SONS BANQUETED.

INVITED REVOLUTIONARY DAUGHTERS TO JOIN THEM.

A VERY BRILLIANT OCCASION.

DISCUSSED TOPICS KINDRED TO AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Gathering Included the City Members of the Organization and Many Distinguished Visitors—Speeches by Dr. Hopkins, Mr. Karnes and Hon. James Lawrence Blair.

On the 19th day of October 114 years ago Cornwallis laid down his sword at Yorktown and the struggle for American freedom was thus practically brought to a successful conclusion.

Last night at the Coates House members of the Kansas City chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, with a large number of the members of Elizabeth Benton chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as their guests, commemorated this decisive battle for independence by holding their first annual banquet.

The banquet took place in the ladies' ordinary and 100 plates were laid. The room was beautifully and appropriately decorated. The stars and stripes were everywhere, draped along the walls, on the chandeliers and pictures, and wherever it was possible to hang a flag. In the center of the room, directly behind the toastmaster, there was a large and effective grouping of an American eagle, surrounded by flags and numbers of crossed swords. Swords were prominently displayed all over the room and in the center between the tables were two stands of muskets stacked.

The banquet room needed very little decoration to make it present an attractive appearance, for the gay evening toilettes of the many ladies present lent sufficient color and brightness to the scene. Probably there was never a more informal or more enjoyable banquet.

The music was a most enjoyable feature. Vocal music was furnished by the Hoffman quartette, composed of Marion T. Bohannon, Will Ormsby, Willoughby F. Thomas and Edmund Chaus. The instrumental music was contributed by Goetze's quartette. Both were received with hearty and well merited applause.

The most distinguished guest of the occasion was Miss Manson, of Boston, an aunt of Mr. Frank A. Faxon, of this city, and a direct descendant of one of the soldiers in Washington's colonial army. Hon. James Lawrence Blair, of St. Louis, and State Secretary Henry Cadle, of Bethany, Mo., were among the guests from outside the city.

The toastmaster for the evening was Hon. Edward H. Allen, president of the chapter, and the speakers were Rev. Henry Hopkins and Hon. J. V. C. Karnes, of Kansas City, and Hon. James Lawrence Blair, of St. Louis. Patriotism and how it is to be inculcated in the minds of the people was the burden of all the speeches, which were fully worthy of the eloquent men who made them.

A practically complete list of those who sat down to the banquet table is as follows:

Robert S. Rodgers, Edward H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Pugsley, W. P. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Sloan, J. D. S. Cook, M. W. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Thayer, Milton Welch, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Clendening, W. H. Seeger, Gardiner Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Rose, R. B. Middlebrook, Thomas James, G. N. Wilson, W. G. Mellier, Herman Brumback, Mr. and Mrs. Norton Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Casey, J. V. C. Karnes, Captain A. L. Smith, Mrs. C. E. Compton, I. P. Dana, Judge C. L. Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clarke, W. N. Moore and the following members of Elizabeth Benton chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution: Mrs. W. Lee Pindlay, Mrs. Eugenia Chase, Mrs. Milton Welch, Mrs. L. C. Slavens, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Mrs. J. W. L. Waddell, Mrs. W. P. Voorhees, Mrs. C. H. V. Lewis, Mrs. Sally M. Casey, Mrs. Falkner, Miss Blatchley, Miss Spoor, Mrs. Mcdall, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Agnes Lee, Miss Harriet Cook, Mrs. Zook, Mrs. J. W. McMurray, Mrs. W. U. Gaberdine, Mrs. W. E. Clarke, Mrs. E. H. Allen, Mrs. James H. Austin, Mrs. J. C. Tate, Mrs. Hamilton Gamble, Miss Mary Gilman Karnes, Miss Elizabeth Gentry, Mrs. M. B. Wright, Miss Babcock, Mrs. A. D. Johnson, Mrs. C. S. Lee, Mrs. John Van Brunt, the Misses Casey, Mrs. Alfred Gregory.

The guests gathered in the corridors at an early hour and the time was pleasantly spent in conversation and looking at Secretary Cadle's valuable collection of revolutionary war literature, until the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open at half past 8 o'clock.

