KLLLEY, STIGER & CO.

HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEFS

OUR DAINTY, PRETTY, NOVEL DESIGNS
Reliable Qualities and Extensive Variety
Proclaim Us the Acknowledged

Headquarters for

Handkerchiefs.

REAL DUCHESS LACE BORDER HANDKERCHIEFS
(Rich and neatly finished designs)
At $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, up to $15.00 each.
FINE FRENCH HAND-EMBROIDERED SHEER ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
(Very dainty designs)
At $1.35, $2.00, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50, $5.50 each.
FINE FRENCH HAND HEM-STITCHED SHEER ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
(For adding lace borders)
At 50c, 85c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 each.
FINE IRISH HAND EMBROIDERED ALL LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
(Endless variety of beautiful designs)
At 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
3 SPECIAL BARGAINS in
FINE SWISS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS
(On good, substantial cloths, very effective designs)
AT 12½C, 15C AND 20C EACH.
IRISH HAND EMBROIDERED INITIAL H. S. PURE LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS,
ONLY 25C EACH.
WHITE H. S. PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
(¼, ½ and 1 inch hems.)
At 75c, 85c, $1.13 and $1.50 a half dozen.
SPECIAL, SPECIAL.
IRISH PEASANT HAND EMBROIDERED UNLAUNDERED PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
(To see them means to buy them)
At 15c, 25c and 50c each.
WHITE EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Also white and printed H. S. borders,
In one lot for 5c each.
3 SPECIAL DRIVES.
JAPANESE EMBROIDERED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
15C, 25C AND 35C EACH.

SPECIAL SALE OF
All Silk, Satin and Gros Grain

RIBBONS

For Art and Fancy Work.

No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 12	No. 22
4c	6c	8c	10c	16c

A YARD.

Laces. Laces.

44-inch FRENCH CHIFFONS in all the delicate shades, only 75c a yard
REAL SPANISH LACE SCARFS, $2.75, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.50 and up.
SPANISH GUIPUIRE LACE SCARFS, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 each.
THE NEW CZARINA COLLARETTES, in chiffon, satin, crepe d'chene, etc., at 65c, 85c, $1.20 and $1.40 each.
REAL OSTRICH FEATHER FANS, $2.75, $3.50, $4.50, $6.50 up to $15.00 each.
FINE HAND PAINTED GAUZE FANS, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 up to $6.00 each.
CARD CASES, COMBINATION POCKET-BOOKS, ETC., in seal, Russia, grain calf, lizard and boa constrictor leathers, at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 up to $5.00 each.
SHOPPING AND CHATELAINE BAGS in all the latest shapes and leathers, at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 up to $7.00 each.

Satin Suspenders

TO EMBROIDER,

AT $1.85, WORTH $2.50.
150 pairs men's fine satin dress suspenders, silk lined throughout, with white kid ends, silk rubber, in plain black, sky blue and cream white, regular $2.50 goods, at $1.85.

VISIT OUR
ART DEPARTMENT
—FOR—
HOLIDAY GOODS
And Art Work.

Down pillows, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26-inch size, price 50c, 65c, 90c, $1.15, $1.35 and $1.60.
Silk covered down pillows, $1.25.
Silkaline covered down pillows, 75c.
Satin pillow covers, handsome designs, 75c.
Japanese gold embroidered pillow covers, 50c to $1.25.
Art satin stamped pillow covers, 65c.
Duck pillow covers, all shades and tints, stamped, 45c.
Tinted table covers, plain and trimmed, from 25c to $1.25.
Full line of center pieces and doylies for Honitan braid on linen and linen lawn.
Laundry bags and slipper cases, new tints and designs, price from 20c to 85c.
Fancy willow baskets, handkerchief baskets, scrap baskets, work baskets, in choice designs.
Alluminum and celluloid toilet sets, very choice, $1.75 to $2.25.
Celluloid hairpin receivers, whisk broom holders.
Photo cases, bon bon boxes.
Glove boxes, handkerchief cases.
Hand painted, new designs.
Duck handkerchief boxes and picture frames, hand painted, very choice, from 30c to $1.00.
Linen traveling toilet cases, finished, $2.50 cut, with material to finish, $1.50.
Drapery silks for fancy work, in new designs and shades, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 95c, $1.00.
Silk and linen fringes, in all shades to match, tinted lines and drapery silks.
Pincushion forms, all shapes and sizes, from 8c to 50c.

