RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

A RICH MINERAL COUNTRY WITHOUT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

A Young Government Engineer's Novel Method of Reaching the Precious Metals—Southern Siberia's Prosperity and Fertility of Soil—The Cossack.

I had this morning a long and pleasant conversation with Col. de Gessler, an ex-member of the staff of the Grand Duke Vladmir, in the Russian army. Col. de Gessler has occupied an official position in the military forces of the Russian government for many years, and is intimately acquainted with their resources, their quality, and their power.

"Just what," I asked in the course of our conversation, "is the condition of financial affairs in Russia?"

"There seems to be an utter drainage of gold from the country. Our ruble, worth nominally something like 80 cents of your money, now sells for 47 cents. This, of course, applies to the paper equivalent which is in circulation throughout Russia. Coins of all kinds are very scarce, and paper money is about the only thing one sees. There was a time, directly after the last war, when the banks would give no gold at all, no matter what kind of an order was presented to them. They were willing enough to comply with the demands made upon them, but they had no gold whatever to do it with. We have a rich mineral country, but there is no incentive to private enterprise in mining, while we all know what such work is likely to amount to when it is done by the government. Let me give you an example of the way these things are managed. A man buys a piece of land in the mineral country, and undertakes to locate a mine on it. He digs down and down, until he reaches the vein of metal.

"Up to this point he has been allowed to go ahead upon his own responsibility, but the minute he touches gold or silver he is compelled to report to the governor of that province, and the representative of the czar comes in and takes possession, paying a certain amount in cash for the property. Thus the discoverer does not receive enough of benefit from his work to attract very many gold-diggers to the mines. Some of the frauds that are practiced on the government are interesting. The methods of digging gold are very primitive, and the fashion is to cut a great gash in the mountain side instead of sinking shafts or tunneling.

A NEW METHOD OF MINING.

"A number of years ago the government sent a young engineer to adopt more practicable means of digging out the precious metals. He went, and reported that he was about to put a new scheme into practice. The soldiers in Siberia can not do military duty to any extent in the winter, and they are allowed to work as laborers in that period, keeping for themselves whatever they may earn. This young engineer engaged thousands of them and set them to work, making an excavation which covered more than a square mile at the surface. Year after year this work was carried on, the excavation growing smaller and smaller toward the bottom, the sides slanting so as to keep the earth from falling in. By the time the rock was reached there was not much space for the proposed operations, and the whole thing was abandoned as a failure. In the interval, by paying his laborers 1 ruble a day per head, and drawing three or four times that amount from the government, the engineer had accumulated a fortune of about 8,000,000 rubles. The affair has never been investigated. Siberia is not altogether the country it is represented to be. Only in the north is the climate severe.

"Southern Siberia is one of the most fertile and prosperous regions in existence. It is to this part of the world that most political prisoners are exiled. The government gives each of them a fixed number of acres of land, a house, cattle, horses, and farming implements. The only restriction placed upon them is that they shall not go outside a given circle, and there is a sufficient force to see that they obey this behest. The vast majority of them settle down to a quiet, peaceful, and prosperous life, and never want to come back again, even after their terms of exile are finished. There are many enormously rich people in this portion of Siberia. The merchants make vast fortunes, financial easiness is prevalent, and there is just as much luxury in that country as there is in any other part of the world. It is to northern Siberia, where the copper mines are situated, that the worst criminals, such as murderers and thieves of the vilest degree, are sent. To condemn a man to work in the copper mines is as good as reading his death sentence, for he seldom survives a year of labor there.

THE COSSACK AN INDEPENDENT SOLDIER.

"What," I asked, "is the difference between your Cossack and the ordinary soldier in your army?"

