dollars. And that account seems to be closed. The best way to explain to you what has been the matter with Kansas is to recall a story of Uncle Chester Thomas, who used to be the boss in Topeka politics. The old man was rarely disturbed, but one time, when the reformers gave him the fight of his life in Topeka, he lost his head. That was the campaign in which the old man told his cohorts to 'chur fer 'em, boys, chur fer 'em, but vote again 'em.' It was election day when the old man had been quietly circulating around the polls, distributing rewards of merit, and increasing the per capita, when he suddenly turned and rushed back to his office where his friends were gathered, and panted despairingly: 'Boys—boys, fer Heaven's sake send some one down to the Fourth ward! them idiots there have been fer three hours, voting just as they damn please.'

"That's principally what's the matter with Kansas. We haven't been able until last fall to vote as we pleased—as we d—n please—if you prefer the Latin. For six or seven years Kansas has been under the spell of the demagogues. From 1890 to 1894 all parties vied with one another in putting tommy rot into their platforms. You gentlemen here in Ohio have doubtless noticed with consternation, from time to time, what fads, what fool isms, what rank nonsense have passed current for Republicanism at one time or another out in Kansas. When Jerry Simpson ran for congress the first time the Republicans in his district stole his platform bodily, and then absolved the Republican nominee from the duty of abiding by the house caucus. The people couldn't vote as they pleased. They had to choose the less violent of two lunatics. For years a crowd of fellows dominated the Republican party in Kansas, whose motto was, 'Molasses catches more flies than vinegar.' As a result the state platform was often more of a fly trap than a declaration of Republican principles. These gentlemen saw that Kansas was built on the installment plan, to be paid for in small monthly payments. They preached a bogus way out of debt, because they believed that it was a sure way into office. They used to tip-toe around among the delegates at conventions telling them what was the 'smooth thing' to put in the platform. These political economists of the soft soap school would stand proudly on a platform recommending moonshine as a legal tender, indorsing astrology, declaring for bluegrass and the barefoot cure, pledging the party to vegetarianism, and whooping it up for the free and unlimited coinage of flapdoodle. Think of what Kansas escaped with those ghost dancers leading the conservative party for half a dozen years. The wonder is not that the state went for Bryan, but rather that it did not go for the Rev. Iri Hicks and George Francis Train.

"When the national Republican party last fall demanded honor and courage from its men, this smooth thing gang in Kansas organized itself into a phalanx that came tumbling head over heels into the Populist party. They left Kansas to vote as she pleased. And when the people were sure that these flimflam-game fellows were gone, they cast the largest Republican vote ever polled since the days when Kansas was the banner Republican state in the Union. That Kansas increased her Republican vote, after the six years' course in hysterics, indicates a courage, an intelligence and an integrity among the people that should command your respectful admiration. From horse play to a few thousand votes short of horse sense is a long jump, but Kansas made it.

"The people were so glad to get a chance to vote as they pleased, to face an honest issue squarely, to see the slimy old barnacles scraped off the Republican ship, that they piled up a Republican vote which was defeated by a narrow margin, only by the triple alliance of greed, anarchy and colic. They can't beat us again, for money, marbles or chalk.

"That is why I came so far to tell you that Kansas is all right. Don't worry about the Kansas man. If he happens to be a Populist he is no worse than the Ohio Populist. When you wake up in the silent watches of the night and begin to fret over the moral decay of the 270,000 Kansas men who lined up with Mr. Bryan, turn over and go to sleep, resting in the sweet assurance that there were 474,000 men in Ohio who did the same awful thing. When your children tremble at the tales of the terrible atrocities of Jerry Simpson of Kansas, soothe their childish fears with the honeyed words of wisdom that drip from the inspired lips of J. S. Coxey, of Ohio. Remember that a Pop in any state is just as sweet. Populism is not a Kansas complaint. It is in the blood of men. Sometimes it becomes epidemic. Then, too often it brings out all the envy in a man, all the covetousness, all the malice. Then it is not a conviction—it is a temperment. It affects its victims nearly all alike. The Kansas Populist is not one whit worse than the men of all ages who have let their envy get the better of their honor, and who have desired to make men equal by dividing some other man's property. Cain was the first Populist when he saw that his brother's gift was acceptable to God, and that his own gift was not acceptable. Cain did what every Kansas Populist would do, and what the Nebraska Populist would justify in glowing rhetoric. Instead of getting out and hustling for a better offering, Cain got a club and went after his more diligent and successful brother—just what the Populist to-day is doing. Gentlemen, from the tree that grew the club of Cain has come every plank in the Chicago platform.