It was 10:30 when Mr. E. H. Allen arose and announced that the second portion of the programme had been reached. Briefly he referred to the surrender of Yorktown 114 years before, and pointed out its great bearing on the issues that were involved in the great struggle for independence. Yorktown's fall hastened colonial liberty. The last soldier of the Revolution died in 1867, over 100 years of age. The society of the Daughters of the American Revolution had been locating the daughters of Revolutionary soldiers and presenting each one with a souvenir spoon. So far they had been able to find forty-two; one of that number sat at the table a guest, and another lived in the city.

In closing he referred to the memories the event aroused and the lessons it taught, then called on Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins to respond to the first toast—"Patriotism in War Is Public Spirit in Peace."

Dr. Hopkins' Address.

Dr. Hopkins' address was extemporaneous, but it was full of fine thought. The history of mankind, he said, was a history of continual struggle. It was a struggle for preference. It had been waged for ages, was active, and still goes on.

Mankind lived by struggle, which brings them out in fine development. Nations have grown strong and noble through war and the lessons it teaches and the training it brings. Still the man of peace does not long for war. War has been a powerful factor in mankind's progress, but it is not a necessary factor today. I am a man of peace, and believe in the better day, when the war drum is silenced and the battleflag is furled.

"But to the mind of the good citizen comes the thought that there is something worse than war, a peace purchased at the cost of truth, honor and liberty is worse, far worse, than war. When a great nation lifts itself through the struggles of war to save its liberty and its honor, it calls into play the highest sentiment. So in war the citizen develops the noblest citizenship, and receives a training that is valuable both to himself and to the nation of which he forms a part.

"Soldierly qualities are the best. The lessons of obedience, observance of law and love of country make of him the best citizen. All privileges we consider precious are perfumed with the suffering and heroic virtues of those who gave them to us.

"Patriotism in war was not a merceless thing; it was self-sacrifice; it would fight for what it believed was right; it would die to gain the ends for which it fought.

"How can a man love his country and not be opposed to its enemies? We need in our public spirit of today a little of that martial fire, that would pay its vengeance against wrong doing. That would awaken the war spirit to win glorious conquests with the weapons of peace; that would lead us to join issues with truth and right. Truth must prevail and we can never be safe if we lose out of our public life and spirit a deep love for it and a willingness to engage in conflict over it. We must preserve by struggle what was won by struggle."

Mr. Karnes' Address.

The second address was by Mr. J. V. C. Karnes, who, along with other things, said:

"One hundred and fourteen years ago to-day Cornwallis surrendered, and when the news reached Lord North, then England's prime minister, he, in great excitement, exclaimed: 'O, God! it is all over! It is all over.'

"Though definite articles were not signed until September 3, 1783, with this event the great victory had been won. King George refused to negotiate with the representatives of the Continental congress, and said that 'blows must decide.' Appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world as to the rectitude of their intentions, the issue tendered was accepted by our fathers. We have no record of any similar war. It had not a commercial feature connected with it. Notwithstanding the arraignment in the Declaration of Independence, yet viewed from the standpoint of the present, after a lapse of more than a century, when all passion has subsided, the conclusion is plain that a people of less earnest convictions could, without great sacrifice, have accommodated themselves to the demands of the mother country."

"Many of the disputes had yielded to petition or diplomacy. One by one the onerous duties had been removed, the stamp act was repealed, the right to quarter troops had been abandoned. England was ready to yield to everything except a surrender of the inherent right, as it claimed, to legislate for the colonies. Lord Mansfield, in expressing his opinion, said: 'The people of America are as bound to obey the acts of the British parliament as the inhabitants of Loudon or Middlesex.' The demand of the king was, 'that there should always be one tax, at least, to keep up the right of taxing.' British statesmen of all schools claimed this right, and in the assertion of it the tax on tea was sustained. On the other hand, the Colonists insisted that 'by the theory of the British constitution taxation and consent by representation are inseparable correlatives,' and denied the unqualified authority of a legislature in which they were not represented. This contention was not confined to taxation alone, but extended to all legislation, thus making representation and legislation inseparable.