"The Cossack," responded Col. de Gessler, "is an independent soldier. I can only liken him to the militia in your country, and even there I find points of marked dissimilarity. He owns his horse, his uniform, his small arms, and all his other accoutrements excepting his rifle. That alone belong to the government. When he begins in the service of the czar he must remain in that service whenever it is demanded of him to the end of his life. His only advantage is that in time of peace he is to carry on any pursuit which he may care to embark. The Cossack country is always thriving and pleasant. The Cossacks, indeed, regard themselves as the original Russians, tracing their ancestry back to little Russia, and they speak of all the other inhabitants of the great country as being 'with them, but not of them.' It is difficult to tell what will be the future of Russia. There is a great change working in the country, and there seems no way out of the nation's financial difficulties. It looks indeed, as though absolute bankruptcy were impending."

Some of Col. de Gessler's anecdotes of life in the latter campaigns of his career were interesting. He told, for instance, how, at the fall of Plevna, Osman Pasha sent his sword to Skobeleff, and that upon the meeting of the commanders or the hostile force, the grand duke personally took the weapon, and, with his own hand, hung it again about the waist of Osman, while the troops on both sides cheered themselves hoarse, and in their ardor wildly embraced each other. Skobeleff is still sincerely mourned in the Russian army. He was the most dashing and impetuous of all the czar's chief officers, and he was held in great reverence by the men in his command. Among other things he was a tremendous drinker, and it was his steady habit to consume a dozen bottles of champagne in the course of a day's fighting. He would hold the bottle in his left hand, knock the top of it off with his sword and drink the entire contents at a draught.—New York Cor. Boston Herald.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

How to Control Effectually All Such Horrible Habits.

Rochester, N. Y. Post-Express.

A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "that they work for years without a day off; in Europe that would be considered a crime."

Mr. H. H. Warner, who was present at the time, said, "This is the first summer in years that I have not spent on the water. Been too busy."

"Then, I suppose you have been advertising extensively?"

"Not at all. We have always heretofore closed our laboratory during July, August and September, but this summer we have kept it running day and night to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history at this season."

"How do you account for this?"

"The increase has come from the *universal recognition of the excellence of our preparations.* We have been nearly ten years before the public and the sales are *constantly increasing* while our newspaper advertising is *constantly diminishing.* Why, high scientific and medical authorities, now publicly concede that our Warner's safe cure is the only scientific specific for kidney and liver diseases and for all the many diseases caused by them."

"Have you evidence of this?"

"Abundance! Only a few weeks ago Dr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Ohio, a specialist for the cure of narcotic, etc. habits told me that a number of eminent scientific medical men had been experimenting for years, testing and analyzing all known remedies for the kidneys and liver, for, as you may be aware, the excessive use of all narcotics and stimulants destroys those organs, and until they can be restored to health the habits cannot be broken up! Among the investigators were such men as J. M. Hall, M. D., President of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and Alexander Neil, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the college of Physicians and Surgeons and President of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus, who, after exhaustive inquiry, reported that there was no remedy known to schools or to scientific inquiry equal to Warner's safe cure!"

"Are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs?"

"There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of morphine, opium, quinine and cocaine. They think they have no such habit about them—so many people are unconscious victims of these habits. They have pains and symptoms of what they call malaria and other diseases, when in reality it is the demand in the system for these terrible drugs, a demand that is caused largely by physicians' prescriptions which contain so many dangerous drugs, and strong spirits, and one that must be answered or silenced in the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Stephens says is the only kidney and liver specific. He also says that moderate opium and other drug eaters, if they sustain the kidney and liver vigor with that great remedy, can keep up these habits in moderation."

"Well does not this discovery give you a new revelation of the power of safe cure?"

"No, sir; for years I have tried to convince the public that *nearly all the diseases of the human system* originate in some disorder of the kidneys or liver, and hence I have logically declared that if our specific were used, over ninety per cent. of these ailments would disappear. The liver and kidneys seem to absorb these poisons from the blood and become depraved and diseased."

"When these eminent authorities thus publicly admit that there is no remedy like ours to enable the kidneys and liver to throw off the frightful effects of all deadly drugs and excessive use of stimulants it is an admission of its power as great as any one could desire; for if through its influence alone the opium, morphine, quinine, cocaine and liquor habits can be overcome, what higher testimonial of its specific power could be asked for?"

