SOMEBODY FIBBED

PRESIDENT RIEGER SAYS DIRECTORS WERE CONSULTED.

THREE SWORE THEY WERE NOT

EVIDENCE IN MISSOURI NATIONAL TRIAL NEARLY ALL IN.

Judge Hallett Staggers the Government by Refusing to Permit Any Evidence in Rebuttal—Case May Go to the Jury To-morrow.

The trial of President D. V. Rieger and Cashier R. D. Covington, of the Missouri National bank, will be very much shorter than anyone had expected, owing to the fact that the defense occupied less than one day for the introduction of all of its testimony, and owing to the very surprising ruling of Judge Hallett, that he would allow no rebuttal testimony on the part

MOSES HALLETT, THE TRIAL JUDGE.

of the government. His ruling caused profound astonishment on the part of the attorneys in the courtroom, especially those engaged in the case.

The government put a number of witnesses on the stand yesterday morning and closed its case in chief, but held Major Hood and some other witnesses for rebuttal after the bank's officers had testified. The ruling of the court will shut out all of the rebuttal testimony the government had held back for that purpose.

After the government rested yesterday, the defense put Charles F. Rieger on the stand, and then consumed the afternoon with the testimony of President D. V. Rieger and Expert Accountant George Peake. This morning Mr. Haff will have Mr. Covington on the stand for an hour, and the government will have an equal time for cross-examination, and then, unless the court reconsiders its ruling and allows rebuttal testimony, the case will be ready for the instructions and the arguments of counsel, and the court said yesterday the time for argument would be limited. If the defense makes its arguments as short as its defense, the case may get to the jury to-morrow, and it probably will.

President Rieger on the Stand.

The chief interest yesterday centered in the testimony given by President Rieger. He was president of the bank during its entire career and was one of its chief promoters. Possibly no other man knows so much about its history and the business it handled in that time as he. He was questioned in his direct examination by Frank Hagerman, and the questions related only to the direct charges that are found in the indictment and on which the government rests its case. It was as brief an examination as could have been suggested for a case of the importance it possesses. His statements that the directors of the bank were informed continually of the transactions that took place was important as flatly contradictory of what three of the directors have stated. He said that Vice President Henry Kumpf, who was vice president all the time, was consulted about the big transactions and that the discount board, which was the entire directory for several years, always discussed carefully all loans or discounts of more than $1,000. Questioned closely about several matters, he said that on many specific loans and discounts he had personally discussed them with Mr. Kumpf, although the statement of Mr. Kumpf was that he never heard of the discounts and loans until after the bank failed.

About the purchase from H. P. Wright & Co., of fifty shares of the bank's stock, he said he was informed the Midland National bank had that stock for sale and that he had no purchaser for it at the time. The order was to sell it at once and to protect the bank he and Vice President Kumpf and Cashier Covington decided to have Mr. Covington make a loan from the bank, purchase the stock and carry it until there was a chance to sell it. All the profit that might be made, he said, was to go to the bank and did go. The stock was bought at 90 cents and sold to Major Hood at par and the profit he declared went to the reduction of the other stock notes held by the bank against Cashier Covington, and finally to the bank. The Peter Soden stock he said was bought by Cashier Covington for Hood and Lantry, who had agreed to take a large amount of it. Mr. Covington made another note to the bank for the money he got to pay for the stock.

The stock of B. F. Hargis, he said, came in after Hood and Lantry had made their first purchase, but as they had said they wanted a controlling interest, it was held for them and was sold to H. P. Clark, who, Mr. Rieger said, he understood all the time represented Major Hood in the transaction.

Letters Between Hood and Rieger.

Mr. Hagerman produced a large batch of letters that passed between Major Hood and President Rieger prior to the transaction and wanted to read them, but the court excluded them as ante-dating the affair. Their dates were from June 11, 1896, up to the date of the purchase of the stock in April, 1896. In June, 1896, Major Hood sent down notes for $20,000 for stock for Mr. Bacon and Mr. Lawler, of Arizona, and said that Mr. Bacon's relatives would have about $40,000 more to purchase stock with shortly and would then come after it. The stock was transferred to Major Hood the latter part of June and he held it until in July, got the dividend and sold it to the Arizona people. In the letter of June 18 he said to President Rieger that he understood the stock held by Covington was so held for the bank and would be included in the first transfer.