APRONS.

We have a full line of lawn, linen lawn and cambric aprons, beautifully trimmed with mbroidery and Irish point, all prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.15.

DRESSING SACQUES.

Eiderdown sacques, in pretty shades of pink and blue, also handsome stripes, our price $2.15, worth $3.00.

EIDERDOWN WRAPPERS.

In popular plain colors and fancy stripes, $4.25, $5.50 and $6.50.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

In addition to the reduction of prices made for autumn we have made an extra cut in prices for Christmas.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS THAT ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATED.

A BLACK SILK DRESS OF
Peau de soie, $14.00.
Armure royal, $14.00.
Gros de Londres, $14.00.
Gros grain, $14.00.
Fancy effects, pretty colors, silk dress pattern, $14.00.
Faille Francaise, good colors for street wear, $14.00.
New Silks—Pretty striped silks for waists, 90c.
For party dresses, glace silk, any shade, $1.00.
Plaid silks, plaid velvets, velvet for capes, plush for coats, all at reduced prices.
Crepe de Chene, full dress pattern, black, $15.00.
Crepe de Chine, all shades, for party dresses.

MITTENS

ACCEPTABLE GIFTS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN.
Black heavy fine silk mitts, $1.00.
Black stylish and serviceable fancy silk mitts, $1.25.
LADIES' KID MITTENS, ALL STYLES, ALL SIZES.
Splendid kid mittens at $1.00.
Kid mittens of the best quality and most approved styles, from $1.00 to $2.50.
SOMETHING NEW IN MITTENS FOR CHILDREN.
White mocha mittens, beautifully soft and cozy.
Children's kid mittens, 50c.
Children's mocha mittens, 75c.
NOTE—We call special attention to our complete stock of ladies kid gloves. Gloves for street wear; correct shades for evening wear, and of the most reliable manufacture known.

MACKINTOSHES

Beautiful cashmere cloth mackintosh, with long cape, for $5.00.
Double texture mackintosh, in blue and black, $7.50; worth $10.00.
Double texture mackintosh, heavy quality, $9.50; worth $12.00.

Men's Silk Mufflers

AT $1.00.
25 dozen men's real china silk mufflers, styles navy blue and black, with assorted polka dots and pin stripes, have always sold at $1.40, now $1.00 each.
AT $1.75.
We have just received an elegant assortment of men's real China silk, in new Parisian designs and colors, something entirely new, beautiful goods and very stylish, worth $2.25, now $1.75.

Collar AND Cuff Boxes

This season we are showing the largest line of very fine collar and cuff boxes ever brought to the city. We have them in leather, lizzard skin, solid oak, plain and silver mounted, silk lined throughout, beautiful goods, at $1.15, $1.25, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $3.00, $3.50.

MEN'S FINE
Neckwear

Our neckwear department is the largest and most complete in the city. We are showing all the very latest novelties in tecks, graduated four-in-hands, wide-end four-in-hands, band bows, club ties and satin flats. The silks are elegant quality. New colors and designs. Every scarf made large and full, silk lined throughout. Also a beautiful selection of light neck dressing for evening wear at 50c, 75c, $1.00 each.

VERY SPECIAL

Imported French lawn band bows, for full dress, at 12½c. Retailed all over at 25c each.

Umbrellas
FOR MEN.

UMBRELLAS FOR MEN.
We call special attention to our stock of men's fine umbrellas, selected and made up for fine holiday trade; beautiful designs in sterling silver and gold mountings; also a choice stock of fine natural wood sticks, guaranteed silks, at $3.00 to $8.50.

Ladies' Umbrellas

Our stock of ladies' umbrellas is the largest we have ever shown and were selected especially for the holiday trade. All the latest conceptions in handles in both metals and natural woods.

Bath Robes.

Don't fail to look over our assortment of men's bath robes. They are beauties; made from real Turkish cloth, boxed in sets, which consist of one bath robe, two hair bath gloves, two large towels, six wash cloths. All for $5.00. Would be cheap at $6.50.

