city, will be vice president and manager of the new league, a name for which has not yet been chosen. The new league will absorb the Inter-State league.

Does Coffee Agree with You? Does Coffee Agree with You?

If not, drink Grain-O-made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I mide Grain-O I did not like it, but after using it one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. Children can drink it freely with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package to-day from your grocer, follow directions in making, and you will have a delicious and healthful table beverage for old and young. 15c and 25c.

Woman's Resourcefulness.

Among the funny things which women to is to spread an old red shawi over the ofa and put a candle with a red shade on table near by, and call it an oriental corner .- Atchison Globe.

Excursion Sleepers Via M., K. & T. Pv.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave St. Lods via Katy F.yer (M. K. & T. Ry.) every Tuesday at 8:16 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Weekly Excursion Sleepers leave Kansas City via the M. K. & T. Ry. every Saturday at 9:05 p. m. for San Antonio, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In Society.

News Note—The earl of Makearaise has arrived in New York.

Many Rich Fathers—What's his price?—
Detroit Free Press.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently of the liver and kidneys. Cures sick head ache. Price 25 and 50c. Always in One.

Grimes—Is your wife fond of pets? Harum—I should say she was. She is most always in one.—Boston Transcript.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. Bric-a-brac is hard to define precisely. But

anything that you can afford and that there is room for in your house is not, strictly, bric-a-brac,—Puck. Your Storekeeper Can Sell You

Carter's Inkorhecan get it for you. Askhim. Try it. Car loads are sent annually to every state in the Union. Do you buy Carter's? Plain Evidence.

Wife-What shall we name the baby, John? Husband—I have decided to leave that entirely to you, my dear. "John, you've been drinking again." Smart Set.



It Cures Coughs Colds, Croup, Sore Throat. Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once, You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Frice, 25 and 50 cents per bottle.



When the muscles feel drawn and tied up and the flesh tender, that tension is

Soreness

Stiffness

from cold or over exercise. It lasts but a short time after

St. Jacobs Oil

is applied. The cure is prompt and sure.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

a delicious and healthful dessert. Pre-pared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Rasp-berry and Strawberry. Get a package berry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

Dr. Williams' Indian Plic Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Plics. It absorbs the tomors, allays the Itching Plies, It all t

Are so much easier to prepare than the old ashioned gelatine. With Burnham's Hasty Jellycon there is nothing to do but dissolve it in boiling water and set away to cool. It is already sweetened and flavored. Get a package to-day at your grocer's. The flavors are: Orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and unflavored "calistoot" for making wine and coffee iellies.

Jellycon Desserts.

PINE CREAM

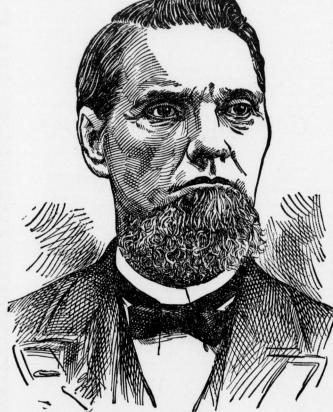
SOLD ON ITS MERITS,

Excellent for Chapped Lips and Hands, Tan, Sunurn and Roughness of the Skin. Unexcelled for use after shaving. Decorated Tin Box, 10 cents, dandsome Porcelain Jar, 25 and 50 cents. Malied in receipt of price. COAL TAR PRODUCT CO., 71 Commerce Street, Hrooklyn, N. Y.

MATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depo

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D. Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Henry Langford entirely cured of Nervous Prostration by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.



REV. HENRY LANGFORD.

Rev. Henry Langford, the eminent Baptist divine, of Weston, W. Va., has just co-caped utter nervous and physical prostration. He is pastor of four churches. "For cen years," he said, "I have been nervous and growing worse all these years. During the last four or five years I became so nervous I could scarcely sign my name so it could be read. I was so nervous that I could not read my own sermon notes after they had been laid aside awhile.

"I was unable to hold my head steady in the pulpit, nor could I hold or handle my books and papers without embarrassment. owing to the trembling and weakness of my hands and arms. I was so nervous that I could scarcely feed myself. In fact, my nervous system was wrecked.

"I tried many remedies recommended by physicians, but found no permanent relief.

eystem was wrecked.

"I tried many remedies recommended by physicians, but found no permanent relief.
"One day I was in the store of R. S. Ogden, at Sardis, W. Va., and he said to me:
"You take two bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and if you say it
don't help you, you need not pay for it."

"I took two bottles of this medicine and found so much relief that I bought two more
bottles, and now I am wonderfully improved in health and in strength. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy did it. I can heartily and truthfully recommend it to the
sick. Too much cannot be said in praise of this plendid medicine. I say this for the good
of other sufferers from nervous and prostrating diseases who can be cured by this remedy.
For myself, I am thankful to God that I found Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve
remedy, and for what it has done for me."

DR. GREENE'S OFFER OF FREE ADVICE.

Dr. Greene, Nervura's discoverer, will give his counsel free to all who write or call upon him at his office, 35 West 14th Street, New York City. His advice is from his great skill and experience and will shorten the road to health. Thousands come to him and write to him constantly. Do not put off getting the right advice, if you are ill.