President Rieger said that prior to the purchase of the bank stock Major Hood sent H. H. Gardner and Mr. Rearich, of El Dorado, to the bank and they spent a long time there investigating the condition of its business and on their report the Hood-Lantry purchase of stock was made.

He read a letter from Major Hood, dated July 20, 1896, suggesting that Henry Clark be made assistant cashier. He thought it to be advisable that his son-in-law, Clark, be in a position to be familiar with the bank's paper.

Replying to that letter, he said he wrote to Major Hood that if Clark was coming in in that capacity it might be a good plan for him to make a note to the bank and take the block of stock that Cashier Covington was carrying. He said his recollection of that feature was that Mr. Hood came to the bank in person and approved the plan and that it was later made and the $19,000 stock was transferred to Mr. Clark and his father, as he supposed to be temporarily carried until Major Hood and his friends came in for another block of the stock.

As to the Oliver notes for $24,000, he said that when the Oliver & O'Bryan Liquor Company failed it owed the bank about $7,000. At the same time C. F. Rieger owed the bank $22,000. At his suggestion his brother, C. F. Rieger, purchased the business with money loaned him and then organized the Standard Liquor Company. The firm owed the bank heavily and so did C. F. Rieger, and the bank's directors thought some of the debt ought to be taken up. He talked with his brother and the result was that C. F. Rieger turned in a note from M. W. Oliver for $12,000, which the bank discounted. Ten thousand dollars was applied to reducing the indebtedness of C. F. Rieger and later another note for the same amount from Oliver went into the bank and the indebtedness of C. F. Rieger was balanced. The receiver still holds the two Oliver notes. He declared that in doing that he was trying to clear up the indebtedness of his brother and the liquor company, and that he believed the Oliver notes, with the stock of the company as collateral, was good and had the bank not failed the company would have paid the whole debt off. He declared that each of the Oliver discounts were discussed by the directors and formally approved.

In 1892 he said he was owing the bank $25,000, and the bank examiner objected to the large amount. To remedy this trouble he had W. V. Rieger make a note for $10,000 and J. J. Rieger make a note for $15,000, which went into the bank to balance his debt. One year later he borrowed $10,000 of his father and took up the W. V. Rieger note, but the J. J. Rieger paper was renewed from time to time and finally ran into the notes of the Hale Harness and Fire Supply Company, which the receiver still has.

When the Kansas City Fire Supply Company failed, he said it owed the bank about $14,000. He got Adam Armstrong to purchase the stock for $4,000 to protect the bank's claim and also the book accounts for $10,000 to protect the claim farther. The book accounts finally reduced the debt to about $9,000. Then the Hale Harness Company was chartered for $25,000, Armstrong carrying the large amount for the bank. He got tired and the stock was sold to Townley, who gave notes for the payment with the stock of the company as collateral. Of the notes, $9,000 went to pay the old claim of the bank and $15,000 went to pay Adam Armstrong. The check for that amount was delivered by Armstrong to him and he used it to take up the J. J. Rieger note, that represented his indebtedness. He said he also had an unpaid claim for expenses during and after the organization of the bank for about $7,000, which had never been paid and considered the application of the fund the proper one. He said the J. J. Rieger note had caused some friction because some of the directors thought it ought to be paid or reduced. He said the Hale company stock was worth par when he took it at the bank on the Townley note.

President Rieger Cross-Examined.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walker, he said that the bank from the first had always reported the discounts made to the directors and they have always been approved, but were not formally put in the records of the directors until the last year the bank was in business. He said the bank kept for a time an offering book in which was placed the paper offered to the bank for discount. He said it might not have been fully kept, because later it was abandoned. The only accurate list of the bank's discounts was to be found in the discount register.

"Was there kept in the bank any book showing for whose benefit any discounts were made?" asked Mr. Walker.

