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Kansas City Sunday Journal.

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Copper Bottom Wash Boilers, formerly sold at 69c, reduced to 49c
1 lot Heavy Wash Boilers, with copper bottom and copper rim, regular price $1.25, now 69c
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5c Wire Potato Masners, wooden handles, reduced to 2c
5c Riveted Cake Turners, now 2c
5c Fancy Biscuit Cutters, now 2c
5c Nutmeg Graters, reduced to 1c
6c Surprise Egg Beaters, reduced to 2c
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5c Fancy Spout Strainers, now 1c

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Monday morning at 8:30 and Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 Remnants of Lining Cambric 1c
Friday afternoon at 2:30 Remnants of Muslin 2c

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Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, extension sole—all solid and glove fitting—latest styles, all sizes, sold everywhere at $2.00, only 89c
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Ladies' Black Felt, warm lined, leather sole Lace Shoe, good value at $1.00, only 59c
Ladies' Black Felt, warm lined, leather soled Slippers, sold by no one less than 60c, now 39c
Ladies' Extra Fine Dongola Kid, cloth top, Oxford, patent tip, square and opera toe, good value at $1.50, now 98c
Ladies' Fine Kid and Cloth Top Oxford, patent leather quarter and tip, square and opera toe, prettiest slipper in the market, good value at $2, now $1.25
Child's Pebble Grain Button Shoe with tip, well made, worth 50c, reduced 29c
Men's Buckle Arctics—snow excluders—all sizes, worth $1.40, now 98c

GROCERY DEPT.

High quality and low prices—that's our winning combination.
1,000 lbs new Muscatel Raisins, 6c lb.
10 bbls Rolled Oats, 10 lbs for 25c.
100 lbs good Rice, 4c lb.
250 cases fancy Table Fruit, put up in heavy syrup, comprising Peaches, Egg Plums and Green Gages, at 12½c can.
1,000 lbs best evaporated California Peaches, 10c lb.
50 boxes Fairbanks' brown Laundry Soap, 12 bars for 25c.
2 tons High Patent Flour, all the best brands, at rock bottom prices.
25 chests Tea, English Breakfast, Young Hyson, uncolored Japan or Imperial, at 25c lb.
1,000 lbs Golden Rio Coffee, 25c lb.

Cloaks Slaughtered.

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks in our Clearing Sale at from 31 to 50 per cent of former prices.

Children's $5 Cloaks reduced to $2.49
Children's $6 Cloaks reduced to $2.98
Children's $7 Cloaks reduced to $3.98
100 Ladies' Cloaks, in all styles, formerly sold from $8 to $12, reduced to $3.39, $3.98, $4.25, $4.98 and $5.98.

FROM EVERY DEPT.

1 lot Boys' Flannel Shirt Waists at ½ price, 50c and 35c
50 dozen Gents' extra fine quality Night Shirts, fancy trimming and embroidery, worth 65c, for 42c
2,000 yards plain white extra heavy Domet Flannel at 3¾c
Gents' extra heavy All Wool Half Hose, worth 20c, for 10c
Bleached all linen Table Damask, 35c quality for 27½c
1 lot extra fine all pure linen Cream Satin Damask Table Linen, cheap at 55c, for 39c
1 lot Turkey Red Table Damask, worth 20c, for 12½c
Bleached Huck Towels, woven colored borders, at 4½c
1 lot full 11-4 extra heavy Honey Comb Bed Spreads, 69c quality for 49c
15 pieces fancy Silk Mixed Novelty Suitings, in various colorings, sold formerly for 60c, now 42c
500 5-book fine Satine Corset Clasps at 4c
1,000 Seamless Stockinet Dress Shields at 4c
500 dozen Unbreakable Real Whalebones, at, per dozen 4c
1 lot fine all Silk Garter Webbing, 20c grade, at 12½c
500 dozen Nickel Plated Safety Pins, at, per paper 2c
200 dozen Black Spool Silk, per spool 2c

Watch Our Center Table Monday for Bargains in Silks.

50 dozen Ladies' Fine Black Satine Corsets, well stayed, solid throughout, former price, 75c, reduced to 45c
30 dozen Gents' extra quality Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, all sizes, former price $1.75, reduced to 98c
27 dozen Gents' extra quality fine Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, former price $1.39, reduced to 89c
2 bales heavy yard-wide Unbleached Sheeting at 3¾c
2 cases 10-4 heavy Bleached Sheeting at 15c
1 lot fine all wool Scarlet Blankets, worth $4.50, at $2.49
20 bales fine Bed Comforts, all reliable materials, at 45c, 50c, 69c, 85c, 98c, $1.25 and $1.45
1 case Remnants Heavy Striped and Checked Domet Flannel, 8c kind for 4c
1 case American Shirting Print, in fancy figures, 5c quality, at 3½c
1 lot extra heavy 36-inch White Domet Flannel, reduced from 15c to 10c
1 lot fine Germantown and German Knitting Yarn, reduced from 15c and 18c to 10c

Your money's worth or your money back—we always do that. But in this Sale we more than do it.

