



**Lot 1**

Consists of several hundred dozens Lonsdale muslin Unlaundered Shirts—1600—fine linen bosom, continuous facings, patent gusset, re-enforced front and back, patent inserted sleeves, in either short or long bosoms.

Our usual price 50c. Annual Sale Price for Monday and Tuesday Only.

**--30c--**

It Will Create a Stir.

**RAPHAEL'S**  
(INCORPORATED).

**Lot 2**

Consists of nearly 600 dozen of those Long Bosom Unlaundered Shirts, made from the celebrated Fruit of the Loom muslin—1900—fine linen bosoms and wristbands, and collarbands, re-enforced front and back, patent continuous facings and gussets.

Sold regularly by us at 75c. Sale Price for Monday and Tuesday.

**--40c--**

Prices Guaranteed for Monday and Tuesday Only.

**RAPHAEL'S**  
(INCORPORATED).

# A SHIRT TALE!

We always select February for our Great Unlaundered Shirt Sales. For months we've been preparing for this great sale, and it always creates a furor in town. It's made of only good, reliable goods (not the kind made for special sales). Two days is the limit to this sale—but it's a hot one while it lasts. We only want to sell shirts that way two days in the year. **MONDAY AND TUESDAY ARE THOSE DAYS.**



NOTE.—We reserve the right to limit quantity to 6 to each customer. None to dealers.

**RAPHAEL'S**  
(INCORPORATED).  
FRISCO'S GREATEST STORE.  
9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street.



**Lot 3**

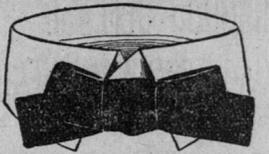
Our finest unlaundered Dress Shirts—money can't buy finer Shirts than these. They're made from the world-renowned New York Mills muslin—2100—fine linen bosoms, cuffs and neckbands, long and short bosoms, re-enforced front and back, have patent continuous facings, patent inserted sleeves.

Sold always by us at 95c. Special on Monday and Tuesday.

**--50c--**

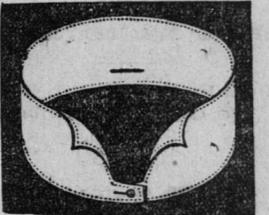
Unlaundered Shirt Sale Monday and Tuesday.

**RAPHAEL'S**  
(INCORPORATED).  
THE BIG STORE.



## Collars and Cuffs Sale.

The most fashionable shapes and styles—the usual 20c goods.



Sale Price

**--10c--**



CUFFS—Link, round and square corners,

**--20c--**

The Big Store's Big Shirt Sale.

**RAPHAEL'S**  
(INCORPORATED).

## TO ASSEMBLE IN THE COLLISEUM.

Where the Democrats Will Hold Their National Convention.

PLENTY OF ROOM THERE.

At Least Fifteen Thousand Persons Can Be Seated in the Big Structure.

TATTERSALL'S NOT SUITABLE.

Decision on the Merits of the Two Buildings Made on the Question of Accommodations.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 1.—The next Democratic nominee for the Presidency will be named in the Coliseum at Sixty-third street and Jackson Park. This was the decision of the sub-committee of the National Democratic Committee this evening after an executive session of over four hours, and it means that an audience of not less than 15,000 will be afforded an opportunity of greeting with acclaim the name of the successful candidate.

It was also decided to locate the headquarters of the National Committee at the Palmer House. There was an informal discussion on the appointment of a sergeant-at-arms, the only names mentioned being John S. Cooper, president of the Cook County Democracy, and Elijah Brooks of Indiana. It was agreed, however, that no definite selection should be made until the next meeting of the sub-committee, which will be held in this city upon a future date to be selected by National Chairman Harrity.

The members of the committee spent the morning in an inspection of the Coliseum, which is still in course of construction, but under contract to be completed by May 1, and of Tattersall's, the only other auditorium that has been submitted for its consideration. No attempt was made by the local committee to influence the National committee in reaching a conclusion between the two buildings. When the party was at the Coliseum there was some hesitancy in expressing a favorable opinion on account of its distance from the center of the city, while fears were expressed that the close proximity of the main line of the Illinois Central, the tracks of which are also used by the Michigan Central, and other roads, might tend to create a din that would be embarrassing to orators or interfere with the rollcalls. The committee members were assured, however, that the railroad officials would put a veto on the tooting of engine whistles in the vicinity, and that the noise of the running trains would not penetrate within the structure.

In some particulars the sub-committee members were favorably impressed with Tattersall's, but there were strong doubts as

to its ability to hold anything like the 15,000 people for whom the managers claimed they could make provision. It was admitted by the engineers of the structure that not more than 7500 people could be seated on the ground floor, but it was claimed that safe galleries could be erected in which an equal number might be accommodated.