Mr. Rieger thought there was, but Mr. Moxey said he was never able to find one. This brought out the fact that until one week ago the government had not had charge of the minute book of the directors. It was taken out of the bank, Mr. Rieger said, by the men on the reorganization committee when the bank failed, and was thrown into a drawer of an old desk owned by J. C. Rieger, and was only found about ten days ago, and then turned over to the government. He said some letters from the comptroller to the bank were in his possession, as they were mixed with his private papers when he carried them out of the bank.

The Wright stock, he said, was purchased to protect the bank from damage by having it hawked about the street, and the note given by Mr. Covington was approved by the directors. He claimed the bank got all the profit made in the stock transactions in the reduction of the debts representing those transactions and from the residue left after the close of the stock tranactions.

"When the bankers were here examining the bank for Major Hood, was it a condition precedent on their going in for that purpose that they were to make no inquiries outside of the bank?" asked Mr. Walker.

Mr. Rieger said it was not, but that he expected them to use discretion in making inquiries. He reiterated the statement that he dealt with Mr. Clark in purchasing the stock from Covington as representing Major Hood.

He admitted that in the Hale Harness Company, Adam Armstrong represented him and that he directed what Mr. Armstrong was to do. He denied that he was the owner direct of the business, but it was owned by Armstrong for him. He was rigidly cross-questioned on the dealings in all their details, and it was 5 o'clock when he left the stand.

Expert Accountant Peake.

George Peake, the expert accountant, was the last witness of the day. He said that in doing all of his work in the office of the receiver he had to work with a clerk standing by his side and watching everything he did. He gave the footing of the bank for the years it did business as follows:

1891	$ 2,682,000
1892	3,689,000
1893	3,959,000
1894	4,608,000
1895	6,043,000
1896	4,932,000
Total	$25,343,000

During its business career it made 645 demand loans and 30,290 time loans. Mr. Peake was rigidly questioned by the government about any trouble in getting his figures, and said he got the information that he must work with a clerk from W. H. Wallace, the brother of the receiver, but had access to every book and paper for which he asked.

Director Kump on the Stand.

When court met yesterday morning, F. H. Kump, father-in-law of President Rieger, was the first witness on the stand. He was one of the bank's directors and a heavy stockholder. He denied all knowledge of the notes made by Townley and Oliver, and was not at any time informed of them or approved them. He said that he had never given any man authority to use the bank's cash with which to purchase the stock of the bank. He said that when the bank was in trouble in 1893 he had said to Mr. Rieger he would help, and had told him to do as he thought best to care for the bank. He had not known that any portion of his deposits were used at that time. He said he always attended the directors' meetings, but that nothing was discussed; the president would bring in the books and the directors would sign them. The discounts he said were never discussed, the only one he ever discussed being the loan by Mr. H. C. Kumpf. He denied that he had any fear of prosecution by the government for anything he ever did personally or as a director.

H. A. Forman, the national bank examiner who examined and closed the bank, was called and told of many things that immediately preceded the closing. He said that in July, 1896, when he examined the bank, he found it in bad condition and went outside to get some information about the securities. The Hale company and Townley notes, he said, he was convinced were bad when he visited the plant and saw what it had and was doing. He talked with Mr. Rieger about the condition and complained of the Townley and Oliver notes and the N. B. Childs note for $6,000. He said when he returned in November he found the debts of Nat Covington, father of Cashier Covington, to have been changed to the Peru Electric Light Company, and the Childs note switched into the note of W. J. Scott. He looked over the stock at the Standard liquor house, but was uncertain. He said when he called the directors in and told them what would have to be done, and they were notified that the comptroller would require a big raise of cash to get the bank on its feet, the directors disbelieved what he said until he took the book and pointed out the worthless paper. The run followed and the bank was closed.

C. J. McCrath said that he had done some outside work for the bank and had borrowed from it $4,000 when he did not have a piece of property for security. He said he got only $2,000, while the note was for $4,000. He was cross-examined and shown a sworn statement made at the time of the loan that he had property worth enough to secure the note.

"Is that statement true and was it true when made?" asked Mr. Hagerman.

"It was not true; the property was in my wife's name," he said.

"Then that statement was a lie?" roared Mr. Hagerman.

"Yes, sir, it was."