"In this great fight before the American people for the preservation of American institutions, gentlemen, you may depend on Kansas. She is flesh of your flesh, bone of your bone. The Republican party in our state has been chastened and strengthened for the great work. The last year has taught the Kansas Republicans the greatest lesson of life—the lesson of courage. We have the iron in our blood—iron that makes men strong, who shall make Kansas great. For

"'States are not great
Except as men may make them:
Men are not great except they do and dare.'

"And in that great battle, whose line is forming, between patriotism and anarchy, Kansas may dedicate to her country's service men worthy to fight beside the patriots of Ohio—Americans as fearless as John Sherman, as dauntless as Foraker, as powerful as Mark Hanna. And one day Kansas may give the world a knight, without fear and without reproach—worthy to stand in the nation's history beside William McKinley, of Ohio."

The opening business session of the twelfth annual convention of the Ohio Republican League this morning was devoted chiefly to routine business. The report of Secretary Samuel J. Swarts showed 1,000 campaign clubs organized in the state last fall, with 168 in connection with the parent league. Fully 500 people were present at the afternoon session and at times the chairman was taxed to his utmost to restrain the enthusiasm of the delegates and spectators. The most marked event of the afternoon occurred when Governor Asa S. Bushnell and Hon. Mark A. Hanna, with other prominent Republicans, entered the hall together. Delegates jumped to their feet and cheered and the audience of ladies and gentlemen joined in the applause until it was deafening. Both were introduced to the audience and spoke briefly. The usual resolutions were adopted, asking for the legislative enactment of the national platform of the party and congratulating McKinley on his election. Officers were chosen without exception by acclamation: President, Hon. John J. Sullivan, of Warren; secretary, Charles Case, of Columbus; treasurer, John L. Means, of Steubenville.

MARQUETTE CLUB BANQUET.

Republican Notables Honor the Memory of Lincoln at the Auditorium in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The Marquette Club to-night celebrated the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln by a banquet at the Auditorium hotel. About 600 were present at the banquet, the majority of them being members of the club. The great banquet hall of the hotel was decorated in a lavish manner with garlands and with cut flowers and the national colors. The banquet proper began early in the evening and it was three hours later before the intellectual portion of the programme was reached.

Mayor Swift made a neat address of welcome in behalf of Chicago, and Governor Tanner spoke in the same strain for the state of Illinois. The list of speakers included a long list of governors of states, who spoke on the following subjects:

"The Duties of Citizenship," Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania; "The Grand Old Party," Governor Lippett, of Rhode Island; "Iowa—They Said She Was Doubtful," Governor Drake, of Iowa; "The New Old Dominion," Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia; "The Farmer in Politics," Governor Mount, of Indiana; "Republican Wisconsin," Governor Scofield, of Wisconsin; "The Great Northwest," Governor Briggs, of North Dakota; "Municipal Reforms," Governor Pingree, of Michigan. United States Senator E. Mason closed the programme by a short address on Illinois.

In the course of his remarks, Governor Pingree said:

"Speculation seems to have put on the mask of business in the United States. The apparent rights of speculation have increased taxation, but such rights are more apparent than real. The excessive rate of fare and freight transportation caused by speculation are slowly draining the earnings of this country and are also slowly crippling transportation because excess reacts.

"When I say that all true capital is earnings of the country, I do not say anything new. I only repeat in new words what Lincoln said. This is what he said: 'Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor. Capital could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration.'

"I do not know of a better way to keep fresh the memory of the illustrious dead than to quote the words that pointed to his work. I know of no other way of keeping a party alive than doing the work of the party. I know of no other way of keeping capital alive than by keeping labor alive. The true words of a true man live forever. The words of 1861 are true today. The words live. The work lives. If the work is shirked the party dies. If Lincoln's words are sacred, then the work is sacred. Let us not live in the mere fame of the words and work of Lincoln. It is a nobler way to continue that work."

IRELAND ON ARBITRATION.

Says at a Lincoln Day Banquet That National Disgrace Is More Terrible Than War.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was commemorated in this city by a banquet given at the West hotel by the Minnesota commandery, Order of the Loyal Legion. There were 300 guests present from all parts of the state. The addresses were delivered by General John C. Black, of Chicago, commander of the Illinois commandery, on "Abraham Lincoln," and by Archbishop John Ireland.