When the committee went into executive session, extra blue prints of the interior of Tattersall's under the proposed arrangement were sent for, and it looked for a while as though the Coliseum was in disfavor.

The decision hinged solely on the question of accommodations, and after the matter had been thoroughly canvassed and representatives of both structures called in to explain disputed points, it was decided by a unanimous vote to accept the offer of the Coliseum.

In announcing this action to President Dickinson of the company owning the structure, Chairman Harrity stated explicitly that the committee had decided to require seating accommodations for 15,000 people. The Coliseum people had previously shown that the interior of their structure could be so arranged as to provide for 20,000 without crowding, but the committee was of the opinion that 15,000 was the safest figure as a maximum.

### SENATOR CULLUM WINNING.

Ready for the Presidential Nomination if It Is Tendered.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 1.—Senator Shelby M. Cullom departed for Washington this evening, and left behind an understanding with the Republican party leaders in Cook County as to his position as a Presidential candidate. He told all whom he conferred with that he would be pleased to have the support of the Illinois delegation in the convention, which admission is considered by the party men as a declaration of a "receptive candidate," such as Benjamin Harrison is said to be by his friends.

Senator Cullom intimated to his party associates that he disapproved of any statesman seeking the Presidential nomination, and preferred not to publicly announce himself as a candidate for the honor. Prominent Republicans did not speak enthusiastically of the senior Senator as a Presidential possibility, but regarded him as the foremost Republican from Illinois in public life and, naturally, the favorite son, who would be a good card for the Illinois delegation to hold up their sleeves to play as a contingency.

### BROTHER ERWIN DEMANDS A SHARE

Objects to the Compromise Settlement Made in the Vast Estate of A. J. Davis.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 1.—A bill was filed in the Federal Court here this morning by Erwin Davis of New York, a brother of A. J. Davis, the multi-millionaire whose fortune has been contested for in the courts of Montana several years on account of the will, which it was alleged was a forgery. Last March the children of John A. Davis, a brother of the deceased, agreed to a compromise settlement with their combative cousins and other relatives who contested the will, and a division of the vast estate was decreed by the court. John A. Davis had died during the litigation.

Now Erwin, another brother, attacks the compromise, which left him and his brother Calvin and his sisters out of the settlement. He exhibits a copy of an agreement signed by all the brothers and sisters of the deceased that half of the money received should be given to Erwin in consideration of his furnishing the money to fight the claims of Mrs. Baget's children.

## COMPLICATIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

An American Consul to Be Sent to the Cape Town Vacancy.

MR. OLNEY IS RETICENT.

The Secretary Will Not Speak of Independent Action in Behalf of Hammond.

KNIGHT NOW AFTER MANYON.

Violated Consular Regulations in Cabling Direct to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—In view of the complications in the Transvaal arising out of the arrest of American citizens there, the President will soon appoint a Consul at Cape Town to fill the vacancy there, which has existed since Charles H. Benedict of Minnesota died some months ago. The present Vice-Consul and Acting Consul, Mr. Knight, is an Englishman, born in the colony.

President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have the matter of the appointment of a Consul under consideration, and may be expected to decide very soon. Secretary Olney declined to say anything to-day about the news from Johannesburg that he had cabled a declaration to the effect that the United States would act independently of England in seeking a settlement in the case of Hammond and the other Americans arrested. Whether or not Mr. Olney has sent such a dispatch he will undoubtedly adhere to that position which has been the consistent policy of the administration.

### CHICAGO WHEAT ADVANCES.

Considerable Excitement Among Speculators in the Pit.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 1.—Another excited and upgrade wheat market was added to-day to the list of those which have made trading sensational during the last two weeks. The price started with a jump of 1/4 cents and at the end of the session rose 3/4 cents and had been recorded for the day. The opening of the market was

a surprise to the trade and set the pit in a ferment. Yesterday the closing price was 66 for May and when business began today a wild shout went up for it at 66 1/2 cents to 66 3/4 cents. The ostensible reason for the unexpected advance was Liverpool sending quotations showing a big advance in the face of a decline for the day before. Armour was a heavy open seller, both on the first and second advance, the market receding in forty minutes to 66 1/2 cents before it took a whirl again to 67.

### CENSURE FOR MR. BAYARD

Two Resolutions Reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Adopted by a Strict Party Vote, With the Exception of Newlands of Nevada.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—A resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for the sentiments expressed by him in his recent English speeches was adopted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee this afternoon. Two resolutions were reported.

