

## Munson & McNamara

123 TO 127 N MAIN ST.

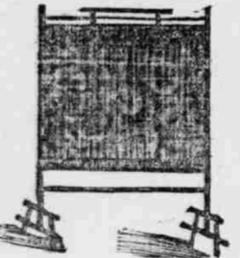
We will be open until 9 o'clock Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings.



This fine toilet set, heavy oxidized silver comb, brush and mirror, satin lined plush box, worth \$4.50, at 2.50.



This toilet set, fine plush box, and satin lined (not selicia) heavy comb, brush and mirror; note the quality; at 95 cents.



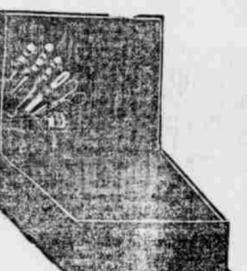
This handsome bamboo screen two and one-half feet high, two feet wide, with fine China silk, price \$2.50.



This hand painted porcelain plaque and handsome brass easel, \$1.00 for both. Be quick for these bargains.



Handsome, hand painted, sachet, of fine satin at 75 cents.



This work box, fine quality, plush and satin, only 95 cents.



Gauze fans, hand painted; colors—blue, pink, tan, cream and cardinal; 95 cents.

Our low prices on Handkerchiefs is causing an enormous sale and it increases with every day. Our stock is still unbroken. Don't fail to stop at our handkerchief counter.



This umbrella of fine silk and warranted to wear, handsome handles, oxidized and gold, special price \$3.00.

## BARGAINS!

In silks and dress goods, cloaks and millinery, hosiery and underwear, and all classes of dry goods.

Our display of Holiday Goods is unanimously admitted to be the finest ever seen in the west.

Special low prices will be made on all lines of goods for the next three days. You can get more dry goods and more holiday goods here for \$1 than you can elsewhere for \$1.25.

We have been working for your trade and it is coming our way, sure.

## Munson & McNamara

123 TO 127 N. MAIN ST.

## CONCEDED BY ALL

The Greatest, Largest and Best Display of

## HOLIDAY GOODS

Is at the Great Douglas Ave. Dry Goods Bazaar, The

## GLOBE!



Our prices lower than any other house in the city. 25 extra salepeople, 30 wrappers, 12 cash boys, besides our regular force, will be ready for your annual coming. Store open every evening.

### Suggestions for Little Ones:

Hobby horses \$1 and upward.  
Shoelace horses 95c and upward.  
Velocipedes \$2.98, 3.48, 4.98.  
15 pieces China tea sets only 15c.  
22 piece China tea sets only 25c.  
33 piece kitchen tea sets only 25c.  
Scores of sets 5, 10, 15, 25, up to 1.48.  
Tin horses, mules, dogs, lambs and sheep, 5, 7, 10c, and up.  
Wash sets complete 33c to \$1.23.  
Washboards, buckets, wringers, clothes pins 3c and upward.  
Railroad trains 35c, two cars and engine.  
Banks from tin, 5c, to iron, 69c.  
Tool chests, all prices.  
Drums 39c, and kinds.  
Mechanical engine 15c.  
Mechanical cart drawn by little girl 15c.  
Mechanical lady 35c.  
Wooden tables, extension and others all prices.  
Musical instruments from 5c horn to 75c.  
Acordeons 75c to \$3.95.  
Butterflies, Jack the Jumpers, 25c.  
Parachutes 10c.  
Guns and pistols 5c to 39c.  
Trunks 95c and up.  
Camp stools 75c.  
Bedsteads and cradles, all prices.  
Doll furniture 10c and up.  
Chairs 12c and up.  
Chairs, wooden puzzles, balloons, pop-guns, whips, street cars, side boxes, burans, mechanical toys, harps with and without bells, tin pieces, checkers, dominoes, we could enumerate 1000 articles. Come and see. Open every evening until Christmas.

### TOILET SETS.

All in plush cases. 95c, \$1.23, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.23, \$2.48, \$2.73, \$2.98 and up.  
Brass center stands \$2.48.  
Horn white broom holders \$1.23.  
Presents for the thousands, come and see.