"Never was a line of battle more clearly drawn, and the opposing forces represented the best of Saxon blood. The two special points in controversy were the right of parliament to tax the colonies and the right to change their charters at pleasure. Lord North was willing to restore the charter of Massachusetts, but the king declared that rather than do so he would renounce the colonies entirely. So all negotiations were focused on this one right of legislation. History does not warrant the assertion made by the English leaders that every demand made by the colonies was only to prepare the way for independence. Had the right of local government been guaranteed to them, this whole land of ours would to-day be under the British flag.

"The seven years of privation, hardship and blood were dedicated to one principle alone, and that was that all governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed. What has since followed in giving form and strength to the republic has simply been an application of that principle.

"Of the ultimate, full and complete realization of the doctrine that legislation and representation are inseparable, there ought to be no doubt. Wherever the voice of the people is heard at all, the demand is loud and constant for an enlarged suffrage. No step has been, or ever will be, taken backward. Efforts may be made to deny representation to large classes of the people on the specious plea that the safety of society demands it. This may be promising in the bud, but in the blossom there lies political death. The purpose of government is the greatest good to the greatest number. The strong must help carry the weak, and thus the whole body politic be borne along. The law in its application touches each individual, and if he would be a freeman, his contribution to the common intelligence, which finds expression in the law of the land, ought to be received. Take away from a man his voice in the government and you have forged the first link in the chain of bondage. Make him a participant and you place in his hand a weapon with which every aggression may be resisted.

"What this country needs more than anything else to-day is more political courage, the revival of that love of principle, that spirit of martyrdom, that unyielding assertion of right, possessed by the fathers of the republic. Political bosses want to be dethroned, and all forms of defeating the will of the people rebuked and punished. Fraud upon the ballot box, the mouthpiece of the people, covert or open, aims at the life of the state, and should be classed as treason. To accomplish all this it will be necessary to lay aside our selfishness and cultivate a higher citizenship, form higher ideals of statesmen and require a more faithful public service. The edifice of free government, with the will of the people as its cornerstone, is still building, and to give it strength and beauty and symmetry calls for earnest, faithful work."

Mr. Blair's Address.

The last speaker was the Hon. James Lawrence Blair, who spoke on "Patriotism, the Best Legacy of the Revolution." Mr. Blair said:

"Permit me, Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, to congratulate you upon the selection of this day as the time of your annual gathering. It is a day conspicuous in our country's annals; it is second only to that which commemorates the birth of our national independence, and it should ever stand as one of the liberty landmarks in the nation's life, for if, on July 4, 1776, the nation was born, it was on October 19, 1781, that it emerged from the baptism of fire and blood which vindicated its right to a name and a place among the great family of nations.

"The story of independence is one which we never tire of hearing. Its smallest details are hallowed to us by associations with names, which have become synonymous with the greatest virtues; and there is no true American but whose heart throbs when he reads again the impressive lines, written in blood and anguish, which tell of the privations and the death of those consecrated heroes who suffered and died that our country might live. The throes of that mighty contest, though more than one hundred years have passed since the last gun was fired, are felt to-day in the heart of every true citizen of the republic. Who of us can read to-day of the calm and impressive bearing, the moral grandeur of Washington, in the bitter anguish of soul which he endured in danger and defeat, without a thrill of pride in the thought that we have at least this in common with him that we too are Americans. Who can read of the daring deeds of Greene and Warren without being proud to be numbered among those for whom these valiant deeds were done. Who of us can read of Putnam, Stark and of Anthony Wayne, that in the achievements and above all, in the character of these men, we have our portion as joint heirs of the glories of the American revolution.

"There are some words which we use so often that we do not fully appreciate their meaning. Patriotism is one of them. It is generally defined as love of country, and, perhaps, if we understand that in its widest application, the definition will suffice. But in every day life I fear that most of us restrict its meaning to the willingness to do battle for our country in case of need. I believe that this meaning, though one of its best, is by no means comprehensive. In its broadest sense patriotism means not only the willingness to die for one's country, but the willingness to live for it and to work for it. Countries, especially like ours, do not often need to be died for, but they do need to have all their citizens live their whole lives devoted to their country's interests. Laws, institutions, even individual virtues, will not suffice either to make or to preserve a commonwealth unless those laws and institutions be guarded with a jealous care, and unless those individual virtues be applied to public as well as private affairs.