Men's Lined and Unlined Gloves
AT $1.50.

We have an elegant assortment of men's real kid, dogskin and Mocha gloves, for street and dress wear, with Pique and outseam finish. A very durable and perfect-fitting glove. Colors, English red (very stylish), tans and assorted browns.
Sizes 7 to 9 at $1.50.
Men's lined gloves and mittens, wool and fur lined, at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25.

GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS

AT 12½C.
500 dozen men's fine plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs, with ½, 1 and 1⅛ inch hems; also an endless variety of neat, fancy prints, all colors, guaranteed fast, at 12½c.
25C INITIALS.
100 dozen men's all pure linen plain white hemstitched handkerchiefs direct from Belfast, Ireland, with neat hand-embroidered initials, at 25c.

HANDKERCHIEFS To Embroider.

AT 25C.
150 dozen men's strictly pure Irish linen handkerchiefs, with hand-drawn hem-stitch, width of hem ¼, ½, 1, 1½ inch.
Regular 35c quality at 25c each.
AT 35C.
75 dozen men's extra fine quality strictly pure Irish linen handkerchiefs, with hand-drawn hem-stitch work, a splendid handkerchief to embroider; width of hem, ¼, ½, 1, 1½ inch. At 35c.

Silk Handkerchiefs
Direct from Japan.

AT 50C.
100 dozen men's real Japanese silk handkerchiefs, full size 1½-inch hem, beautiful hand-embroidered intials. Always sell at 65c. Choice at 50c.
We carry an endless variety of men's real Japanese silk handkerchiefs, with hand-drawn hem-stitch, 1 and 1½-inch hems; all very suitable to embroider, at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25.

FURS

Furs for Xmas Presents.

Astrakhan capes, 30 inches long, $25.00, $27.50 and $35.00.
Russian martin capes, $35.00 and $40.00.
Electric seal capes, $25.00 to $45.00.
Coney capes, $12.00.
Coney muffs, 45c and 95c.
Cape seal muffs, $2.50.
Astrakhan muffs, $4.00.
Electric seal muffs, $4.50.
Black martin muffs, $7.50 and $10.00.
Animal head boas, $1.00.
Electric seal animal head boas, $2.50.
Astrakhan animal head boas, $2.75 and $3.
Mink animal head boas from $3.00 to $15.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

Cor. Farnam and Fifteenth Streets.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ENDED

Carlisle Bill Will Be Reported to the Hou e Monday Without Amendments.

FINAL VOTE TO BE TAKEN ON FRIDAY

Republicans Want More Time for Debate—President St. John of the Mercantile Bank of New York Puts in a Plea for Silver.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—By the close vote of nine to eight the committee on banking and currency of the house decided tonight to report Secretary Carlisle's plan for a revision of the currency. Representative Johnson of Ohio and Representative Ellis of Kentucky, democrats, voted with the republicans against reporting this plan. The report will be made on Monday. Debate will begin on Tuesday and the committee on rules will be asked to fix the final vote in the house for next Friday at 3 p. m. This conclusion was reached after a spirited active session of the committee. It has been in session for a week, hearing officials and bankers on the proposed revision. The hearings closed today at 4 o'clock. The committee held a private session to determine on a program.

Representative Brosius of Pennsylvania endeavored to secure further time for hearings, but his motion to this effect was voted down. Half an hour was given for re-caucus by the respective sides. At the republican meeting it was agreed their votes should be cast together on all propositions. When the full committee reassembled, Representative Hall of Missouri moved that the Carlisle bill be reported. This prevailed by a vote of nine to eight, as stated. Chairman Springer announced that the democrats of the committee had agreed on a rule for conducting the debate. This contemplated reporting the bill, made general debate on Tuesday and Wednesday, debate under the five-minute rule Thursday and Friday, and the vote at 3 p. m. Friday. It was also decided that the daily debate should begin at 11 a. m., and that there should be night sessions. Mr. Springer stated that no amendments would now be offered to the Carlisle plan, but that it would be open to amendment by any member on the floor of the house.

WANT MORE TIME FOR DEBATE.