### HANDKERCHIEF SALE.

We inaugurate a sale of extra fine handkerchiefs, worth 35c, 50c, 69c, 75c, 85c, \$1.23, \$1.43, and \$1.48. For three days we will run the entire lot at 25 per cent discount. We are showing the largest line at 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15, 18, 19, 23 and 25c.

### MUFFLERS.

On our entire line of mufflers marked from 14c to \$2.98 we will allow a discount of 25 per cent for three days. Every item is marked in plain figures and strung all along our large and spacious store. Come and see.

### JEWELRY.

Without exception the best line of medium price goods.

### SILKS.

A few black silk patterns to close out at 95c a yard; a few to close at \$1.25, \$1.48 and \$1.73, extra quality.

### Remnant sale of ribbons and ruffles

Fine Chateaufane bags 25c to \$1.23, elegant presents.

### DRESS GOODS.

We are showing 100 patterns at special Christmas prices. Nothing more useful to a lady than a nice dress or a beautiful hat, which you should see, or a cloak, where we never think of asking any profit this time of year.

### FOR GENTS.

Neckwear, one in a box; suspenders one in a box; white shirts, colored shirts, silk mufflers, collars and cuffs.

Dolls for the thousands, from 5c to \$2.73; including fine bisque, indestructible, china, wax, white dolls, colored dolls, Japanese dolls.

Table linen, napkins and towels, at moderate prices; table sets, napkins to match.  
Hand painted threes 25c.

Mail orders will be filled as near as possible. Send them at once, as the great rush now begins.

## M. B. COHN,

### GLOBE, 418 E Douglas

## WASHINGTON.

### ANOTHER LONG DEBATE ON THE ELECTIONS BILL.

#### Senator Ingalls Calls Attention to the New Constitution of Mississippi.

#### An Important Amendment to the Republican Financial Measure Offered by Senator Reagan.

#### Proceedings of the House—The Urgency Deficiency Bill Passed—Another Crisis Reported in the Behring Sea Dispute—General Capital Notes.

#### WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Pettigrew introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of firearms and ammunition to Indians on reservations. Referred.

#### A dozen private pension bills were called up and passed.

#### Mr. Moody, from the committee on Indian depletion claims, reported house bill for the adjudication of claims arising from Indian depletion of land.

#### Mr. Sawyer asked unanimous consent for the fixing of an early day in January for the consideration of the postal telegraph bill.

#### Mr. Wolcott objected.

#### Mr. Ingalls, at his own request, was granted two weeks' leave of absence.

#### Mr. Platt introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 to enable the president to take action to obtain from the German government a supply of the mercury discovered by Dr. Koch, and the formula for the manufacture of the same. Laid over.

#### The morning hour having expired, the president laid before the senate the elections bill.

#### Mr. Paddock gave notice that after the consideration of the pending bill (and before it should be concluded, if its debate was to be protracted to any extent), he would ask the senate to take up the pure wool bill, which was introduced by the farmers from one end of the country to the other.

#### Mr. Edmunds demanded the regular order, and the floor was taken by Mr. Spooner in a speech, in advocacy of the bill.

#### Mr. Spooner said a great deal had been said about domestic wool, but nothing had been said about the domiciliary visit of the night-riders of the south or of the shooting of men and the whipping of women. A good deal has been said also about the cost of carrying out the provisions of the law. The people of the United States would not haggle at any cost that would bring about a fair election and an honest count. The people of the north had spent billions in defending the Union from armed attack, and the people could afford, after having saved the republic, to spend as much money as might be necessary to protect themselves in the free and honest expression of their will at the polls. In the course of his speech, Mr. Spooner referred to the new constitution of Mississippi as designed to disfranchise the colored voter.

#### Mr. Ingalls affirmed, as his understanding and belief, and as the conviction of the great mass of the people of the north, that the constitutional convention of Mississippi had been assembled for the avowed purpose of disfranchising a majority of its citizens, who were also citizens of the United States. It had been assembled in accordance with the constitution of the United States, by agreeing to which the state of Mississippi had secured its readmission into the Union.