The first censures Mr. Bayard by name for the language used by him in his Boston and Edinburgh speeches, and incorporated with this will be a second resolution expressing the disapproval of the committee of our representatives abroad discussing American political affairs and displaying partisanship and the condemnation of political parties or other reputable organizations of American citizens.

This conclusion was not reached until the entire subject of Mr. Bayard's alleged indiscretions had been fully discussed by the committee. The discussion was precipitated by the calling up by Chairman Hitt of the foregoing resolutions, which were prepared respectively by Pearson of North Carolina and Cousins of Iowa. Party lines were at once strictly drawn, the Democrats opposing the censure of Ambassador Bayard, while the Republicans insisted that his offense deserved a rebuke from the American Congress.

McCreary of Kentucky and Money of Mississippi championed Mr. Bayard's cause. The Democratic leaders refused to agree to any proposition which might reflect upon our Ambassador at London, whereupon the Republicans decided that the two resolutions above referred to should be agreed to.

The resolutions were adopted by a strict party vote, with the exception that Newlands of Nevada, a representative of the silver party, joined the Republicans, while the Democrats unanimously opposed them. All the members of the committee were present except Draper (R.) of Massachusetts. Chairman Hitt will present the resolutions with a majority report to the House on Monday. A report embodying the views of the minority will probably be submitted by Dinsmore of Arkansas. Chairman Hitt declines to make public the text of the resolutions.

The preamble of the first resolution recites the language used in both speeches, and condemns Ambassador Bayard for its use. The tenor of the second resolution does not differ from that outlined above. It is said to take the form of a rule of conduct for ambassadors and other representatives abroad, reaffirming in stronger language the rules in vogue at the State Department during the period that Mr. Bayard filled the office of Secretary.

## UNREST IN THE GERMAN CABINET.

Rumors Continue to Float of Resignations of Ministers.

THE CRISIS POSTPONED.

But There Is a Prospect of Further Trouble in Increasing Credits for the Navy.

HONOR TO THE LATE DIPLOMAT

Emperor William Sent a Big Army Detail to Ambassador Runyon's Funeral.

BERLIN, GERMANY, Feb. 1.—The rumors which have been in circulation here of the impending resignation of Prince von Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor; Herr von Boetticher, Minister of the Imperial Home Office and representative of the Chancellor, and Herr Hollman, the head of the Imperial Admiralty, have been traced to journalists who claim connection with high official sources of information. The rumors, of course, created a great stir until they were semi-officially denied when the interest they had awakened subsided. If there is nothing behind these reports the Government officials have had themselves to blame for the circulation in choosing as mediums of spreading information upon previous occasions men whom they are now obliged to repudiate.

In spite of these officially inspired denials, however, some responsible newspapers persist in the assertion that a ministerial crisis is merely postponed. In support of this contention the Neue Nachrichten recalls the circumstances that the late Chancellor, General von Caprivi, upon the eve of his dismissal from office received orders from the Emperor to assure the Ministers of the several federal states that the then current stories of a Ministerial crisis were positively without foundation. Nevertheless General Caprivi was relieved within a very few days thereafter.

The Hanover Courier insists that a crisis is latent, the Emperor persisting in his notion of asking the Reichstag for a large increase of naval credits for the construction of additional warships, etc., which Prince Hohenlohe has declared to be impossible.

Within the ministerial circle, Prince Hohenlohe is credited with having taken a more hopeful view regarding the voting of increased naval credits by the Reichstag, assuming that he is able to manage a coalition of the Conservatives and Agrarians or the National Liberals and Agrarians. The chief difficulty in the way of such a combination, however, is the fact that since the defeat of the Kanitz grain monopoly proposal the majority in the Reichstag is bitterly hostile to the Ministers.

The Government is now endeavoring to

reconcile the situation, and has chosen the Unterhaus as the scene of its first approach to an entente. Herr Heydebrandt and Straetzlitz, Agrarian members of the Unterhaus, having declared that Count Kanitz's proposal had taken second place, the monetary question coming first. Herr von Puttkamer and Plauth, Conservatives, next declared that such a decision in regard to the legislative programme ought in no wise to separate a party from the Government.

Then Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, following his cue, assured the Agrarians that the Government was in no respect hostile to them. Chancellor Hohenlohe watched his best chance for a deal in furtherance of the Government's monetary scheme for naval purposes, and seized the opportunity to say that he had always regarded the Agrarians as the proper representatives of the agricultural interests of the country, and more in the same vein. A further exchange of courtesies of this character followed, and the whole proceeding is held in ministerial circles to corroborate their contention that a project is on foot looking to a coalition with a view of securing the desired navy credits.