C. F. Rieger, who was connected with the Standard Liquor Company, was called shortly before noon as the first witness for the defense. He detailed the history of the organization of the Standard Liquor Company. It was incorporated for $15,000, but only $200 was put in in cash and he substituted the $7,000 worth of liquor he had in the house for the balance of the paid up stock. The first movement on the part of the new company was to borrow from the bank $24,000. Later he sold the bank two notes of M. W. Oliver and these took up his personal debt of $22,000. In April, 1895, the capital stock of the liquor company was increased from $15,000 to $25,000, and he swore at that time the debts of the company amounted to but $2,000. The notes for $24,000 the company had in the bank were taken out a few days prior to that affidavit and he had charge of them, but they were renewed at the bank a few days later. He said he had made the liquor company a present of the notes by tearing them up and he was confused when the affidavit was made public where he had sworn to the company's debts and that it exposed the transaction. The records of the many transactions the liquor company had with the bank were unfolded to him in a great way by Mr. Walker and Mr. Moxey and he was forced to admit their truth.

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NICKELLS ESTATE EXPENSES.

Trustee Dean Files Report in Judge Henry's Court—Total Receipts Were $5,994.05.

O. H. Dean, trustee for the children of the late Mrs. Maud D. Nickells, filed in Judge Henry's court yesterday a statement of receipts and disbursements in the management of their share of the estate, from February 11, 1898, to the day of Mrs. Nickells' death. The total receipts in the shape of rentals and interest were $5,994.05. The disbursements in taking care of the property and in paying the expenses of the children, were $5,740.53, leaving a balance of $253.52 on hand. The children, Helen, Jeannette and Marguerite Graham, were living in Minneapolis with their mother at the time of her death. When she was divorced from Mr. Graham, three years ago, and married Mr. Nickells, the estate was divided, Mr. Dean having been appointed trustee for the children.

The statement of expenses for the year preceding February, 1898, showed: Receipts, $7,140; disbursements, $7,046. Out of this large sum of disbursements the trustee liberally rewarded himself.

Mrs. Nickells was a daughter of A. L. Mason, who died in Kansas City several years ago, leaving an estate of $500,000 to three heirs. Much of it consisted of Main street property and other holdings in the heart of the city.

QUESTION FOR SOLOMON.

When $6,000 Won't Leave Much for County Collector's Attorney, How Shall It Be Divided?

The four circuit judges will be asked to sit en banc on a delinquent tax question this week. The question is when the property sold does not bring enough to pay back taxes and the costs of the sale, does the attorney for the county collector get anything? The law says he shall have 10 per cent of the revenue collected. Sheriff Stone sold about 200 tracts for delinquent taxes August 6. They brought in the neighborhood of $6,000. In order to cover costs and taxes, however, they should have brought nearly twice that amount. After deducting the sums paid out to the newspapers for printing notices, and to the sheriff and county collector for their fees, little was left for the collector's attorney. Hunter M. Meriwether, attorney for the collector, wants the circuit judges to decide how this $6,000 shall be distributed.

ANOTHER TRIAL FOR GODDARD.

The Supreme Court of the State of Missouri Reverses the Decision of the Trial Court.

The supreme court of Missouri, in session at Jefferson City, yesterday granted a new trial to Dr. Jefferson D. Goddard, convicted of the murder of Fred J. Jackson in this city on April 2, 1897, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for sixteen years. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Gantt and holds that because of improper instructions given the jury by Judge Longan the case should be reversed and remanded for a new trial.

The decision also holds that under the showing made by Goddard he should have had a change of venue. The decision was forecasted by the attorney general, who, in his pleadings, when the motion for a rehearing was argued before the supreme court, admitted that a new trial should be granted because of the improper instructions of the trial court.

WILL "SWEAT" DETECTIVES.

Argus-Eyed Sleuths Must Tell What They Know of the Missouri Pacific Train Robbery.