#### Addressing his remarks to the southern senators, Mr. Ingalls said that their people had retained, especially their representation in the house of representatives and in the electoral college, while they had suppressed the colored vote. They had secured the right of suffrage for their representation, which had given them for fourteen years supremacy in the house of representatives, and had on two occasions thwarted the will of the people by placing, on one of these occasions, in the presidential chair a man who had never been elected to that office by any fair or just means any more than the khan of Tartary or the czar of Russia.

#### Mr. Edmunds asked Mr. Ingalls whether the Mississippi convention had been called in accordance with the constitution of the state of Mississippi, and whether the results of its deliberations had been submitted to the people.

#### Mr. Ingalls replied that he knew nothing of its being called, but he was advised and he believed that, contrary to the usual course pursued in such cases in free communities, its results were not submitted to the people to be voted upon. It had been arranged in some way to have it declared the organic law of the state without any action on the part of the voters. In no other way could the adoption of such a monstrous, tyrannical and despotic device have been imposed on a people claiming to be free.

#### Mr. Edmunds said the convention came into existence by methods outside of the constitution of the state, which provided a particular method for its own amendment.

#### Mr. Higgins obtained the floor.

#### The conference report on the bill for a public building at Kansas City was presented and agreed to.

#### The senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

#### WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the morning hour a bill was passed to authorize the construction of a tunnel under the waters of the city of New Orleans, from the town of Middletown and New Utrecht.

#### A motion to adjourn made by Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, was lost—yeas, 64; nays, 109.

#### The committee on the bill for the whole on the urgency deficiency bill with senate amendments.

#### Mr. Henderson moved concurrence in the amendments, with one exception—that providing for the payment of the senate session employees, including the clerks to the house.

#### The house had refused last session to do that, and now the senate tried to do by indirect action what it could not do directly.

#### After a long debate, Mr. Henderson's motion was agreed to.

#### The committee rose, the bill was returned to the senate for its action, and the house adjourned.

#### THE ELECTIONS BILL.

#### WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Morgan today introduced a resolution relative to the elections bill, the preamble of which recites that in the bill reported to the senate certain sections of the revised statutes are amended and made applicable, but are not specifically mentioned, and that without the incorporation in the bill of the sections referred to of the existing law, it is uncertain what changes are intended to be made. The committee on privileges and elections is therefore directed by the resolution to amend section 21, so as to show what are the changes and modifications in the sections of the existing law which are intended to be made by the present bill. To avoid committing the bill and proposed amendments to the committee on privileges and elections, the committee is instructed to make a supplemental report showing the changes and

modifications of the existing statutes which they recommend and provide for in the amendment reported to the senate.

## THE REAGAN AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Reagan today offered in the senate an amendment to the financial bill agreed upon yesterday by the finance committee, the effect of which is to substitute for the first section of the bill a free coinage section, and to amend the remaining sections of the bill to correspond in purpose, by striking out all reference to silver purchases. The proposition looking to an international conference on the subject of silver coinage is allowed to remain untouched, although Mr. Reagan says he does not believe that it will amount to anything.

## THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

#### The Rejection of Arbitration Liable to Cause Trouble.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A Washington dispatch to the Herald says:

"President Harrison expects to accompany his transmission to congress of the further papers relating to the Behring sea controversy with a special message of some length. In this message he will express his views respecting the rights and claims of the United States connected with the seal fishery, the comparative merits of the conduct and position of the two governments since the first seizure in 1885, and the duty of congress in the present position of the question. The message will be framed with special reference to the now pending proposal of the British government for an arbitration, which proposal it is intended to reject before any communication is made to congress.

"The personal bitterness between Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury that has arisen out of the course of the negotiations is perceived here to constitute a material objection to a continuance of efforts towards a settlement, especially after the diplomatic relations between the two governments shall have been further strained by the message which Mr. Blaine is preparing to show up the hollow and unfairness of the British arbitration project. It is because of the seeming hopelessness of the situation, and of the necessity of almost instantly resolving upon a new course of conduct for the United States, that the president has determined to lay the matter before congress, and to apply for legislative assistance in shaping and enforcing the policy of the immediate future.