The rule for debate caused a warm discussion. Messrs. Johnson of Indiana and Walker of Massachusetts, republicans, antagonized it on the ground that the bill was being "railroaded" through congress. Mr. Johnson moved an extension of the house debate to ten days. Mr. Culberson, democrat, amended to seven days. Both motions were defeated. Thereupon the committe adjourned without agreeing to the rule. Mr. Springer stated, however, that he would make the report in accordance with the vote of the committee on Monday, and as the subject was a privileged one, would call it up on Tuesday. The committee on rules is expected to fix next Friday for the vote in accordance with the original plan of the democratic managers.

Secretary Carlisle was present at the opening of the session. The bankers to be heard reported two widely divergent views, President G. G. Williams of the Chemical National of New York representing the prevailing view among bankers, while W. P. St. John of the Mercantile bank of New York represented the eastern view favorable to silver. The presence of Mr. Stephens had drawn Mr. Teller to the hearing, anxious to hear the views of an eastern man on currency revision.

Chairman Springer read a letter from President Post of the York National bank of York, Neb., endorsing the Carlisle plan.

Representative Johnson, republican of Indiana, asked why this letter was chosen to be read when many letters containing different views wer received. It was contended that this was the only letter from a national bank endorsing the Carlisle plan. There was some sparing over the letter and Mr. Springer withdrew it.

There was added interest in the statement of Mr. Williams, who opened the hearing, from the fact that the bank of which he was president is the largest depository in the United States, if not in the world. "The situation is one requiring firmness and common sense," said he. "The first problem on our clumsy and conglomerate financial system is the disposition to be made of our legal tender notes."

RETIRE THE LEGAL TENDERS.

He urged that these notes be funded 50,000,000 at a time until they were eliminated from our financial system. Bonds at 3 per cent should be received as security of national bank notes on a basis of par for the bonds, the government to have a first lien on the assets of the bank. These notes should be redeemable in New York City, and when issued in sufficient volume and being readily convertible, would furnish adequate elasticity to the currency. The tax on the circulation of national banks should at once be removed.

As to the Baltimore plan, Mr. Williams said it would be safe in large cities, but it might start many mushroom banks merely with a view to issue notes, and the failure of such banks would cause loss to the whole system. Conservative and well managed institutions would absolutely refuse to join hands in meeting the losses sure to arise from these mushroom banks.

After funding the legal tender notes and giving a new national bank issue, Mr. Williams said the next step was to look after the silver certificates and Sherman notes. The latter were amply protected by the $100,000,000 in the treasury. As to the silver certificates, congress should pass a law redeeming them in silver bullion at its market value at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and it might be well to similarly redeem the Sherman notes. With these changes our currency system would become absolutely sound and our banking system the most perfect ever devised.

Mr. Williams was questioned as to the condition of his own bank. He said its capital was $300,000. It had a surplus of $6,000,000. The undivided profits were more than $1,000,000. The deposits reached $30,000,000, probably the largest in the United States, if not in the world. The dividends were 150 per cent annually. The bank stock sold for $4,300 per share of $100.

President St. John of the Mercantile bank of New York lent much spirit to the hearing by the vigor of his statement and its novelty as coming from an eastern banker. "Under official dictation," said he, "tutored by the most aggressive of all our handful of 'goldites' in the United States congress fiddles with bank notes, while the burning issue is our primary money, coin. Identically tutored, our chief executive has required his secretary to abandon the option conferred by the law upon the United States and grant to holders of the United States notes the right to exact gold always, silver never, as their redeeming coin. Had the option to redeem in silver dollars been exercized boldly by the United States, with an ownership of $116,000,000 gold, all possible alarm could have been laughed to scorn. To attempt to seize upon and exercise the option now or under immediately prospective conditions of the treasury would be to court all the perils of disaster."

MUST GET BACK TO SILVER.