Detectives—city, railroad and Pinkertons—are going to be given a dose of their own medicine next Friday. They are going to be put in the "sweat box," and, perhaps, asked leading and disagreeable questions by Attorneys Lyons and Blair, who, as the representatives of Andy Ryan, want to know just what the state's evidence against their client, in the Missouri Pacific train robbery case, amounts to. They filed notice yesterday with Forsecutor Lowe that they would take the depositions Friday, and, in the language of Attorney Blair, "a startling state of affairs will be shown up."

LESSENING HIS TROUBLES.

Attorneys for John Kennedy Demand That the C. & A. Train Robbery Case Be Dismissed.

The attorneys for John Kennedy yesterday filed a motion with the clerk of the criminal court which demands that the charge of train robbery now standing against him be dismissed. In support of their demand they cite the fact that under the law the state cannot continue a case more than four times, while, as a matter of fact, it has been called five times—April 1, 1897; October 12, 1897; February 28, 1898; May 3, 1898, and September 2, 1898.

The alleged offense of Kennedy is the robbery of the Chicago & Alton train December 23, 1896, at the Blue cut.

JACOBS MURDER CASE.

A Jury Will Be Impaneled To-day to Try the Slayer of Frank Smith.

The murder case of Harry Jacobs is now on in the criminal court. When called yesterday morning both sides announced "Ready," but a delay until 1:30 p. m. today was caused by the ordering of a panel of forty-seven talesmen from which to select the trial jury.

Jacobs, who is also known as Burns, was indicted for murder in the first degree May 25 of this year, and his offense was the shooting of Frank Smith on May 1.

The Nuccio Murder Case.

The murder case of Mike Nuccio was called in the criminal court yesterday, but the defense demanded a special venire of jurors and an order, returnable November 29, for sixty talesmen, was made.

Court Briefs.

Mabel L. Gaulter has brought suit for divorce from William Gaulter, alleging failure to provide.

The China Sample Trunk Company, capital stock $5,000, filed articles of incorporation yesterday. Incorporators: Sieg. Harzfeld, Louis H. Cahn, Alex Hyman, Edward H. Morganthaler.

Dr. Francis L. Flanders has filed a motion for a new trial of the divorce suit in which his wife obtained a decree from Judge Gates last week. Considerable property is involved in the suit.

The Globe Live Stock Commission Company, capital stock $20,000, has filed articles of incorporation. Incorporators are: Allen B. H. McGee, Jr., Sue B. McGee, W. H. Avery, A. M. Allen, W. Z. Hickman.

In the criminal court yesterday the case of Pleasant Lamson, charged with assault to kill, was continued indefinitely by consent of the state, and that of Sam Martin, charged with the same offense, was set for December 1.

YOUNG HIDER ALIVE

A KANSAS YOUNGSTER WHO DESERVES A GOOD THRASHING.

Believed to Have Been Drowned in the Missouri, He Writes a Short Note to a Companion From Springfield, Ill.

Bert Hider, the 13-year-old son of Dairyman Hider, of Fifth and Washington avenue, Kansas City, Kas., is not a victim of the Missouri river. He was thought to have been drowned in the "Big Muddy" two or three months ago, but a note, dated Springfield, Ill., was received from him Sunday by Ernest Harvey, who was with him the afternoon that he disappeared. The note received from Hider reads: "Did you catch any fish? Guess who wrote?"

The note was not signed, but when young Harvey took it to the parents of the missing boy they quickly identified the handwriting as being that of their son, whom they had given up for dead. It was the occasion for great joy on the part of the mother and father, and they will endeavor to have him brought back home.

The disappearance of young Hider was a rather strange case. He and several of his young companions, boys between the ages of 10 and 14, went fishing one day about three months ago in the Missouri river near the point where Jersey creek empties into the big stream.

They were scattered out along the river, and when it became time to return home Hider was missing. A search was made but no trace of him was found. The following day his relatives and a party of friends instituted a diligent search and found some clothing belonging to him on the banks of Jersey creek, close to where it flows into the Missouri. Footprints in the sand were discovered showing that someone had walked to the water's edge, but there were no tracks which would indicate that the person had ever returned. This led the relatives of the missing boy to believe that he had been drowned and then the creek was dragged and the waters of the Missouri river watched for days in the hope of recovering the body.