"The pending British proposal is to refer to the determination of a friendly and impartial arbitration the question whether the seizures of British sealing vessels by the United States in 1885, 1887 and 1888, were, or were not, lawful seizures. To this form of the proposal submission of the case to arbitration the president strenuously objects, and he never will agree to it, unless congress shall assume the responsibility in some mode of yielding adherence to it. The president will give congress distinctly to understand that in the present state of the matter he sees no reason to abstain next season from a literal enforcement of the law, and that he will for the protection of the fur seal in Alaska and the waters thereof. He will ask congress for a liberal appropriation to meet the expense of fitting out chartered vessels to serve as revenue vessels, in sufficient number and character to capture and dispose of the numerous marauding vessels expected to enter Behring sea next June and July."

## THE CANUCKS.

#### OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 20.—Confidential advices from Washington strongly confirm the press assurance that a significant point to a crisis next season in the fur seal controversy. After the rejection by President Harrison of the latest British proposal of arbitration, the government will proceed further efforts towards a settlement of the dispute. By May next a strong force of war vessels will be assembled at Esquimaux, and vessels will be sent into Behring sea with instructions to protect from seizure or removal British vessels engaged in sealing at a distance greater than three miles from the sea line and coast of Alaska. The official tone here is firm, tranquil and confident. The authorities look for no trouble or molestation of Canadian sealing vessels next summer. A prosperous season is expected by the sealers, according to advices from Victoria.

## NEW MAGAZINE RIFLES.

#### WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The question of an efficient magazine rifle for the United States military service is to be investigated by a board of officers appointed by the secretary of war, to hold sessions in New York. The deliberations and tests will involve an official examination into the questions of small caliber and smokeless powder. The board organized on Tuesday. It consists of Col. August V. Knaut, of the Eighth infantry, president; Lieut. Col. Hall, of the Sixth infantry; Maj. McKee, of the ordnance department, stationed at Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia; Capt. Anderson, of the Sixth cavalry; Capt. Freeman, of the Seventh infantry; and Capt. Blunt, of the ordnance department, stationed at the Springfield Arsenal.

Tests will be made at the Springfield armory. The order of the secretary of war also calls for the tests to be made with the Frankfort arsenal experimental cartridges. Samples of these are on hand for distribution among manufacturers. These cartridges are designed to carry smokeless powder. Experiments have been going on with many brands of smokeless powder, and it has been decided to make these tests with the Wetzlar brand, which is manufactured in Holland. Supplies have been ordered, but have not yet been shipped. The chief of ordnance is empowered to order tests of other calibers of small arms if he sees fit, and the board may test ordinary black powder with small calibers.

## THE STRANGLER CONVICTED.

#### His Mistress Condemned to Imprisonment for Twenty Years.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The trial of Michael Ryland and Gustave Hampan for the murder of Notary Guiffre was continued in the assize court this morning. The proceedings were opened by the public prosecutor, who summed up the case on behalf of the government. He began by promising to confine himself to the murder and robbery of M. Guiffre. He begged the jury to follow him loyally, and to distance from their minds all the evidence that had been presented regarding hypnotism. He said he would make every effort to uphold justice against the theories of suggestion, which he declared constituted a menace to society. He denounced the theories of the Nancy school of hypnotizers, and, citing the results of Prof. Charcot's experiments in support of his contention, that a person hypnotized retained sufficient will power to resist the operator's will, he said that Prof. Charcot's experiments showed that no operator could bring a subject so absolutely under control as to force him to commit a crime. Regarding Mlle. Bouvard, the public prosecutor said that the woman's intellect was not weak, but it was depraved. Both prisoners were equally guilty. The evidence showed that everything in the room in which the crime was committed had been prepared for the hanging of Guiffre, and it was idle to assert the contrary. The murder of the notary would have been impossible unless the man had been taken unaware. It was the jury's duty to reject the story of the woman, who was as culpable as her companion, who frankly avowed his guilt. It was the woman's hope that strangled the victim to death; it was the woman who delivered Guiffre into the hands of her lover, who waited for a favorable moment to draw the cord with which Guiffre was strangled.