Mr. St. John stated that this same policy led to the present proposition of substituting the bank promises of money in place of the primary and secondary money (gold and silver), which they promise. Mr. St. John took up the cases of silver monometallism. He characterized the repeal of the Sherman act last year and closing of the mints to silver as "the world's blind experiment" in money. It severed the last link that coupled silver to its crippled right of money in the western world. Mr. St. John declared it was the duty of congress to stop experimenting and go back to the Hamilton-Jefferson coinage system to restore bimetallism, independent of other nations. He took up the subject of what he termed the "goldites." He cited the record of France in independent bimetallism. The conditions in the United States were much more propitious for such action. Within ten years there was promise of exceeding the population of Great Britain and France and our gold and silver could circulate over a territory seventeen times the area of France. Mr. St. John closed with a review of the notable features of the present financial condition. The dollar is efficient, but prices are ruinously low, capital lacks investment and manufacturing is restricted by low prices and labor starves. "The enduring fact," said he, "if this aspect of money is to be preserved, is that the rich will be made richer and the poor poorer as the one achievement of our statute law." At the conclusion of Mr. St. John's statement the committee took a recess, asking the witness to return for further examination.

"I want to combat every statement of every banker who has appeared before you," said Mr. St. John, as an indication of the line of questions he desired.

Representative Culberson of Texas questioned Mr. St. John as to the remedy he would propose for the present conditions. The witness presented a bill as a remedy. It provides for silver coinage on the same basis as gold. To meet money stringency the bill provides for coin certificates based on bonds hypothecated by the banks in such quantity as the secretary of the treasury may dictate. Mr. St. John said the bill would put the country on a silver basis for a time, thereafter both metals would circulate.

CARLISLE PLAN WOULD FALL FLAT.

As to the Carlisle plan, Mr. St. John said it would "fall flat." Banks would not accept it. They would become state banks. But the secretary's bill was better than the Baltimore plan.

Chairman Springer—Would the currency under the Carlisle plan be safe?

Mr. St. John—There would be no currency issued by them. They would not accept it. Instead of that you would have the worst panic on record. He pointed out that the "safety fund" under the Carlisle plan was to be accumulated in small percentages, and would not be realized for ten years. In the meantime for the next ten years there would be no safety fund behind the proposed bank notes. Mr. St. John said the bankers before the committee had wished the retirement of greenbacks, but he regarded as preposterous that $346,000,000 of non-interest bearing greenbacks should be retired by the government, at the very moment that the government was issuing $50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds. The witness said state banks would be just as objectionable today as they were in the past. Whatever system was adopted should be under federal control, and thus be uniform the country over.

Representative Sperry—Are we on a gold basis today?

Mr. St. John—Decidedly, yes.

Mr. Sperry—And your bill would carry us to a silver basis?

Mr. St. John—For the time being. Within two years we would be on a true bimetallic basis, both metals circulating equally. In conclusion, Mr. St. John criticized statements made by Comptroller Eckels and Horace White before this committee. This closed the week's hearings. The committee then went into executive session with a view to determining on the currency bill to be recommended. They decided to report the Carlisle plan by a vote of nine to eight.

Brown's Trunk in His Wife's Room.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Louis Opel, the defendant in the Opel divorce case, was on the stand all day. He told of a visit on February 1, 1893, to the house of Mrs. Hester, his mother-in-law, in Chicago. He remained at the house over night. He and his wife occupied adjoining rooms. He examined the contents of the room he was in. He found a sole leather trunk marked "Frank D. Brown, Quincy, Ill." There were also some of his wife's toilet articles and garments in a closet of that room. Speaking of the 1891 estrangement, Mr. Opel said: "Brown came to the house too often to please me. My wife and he would go into a part of the house by themselves and would avoid me. If I went into a room in which they were they would leave it for another."

Say They Saw Fraker in St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—The chief point of interest in the Fraker insurance trial today was the testimony of Dr. and Mrs. Van Tassel of St. Louis, who testified that on July 14, 1893, they saw Dr. Fraker in the St. Louis union depot. This was four days after the drowning is said to have occurred. The remainder of the testimony introduced tended toward corroborating the evidence already adduced that Fraker was an hermaphrodite. This evidence is presented in an effort to show that Fraker is now masquerading as a woman.

Benefit Society Shut Out of the Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Postmaster Carlisle received a telegram from the first assistant postmaster general stating that a "fraud order" had been issued against the American Mutual Benefit society of St. Louis and directing that registered letters for the concern or its officers be held and money orders be not paid over to them. The officers of the association are: Charles Coffal, supreme advocate; Ward M. Bogle, vice supreme advocate; W. A. Swan, supreme secretary; Linus P. Young, supreme treasurer. These "fraud orders" are issued by the federal authorities against all concerns supposed to be violating the lottery laws.