The public are clearly indifferent to the matter of constructing new warships, as evidenced by the fact that the movement in favor of calling for a large public subscription for the purpose of building cruisers has collapsed, the total sum collected in weeks having been insufficient to pay the expenses of the required agitation. Dr. Stoecker, formerly court chaplain, has resigned his membership in the Conservative party owing to the opposition caused by his refusal to declare himself against the Christian socialist movement.

The Colonial Council is discussing a new emigration law, which proposes that all emigration from Germany shall be state directed. The aim is to regulate the emigration so that the main stream thereof shall be guided to the German colonies instead of foreign countries.

The Emperor has again offered to confer upon Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, a hereditary barony, but the doctor has declined the dignity upon the ground that he is not sufficiently wealthy to support the dignity and title after he shall cease to be in office.

Concerning his refusal the Voerwaerts, the socialist organ, maliciously remarks that Dr. Marquel refused the barony because he was afraid to face the disclosure of letters which, when he was a young man, he wrote to the socialist agitators, Marx and Engel, denouncing the nobility.

The Emperor paid a special honor to the late Ambassador Runyon by sending sixteen officers, drawn from each regiment of the guards now in Berlin, to the memorial service, held in St. George's Episcopal Church, all of whom were attired in parade uniform.

This distinction corresponds with the usage in Germany at the obsequies of brigadier-generals who have served in actual war. Mrs. Runyon is rapidly recovering from the shock caused by her husband's sudden death. It is the intention of the members of the family to give her a change of scene and she will shortly go to Dresden and Wiesbaden.

Robert T. Kneebles, the American trotting horse owner, who is in prison here under the conviction of having started a "ringer" on the Berlin and other German tracks, has offered a large amount of bail for his release pending the hearing of his appeal against his conviction, but the Judge to whom the application was made refused, and told the lawyer who applied that he would not let Kneebles out of prison if he furnished \$100,000 bail.

At the grand court reception held at the palace on Wednesday Mrs. J. B. Jackson, as the wife of the acting Charge d' Affaires

of the United States embassy, was presented to the Empress. The presentation was made through the Countess von Brockdorff, grand mistress of the court of her Majesty, the Empress and Queen. Mrs. Jackson was the only American lady presented at the function.

## CUBANS WENT WILD IN THEIR GREAT JOY.

Continued from First Page.

force is now estimated at 5000 men. Loret, Castillo, Cesper and other parties of insurgents are causing much trouble in Matanzas province. Frequent engagements are reported, but none important. The insurgents continue to gain strength in all provinces.

There are repeated announcements that the estates intend to begin grinding cane, but only one is positively in active operation, Toledo, under the shadow of Havana's wall.

Eighteen thousand additional troops are expected from Spain early this month. Marin slept at Quivican last night. Now that Gomez is east and Maceo west, the line is being strengthened to keep the leaders apart. Banoa, a railroad station fifteen miles east of Havana, was burned last night. There was no injury to other buildings and no fighting.

### ONLY VICTORIES REPORTED.

Information of the War as Sent Out by the Spanish.

HAVANA, CUBA, Feb. 1.—General Pando telegraphs from Santiago de Cuba that the Spanish troops under Colonel Sandoval came upon the forces of Jose Maceo and Rabi in their stronghold on the hills of San Augustan on January 30.

After a gallant attack the Government forces occupied the position, dislodging the insurgents, who scattered and fled, leaving behind eight dead men and taking with them many wounded negroes. Two officers and soldiers were wounded on the Spanish side.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Today's official dispatch from Havana to the Minister of War at Madrid, a copy of which was received by the Spanish Minister, is as follows:

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—The column of Colonel Sandoval, operating in the Cobre Mountains, Santiago de Cuba, took the position held by the enemy in Manuella Rajon, Retiro and Godicia, killing four and wounding many. The column had two officers and three soldiers wounded and two of the latter slightly injured. The troops captured arms and horses. In consequence of the movement ordered by the commander-in-chief, General Marian, who is to-day at Quivican, General Cornell had a skirmish with the advance guard of Maximo Gomez, commanded by Miro, between Mirosa and San Augustan, capturing one wounded insurgent.

SUAREZ VALDEZ, Acting Captain-General.

### Recovering Stolen Money.

CERRO GORDO, ILL., Feb. 1.—Express Agent George Krout, who robbed the Wells-Fargo Express Company of \$50,000 at Colorado Springs November 11, 1895, was taken to his home near Cerro Gordo yesterday by a Pinkerton detective and Special Agent Dodd of the Wells-Fargo Company. The officers secured \$10,000 of the missing money in a valise that had been shipped by Krout to his home some time ago. Krout was taken back to Colorado Springs last night.