"You really believe then, Mr. Warner, that the majority of diseases come from kidney and liver complaints?"

"I do! When you see a person moping and groveling about, half dead and half alive, year after year, you may surely put him down as having some kidney and liver trouble."

"The other day I was talking with Dr. Fowler, the eminent oculist of this city, who said that half the patients who came to him for eye treatment were affected by advanced kidney disease. Now many people wonder why in middle life their eye sight becomes so poor. A thorough course of treatment with Warner's safe cure is what they need more than a pair of eye glasses. The kidney poison in the blood always attacks the weakest part of the body; with some it affects the *eyes*; with others the *head*; with others the *stomach* or the *lungs*, or *rheumatic* disorder follows and *neuralgia* tears them to pieces, or they loose the *powers* of *taste, smell* or become *impotent in other functions* of the body. What man would not give his all to have the vigor of youth at command?"

"The intelligent physician knows that these complaints are but *symptoms*; they are not the disorder, and they are symptoms not of disease of the head, the eye or stomach, or of virility, necessarily, but of the kidney poison in the blood and they may prevail and no pain occur in the kidneys."

It is not strange that the enthusiasm which Mr. Warner displays in his appreciation of his own remedy, which restored him to health when the doctors said he could not live six months, should become infectious and that the entire world should pay tribute to its power. For as Mr. Warner says, the sales are constantly increasing, while the newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. This speaks volumes in praise of the extraordinary merits of his preparations.

She Didn't Notice the Bullets.

The following story is told by the author of "Women of the War:" "Capt. Mitchell's mother was the most timid woman I ever saw. We had to cross a pontoon bridge, and it was thought best that we should dismount and cross on foot, and it fell to my lot to escort old Mrs. Mitchell over. No sooner had we started than a federal battery not far off opened fire upon us. The soldiers on the opposite side of the river, protected by the high railroad embankment, became quite frantic at our danger, and kept screaming to us to 'run, run, ladies, for God's sake, run and get over here!' All of this was lost upon old Mrs. Mitchell. She could not hear what they said for the roar of the cannonading, to which she had now become accustomed. Neither did she know that we were under fire. Though the balls were splashing in the water on each side of us, she did not notice them, and no one felt called upon to draw her attention to the fact. She objected to running, preferring to walk; so, taking her by the hand, we ambled along. Half way across we passed a soldier on guard, whereupon she stopped to ask him if there was any danger there. He was a stolid-looking fellow, but he fairly gaped at her; language failed him. Before he could find his tongue I hurried her on, declaring that 'it was against order to speak to the guard.' For I knew that if she ever discovered the danger she was in, her knees would give way under her and I would have the pleasure of carrying her the rest of the way.

"At last we reached the other bank, and were under cover of the railroad embankment. Then the officer in charge of the pontoon bridge came up to speak to us. He was an old friend Mrs. Mitchell had not seen for years, and she greeted him cordially: 'How do you do, Capt. Harris? I am so glad to see you. How is your wife?' 'She is very well,' said the astonished captain, looking first at the old lady and then involuntarily at a shell flying overhead. 'And your sisters, how are they?' 'Very well, I thank you,' he said politely, not to be outdone by coolness. 'And our friends, the Turners—have you seen them lately?' He gazed at her in astonishment. The forest trees around were being riddled by shot and shell, but she was so busy talking about her neighbors she did not notice them."—The Argonaut.

Casting a Big Gun in Boston.

They made a fourth attempt to cast a 54-ton 12-inch rifle for the Chicago the other day at the South Boston iron works. The difficulty with gun casting is the coolings and the patent which Krupp has on this is the basis of his fame. However, the Boston foundries are courageous. They first make a gun-pit of sand and clay thirty feet. This takes the form of the gun to be cast. The core, which is to make the bore, is carefully fabricated and suspended in the pit with mathematical nicety. Then at 6 o'clock of one day the fires are started under three furnaces filled with steel ingots, each containing thirty-five tons. In about twenty hours this is reduced to a molten mass. Gutters are provided from each furnace to the gun mold.