The last named discussed the arbitration treaty, and in impassioned tones said that, while he favored peace and arbitration, there was something still more terrible than war—that was national disgrace. He saluted the army and the navy and said that both should be increased, because a government based upon the will of the many was subject to dangers greater than any other. He hoped for the ratification of the treaty so long as it did not involve the Monroe doctrine or endanger free institutions in America, because he wanted it to serve as a lesson to the governments of Continental Europe which would lead to the abolition of the militarism and thus produce conditions of greater justice to the common people of Europe.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Annual Meeting Held at Indianapolis Yesterday, With a Large Attendance.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12.—The Indiana Republican League held its annual meeting here to-day. The attendance was large. Among others who addressed the league were United States Senator-elect C. W. Fairbanks. The secretary's report showed that during the past year 829 clubs were organized, making the total membership about 82,000. The following officers were elected: President, A. M. Higgins, of Terre Haute; vice president, J. W. Agnew, of Wabash; secretary, Edward E. Neal, of Hamilton county; treasurer, R. H. Richards, of Spencer.

Grand Rapids Lincoln Club.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 12.—The Lincoln Club, of this city, banqueted to-night in honor of Lincoln's birthday. The most prominent guests were Senors Quesada and Albertina, the Washington representatives of the Cuban junta; General N. M. Curtis, of New York; Congressmen Foss of Illinois, Corliss and Smith of Michigan.

St. Paul's Celebration.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was quietly celebrated throughout this state, which was the first to declare the day a legal holiday. The Ramsey county Republicans gave a banquet in this city, at which speeches were made by local and state leaders.

An Indianapolis Banquet.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12.—The Indiana commandery of the Loyal Legion celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln to-night with a banquet at the Commercial Club, at which covers were laid for 175.

MR. LINCOLN WELCOMED.

Address Delivered on the Occasion of the Lincoln-Douglass Debate at Galesburg, Ill.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Hon. Thomas G. Frost, father of John E. Frost, land commissioner of the Santa Fe, delivered the address of welcome to Abraham Lincoln on the occasion of the Lincoln-Douglass joint debate at Galesburg, Ill., in October, 1858. Reproduction of the address is timely, in connection with the reports of celebrations all over the country of Lincoln's birthday. Mr. Frost spoke as follows:

Mr. Lincoln, Sir:—It becomes my pleasing duty on this occasion, in behalf of the citizens of this place, and especially of that large proportion of them whose political sentiments correspond with your own, to tender to you at this time their cordial and hearty greeting, and in doing this it is impossible that they should be unmindful of the circumstances under which we have met or of the causes which have brought us together. While we would give a free and suitable expression of our sentiments of personal esteem, we deem it proper at this time to take this public opportunity to recognize the position you occupy as the chosen champion of the Republican hosts of this state in the great contest upon which we have entered. While we would avoid all that fulsome adulation which high public standing and official position are apt to call forth, and which is so distasteful to your own feelings and so foreign to your character, we cannot, if we would, conceal the intense satisfaction we have experienced as we have witnessed the sagacity, the candor and the courage with which you have hitherto conducted this campaign. Public men, from the necessity of the case, become identical with public interests, become the representatives of contending parties and the exponent and embodiment of opposing measures of public policy, and while this is the natural and inevitable result of their position, their public conduct becomes a proper subject of criticism and justly challenges the condemnation or approval of the public judgment. When, through a severe and arduous struggle, it has devolved on you to sustain the principles and defend the honor of the Republican party, we feel that it is but right that you should know that we have not been idle or unconcerned spectators of the battle that is waging or the scenes that this very day are enacting about us; that you do not stand alone; that we are fellow soldiers, in a common cause; that in every inch of territory that is gained and every blow that is dealt out to the common foe you have the hearts, the efforts and the votes of faithful and determined supporters to encourage and sustain you.

Your antagonist in this contest (whatever may be his faults) is an antagonist of no ordinary stamp. His name, in fact, stands intimately connected with those great events out of which this controversy has arisen and which have mainly originated the present relative position of the two great political parties which divide this country. But it is not the mere personal character of the prominent actors of this day's proceedings which invests them with their chief interest. It is the fact that in the persons of the respective candidates for the senate of the United States now before the public are concentrated those great opposing principles that at this day and this hour are struggling for the mastery over the heart and sentiment of the nation. The system of public policy which your distinguished competitor claims the chief honor of inaugurating, is the system which you combat—commencing with the repeal of the Missouri compromise and followed up by every expedient which political stratagem could devise, or federal power could execute, to crush out the spirit of freedom in the territory of Kansas; to strangle in its birth an infant state, or to bring it into the Union, if it came at all, no longer outlined with the genius and expression of the prowess of a free and rising people, but with its energies all enfeebled, its spirit broken, a bound captive, a wretched offering upon the altar of slavery aggression in our land. It is no matter of surprise that the distant mutterings of popular indignation should have at length attracted the ear of the author of this line of public policy and compelled him for once to pause in view of the dire results it portended, a policy, which, whatever may have been the motives which prompted its adoption, has already proven in its sequel but one dark and unbroken catalogue of folly and of crime—a policy which, under the pretext of giving to the citizens of a territory the largest possible measure of political independence, has, in the name of popular sovereignty, robbed them of every right dear to an enlightened people and trampled on every interest which government was ever organized to protect.