Young Hider is possessed of a roaming disposition, and had frequently told his confidential friends that he proposed to leave home some day and "rustle" for himself. He evidently left the clothing, found on the bank of the river, for no other purpose than to mislead his parents.

OWNER NEVER CAME BACK.

Why John Taylor Has a Cross Between a Broadsword, Cutlass and Cornknife.

The picture of Main street as it looked thirty-two years ago, which was published in The Journal last Sunday, calls to the mind of John Taylor, of Harrisonville, an incident that happened even before that time on the same ground. It was in 1861, when he was a member of Colonel Van Horn's battalion, at that time stationed in the city. They had a great deal of patrol duty to do, and one night at Third and Main streets, found a pony standing. When they made a closer examination, they found that it was hitched with a lariat to a man's leg, the man seemingly intoxicated.

They shook him, and found that he had not been imbibing. Upon a search, it was found that he was a veritable arsenal. He had a belt and a pistol, and a holster, together with a peculiar looking weapon which Mr. Taylor says was "a cross between a broad sword, a cutlass, and a corn knife." He was taken to headquarters, where he was examined by Colonel Van Horn, and afterwards was made one of the company.

There was always a mystery surrounding the man. He seemed to have the confidence of the commanding officer, but who he was no one ever found out. He was sent out on a reconnoissance near Warrensburg, and was probably killed. He never reappeared, at any rate, and was always the subject of much discussion among the members of the company.

Mr. Taylor confiscated the cornknife on condition that he (Taylor) should keep it if the owner was killed. Nothing was ever heard of the man.

GOSSETT APPOINTS DEPUTIES.

Nine Men Named Who Will Hold Down Positions in the Recorder's Office.

Martin Gossett, elected recorder on the Democratic ticket, has appointed the following deputies, who will serve in the recorder's office after the first of the year:

Claude Gossett, who will be chief clerk, is a brother of Martin Gossett; Peter Bowler, a deputy in the county collector's office; John Dwyer, an ex-saloonkeeper; M. E. Casey, a deputy surveyor; C. H. Moore, son of W. H. Moore, formerly assessor; Richard Costello, a clerk in a clothing store; J. B. Shoemaker, of Justice Ebert's court; I. B. Marlatt, who held the position of clerk in the treasurer's office for several years, and John Mahoney, a son of John C. Mahoney, the Third ward politician.

There are six deputies yet to be appointed. The place made vacant in Surveyor Callahan's office will be filled by Eugene Sullivan, a former policeman.

There is some dissatisfaction in labor circles because neither Michael C. Byrne nor J. E. Fitzgerald was given a place. Costello and Moore are members of the Retail Clerks' union.

An Offer to Journal Readers.

The Journal has several times before called the attention of its readers to the fact that an arrangement has been made with the publishers of the great Charles Dudley Warner Library of the World's Best Literature to give its patrons this valuable work at wholesale rates. The Journal believes that too much praise can not be given the Library. It should be in the home of every intelligent person, and there is no reason why it cannot be there if secured through The Journal offer. The entire work will be placed with anyone who is willing to make a small payment down, and a reasonable payment each month, until the work has been paid for.

By this arrangement the subscriber is enabled to enjoy the books while he is paying for them. This offer of The Journal will only be made for a very limited time. It costs nothing to examine the work, and anyone calling at The Journal office may see the complete set and be given any information in regard to The Journal offer they desire.

A postal card addressed to the Literary editor of The Journal, asking for information, will be answered promptly.

On another page of this issue will be found an advertisement of the work.

NO FEVER IN SANTIAGO.

Dr. Roland R. Hunter Is Home on a Twenty Days' Leave of Absence.

Dr. R. R. Hunter, who has been serving as an immune physician at Santiago, is home on a twenty days' leave of absence and visited his brother, E. R. Hunter, yesterday, on his way to his farm in Fulton, Kas.

Dr. Hunter went to Memphis as a volunteer physician during the plague of 1878 and took the yellow fever there. It was at the request of Surgeon General Sternberg that he went to Santiago as an immune physician. He returned to New York on the transport Obedam, with eighty convalescent patients.