At a given signal each furnace is tapped; the white liquid runs into the gun-pit; the core stands the shock, and in twenty-two minutes the pit is full. The furnaces are plugged and the mass of metal (fifty-four tons in weight), is left to cool. This process takes four weeks; then, if no disturbance of the core has taken place, the latter is bored out, the gun is lifted from its bed and the work of finishing begins. It takes six months to accomplish this. This magnificent gun, when complete, will be thirty feet long and weigh fifty-four tons. It will fire 265 pounds of powder, throw a projectile 800 pounds in weight, have a velocity of projectile of 1,860 feet per second, which would cover three miles of range, and a muzzle energy of 16,000 tons to the square inch of impact—or the capacity to send a solid shot through twenty-three inches of iron plating.—Chicago Herald.

—"O, say, ma!" exclaimed a bright little girl at the Hoffman House while at dinner, "hasn't that man over there got awful big ears?" "Hush, child! the gentleman might hear you," cautioned the mother. "Well, ma," retorted the precocious youngster, "if he couldn't hear me with those ears he ought to haul 'em down."—*N. Y. Journal.*

A LUCKY CLUB.

How the Milkmen of the Lucky Ranch Came Out Ahead.

Marcus Stone is the fortunate owner of what is known as the "Lucky Ranch," on the San Bruno road near this city. He also conducts an extensive and very successful dairy business at 35 Eddy street and is highly respected by every one who knows him. In the management of his business he employs quite a number of men. Mr. Stone said yesterday: "I happened one day to hear some of my men talking of investing in The Louisiana State Lottery. I had myself tried it before, and had drawn some prizes. So I said: 'Boys, suppose we form a club and buy a number of tickets together for the October Drawing, and divide the prizes, if we get any.' All agreed, and we each put in $10 and made a purse, enough to purchase nineteen whole tickets, one of which was 73,392, which drew $6000. This gave each man $660 as his share—an excellent return for a ten-dollar investment. I of course am satisfied with the share that has fallen to me," added Mr. Stone, "though common report had it that I had secured the benefit of the whole ticket; and the boys are immensely pleased with their good luck. I suppose we'll have to put it down to the influence of the 'Lucky Ranch,'" added Mr. Stone as he turned to receive some of the friends who called to congratulate him on his luck with The Louisiana State Lottery.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Chronicle* Oct. 28th.

THE WOMEN WHO TOIL.

GIRLS WHO FIND EMPLOYMENT IN THE CIGAR FACTORIES.

The "Tenement House Work" Done by Married Women—Personal Traits of the Factory Hands—Faithful and Hard-Working Wives—Means of Amusement.

But from all appearances these girls took no more interest in the lockout difficulties than they did in the courses of the suns. Nothing seemed to occuy their thoughts but the rough-and-ready enjoyment of the hour. In appearance these girls differ widely from the tidy little shop girl of what might be called the Grand street order, though only a lower variety of the same grade. They were all dressed comfortably, but carelessly, in some instances approaching slovenliness. Their hands showed the effects of rougher work and greater physical strain than the girls who wait at the counter. But all of them looked healthy and some as robust as young athletes—thick biceps, stout wrists, square shoulders and ruddy cheeks. Such splendid physical development was remarkable among young women who spend ten hours of their working day in the crowded, close rooms of a cigar factory. All the girls were foreigners, most of them below the medium height. Some of them had very pretty faces, not, however, expressing the vivacious brightness and alert intelligence of the shop-girl, but somewhat stupid when not roaring with laughter at some coarse fun.

The factory hands are girls almost exclusively, while the tenement-house work, as it is called, is done by married women. The girl goes into the factories at an early age—10 years old often times—to learn the business. She at once begins to earn money, not much at first, but more and more as she becomes experienced, until in a year or two she can comfortably support herself according to her habits of life. Those who have homes are much better off than those who are dependent upon their own earnings for every little want. As a rule, the latter class are poorly prepared for a lockout or a lack of work from any other cause, and they are sometimes in danger, if the difficulty is prolonged, of drifting off into the streets.