MADE NO PROGRESS YESTERDAY.

Canadian Pacific Makes Demands the Western Roads Will Not Concede.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The western lines made no progress today with the Canadian Pacific, and the prospect of forming an association with that road is growing darker. The Canadian Pacific was yesterday given to understand that it could have 20 per cent of all the emigrant business coming through New York. Decided concessions in the northwest were also practically conceded. Today it asked that all the western roads withdraw the excessive commissions they are paying on emigrant business coming through Canadian ports pending the settlement of the troubles. It was unwilling to withdraw the same commissions that it is paying on emigrant traffic coming through New York, but at the same time demanded that the other lines do away with all commissions in its territory. The western lines declared they agreed to pay these commissions in order to protect the interests of the Grand Trunk, which had sided with them in the fight. The Canadian Pacific still insists that all the commissions in Canadian ports be withdrawn, but it was unwilling to make any concessions in return. The western lines would not agree to any such arrangement, and the whole thing went over until Tuesday. The affair is rapidly nearing the point where the western lines must make up their minds whether they will trail along behind the Canadian Pacific or form an association without it. The vote of the Canadian Pacific for the reorganization of the Transcontinental association is conditional on the settlement of the emigrant and differential question. The western roads have declared several times that when they were fully aware there was no further use in trying to get the Canadian Pacific into the association they would go ahead on their own account, but for some reason they seem to lose their nerve when it comes to the direct point.

Alton Said to Be Reaching Westward.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Dec. 15.—For several weeks surveyors have been running a line for a proposed railway from Seward, on the Santa Fe, ten miles south of here, southeast into the timber, coal and mineral region of the Indian country, but it was impossible to learn anything about the proposed road until today, when it transpired that President Blackstone of the Chicago & Alton and other prominent railway men were backing it, and the line now being run is but a link in a proposed line from Little Rock or Memphis west through this territory into New Mexico, reaching the river connections on the east and tapping much mineral and timber country east and west, with a great consuming region between.

Will Sue the County Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—The Wyandotte county commissioners have instructed the county attorney to bring suit against ex-County Treasurer M. G. McLean and his bondsmen. An expert who has been examining McLean's books for several months claims to have discovered a shortage of $58,631, which the ex-treasurer failed to account for when he turned his office over to his successor some time since. McLean had placed the money in a bank in which he was interested and without the permission of the county board. The bank failed last summer. McLean is charged with clumsy bookkeeping and admits that he was at fault in that line, though he denies misappropriation of county funds.

Elopers Caught in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—A special to the Star from Carthage, Mo., says Charles A. Walker and Mrs. Adela A. Robinson were arrested at Oronoco today on instructions from a small town in Minnesota, charging them with having eloped. With them were Mrs. Robinson's wagon, team and four children. About the same time Walker and Mrs. Robinson eloped Mrs. Robinson's husband mysteriously disappeared, and it is believed he was put out of the way.

End of a Spree.

AUSTELL, Ga., Dec. 15.—J. O. Waters, the proprietor of the Lithia Springs hotel at this place, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been on a protracted spree, and was driven to take his life in a fit of despondency.

CONTEST OVER A PLATFORM

Federation Unable to Come to an Agreement on Plank Number Ten.

VOTED DOWN POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

Motion to Adopt the Entire Political Platform Defeated—Was a Defeat for the Socialists—Gompers Acquitted of the Charges Against Him.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—The discussion of plank 10 in the political platform (the socialistic plank) was resumed in the convention of the American Federation of Labor this forenoon.

Yesterday afternoon most of the delegates came to the hall with speeches on plank 10 prepared, and this fact no doubt did much to keep down inflammatory expressions.

Thomas J. Morgan of Chicago presented a chart to show the relative numbers and wealth of working men, business men, capitalists and millionaires. His speech was a vigorous advocacy of socialism. A five-minute limit had been made, but when his time was up half a dozen men volunteered to give him their time, and he spoke for half an hour. He denied the charge made in President Gompers' report that the socialistic idea was smuggled into the program. He said: "We have as our aids in the socialistic movement all kinds of labor-saving machinery, and we have the millionaires. They put Debs in jail today. I'm glad of it. That is the kind of work that will make you vote to put men on the bench who will not render such decisions."