Dr. Hunter says there is no more yellow fever in Santiago, and he thinks the fever is permanently stamped out. With the coming of the Americans the city was cleaned up. Dr. Hunter thinks that under American influence the whole island of Cuba may be rid of the yellow fever plague.

RUBBERS!
AT MONEY-SAVING PRICES!
The great purchase of rubbers which we made a short time back arrived just in time for this weather with its slips and slush. The shipment is a great big assorted stock—big enough to swamp most stores, but we've simply marked them at
⅓ OFF REGULAR PRICE
so that they won't be in our way long. Any price below represents a handsome saving.

For Ladies.
Ladies' plain Rubbers, thousands of them, sizes 2½ to 6, worth 25c, for 10c
Ladies' plain Sandals, first quality, worth 50c, 35c
Ladies' 60c Storm Rubbers, barrels full of 'em, all sizes and styles, 39c
Ladies' $1.00 Buckle Arctics, rather heavy, 75c
Ladies' $1.75 best grade Buckle Arctics to fit coin toe Shoes, 98c
Ladies' finest grade Storm Alaskas, with fine Jersey cloth tops, worth $1.35, 98c

For Men.
Men's high cut plain Sandals to fit coin and round toe Shoes, worth 60c, 35c
Men's 75c self-acting Sandals, first quality, 50c

For Men.
Men's fine specialty Rubbers, either high cut storms or self-acting, finest made and worth 90c, 65c
Men's wool lined, cloth top Alaskas, either high or low cut, worth $1.15, 75c
Men's heavy Buckle Arctics, 98c
Men's best grade Buckle Arctics, $1.25
Men's all rubber Buckle Arctics, extra heavy and best made, $1.50
Men's Felt Boots, with heavy Rubber overs, worth $2.00, for $1.69
Men's best grade Felt Boots, with first quality heavy Rubber overs, worth $2.50, for $2.00
Men's first quality Rubber Boots, dull or bright finish, worth $3.00, for $2.50
Men's $3.00 hip Boots, extra length, $2.98

For Children.
Child's and Misses Sandals and storm Rubbers, 25c and 35c, for 15c
Misses' best grade Rubbers, plain, sizes 11 to 2, 30c
Same in sizes 7 to 10½, 25c
Misses' best grade storm Rubbers, sizes 11 to 2, 35c
Same in sizes 6 to 10½, 30c
Child's Arctics, sizes 8 to 10½, 35c
Misses' Arctics, sizes 11 to 2, 45c
Misses' best Arctics, sizes 11 to 2, 75c
Child's best Arctics, sizes 7 to 10½, 50c
Child's Rubber Boots, sizes 7 to 10½, 98c
Child's best grade Rubber Boots, sizes 7 to 10½, $1.15

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Bargains in Winter Shoes, Tans and Blacks, at Egelhoff's bona fide, going out of business sale.
EVERYTHING AT COST OR LESS.
LADIES' RUBBERS 15c
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Special Prices Until December 1.
BEST SET OF TEETH $6.00
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Silver Filling, 75c. Guaranteed Painless Extracting.
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THIS IS A PRETTY CUSTOM.

Graduating Classes of the Woodland School Present Pictures for the Halls.

The Woodland school is one of the older schools of the city. It was built originally in 1871, though wings have been added to it since to make room for the increasing school population. Hallways are one of the features of this school. To make them attractive Miss Elizabeth Buchanan, the principal, intends to turn them into picture galleries in the course of time. The last few graduating classes have been aiding her in this purpose by presenting the school with a picture as a parting gift. Pictures of Lincoln, Washington, the Mayflower and of many scenes from the early history of the country have already been procured. These are taken from the hall walls into any room at any time when they are desired for a special occasion.

The Woodland school has a total enrollment of 1,113. All the rooms are well filled. The second and third grades have as many as sixty-seven and seventy pupils. From the third grade up there are three teachers to each grade. The second has two and the first four. About two years ago the two roomed annex was built, and that now has fifty-seven and sixty-six pupils enrolled. The substitute teachers, Miss Knox and Miss Graham, help in the primary work. Miss Kate Schnell is substituting just at present for Miss Lulu Twitchell, who is ill.