"Our laws and our institutions are justly our chief pride. Yet of what value are these laws or institutions, of what permanence can they be, unless we give them the time and attention, the capacity, both of head and heart, necessary to maintain and defend. The narrowest construction of patriotism is devotion to the institutions of the commonwealth; if devotion means anything, it means our best service; yet is it not true, that while we are all ready to fight for our country, very few of us, and very few by no means the best qualified, are willing to serve her in any but the most exalted positions. And, true as this is of our national government, it is even more so of our states and municipalities. It is a notorious fact that the best men care rarely be induced to take part in the actual labor of government.

"Washington the soldier is no greater than Washington the citizen, for it is one of the best attributes of that marvelous man that he was as true to his country in the smallest detail of citizenship as in the bloodiest battle he ever fought. I would not have you think me despairing of the present or doubtful of the future. I know the hearts of the American people too well to believe that these evils are due to any but transient causes. I would but remind you that without eternal vigilance this fair fabric which we call our state cannot permanently endure; that while we have no battles to fight, no wilderness to reclaim and no states to found, we have a higher, nobler duty even than these. Nations, no more than men, are taken at their own estimate of themselves. Individual character, elevated public morals, honorable conduct, fidelity to these heroic ideals, lead as well as national patriotism, all these are needful to discharge our trust and to cherish our inheritance; and this society, tracing its lineage, as it does, to the fountain head of our national life, is charged with a special mission—a mission in the fulfillment of which it will best refute that false charge that it is an effort to re-establish caste."

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

BERNHEIMERS' 12th and Main Sts.

A Millinery Stock

Unequaled this side of New York! Case after case of new goods received during the past week until the department is fairly bursting from fullness. But it won't be so by Saturday night. In this great gathering are bargains that will be snapped up as soon as you learn of them.

Look! For Instance:

French Felt Sailors, trimmed and Satin lined in such popular shapes as "Adelphi" "Prince Karl" "Knox" "Triton" worth—and retailed everywhere at $2.98—here for... **$1.50**

French Felt Walking Hats, trimmed and Satin lined, in such new shapes as "Undine" "Chester" "Criterion" "Addison" worth—and retailed everywhere at $2.48—here for.... **$1.50**

The manufacturers won't match these prices.

Sailors in All the New Shapes At prices that tell the story of our wonderfully large sales.

The new "Defender" felt Sailor..... **98c**

The popular "Bar Harbor" and "Majestic" felt Sailors..... **$1.25**

The new walking Hats—"Buckingham" and "Windsor," velvet trimmings, at..... **$1.25**

Flats in all colors—with fancy edges, $1.00 values for.. **65c**

Beautiful line of Flats, $1.25 values for..... **75c**

Fur felt Flats—all colors—worth $2.50, for..... **$1.48**

This City Doesn't Offer Another such a line of felt rim, Hatter's Plush Crown Sailors. The very richest—newest styles, values that bring everywhere $2 to $2.50—here for **$1.48**

For Ladies, For Misses, For Children. Thousands—actually thousands, of the nobbiest

Tam-o-Shanters.

Triumphs here in style—triumphs in price. Bargains that will make you wonder "how I ever happened to buy millinery elsewhere."

Tam-o-Shanter Caps—nobby Scotch plaids—**75c** and **98c**, worth a fourth more.

Plain cloth Tam-o-Shanters—red and blue, worth $1, for. **65c**

All wool twilled flannel Tam-o-Shanters, with boucle border, worth 62, for..... **$1.48**

Trimmed Hats. Values simply unapproachable. Over 150 new and beautiful Hats—every one showing superior taste and skill—values no house will match under $7.50 to $9.00,

Five Dollars Each.

To See is to Buy.

BERNHEIMERS'

12th and Main Sts.

MATCHLESS ATTRACTIONS!

Interspersed with surprises of the most interesting character, is the programme for the week before us. Carloads of new, fresh Merchandise have been gathered—and the effect of cash skillfully wielded is apparent in the gathering. We'll make offerings this week that will prove—high prices can't exist while we are in the field.