The hope was fondly indulged, even by many of our own political faith, that the sober second thought leading to wiser counsels had effected a permanent and essential change in the views of the author of this scheme. That hope, it is needless to say, is now entirely dissipated and we are again forced to the conclusion that the cause of free principles can find no safe or reliable support outside of the Republican organization. On the contrary, so reckless are its leaders, the domain of freedom, to overthrow its time honored bulwarks, once pronounced akin to the constitution, in order to furnish an opportunity for the ingress of slavery as the only feasible mode of illustrating the great principles of American Democracy, finds nothing in the history of our country or of its great founders, nothing in the work of their hands or the monument of wisdom they have left us, nothing, in short, but the Dred Scott decision sufficiently sacred to be exempt from its assaults. Even the Declaration of Independence comes in for its share, that declaration, which, like the morning dawn, ushered in the glorious sun of our nation's freedom, as to which John Adams is reported to have said: "When read at the head of the army, every sword will be drawn from its scabbard ready to support it or to perish on the field of honor;" that declaration which through the long struggle of the Revolution, was our "pillar of fire by night and of cloud by day;" that declaration which was as the resurrection trump to the downtrodden millions of the earth which awoke amongst the oppressed of every land a jubilee akin to that which arose, when, on the morning of the creation, all the sons of God shouted for joy; that declaration is by this same hand divested of its power, its great light is extinguished, its impressive truths suppressed and falsified, and its purpose, force and meaning are by a miserable construction frittered away and destroyed.

In view of all this we do well to heed the admonitory language of the former constitution of this state which declares "That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." And now, sir, in the name of the Republican party, whose cause you have espoused, in the name of the fathers of the republic, whose principles you have sustained and whose memory you have vindicated, we take this public occasion to thank you for so nobly defending the charter of American liberty from dishonor and contempt and for your prompt and bold exposure of those miserable sophistries by which its great truths have been assailed. Such a contest as this cannot from the necessity of the case be confined in the interest it commands or in the extent of its operations to the limits of a single state. As has been well said we are fighting the battles of the Union. The struggle in which we are engaged is the struggle for supremacy of the Republican party of the country. Our brethren in sister states have watching with eager interest the issue of the contest. Here in Illinois it may be the decisive battle between freedom and slavery is to be fought. This is the spot our opponents have selected. Here the great leader of the Kansas policy of the government claims his strength and on this state he relies for his support. Here too we say let the great question be settled. No more fitting theater could have been chosen than this grat state abounding in all the elements of material and moral fertile prairies, itself a living and mighty monument of the sagacity and forecast of our fathers, from whose policy of slavery restriction modern statesmen have so grievously departed. She owes it to herself, to her history, to the memory of her founders, to her own free constitution, to see to it that she is hereafter truly represented in the national councils; that as she has furnished the man who has been mainly instrumental in breaking down that governmental policy of slavery which has made her what she is, that she may hereafter furnish one in his stead who in right good earnest shall aid in bringing back the national government to the policy of its original founders and instead of being the instrument of slavery propagandism shall make it effectual in securing the great objects for which it was instituted, and shall render our national ensign, on whatever breeze it may float, a genuine, faithful symbol to all nations, of freedom and peace. We bid you, then, God speed in the good work in which you are engaged. We believe you are right and

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

The political skies are full of cheery omens and decisively indicate that the day is rapidly approaching when a public man will not rashly venture to boast that he cares not "whether slavery is voted up or voted down," when to rejoice in the glorious heritage of freedom which our fathers have bequeathed us and to desire its blessings in all their rich freedom for our neighbors as well as for ourselves shall not be regarded as an interference with the reserved rights of the states and when it shall no longer be charged as treason to the constitution and the Union to express the hope that ere long the sun in his daily circuit "shall never again rise upon a martyr or set upon a slave." Again welcome.

Lincoln Day at Lawrence.