Ryland's counsel, in summing up the case of his client's companion, thought, described her as an insignificant woman of

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

### THE WEEKLY BUDGET FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

#### Professor Koch Answers Through Minister Phelps the Inquiries of American Doctors.

#### The Increase in Duties Proposed in the New French Tariff Bill—Gossip About the Papal Succession.

#### The Paris Strangler Convicted and Sentenced to Death—His Mistress to be Imprisoned—Further News of the Progress of the Kilkenny Campaign—Notes.

#### BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Dr. Koch sought an interview with Minister Phelps, of the American government yesterday, to answer through him, the many applications from America for his lymph. He said he could not give his lymph to private physicians, and would permit its use for humanity's sake only in regular hospitals, where patients could have proper treatment.

#### The cases treated show that the lymph has all the salutary elements that Dr. Koch himself has claimed for it. He still maintains that the remedy is most powerful in the initial stages of disease.

#### William Logan, of New York, who has attained some notoriety as being the first American to be treated by Prof. Koch, has improved considerably. Doubts are expressed as to Logan's recovery, although the temporary improvement is quite marked.

#### Dr. Paul Guitman, who has been treating seventy-five patients, presented four cases before the Hotel and Gesellschafter, who had been completely cured of pulmonary phthisis. Prof. Leyden, who is treating 127 cases of lung disease, says the general results are pleasing. Dr. Libberts reports the death of one patient which he had. Prof. Leyden says great caution is necessary in injecting the lymph, as it is very powerful and affects the heart very strongly.

#### The discomfiture of a section of the Conservative members of the laudatio has and the assurance of an aggravated form, threatening a serious political crisis. The discontent arises from the communal bill presented to a commission of the laudatio. The commission amended the bill so as to preserve certain feudal privileges, which the bill aims to abolish. The bill was returned to the minister of the interior, who referred it to his colleagues, who authorized him to inform the commission that if the laudatio supported the amendments, it would be immediately dissolved. The commission will adjourn. Several of them will go to Bismarck and ask him to appeal to the leaders of the opposition. The government is warned that if the laudatio is dissolved, a general election would result in a Liberal victory. The general expectation is that the government will not risk an election.

#### The announcement soon of the engagement of Prince William, of Nassau, to Margaret, is expected. Prince William is heir to £200,000 annually, has a good personal record and is liked by the emperor. The marriage would be a step towards the ultimate absorption of Luxembourg by Germany.

#### Though the confinement of the empress was premature, she is recovering rapidly. The condition of the child is satisfactory. The rumors that the empress is financially embarrassed through the expenses of his visits to foreign courts are promptly denied.

## FRENCH GOSSIP.

### The Dates of the New Tariff Bill—The Present Pope's Successor.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The tariff committee is holding prolonged sittings, in order to finish its examination of the government bill before the re-opening of the laudatio in the senate. The committee is in the direction of an increase of duties. The duty on wool has been made exceptionally light. The question of the suppression of the salary of Cardinal Lavigne, on the ground that he had busied himself with politics on the occasion of his defense of the republic, was debated in the senate today. The minister of justice defended the cardinal and the debate revealed the fact that the French government was desirous of establishing an entente with the Vatican.

The papal nuncio at Vienna has written to Cardinal Rampolla that the Austrian court and government regard with painful apprehension any papal declarations in favor of the French republic, or a republic, can form of government in general.

The next election of a pope is now an early probability. The whole influence of France will be directed to the selection of a cardinal, who is favorable to the republic. The candidates who are satisfactory to France are Cardinals La Vagnerie, Sillars, Raffaele, Monaco, La Valetta and Gibbons. The last named cardinal's impartial treatment of republicans makes him a favorite candidate after Cardinal La Vagnerie.

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