FAITHFUL AND HARD-WORKING WIVES.

But it is a noticeable fact that girls who earn their living in cigar factories marry very early. Comparatively few of them remain single until they are 20 years old. After a girl is married she usually retains her place in the factory until she becomes a mother. Then she joins the constantly growing army of tenement house cigarmakers and works at home with her husband. A man and his wife, fairly capable and industrious, will have no difficulty in earning $30 a week between them. As family cares increase the women's fingers become less nimble, until they are finally crowded from the ranks altogether. Though, as a rule, but little fitted for domestic service, these women make very good wives, and seldom figure in quarrels so public as to reach the police.

The married women save and have savings bank deposits, but the girls seldom do. They enjoy themselves in their own way while they are young, and a policeman who is on duty in that part of the city where they are thickest says it is a rare thing to see one of them on the street in the evening without a sweetheart. They make the most of the liberty they have when working hours are over. They have their evenings and Sundays at their own disposal, with no employer to ask any question concerning their whereabouts so long as they are at his premises during working hours. The girls work hard all day, for they are paid by the piece, and they must work hard to earn much. Their evenings they spend in the open air when not in the halls. Their social meetings in these places never break up till late. The girls get along with very little sleep—seldom more than five or six hours. They impress the observer as being abundantly able to take care of themselves in their independent, willful means of enjoyment. As a rule they are irreligious, have their standard of morality, and are regardless of all but their own rules of propriety.—New York Times.

Persia's Religion and Bible.

"In Persia church and state are practically one. The Koran is the law of the land and of the family. It goes into family matter in the minutest way. If it was published in New York, 10,000 Anthony Comstocks would rise to suppress it. It leaves nothing to be supplied by the imagination and calls a spade a spade in every case. There is great religious toleration in Persia, however, and a man may believe in any God or no God, or may announce himself as God, as long as he acknowledges that Mahomet is his prophet and obeys the secular laws of the Koran.

"The people are quick-witted and given to poetry and philosophic speculation more than to the exact sciences. The executive ability of the rulers is developed to a high degree and justice is dispensed impartially, with occasional exceptions of despotic cruelty and bribery. There are 25,000 Fireworshipers in Persia, and the sacred flame has burned uninterruptedly for 2,200 years. There is one good point about the Fireworshipers. Fire with them is sacred, and therefore they object to smoking. No greater insult can be offered to a Parasee gentleman than to smoke in his presence."—Ex-Minister Benjamin's Lecture.

First Two Patents Ever Issued.

In 1790 congress passed "An act to promote the progress of the useful arts," which was the first stimulus to inventive genius through government protection. This act clothed the secretary of state, the secretary of war and the attorney general with plenary power to issue certificates of merit, which were to be countersigned by the president and become letters patent. The first patent issued was to Samuel Hopking, July 31, 1790, for making pot or pearl ashes, and the second invention that received this exalted favor was a shoe shank, and the inventor was from that part of Yankeedom which has ever since been most prolific in the inventive skill—the state of Massachusetts.—Washington Cor. Globe Democrat.

First Poem Written in Oregon.

An Oregon old-timer says the first "poem" ever "indited" in that country was by a Yamhill woman. It reads: "The Willamette valley is the prettiest place that ever was made; It lies between the Coast range and the Cascade; In the spring of the year, just after the rains there are lots of wild geese, and a few blue cranes.—Exchange.

The Smithsonian Institute no longer gives away its publications, but offers them for sale at about cost price.

HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.

No. 512 West 57th St., N. Y., June 29, 1885.

I have been a martyr to bilious headache and dyspepsia. Any indiscretion in diet, over-fatigue, or cold, brings on a fit of indigestion, to be followed by a headache lasting two or three days at a time. I think I must have tried over twenty different remedies, which were recommended as certain cures by loving friends, but it was no use. Like the Irishman, I got no better very fast. At last I thought I would take a simple course of purgation with Brandreth's Pills. For the first week I took two Pills every night, then one Pill for thirty nights; in that time I gained three pounds in weight, and never have had an ache or a pain since.