Lawrence, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The Lawrence camp of Sons of Veterans celebrated Lincoln's birthday with a big banquet this evening. The principal speech of the evening was made by Hon. A. R. Greene, of Lecompton, on "Abraham Lincoln."

THE CHEROKEE PAYMENT.

An Attempt to Have It Made Somewhere Else Than at Hayden Proves Futile.

Washington, Feb. 12.—(Special.) Representatives Curtis, of Kansas, and Pendleton, of Texas, called on the commissioner of Indian affairs this morning, in compliance with numerous requests from the Indian Territory, to secure a reversal of the order of Secretary Francis designating Hayden as the place where the money due the Cherokee freedmen is to be disbursed. Their visit, however, was unsatisfactory, and the two congressmen came away with the impression that no change will be made. They suggested that the payments be made at Vinita, Fort Gibson or Talequah. They represented that either of these points is more accessible than Hayden, but their argument apparently made no impression, although they submitted the telegrams sent by freedmen and their friends which characterize the selection of Hayden as an outrage and contained the most urgent appeals to designate Fort Gibson. The congressmen feel confident that the order will stand just as it was made.

NO AUTONOMY FOR GOMEZ.

Cuban Commander Says There Will Be No Peace Without Absolute Independence.

New York, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from the district of Sanctus Spiritus, Santa Clara province, Cuba, gives the following statement, signed by General Maximo Gomez: "The enemies of Cuba have circulated in the United States the rumor that I am disposed to accept autonomy as a basis of settlement or solution of the present war. The constitution of Cuba absolutely establishes, in article XI, that peace is to be negotiated only upon the basis of the absolute independence of Cuba. It is to obtain independence that we have been fighting for two years and will continue to fight until victory be ours.

"All the statements which have been heretofore, or may be in the future, published to the effect that we are willing to accept any other solution short of independence, should be regarded as false."

REV. U. M. KINKAID DEAD.

Prominent Congregationalist Who Preached at Leavenworth, Kas., From 1870 to 1876.

New York, Feb. 12.—The Rev. U. M. Kinkaid, 56 years old, secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, died of anemia at his home in Brooklyn today. He was born in London, England, March 8, 1841, was graduated from Oberlin college in 1865, and from Oberlin Theological seminary in 1867. He was ordained in 1867 and preached at Leavenworth, Kas., 1870 to 1876; at Oberlin, 1876 to 1882. He became district secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. in New York in March, 1886, and was elected corresponding secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society in 1888. He married Martha J. Chapman in Bloomington, Ill., on August 24, 1865, and has had three children, two sons and a daughter. The second died about two years ago.

Hanged Himself to a Bedpost.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 12.—Andrew Pickett, aged 77 years, a prominent retired merchant of this city, was found dead in bed this morning hanging to a bedpost in his room. He had been in ill health and despondent for a long time.

Only a Light Weight.

"I see that fellow Dawson got out his new patent kites the other day, and personally was taken up into the air sixty feet by them. He must be crazy."

"Not crazy—but certainly a very light weight."—Harper's Bazar.

"A WONDER OF WONDERS!"

Indorsement Extraordinary---Senator Sanford---Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Unequaled and Unrivaled—The Best Medicine in the World—Use It Now as a Spring Remedy for the Blood and Nerves

SENATOR JUSTIN O. SANFORD, MEMBER STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is called "The wonder of wonders," for it is acknowledged by physicians and the people as unrivaled in all the world, unequaled by any other remedy on earth.

In effecting wonderful cures and by its marvelous powers to restore health, Dr. Greene's Nervura stands far above all other remedies. It is, in fact, the King of Medicines, for it always cures, it always makes the people well.

Senator Justin O. Sanford, of Stamford, Vt., member of the state board of agriculture and president of the State Dairyman's Association, who is known throughout the length and breadth of our country, says:

"I have been made acquainted with the results of the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy upon many of my friends, and in all cases which have come under my observation, the results have been most happy, and I can but say that I look upon it with favor as a very desirable family remedy. My permission is given to publish this letter for others' good."

No remedy in the world's history ever had such an overwhelming number of testimonials of cure. These testimonials of the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy come from persons highest in the honor and esteem of their fellowmen, whom everybody knows and in whose word all have absolute confidence. Statesmen in exalted positions, lawyers, ministers, doctors, merchants, all add the weight of their words of praise and thanks for this truly grand medicine, while a perfect avalanche of testimonials pour in from the common people everywhere, from the great rank and file of humanity who thus express their profound gratitude for the remarkable remedy which has cured them, by recommending others to use it also and be restored to health as they have been. If you are wise, if you desire to regain your health and to be well and strong again, you will heed the advice of thousands upon thousands who have been cured by this veritable giant among medicines, and use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It will surely cure you—it will surely make you well.

Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills are the perfect pills for biliousness and constipation. Dr. Greene, 35 West Fourteenth street, New York city, the most successful physician in curing diseases, can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

"COME, PICK 'EM OUT,"

Your Free, Unlimited Choice of our entire Winter Stock—Nothing Reserved—Everything Goes—at..... **$5.90 and $9.90**

2 Prices Only We're bound to unload all our Winter Goods—We need the room—Hundreds of cases of Spring Goods arriving daily, come early. Come, save money at our expense.

Pick 'em Out!

$5.90

To-day for $12, $10, $9, $8 Overcoats, Ulsters or Suits. No sale like it ever attempted, and think of the price—$5.90.

Pick 'em Out!

$9.90

To-day for $22, $20, $18, $16.50, $15 Overcoats, Ulsters or Suits. You see we're willing to pay dearly for the necessary room—so come early.

BOYS' CLOTHING PRICES SMASHED.

50c Mothers' Friend Waists, to-day for 25c
$1 Fine Laundered Mothers' Friend Waists, to-day..... 50c
20c Black Cotton Boys' Hose, warranted stainless, to-day..... 12½c
$1.50 Boys' Overcoats, 4 to 9 years, to-day..... 75c
$4 Boys' Cape Overcoats, 4 to 10 years, to-day..... $1.95
$4.50 to $5.00 Boys' Ulsters, 4 to 14 years, to-day..... $2.45
$4.00 Reefer Suits, finely made, 4 to 8 years, to-day..... $1.95
$8.50, $7.50 and $6.50 Boys' Long Pants Suits, to-day $3.95, $5.95

Furnishing Goods Sacrificed.

25c heavy all wool Half Hose, to-day..... 10c
15c All Linen Collars, to-day..... 7c
25c all linen Link and Plain Cuffs, to-day..... 10c
One lot 75c Natural Wool Underwear, to-day..... 37c
One lot Fine White Laundered Shirts, short or long bosom, to-day..... 49c
Monarch and Wilson Bros.' Finest $1.50 Percale Shirts; some have 2 and some 3 collars and pair cuffs, to-day..... 79c
One lot very fine Monarch, fancy bosom, white body, $1.25 Shirts, to-day..... 69c

Pants Prices Slashed.

Hundreds of pairs of very fine black Worsted, Cheviot, Tweed and Corduroy Pants, finely made, worth up to $4 a pair, some out of suits that sold at $15, choice to-day,

$1.90.

Very finest $8, $7, $6.50 and $5 Trousers, in the newest stripes and plain colors, finest imported cloths, the acme of perfection in style, make and fit, choice of these for

$3.75.

New Spring Hats.

Opening of all spring style Hats to-day. Special for Saturday—We offer: One lot of Fine Sample Hats, Derby, Fedora, Pasha, Planter; in fact, all styles, in all colors, worth up to $3.00; to-day for **85c**

New Palace CLOTHING CO.,

909-911 Main Street.

POPULISTS WORSTED.

Continued From First Page.

bill to prohibit the hypnotism of persons under 21 years of age and it will be introduced in both houses to-morrow.

HOT FIGHT ON ROGERS.

Vigorous Efforts to Be Made to Prevent the Confirmation of Leland's Friend.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Governor Leedy has not yet sent to the senate for confirmation the appointment of William Rogers as regent of the state university, and a powerful influence is being exerted to induce him to withdraw the appointment. The Populists of the senate are very much exercised and threaten to reject the appointment. It is said to-night that enough Populists have agreed to vote against it to guarantee his defeat. A big fight has been organized on Rogers and the Republicans hope to beat him.

Washington, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The appointment of William Rogers has stirred up the Populists and they are very bitter against having him confirmed. The leading Populists are fighting him, and Rogers is so scared that he packed his grip and started to Topeka to try to have his appointment confirmed. The wires have been kept hot all day by telegrams to Topeka, urging the senate not to confirm the appointment.

SENATE FREIGHT BILL.

Railroad Committee Agrees on Rate Reductions Ranging From 10 to 20 Per Cent.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The railroad committee of the senate held another meeting to-night and decided definitely upon a railroad bill, making reductions in freight rates as follows: On coal, 20 per cent; live stock, 15 per cent; grain and all other classes of freight, 10 per cent. There is one section of the bill which has proven a stickler to the committee, and it is that in reference to profits. An amendment has been offered which prohibits a reduction in rates below a point where the railroads can earn 6 per cent on the assessed valuation of property. The committee stood 2 to 3 to-night, with Helmick absent. The Populists claim he will vote against the amendment. The railroads have not yet notified the committee that the proposed bill will be anywhere near satisfactory to them, and the Populists are now becoming alarmed for fear they may pass a measure which will not stand a test in the courts.