Mr. Strasser followed Mr. Morgan in opposition to socialism. He said socialism was not progressing. The socialistic growth in Germany was not socialism, he said, but the rise of democracy.

Before the debate was resumed this morning the chair ruled that no member would be allowed to use the time of another.

Delegate Lloyd of Boston moved to re-refer the plank to the subordinate unions.

COULD STAND DEFEAT.

Patrick McBryde, secretary of the mine workers, said that he was willing to take such action. He was instructed to vote for the plank, but he hoped if it was voted upon it would be defeated, "because," he said, "our side can accept defeat good naturedly, and from the displays that have been made in this convention, I doubt if the other side can."

Treasurer Lennan supported Mr. Lloyd's motion on the ground that the vote in many unions on the platform was not a representative one.

Delegate Bretell read an alleged interview with Attorney General Olney, in which he was made to say he would break up every labor union in America by means of the anti-trust law. Mr. Bretell thought independent political action was necessary to protect laboring men.

Delegate Hysell of the mine workers doubted the truth of the interview. He did not believe the vote in the unions was not representative.

Delegate P. J. Maguire made a strong argument against re-referring. He said the question had made trouble enough in the unions. He was once a socialist, but had become convinced of the folly of the idea. He spoke against socialism, asserting that its advocates had become crazed by the hard times.

Mr. Morgan arose to a point of personal privilege. He said Mr. McGuire had reflected upon him. He said he got his first lesson in socialism from Mr. McGuire when he was organizer for the socialist labor party. Said he: "He was in rags. I was ashamed of his personal appearance—"

Cries of "Shame" came from all part of the hall and the speaker was called to order by the chair, who ruled that the floor was forfeited. Mr. Morgan refused to sit down after repeatedly being ordered to do so. Finally he appealed from the decision of the chair. The decision was confirmed.

Delegate Pomeroy made a vigorous address against socialism. His time was extended by the convention and he spoke for twenty minutes. He said that the greatest need of the day was the abolition of that un-American organization, the A. P. A. He strongly advocated the single tax theory.

Delegate Daley of the Lasters' union, announced that although he was instructed by his union to vote for the present program entire, the abolition of the preamble, he considered released him from this obligation, and he should vote against plank 10.

CAN AUTONOMOUS UNIONS BE BOUND.

Delegate Patrick McBryde asked the question: "Considering that national unions have individual autonomy, can this convention obligate them to a platform against the wishes of their members?"

The chair asked time to consider the question.

W. D. Mahon of the street railway employes, stated that although he had been instructed to vote for the plank, he should vote against it. He was a socialist, but had no desire to cram his ideas down anybody's throat, and he objected to having his union torn up for the next two years by a useless discussion.

Lee M. Hart of the stage employes alliance, announced that if plank 10 was adopted, his union would withdraw from the federation.

The president, in answer to Mr. McBryde's question, said that resolutions passed by the federation, though presumed to be observed by the integral unions, could not be made obligatory.

Mr. Lloyd, who introduced the motion to re-refer, reviewed the trades unionism of England. He said: "When American workingmen have secured the unity that exists in England, they may begin to talk of a co-operative commonwealth." He referred in detail to the co-operative institutions of England. He said the introduction of plank 10 into the platform of the trades unions would drive away much of their support.

Mr. Cohen of Denver, spoke in favor of the Freeland amendment, which, he said, was the doctrine of philosophic anarchy.

At 12:45 the committee adjourned for the noon recess.

When the afternoon session opened the charges preferred against President Gompers by the German Waiters' union No. 1, and the Bartenders' union No. 52 of New York, regarding the use of a non-union hall in New York for a dinner to John Burns and Holmes on December 7 last, was taken up. After hearing the evidence in the case the convention, with one dissenting vote, sustained President Gompers, who, in his own defense, reviewed the arrangements for the dinner to John Burns and David Holmes, December 7, in which Clarendon hall was used. He said that upon investigation he found there was not a hall in New York that could be secured that employed union men.

