



MUNSON AND McNAMARA

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

THE LINES DRAWN TAUT

Embroideries, Torchon Laces.

Another Department in Spring Bloom.

It's time to be doing something in these goods...

What Is It? You Ask.

WE ANSWER.

Embroideries, Laces.

New Patterns, New Designs, New Colors, direct from the cushion and the loom...

Only THIS WEEK Only

Come this week or you can't get these prices.

- 1,000 yards at 2 1-2 cents worth 5 cents. 1,000 yards at 5 cents worth 10 cents. 1,000 yards at 10 cents worth 20 cents. 1,000 yards at 20 cents worth 35 cents.

One after another the departments are marching into line for the Spring Boom.

Kid Glove Department.

Foster Kids fitted to the hand.

Muslin Underwear Department.

Ladies Muslin Underwear, the best in the world, at our popular prices.

Embroidery Department.

Sale this week.

Why are the flowers that bloom in the spring like the 500 dozen new Lisle and Silk Hose that we open Tuesday morning.

Because they have nothing to do with the case, tra la. At least they will be out of the case and ready for your inspection Tuesday morning.

MUNSON AND McNAMARA

FREAKS OF A CRANK.

Boston Corbett, a Doorkeeper at the Capitol, Under a Crazy Fit,

Created a Reign of Terror, and held the Legislature in a Tremor

For Several Hours, Covered by his Cocked Revolver, and Threats.

Senator Kelly's Sub-division, or Statistical Bill Passed on Third Reading—Text of the Bill.

The Labor Question Affords the Learned Legislators Opportunity to Air their Rhetoric and Pose for More Admiration.

TOPEKA TOPICS.

A Big Game of Bluff—A Sensation—The Labor Question—Kelly's Statistical Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

A REGULAR BULLDOZER.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 15.—The crank, Corbett, door keeper of the ladies' gallery, held the house today for an hour or more and had there a decided sensation.

At 2 o'clock your reporter found Corbett seated in the ladies' gallery gazing down upon the members of the house.

Assistant Sergeant at Arms George of the senate, was raised in the same ward with Corbett in the city of New York, and says that Corbett was orderly and gentlemanly when a young man and was an industrious hatter by trade.

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gent, conservative knowledge of the whole labor question.

Messrs. J. M. McCoy, E. G. Martin, E. S. Garrison and W. H. Skedd were on the floor of the house watching the discussion as representatives of the labor organizations of Wichita.

Reverses of fortune befell him. Finally he drifted to Wichita, that magical mascot that enriches all who come within her beneficent and benign influence and now he is picking up the tangled threads of lost fortune and in Wichita real estate is weaving a golden fleece, richer than the one Jason sailed for from the blue isles of Greece.

KICKING BRID.

Legislative Proceedings.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 15.—Four bills were introduced in the senate this morning: Senate bill No. 91, relating to taking of census was passed on third reading.

In the afternoon session of the senate a substitute for senate bill No. 11, an act relating to the summoning of grand and petit jurors and amendatory and supplemental to chapter 154 of the session laws of 1876, and providing for the appointment of a jury commissioner, prescribing his duties and fixing his compensation, was recommended for passage.

In committee of the whole the bill was read and reported favorably.

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As Between Bill to Increase the Naval Establishment, and the

Eads Tehantepec Ship Railway Project, the Senate Occupied the Day.

The House Again Busted Itself with Fine Drawn Technicalities.

The President and his Chief Financial Advisor Slop Over so to Speak Over the Action of

The Secretary in Retiring from the Cabinet—The Texas Outrage Investigation Begins—Capital Excerpts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Mr. Jones of Nevada, from two committee on finance, reported back the house amendments to the trade dollar bill, with recommendations that they be non-concurred in and a conference was asked.

Messrs. Jones of Nevada, Morrill and Beck were appointed conferees on the part of the senate.

Mr. Vest, of the judiciary committee, reported back the house amendments to the act to amend the state of Missouri into two judicial districts, and to divide the Eastern and Western districts into divisions.

Amendments agreed to and bill passed.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution authorizing the subcommittee on privileges and elections (inquiring into the Washington county, Texas, troubles) to inquire whether there has been any attempt by the United States district attorney for the western district of Texas, or by the United States marshal, or any of his deputies to interfere with or obstruct the investigation or to obstruct and intimidate witnesses.

Laid over under objection.

Mr. Mitchell of Oregon offered a preamble and resolution reciting a provision of the Thurman funding bill to the effect that if either of the Pacific railroad companies fail for six months to perform its requirements, such failure shall operate as a forfeiture, and directing the attorney general to advise the senate whether the Union Central Pacific company has for the period of six months or less failed to perform its duty under the said act, and if so any proceedings have been instituted by the attorney general for the purpose of judicially enforcing the forfeiture of all rights, privileges, grants and franchises. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Cameron the bill to increase the naval establishment was taken up—yeas 39, nays 15.