THE AURORA BOREALIS LINE.

Constitutional Amendment Proposed in Order to Make Its Construction Possible.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Senator Young has introduced in senate a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution in reference to the matter of internal improvements. The constitution now reads that the state shall never be a party to the carrying on of internal improvements of any kind, but as amended it will further read, "except when the question of making such improvements shall have been submitted to the electors and carried by vote." The resolution was advised by Governor Leedy, and if passed will make possible the construction by the state of a north and south railroad through Kansas. In the event, however, the initiative and referendum resolution is adopted, the passage of the latter resolution will not be necessary.

Makes Grave Robbery a Felon.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) A bill was introduced in the senate to-day by Mr. Reser, making grave robbery a felony. The act applies to the one who purchases a stolen body the same as to the one who took it. The possession of a body by an institution is to be taken as prima facie evidence of the guilt of the officers of the college. The penalty is from one to five years in the penitentiary.

Wichita Normal School.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Senator W. B. Helm, as chairman of the special senate committee sent to Wichita last week to examine Garfield university, which the city of Wichita is endeavoring to sell to the state for a normal school, made a report to the senate to-day, in which no recommendations were made.

Corn Exemption Bill Killed.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Senator Helmick's bill to exempt corn from taxation was killed by the judiciary committee to-day in the senate. The report of the committee on cities of the first class, recommending for passage the Armourdale divorce bill, was read and the bill ordered printed.

Men Must Be Scarce in Clay.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Maude Smith, of Clay Center, has become tired of that name, and asks the legislature to change it to Maude Brown. She wanted an uncommon name. The bill was introduced in the senate to-day by Hanna.

ANTI-LELAND PETITION.

Populist Lobbyists Memorialize the Legislature to Curb "Your Uncle Cyrus'" Powers.

Topeka, Kas. Feb. 12.—(Special.) The Populist lobby tried to run the senate for a few moments this morning. They started out by introducing a petition signed by 1,100 alleged citizens of Doniphan county asking the legislature to enact some legislation that will curb Cy Leland's power in that county. The petition follows:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Doniphan county, Kas., smarting under the burdens of a rule more despotic than that exercised by any feudal lord of ancient times, under a political rule more arbitrary than that displayed by any of the petty tyrannies of modern times, do hereby petition the general assembly of the state of Kansas for relief in the following measures and for the following reasons:

"First—Cyrus Leland has been a member of the board of county commissioners for twenty-six years. This board of county commissioners, as a board of equalization, under the direction and domination of the said Leland, has used its power to reward his friends and to punish his political enemies by discrimination in taxation equal to practical confiscation of property. In rewarding political friends Leland has foisted upon our county men of absolute incompetence as officers of the county. Defalcations have occurred in the treasurer's office of the county amounting in the past eight years to $13,000, without any man having been punished, simply because the guilty parties were under the protection of the said Leland. Again, the salaries are out of all proportion to the times, and as a matter of absolute justice we demand a fee and salary bill that will reduce our present exorbitant salary to the level of 12-cent corn and 3-cent pork.

"Second—We demand a measure of relief from the oppression of the existing board of county commissioners by taking from them their power as a board of equalization, or, if this cannot constitutionally be done, then, at least, that a bill shall be passed limiting their tenures of office to not more than two consecutive terms."

It is suspected around the state house that the petition never saw Doniphan county, but was made up right here in Topeka, and that the signatures are bogus.

When it was read, the Populist senators themselves voted to have the whole thing expunged from the records. After failing to get the petition on public record, the Populist lobbyists filed copies with the various newspaper correspondents. Fred Close and Frank Elliott had the matter in charge.

RIGGS-SMART CONTEST CASE.

Douglas County Recount to Be Commenced Monday—Contest May Be Withdrawn.

Ottawa, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Judge Smart, of this judicial district, received word to-day from Samuel Riggs, of Lawrence, informing him that the Riggs-Smart contest case would come up Monday, February 15. Chairman Lamb, of the senate special committee, composed of Senators Lamb, Harris and Hanna, appointed to recount the ballots, has ordered a subpoena to compel the county clerk of Douglas county to appear with poll book returns of the precincts of that county, on Monday, February 15, when a recount will be begun. In Mr. Riggs' letter to Judge Smart, he states that if this recount of Douglas county does not materially reduce Judge Smart's majority, he, Riggs, will withdraw contest proceedings.