William E. Rockwell.

Mortar and paint may be removed from window glass with hot, sharp vinegar.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with 10 cents in stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A twenty-three-pound cat is on exhibition at Boston, Mass.

SLEEPLESSNESS.

DR FLINT'S HEART REMEDY is the best remedy known for insomnia, or sleeplessness, which afflicts so many persons, and which leads to so many serious nervous diseases, particularly to insanity. At druggists. $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address J. J. Mack & Co., S. F.

Ready Remedy; Irish May Flower. 75 cts.

We have received the *Kansas Magazine*, published at Kansas City, Mo. It is neatly printed on fine paper and full of excellent articles. See their advertisement.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall street, N. Y.

SKUNK, MINK, RACCOON, MUSK-RAT And other furs bought for cash at highest prices. Send for circular. E. C. Boughton, 47 Bond St., New York.

ICE Machine. 100 lbs. daily. Price $100. All kinds of ice machinery. L. H. DAY, 1301 Vallejo street, San Francisco.

N. P. N. U. No. 156—S. F. N. U. No. 233.

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THE KANSAS MAGAZINE

FREE BIBLE COMPETITION!

"SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES" AT ONCE.

An Easy Chance for a Big Reward.

To the 500 persons first answering correctly, on or before January 27, 1887, our simple Bible question, "Where in the Bible is First Found the Word SNOW," we will give the following rewards:

1—Cash Present in Gold	$2,500	11—One Upright Piano, valued	$[illegible]
2—Cash Present in Gold	2,000	12—One Fine Top Buggy	[illegible]
3—Cash Present in Gold	1,500	13—One Cabinet Organ	[illegible]
4—Cash Present in Gold	1,200	14—One Diamond Breastpin	[illegible]
5—Cash Present in Gold	1,000	15—One Set Furniture	[illegible]
6—Cash Present in Gold	600	16—One Solitaire Diamond Ring	[illegible]
7—Cash Present in Gold	800	17—One Breech-loading Shotgun	[illegible]
8—Cash Present in Gold	400	18—One Ladies' Gold Watch	[illegible]
9—Cash Present in Gold	200	19—One Ladies' Pair Bracelets	[illegible]
10—Cash Present in Gold	100	20—One Sewing Machine	[illegible]

To the next 20, each a solid Gold Watch, worth $100 each.
To the next 50, each a solid Silver Watch, worth $25 each.
To the next 100, each an Elegant Photograph Album, worth $5 each.
To the next 125, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $2 each;
To the next 185, an Elegant Book, worth $1.50 each.
If a competitor should fail on the first he will stand a chance for one of our

MIDDLE REWARDS.

To the 158 persons whose names come in the middle, counting from number one to the last received, we will give the following rewards:

First Cash Present in Gold	$725	Fifth Cash Present in Gold	$[illegible]
Second Cash Present in Gold	500	Sixth Cash Present in Gold	[illegible]
Third Cash Present in Gold	250	Seventh Cash Present in Gold	[illegible]
Fourth Cash Present in Gold	175	Eighth Cash Present in Gold	[illegible]

To the next 30, each $10 in cash. To the next 20, each $5 in cash. To the next 20, each $2.50 in cash. To the next 75, each $2 in cash.

LAST REWARDS.

To those who are too late for any of the above rewards, a special chance still remains. To the 353 persons whose names come in last we will give the following rewards:

To the last name on the list we will give $500.00 in cash. To the next to the last name we will give $300.00 in cash. To the third name from the last we will give $200.00 in cash. To the next 50, each $10.00 in cash. To the next 100, each $5.00 in cash. To the next 200, each $2.50 in cash.

TOTAL VALUATION OVER $21,000.00.