SLAPPED THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

"The whole reason," said Mr. Gompers, "that these waiters in Clarendon hall are called seceders, is because they refused to join that corrupt organization known as the Knights of Labor."

The previous question was called up on the motion to refer the plank relating to the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution by the people to the affiliated organizations to be again voted upon and was lost.

The proposition of the government establishing a savings bank in connection with the postoffice department was defeated by a large majority, and the question then recurred upon the substitute for plank number 10, providing for the abolition of the land monopoly ownership and substituting occupancy and improvement as the only guarantee of title, which was adopted.

A plank was adopted favoring the repeal of the seamen conspiracy laws.

Delegate Morgan offered an additional plank providing for the private ownership of all means of production and distribution, which was laid on the table.

A plank was adopted favoring the issuance of all money direct to the people by the government. The question of adopting the resolutions and indorsing the entire political platform was defeated. The result was considered an overwhelming defeat to the socialist element.

John Burns was introduced and in a brief speech bid the delegates of the convention a formal goodbye. He gave the Federation a word of advice and urged the elimination of all men who were not members in actual trades unions and duly accredited delegates. He stated that he intended to put into book form his impression of the labor movement in America. He continued:

"The responsibility of the labor leaders in the future is greater than ever confronted labor leaders in the whole world. The darkest night, remember, always precedes the brightest dawn. One result of this convention must be to approach the non-union men with a little more tact than has been exhibited in the past."

Mrs. Eva C. Higgins of the Woman's National Christian Temperance union, extended the greetings of the national convention of the union to the delegates of the American Federation of Labor. She appealed for some action against the liquor traffic.

A resolution introduced and amended that the headquarters of the federation be removed from New York was adopted.

The following places were nominated as candidates for headquarters: Washington, Detroit, Indianapolis, Brooklyn and Louisville.

Before the vote was taken, the convention adjourned until Monday morning. Washington and Indianapolis are the leading contestants.

SUBSCRIBES ONE THOUSAND.

Douglas County Agricultural Association Back the State Fair Project.

An adjourned annual meeting of the Douglas County Agricultural society was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms. The meeting was for the purpose of hearing the reports of the secretary and treasurer, which were delayed at the regular annual meeting. These were received and showed that the indebtedness of '93 was reduced one-half, leaving a present indebtedness of $1,543.

Richard Engleman, who was elected as a member of the board of directors at the annual meeting, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and the place filled by the election of D. H. Christy.

There was a lengthy discussion upon the question of Omaha securing the state fair, the unanimous opinion being strongly in favor of the project. On motion of Mr. Ambler a committee of five was appointed to wait upon the Commercial club at the business men's meeting Monday evening and offer the new enterprise $1,000 as an endorsement of the scheme, the proviso being that the offer should hold good in case the fair was secured, the committee to also offer its services in furtherance of the project. The committee comprises James Walsh, G. S. Ambler, Henry Bolin, J. A. Connor and G. W. Hervey.

The board was instructed to ask the co-operation of The Omaha Bee and the World-Herald, and that they be requested to open a popular subscription to help the work along and secure the state fair at all hazards.

Vice President J. A. Connor was appointed to cast the vote for the Douglas County Agricultural society at the meeting of the board of the state fair at Lincoln next January.

Hand of Chris Against George.

There was a very pretty fight on a late northbound car Friday night, in which Councilman Chris Specht succeeded in painting a pair of beautifully colored optics on the physiognomy of his brother, George Specht. The trouble was on account of the differences which have existed in the Specht family for some time. These were finally settled in court, and the councilman from the Sixth ward proceeded to rub it in by fraternally landing right and left on his brother's jaw. George was knocked out in a couple of rounds and Chris declares that he will repeat the dose until he gets good and even.

For the Burns Meeting.

The parties having charge of the Burns meeting, to be held at Washington hall tomorrow night, have invited the delegates of the Central Labor union, the mayor, members of the city council, members-elect of the legislature, members of the Fire and Police commission, judges of the district and county courts and a number of private citizens to occupy seats on the platform. These invited guests are asked to meet in the club room at the west end of the hall not later than 7:30 o'clock.

South Dakota Horticulturists.

VERMILLION, S. D., Dec. 15.—The State Horticultural convention has closed. H. C. Warner of Forestburg was elected president.