JUST NOTE A FEW OF THEM:

Most Satisfactory Corsets In every respect—shape, fit, make, price—are here. Goodness woven in every seam—a value unsurpassed in every price mark.

H. & H. Corsets made of fine Jean, with sateen strip, double side steels, extra long waist, in white, drab and black; sizes 18 to 30..... **50c**

Broken lines of $1.00 P. N. Corsets, S. C. and Kabo Corsets, in white, drab and black; will be closed at..... **75c**

Dr. Warner's No. 888 Corset, made of Coutille, with sateen strip, double side steels, extra long waist, handsomely silk floss embroidered, never sold before under $1.75, at..... **$1.25**

P. D. Corset, made of coutille, heavily boned, medium length, white and drab, sizes 18 to 30..... **$1.50**

Dry Goods by Mail. We offer out-of-town patrons the same opportunities for securing bargains and taking advantage of these special sales, as the city buyer has. We have a perfect system for filling orders. Every order is filled the same day as received and with values we guarantee satisfactory—or refund your money.

Pompadour Ruffling. An idyllic fabric—made up in the nicest manner imaginable. A new lot gives us the best assortment in the city.

Chiffon Ruffling, $1.50, $1.65, $2.25 and $2.98 a yard.

Pompadour Silk Ruffling, $1 to $5 a yard.

Takes but one-third yard for a ruch. No richer or more effective neckwear possible for the money.

CHILD'S CLOAKINGS. We have never shown such a line. Fancy checked and Novelty Cloakings for the little folks, from.... **$1.50 to $3.50**

A choice, bright line of All Wool Fancy Wrapper Flannels, regular 50c values, will be sold at.. **39c**

New Veilings. Latest novelties Lace Edging, in black with Chenille dot—black with white Chenille dot, 50c, 65c and 75c a yd.

DRESS GOODS. Just a week (if goods hold out) of the most notable bargains. Values that will show who's the low price makers on desirable fabrics.

All Wool Cheviots, in stripes and checks, price elsewhere for like values 35c, price here..... **19c**

One lot 40 inch, All Wool Imported Plaids, the most popular colors..... **48c**

38 inch fancy Chameleon Cloth in most pleasing colors—value 50c, on sale at..... **39c**

Silk and Wool Plaids, 40 inches wide, actual value 75c, here they go at..... **58c**

French Flannels—the real 60c and 65c grades—new patterns, our price this week..... **39c**

24 inch Astrakhaus, in all colors, on sale this week at..... **75c**

Notions. Mastery of markets and power of cash is shown here in a way truly delighting to those who've lots of little wants.

MONEY SAVERS—THESE—EVERY ONE OF THEM.

Good Steel Scissors—cheap at twice our price, 25c. But only a few left.
Crochet Cotton, all colors, 3c a ball.
Brooks' Spool Cotton, all colors, 2c a spool.
12 boxes of No. 6 Hooks and Eyes for 5c.
Good Wire Hair Pins, waved and plain, 1c a paper.
New Safety Hooks and Eyes, best patent, 5c a card of 2 dozen.
Best Covered Dress Stays, 5c a set.
Good Horn Bones, 5c a bunch.
Real Whalebone, 24 inch, 5c—27 inch, 7c—30 and 36 inch, 10c.
Fancy Bone Casing, 5c a bolt.
Hair Pins, assorted, in cabinets, 3c.
Black Cube Pins, 4c.
Plain Black Pins, 1c a box.
Leather Dress Facing, new and durable, 5c a yard.

Kid Gloves. The shrewd ones will come Monday. 'Tisn't often, even in this bargain giving store, that such a chance is given.

58 dozen 8-button length Suede Mosquetaires—in all shades of tan—made by one of the best glove makers in the world—actual $1, $1.25 and $1.50 values—choice of the lot..... **69c** a pair

Muslin Underwear. *EVERY WOMAN WILL BE INTERESTED IN THIS.*

Good Muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, embroidered and tucks trimmed, high sleeves, at..... **50c**

Excellent quality Muslin and Cambric Gowns, Empire and V style trimmed with lace and embroidery, full sleeves, good $1 kinds, at..... **75c**

Our Underwear Department. The inspiration of new stocks—full assortments—complete lines of sizes—and choice clean goods at prices lower than old stocks are being offered for—is most interesting.