☞Each competitor must in every case send $2 for one year's subscription to THE KANSAS MAGAZINE with their answer. ☞No answer will be recorded unless accompanied by the cash, for which we will send, post-paid, our splendid Magazine. Present subscribers can compete by paying for another year or for a friend. The regular subscription price of our elegant Magazine is only $2 a year, so

U PAY NOTHING FOR COMPETING

for the above presents. The gifts will be sent to the successful ones, and their names published in our February issue of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE. Don't delay. The Magazine is worth much more than the money, and by answering quickly you may secure one of the larger prizes. This is the fourteenth Competition of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE, all of which have given the utmost satisfaction to the successful ones. The receiving of your magazine will be your receipt.

Every parent should encourage children to enter this contest. Besides familiarizing themselves with the Bible they secure a highly-deserving family Magazine, and also a chance for one of the rewards. We refer to over 25,000 subscribers. We enter every letter in the order and on the day received, and number the names as recorded in our subscription books; hence there can be no mistake. **We can not make corrections in answers after letters are entered.** If you do not get one of the largest you may get one of the smaller rewards, and thus be amply repaid. If you don't get anything but our Magazine you will be satisfied, as it has no equal at the price. No answers will be recorded bearing postmark date here later than January 27, 1887. You must send before that date.

Send money by new postal note, money order or registered letter, express, or draft on Kansas City, Chicago or New York. Do not send checks on local banks. Canada bills are worth only 90 cents on the dollar. **We pay no attention to Answers in Letters, without the Subscription to the Magazine, on Postals or Telegrams.** The following receipts speak for themselves:

Received from THE KANSAS MAGAZINE, of Kansas City, Mo., the sum of ($2,500) twenty-five hundred dollars for answering their Bible Question where the word "Silver" was first mentioned in the Bible, my answer being 13th Chapter and 2d verse of Genesis. The money was this day duly paid me in full. S. E. PARROW.
Washington, Kas., Oct. 22, 1886.

Argenta, Ark., Nov. 6, 1886.
I have this day received from THE KANSAS MAGAZINE two thousand dollars ($2,000) as my premium for answering correctly their Bible Question—"Where was Silver first found in the Bible?"—Genesis, 13th Chapter, 2d verse. CECIL NOBLE.

The following are a partial list of the names of those who were awarded presents in our December, 1885, and March, 1886, Bible Competition: Mrs. Maria Crawley, West Markham Street, Little Rock, Ark. $2,500; Miss Maggie Rinehold, Corner Fifth and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo., $2,000; Chas. H. Hill, Topeka, Kas., $2,500; Mrs. William Crawford, Atlanta, Tex., $2,000; B. Martin, Frog Level, Ia., $1,200; Benj. W. Avery, Louisville, Ark., $500; Thomas Heard, Texarkana, Tex., $750; B. Dixon, Magnolia, Ark., $1,000; Miss Dora Crawford, Atlanta, Tex., $1,250. *Write to any of these parties if you wish any further proof.*

THE KANSAS MAGAZINE is an old-established Family Magazine, handsomely printed, finely illustrated, pure and elevating in tone, and a favorite in thousands of homes. To satisfy all as to its merits, we mail sample copies for 10 cents, their cost, we cannot send them free.

A Holiday Present of 10 Books to Every New Subscriber

which will be mailed free of postage on receipt of their subscription.

We refer to the following prominent citizens, all of Kansas City, Mo.: Major B. F. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer Kansas City Water Works; Charles D. Lucas, Recorder of Deeds; First National Bank; The Kansas City Bank Note Co., and any responsible house of Kansas City.

☞Mention this paper, and address all letters to

THE KANSAS MAGAZINE,
Kansas City, Mo.

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HEART

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REMEDY

AND REGULATOR OF THE KIDNEYS AND CIRCULATION.

The only medicine which acts in a physiological manner upon the heart, restoring it to a condition of health when diseased and preventing it from being affected by other diseases.

AT DRUGGISTS, $1.50

Descriptive Treatise with each bottle; or address

J. J. MACK & CO., San Francisco, Cal.