THEY CALL HIM OLIVER.

Language Pupils at Woodland School Admire the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

The language pupils at the Woodland school have been studying Longfellow, Whittier and Oliver Wendell Homes. Holmes is the favorite, and their favoritism is expressed by their calling him Oliver while the others are spoken of as Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Whittier.

Louisa M. Allcott has also been studied and furnished the composition theme of "How a Girl Can Be Great as Well as a Boy."

Pupils at the Woodland school write compositions every other Thursday. These are written upon their slates. They are copied upon paper with pen and ink the next morning. Half an hour only is allowed for the copying. The object of curtailing the time is to train pupils to do a certain amount of work in an allotted time.

Trophies of Youthful Nimrods.

Shirey Millett and Frank Smith yesterday shot a snipe, three woodpeckers and a crow, which Taxidermist Dixon will stuff for the museum.

A Valuable Genealogical Register.

The library has just received, in fifty volumes, the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," published by the New England Historical and Genealogical Society. The work was ordered last June and has been expected for some time. Its contents cover a period dating from 1847 to the present time.

PROF. KIRK IS COMING.

Will Gather Information Which He Will Embody in His Forthcoming Annual Report.

Professor John R. Kirk, state superintendent of public instruction, will be in Kansas City this week to visit the schools and to gather facts bearing upon the educational systems of the state which he wishes to embody in his forthcoming report to the legislature. This report will be one of the completest ever issued and will deal with educational matters in Missouri in an exhaustive manner. Professor Kirk is getting ready to turn over on January 1 his office to his successor, Professor Carrington, of Springfield, and will then enter the university at Columbia as a special student in literature, philosophy and kindred subjects.

WANTED ON ELECTION DAY.

William Pettiway Thought He Was Very Popular With the Police About That Time.

"It seemed lak they mus' a wanted me mo' specially on 'lection day than any othah—an' that, too, befoh Ah had a chance to vote." Thus commented William Pettiway, who had enjoyed a year's freedom on the streets of Kansas City after failing to appear for trial in a petit larceny case before Justice Spitz, only to be ensconced in the lockup just as he was about to exercise the rights of franchise.

More than a year ago William Pettiway was arrested at the instance of William Duke, who charged that Pettiway had stolen from him clothing and jewelry to the value of $4.20. Pettiway was released on bond and claimed he gave his attorney $5 to settle matters up, thinking he would not have to concern himself further in the matter except to go through the formality of serving a jail sentence in the event of his conviction. On the day set for his trial he was visiting friends in Rosedale. He claims he meant no impropriety in that, and that he returned in three days and has been working in the city ever since. In this he was confirmed by his employer, but the fact remains that on the morning of election day he was locked up and a day or so later arraigned on the old charge. Yesterday Justice Krueger sentenced him to one day in jail.

Encourage Home Industries.

The Burlington route does. Its new dining car, Kansas City, is supplied with the finest table ware and supplies by Kansas City firms.

Our Prices
On pianos are based on cash buying, and because of that are lower than will be found anywhere else upon pianos of equal merit. We have the same prices to all, and we guarantee satisfaction with every piano we sell.
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Nice Fat, Dry Picked Turkeys, Fresh Oysters, Cranberries, Cauliflower, Celery, Lettuce, Fresh Tomatoes, Watercress, Radishes, Oranges, Apples, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Catawba Grapes, etc.
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Turkish Baths for Ladies Only.
Magnificently appointed rooms for the scientific giving of Turkish baths. The effect is strengthening, beautifying and healthful; the thorough cleanliness cannot be obtained by any other bath known. Competent lady attendants.
Reasonable, established prices.
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To every purchaser bringing to us this ad will be given one pound of Old Country Sausage free of charge until Thanksgiving.
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If you will cut out this space and bring it to
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This week, you will get a 10 per cent discount on all purchases of Teas, Coffees, etc.
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Wrinkles, red nose and veins, moles, warts, scars, tattoo, powder and birthmarks painlessly and permanently removed by JOHN H. WOODBURY, 162 State st., Chicago, and 208 Chemical bldg., St. Louis. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book, and receive sample each, soap and cream, free.

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