The acme of true bargain giving is reached here.

Ladies' ecru or gray fleeced Union Suits—a special value at **50c**

Ladies' Egyptian cotton Union Suits, jersey fitting, silk finished, $1 values, at..... **75c**

Ladies' half wool Union Suits, natural color fleeced, same as sold elsewhere at $1.50, here for **98c**

Ladies' camel hair and fast black Union Suits, perfect fitting non-shrinkable, special at **$2.00**

The "Phyllis" natural or fast black all wool Union Suits, the $4 and $4.50 grades in ("cheap"?) stores, here at **$3.50**

Ladies' half wool Vests and Pants, natural color, fleeced, 50c is the "sale price" for like values elsewhere—our price, **44c** a garment.

Children's Underwear. *Honest Goods—Honest Values.*

Children's natural wool (not cotton) Vests and Pants—and Boys' Drawers—good honest quality and full sizes as marked.

Sizes—	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Price	25c	30c	35c	40c	45c	50c	55c	60c	65c

Misses' grey ribbed fleeced cotton Vests and Drawers, in sizes 24 to 30, 50c a garment.

Children's scarlet all wool Vests and Pants—and Boys' Drawers—all wool (no cotton)

Sizes—	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32
Price	15c	20c	24c	28c	32c	36c	40c	44c	48c

Linings. *Matchless—these bargains are.*

27-inch Imitation Haircloth.. **8c**
Real French Grey Haircloth.. **35c**
Best Cambrics, all colors..... **4c**
25-inch All Wool Moreen Skirting..... **39c**
Buckskin Fibre Interlining, all colors..... **20c**
Extra Heavy Fine Silesia, all colors, value 12c, for..... **8c**

Linens. *To-morrow we'll place on sale:*

6-4 Chenille Stand Covers, heavy fringe, worth 75c, at..... **39c**
60-inch Fast Color, Turkey Red Table Damask, best made at 50c; our price..... **35c**
62-inch Bleached All Linen Damask, handsome floral patterns, value 65c, at..... **50c**
One lot Figured Honeycomb Spreads, worth 50c, at..... **35c**

BERNHEIMERS'

12th and Main Sts.

Royal Bargains in our Cloak Dept.

For bankrupt, second-hand, cheap styles, trash—LOOK ELSEWHERE.

It's the fineness and freshness of things that pleases here.

The superior quality and making that attracts.

It's style and moderate prices that people come here for—AND THEY GET IT.

This week we'll distance all competition and we'll do it with

THE NICEST—NEWEST—BEST.

The Jackets that will prove most interesting are the new Short Jackets, ripple back, full melon sleeves, in Beavers, Kerseys, Boucle and Astrakhan, in the most popular colors, $4 to $25.

The Plush Capes that will charm are the handsome Silk Plush Capes, with fur and bead trimmings, nicely satin lined, elegant, rich, $10 to $25.

The Cloth Capes that will captivate are the latest cut, full sweep, in Beavers, Kerseys, Meltons, Astrakhans and Boucles, perfectly made, finely finished, $5 to $25.

Come—if you don't want to buy. Roam through the department at will. Everything is marked in plain figures, just to show you we aren't afraid to have you compare ours with others'. In fact, that's the very thing we'd like you to do.

Silks. Bright new bargains, bought away under value—to be sold the same way. We don't think you'll buy Silks elsewhere after one glance at these.

21 inch Black Brocade Satins, medium and large figures, $1.25 values, on sale at..... **89c**

21 inch Persian Brocades, choice, handsome goods, $2.50 and $3.00 values, for..... **$2.00**

20 inch all silk Satin Duchesse, in all colors, was $1.00, now..... **79c**

19 inch figured Taffetas, in good colors and combinations—also satin figured Taffetas, worth 75c, at..... **58c**

Black Goods. You'll hardly be able to resist buying at such figures.