Mr. Butler moved to postpone the bill and to take up for consideration the house bill changing the time of meeting of the legislative assembly of Washington territory. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 35.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to increase the naval establishment.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment, that if the speed of any of the vessels shall exceed twenty knots an hour the contractor shall receive \$50,000 for every additional quarter knot, and if it shall be less than twenty knots and a half they shall be deducted from the contractors \$50,000 for every quarter knot below twenty knots.

Mr. VanWyck regarded as opening the door for escape from the main feature of the bill, which was a provision that the speed should not be less than twenty knots an hour.

Mr. Hale explained and defended the amendment. He offered it as a practical measure. It did not involve the abandonment of the twenty-knot speed, but it did encourage and stimulate contractors to enter on this great work in contracts which would be their own right, they waited to the extent of a quarter of a knot.

Mr. VanWyck characterized the amendment as enabling the committee to "hedge" or the naval department to "hedge" or the contractors to "hedge" against the government and against the people. He believed that the object of these bills was to create a corporation ordinance (bill) was to deplete the treasury so that there should be no excuse for reducing oppressive tariff duties.

Mr. Hale wished the senator from Nebraska to realize that it was possible for a committee to report a bill without having any similar object. This bill was not brought forward as a trick to prevent the reduction of taxation.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business, the Eads Tehantepec bill, was presented.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment, providing that nothing in the act shall be construed as a waiver of any right which the United States may now have under any treaty heretofore made with Mexico. Adopted.

Mr. VanWyck offered an amendment that no stock shall be issued until fully paid for in money at the par value, and no bonds shall be issued until the full amount of stock has been subscribed for and fifty per cent of it paid for. Mr. Edmunds called Mr. VanWyck's attention to the fact that in the substitute offered by Mr. Vest and which was the real bill under discussion there was no provision for stock. It was the most perfectly unique clause of a corporation he had ever seen. The amount of capital stock to be issued and everything else connected with the corporation was left entirely to the discretion of Eads and his associates. He denied the constitutional power of congress to create such a corporation. The company was to be a purely Mexican company, and this bill was merely to give it "seed oil."

Mr. Hoar argued that congress had full power to do what the bill proposed.

Mr. Vest made an argument in favor of the constitutional character of the measure. It was an open secret, he said, that the senator from Vermont was on open and undisguised enemy of the Tehantepec ship railway and the special advocate of the Nicaraguan scheme.

Mr. Edmunds—it is not an open secret, but an open fact.

Mr. Vest—I accept the amendment. Every obstacle in the way of the Tehantepec enterprise is accepted, and aggravated by the senator's imagination. Mr. Vest closed with an eloquent endorsement of Captain Eads and his proposed canal.

The question being on Mr. VanWyck's amendment, he modified it so as to provide that no certificate of stock shall be issued until the same shall be duly paid for in money at its par value; that no bonds in excess of the amount paid in shall be authorized or issued until such capital shall amount to ten million dollars, and that no bonds shall be disposed of at less than their par value.

Pending action the bill went over until Thursday, and the senate adjourned.

House.

The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Peck, Skinner and Perkins as conferees on the Indian appropriation bill.

After the disposal of the business of the speaker's table Mr. Henderson of Iowa called up a resolution discharging the committee of the whole from further consideration of the senate bill granting a pension to Mary Logan and making the bill the special order for today.

Against this resolution it did not present a privilege question and was not entitled to immediate consideration.

As bearing upon the question Mr. Hammond of Georgia made a long citation from a debate which occurred in the house in 1882, at the time of the adoption of the rule known as the "found rule."

This was the only occasion since 1794 when the district question was raised as to whether notice of a change of rules presented privileged matter when called up, and upon that occasion the weight of argument had been so great against the affirmative of the proposition that Mr. Pound of Wisconsin, author of the proposed change of rules, had voluntarily abandoned his position and permitted the measure to be referred to the committee on rules.

The speaker said he had already decided in accordance with the previous practice of the house and in accordance with several decisions that a gentleman had a right under clause 1, rule 28, at any time when the house was not engaged in the consideration of other matters, to give notice of a motion to amend the rules.

This might be done in the technical form of a notice, or in the form of a resolution, and the notice would be over for one day.

That was the sole right conferred upon such propositions by clause 1, rule 28; to hold that the house make rules binding upon its presiding officer and itself, for the government of its proceedings in ordinary matters, but could not make rules prescribing the methods by which it could change the rules; that would be to abridge very much the power of the house.

At the first session of the forty-eighth congress the present occupant of the chair had rendered a decision on a similar point, and still adhered to the construction he had then placed upon the rules.

The chair thought that no matter how the proposition came before the house in the first instance, it must, when again called up, go to the committee on rules. He therefore sustained the point of order.

Mr. Willis inquired whether it would be in order to refer the pending proposition to the committee on rules with certain instructions.

The speaker stated that it would not, and by the operation of the speaker's decision the Henderson resolution was sent to the committee on rules.