PETERS ON HOG DOCKAGE.

Says the Populists Have Passed a Bill That Will Cost Farmers $50,000 a Year.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Congressman-elect Peters, whose vocation is that of a live stock commission merchant at the Kansas City stock yards, seems to find it exceedingly difficult to corral his Populist herd in the house. To-day they enacted a law which he says will knock the Kansas farmers out of at least $50,000 a year. He referred to the anti-dockage bill. "Its passage," said he to-night, "simply takes the dockage of hogs out of the hands of the agents of the shippers and places it in the hands of the packers. The dockers now work for the commission merchants, who represent the farmers in all transactions with the yards, and they are in a continual wrangle with the packers, who want the dockage more severe. The Populists will take away their only protection in this line by passing this bill, and they will find it out to their sorrow."

An Investigation Bluff.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The committee appointed to investigate the Kingman and Cowley county bond deals, just for a bluff, to-day asked that subpoenas be issued for the following witnesses: W. H. Upton, C. M. Scott, A. Swan, D. C. Pierce, E. N. Morrill, W. C. Edwards, F. B. Dawes, E. P. Greer, R. H. Albaugh, I. H. Hayes, H. N. Henley, J. A. Cogner, L. A. Bigger, J. E. Hendy, G. E. Cole, O. L. Atherton and David Fox.

SHELDON USURY BILL.

Populists Are Not Agreed on the Measure—Many Serious Objections to It.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The senate spent the entire forenoon discussing Sheldon's usury bill, and at noon the members were still as far apart as ever. The principal objection to the bill, not only by the Republicans, but also by several Populists, is that clause providing that if usury is charged it renders the note uncollectible. The rate—8 per cent—fixed in the bill, is also objectionable. The Populists adjourned the senate at 12 o'clock until 4, in order that they might caucus on the bill again. They were unable to agree at the caucus this afternoon, and when the senate reconvened the Sheldon bill went over.

"Tom" Hayes Resigns.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Captain Thomas J. Hayes has tendered his resignation as steward of the Osawatomie asylum, to take effect March 1. Captain Hayes has held that position for seven years and has made a most efficient official. His resignation has not yet been acted upon.

Anti-Dockage Bill Wins.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The house, in committee of the whole, this afternoon recommended for passage the anti-dockage bill. It precipitated a hard fight, but its advocates won by a small majority.

To Inspect the Penitentiary.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) The senate and house committees on penal institutions went to the Kansas penitentiary this afternoon to inspect that institution before recommending legislation regarding its management.

Governor Leedy Signs It.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Governor Leedy to-day signed the bill abolishing Judge Vandivert's judicial district.

A CAR WHEEL BURSTS.

And Sends a West Virginia Passenger Train Down an Eighteen-Foot Embankment.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 12.—North bound passenger train No. 2 on the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg railway was wrecked shortly before noon to-day at Barnum, W. Va., thirty-five miles south of Cumberland, by a wheel on the rear truck of the last coach bursting. The train was moving at the rate of eighteen miles an hour and the coach was thrown violently over an embankment. It cleared the track so suddenly that the latter was not in the least torn. The injured are: Daniel Leckider, of Elkins, W. Va., conductor, bruised about hips and back and hurt internally; W. D. Holmes, of Elkins, W. Va., brakeman, bruised and cut by glass; D. W. Arrow, colored; Blakely Parsons, Sidney Murphy, P. J. Rafferty and G. E. Housekneeht, all more or less bruised and cut. All the passengers were badly shaken up.

Santa Fe Freight Wreck.

Wichita, Kas., Feb. 12.—(Special.) In a wreck that occurred on the Englewood branch of the Santa Fe, near Mulvane, this afternoon, Hal Strait, a brakeman, was thrown a distance of 100 feet. He was fearfully bruised, but will recover. A grain car collapsed while the train was under full headway and several cars were wrecked.

Keeley Patient Burned to Death.

Lancaster, O., Feb. 12.—The Lancaster Medical institute here was destroyed by fire early this morning. Dr. Simon, of Jackson, W. Va., a patient for the Keeley treatment, perished. In attempting to escape, he became confused, crawled under a bed and could not be found in time by the rescuers.

Pennsylvania Town on Fire.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 12.—Intelligence has has just reached here that the little town of Mars, on the Pittsburg & Western railroad, twenty miles west of here, is burning down, but no particulars are at present available because of