45 inch all wool French Serge, quality sold everywhere at 50c, our price this week.... **29c**

45 inch all wool Cashmere, beautiful luster and color, value 65c, on sale at..... **32c**

52 inch fine French Serge, an excellent $1.25 value, goes at..... **75c**

42 inch Mohair and Wool Jacquard Suitings, value $1.25; you get it at..... **85c**

Specials in Toilet Goods. We've no hesitation in saying our assortments are unsurpassed, our prices unequaled. Customers say so. We say so, and if you'll give us your trade this week, we'll prove it.

Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, large size bottles, 49c.

Colgate's Bay Rum Soap, 10c a cake, 3 for 25c.

Colgate's best Toilet Water, 8 oz. bottle for 69c.

Michelson's Bay Rum, 29c and 50c a bottle.

Dorin's Rouge—most natural rouge made—15c.

Bixby's French Shoe Polish, Monday 5c a bottle.

First-class Hat Whisks, made to sell for 15c, at 9c.

Best Talcum Powder, 10c.

Pint bottles of the best Witch Hazel made, Monday 19c.

G. BERNHEIMER, BROS. & CO.

ORGANIZATION OF SENATE.

INTEREST ON SUBJECT MANIFESTED BY POLITICIANS AT WASHINGTON.

Democrats Apparently Not Anxious to Keep Control and a Non-Partisan Agreement Is Most Likely—Vacant Committeeships.

Washington, Oct. 19.—(Special.) A lively interest seems to have been aroused on the question of the reorganization of the senate. The Democrats not having a majority of the body but having the organization already, are saying nothing. On general principles most of them would like to retain their nominal control of the organization, but the practical politicians like German and Hill would a little rather the Republicans would come in by some combination and take possession of the small offices and with them the big responsibility and no power. It's not likely, however, that the Republicans will fall into such an obvious error. As far as heard from, the Republican senators appear to be about equally divided on the subject. The principal leaders and all those noted for their shrewdness and foresight prefer that matters should be allowed to stand as they are, and there are some who declare that they could not be induced to vote to assume the responsibility of the senate without power to control action. Some, like Sherman, favor an arrangement with the Democrats to divide favors and responsibility, and this policy may prevail, but there is no probability that the Republicans will attempt a reorganization. The losses the Democrats have sustained leave a number of important committee chairmanships vacant. These will have to be filled and it will probably involve some shifting about independently of any idea of reorganization. It is most probable that there will be an adjustment between the two parties and the Republicans will come in for a share of the chairmanships without having to take the responsibility of a senate which they could not control. Butler's retirement leaves vacant the chairmanship of the interstate commerce committee; Camden's, that of contingent expenses; Martin's, that of railroads; Ransom's, that of commerce; Jarvis', that of civil service; Coke's, that of fisheries, and McPherson's, that of naval affairs. Besides these chairmanships there are a number of other committee assignments thus made vacant. It is intended, moreover, to increase the membership of some of the committees, conspicuously that of finance, on which it is designed to place Don Cameron and Platt and to distribute the appropriation bills among a number of appropriate committees. All this offers an opportunity for the distribution and appointment of committee favors without a partisan reorganization. It is understood that Senator Baker, of Kansas, will be made chairman of the committee on railroads, which place was held by Senator Martin.

Hurt by a Falling Stone.

Robert Stewart was working in a trench five feet below the level of the ground at the corner of Forty-second and Broadway at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had dug loose a heavy stone and threw it to the top of the ground, and stooped to cast up a shovelful of earth, when the stone slipped and fell back upon him. It struck him on the head and knocked him flat. Two long gashes were cut in his scalp. As soon as he was able he crawled from the trench and started for the city physician's office. Three hours later he walked into a saloon at Twentieth street and Grand avenue, his face covered with blood. He was so weak that he could walk no further. The police ambulance was called and he was taken to central police station, where his injuries were treated by Assistant Police Surgeon Landon. Stewart was then taken to his home at 1413 Grove street. He is not seriously injured.

How to Cultivate Pretty Hands.

A soft, white hand and sweet, smooth and tempting red lips are a very pleasing sight and are looked upon as one of the traits of refinement, and are supposed to belong to the true lady by birth and education, while in reality many poor working girls can outrival the wealthiest lady in this land. About this time of the year every lady is troubled more or less with chapped hands and rough skin, and the question is, "What are we to use to cure our chapped hands and faces and make them smooth, pretty and white?" This problem, though very puzzling to some, is one that can be readily answered by over a thousand ladies of Kansas City, who have used and found out that "Johnson's Velvet Cream" is one of the most delightful preparations for keeping the hands and face smooth, soft and white. The cost is within the reach of all—25c a bottle, and can be obtained only from Johnson Bros.' drug store, 1107 Main street.

The Westport & Waldo Railway

Will run its trains every two hours on week days and every hour on Sundays, from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., for the accommodation of hunting, fishing and nutting parties. This road is through the finest country around the city and the scenery the most beautiful. Depot, Westport avenue and Mill street.

Death of Mrs. Margaret Sims.

Mrs. Margaret M. Sims died at her home, No. 1119 Cherry street, last night, aged 24 years. She leaves a husband and four children. The funeral services will be announced later.

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NEW CONFIDENCE GAME.

But It Did Not Succeed in Depriving Mr. Long of a New Suit Which He Had Just Had Delivered to His Rooms.

William J. Long, the wall paper dealer at 1020 Walnut street, came within an ace of losing a suit of clothes through a new confidence game yesterday afternoon. He had left an order with a tailor to deliver a suit at his rooms, 812 Locust street, Saturday evening, and the tailor sent it by a messenger boy with Mr. Long's name written in plain letters on the outside of the parcel. The boy was carrying the bundle along East Ninth street. At the corner of Locust street he met a well dressed stranger who asked him where he was going. The boy told him, and the man asked him what he was going to deliver. The boy went into minute details and the stranger left him. The suit was delivered and a short time afterward another boy called at Mr. Long's stopping place with a note signed by F. M. DuBord, asking that the suit that had been delivered for him be sent down to town by the bearer of the note. It seems the stranger had made a mistake in the name of the person for whom the suit had been delivered. The landlady knew that a suit had been delivered for Mr. Long, and she wrote a note to him, giving it to the boy who had been sent by the stranger, telling him to deliver it to Mr. Long. The boy took the note for Mr. Long to the stranger, who in turn wrote an answer to the landlady, telling her that it was all right and to deliver the suit to the messenger. When the landlady received the second note, she came to the conclusion that something was wrong, and decided to see Mr. Long before she gave up the suit. She put on her bonnet and went to his place of business and related to him the story of the notes. Mr. Long was very much surprised and came to the conclusion that a very clever thief had tried to outwit his landlady with a plausible note. He overwhelmed the landlady with admonitions not to give up his suit under any circumstances, except upon a duly attested bill of sale.

School Principals Met.

Two practical subjects were discussed at the meeting of the school principals yesterday morning. The first was: "Which Studies in the Ward School Course are Independent Unities?" and the second, "Shall the Education of the Child Be Ministered to on the Same Lines as the Development of the Child?" Principal Marion Bigley opened the discussion on the former and Principal W. H. Williams that on the latter. The first question will be made the subject of next month's meeting. Principal G. B. Longan, chairman of a committee appointed to consider the entrance of irregular pupils into the high school, submitted a report, but after some talk, further consideration of it was deferred until the next gathering of the principals.

A New Conduit Plan.

T. P. Fenton, Jr., of Leavenworth, Kas., who is a brother of E. J. Fenton, general Eastern agent of the National Conduit Construction Company, of New York, is in the city. Mr. Fenton claims that this company has a patent conduit system made with wrought iron and cement. He thinks that the company might lay a conduit in Kansas City and rent it to the city. There is a question whether or not the city can adopt this plan.

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"Boston—'95."

A stereopticon lecture entitled "Boston, '95," will be given by Rev. John L. Sewall at the First Christian church, Eleventh and Locust streets, to-morrow evening. The views, which number 100, are unusually fine ones, and give a graphic idea of the international Christian Endeavor convention, held at Boston last July. They were taken by a Kansas Cityan, H. W. McDaniel. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the Christian Endeavor Gospel wagon. Rev. Mr. Sewall intends giving the lecture at various other places in this state and in Kansas.

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