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A home cure for disease without medicine.

YOUR HEALTH is of greater value than anything else on this earth, therefore it is of great importance for you to adopt the best methods to recover and preserve it. The Electropoise will cure you quicker and more effectively than anything else, and at less than one-tenth of the cost. Not only that, but it will cure you of **any disease after all other methods have failed.** One Instrument lasts a family a lifetime without further expense. Call and see it in operation—317 Ridge Building. Send for Book—Free.

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Is a perfect washer for hands and face. No Acid, Ammonia or Alkali. No lotions needed.

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50% OFF.

We will meet anyone's price and do 10 per cent better.

This means that Monday and Tuesday evenings, between the hours of 7 and 10 p. m., we will sell any pair of Shoes in our stock at 50 and 10 per cent discount. That means $5.00 Shoes for $2.25, $4.00 for $1.80, $2.00 for 90c, etc.

Now if you want Shoes don't let this opportunity go by without getting yourself and family *shod.*

Call and see our bargains in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Furniture, Crockery, etc.

Big sale on Bed Room Sets this week.

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WITH a majestic stride of importance at this store. We are taking invoice. We have too many remnants of Carpets, some long and some short. We will sell them at actual cost, such as

85c All Wool Ingrains For 50c
90c Brussels Carpets For 50c

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DAILY AND SUNDAY JOURNAL.

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HE FAVORS THE TAX.

SENATOR TELLER ADVOCATES THE INCOME MEASURE.

MAKES A DIG AT CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE WRONG HANDS.

A SWIPE AT CARLISLE ALSO.

RIDICULES THE LIGHTNING MANIPULATOR OF "CURRENCY REFORM."

In the Course of His Speech Mr. Teller Made a Strong and Eloquent Plea for Silver—Senator Lodge Also Made an Address.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The senate galleries were fairly well filled to-day in anticipation of a speech by Senator Gorman on the currency question, in which it was thought he would propose some solution of the problem from a senate standpoint. It was expected also that Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who had spread before him on his desk a roll of manuscript which looked like one of the formidable and carefully prepared speeches for which he is noted, would address the senate. Senator Wilson, of Iowa, appeared on the floor for the first time this session, after a long illness. Governor Foster, of Louisiana, was also on the floor, being introduced by Senator Blanchard.

When the routine proceedings were out of the way, Mr. Cockrell called up the urgent deficiency bill.

The presiding officer, Mr. Harris, explained the parliamentary situation coming over from yesterday. Mr. Hill had offered an amendment to the item appropriating funds for collection of the income tax so that the legality of the tax would be referred to the courts. The chair had ruled out the amendment on a point of order. Mr. Hill appealed from the decision of the chair and Mr. Morgan moved to lay the appeal on the table. In order to permit senators to further discuss the income tax, Mr. Morgan agreed to withdraw his motion and this postponed a vote on Mr. Hill's appeal.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) then addressed the senate in support of a continuance of the income tax. He pointed to the large treasury deficits which had been temporarily met by bond issues. The gold supply was down to $77,000,000 and was rapidly disappearing. Any proposition to do away with the income tax therefore should be accompanied by a plan to raise the revenues the government required. Mr. Teller gave it as his opinion that the income tax would become permanent, even though it was limited to five years by the present law. He believed it was such an equitable tax that the people would insist upon its continuance. Import duties could not be put so high as to entirely keep out goods. And without these high duties there was certain to be a deficit in revenue. It was essential therefore that some middle course should be adopted and the income tax was the most just means of taking this course. Mr. Teller spoke of the vain and fruitless efforts of the executive branch of the government to "do something to relieve the present distress of the government and the people." It shows, said the senator, that the executive branch is in the wrong hands. Mr. Teller spoke caustically of the "scheme of banking coming from the treasury department." He referred to the current reports that the bill had been jotted off in thirty minutes to a stenographer. "I wish to show all due respect to this bill," said Mr. Teller, "coming, as it does, from such high sources, but if such a measure came from any senator or member, if it came from any Populist, it would be branded as the height of lunacy."

Mr. Teller declared that the currency bill proposed to inaugurate the old era of wildcat paper. It violated every principle of finance in this country or any other. Mr. Teller ridiculed the talk about an "elastic" and "flexible" currency, where banking corporations had charge of the elasticity. "There are about six weeks remaining to this congress," said Mr. Teller. "Now, does any person seriously believe that a revision of the vast currency system can be accomplished in that time? Why, then, is congress and the country stirred by these frantic appeals from the treasury?"

The senator argued that it was time the executive authorities stopped what he characterized as frantic demonstrations of fright.

Mr. Teller examined in detail the bimetallic system of France under which that country now enjoyed absolute tranquility.

Senator Hawley (Rep., Conn.) at this point interjected a narrative of his personal experience in Paris on the night before France raised the vast sum to pay its war indemnity to Germany.

Mr. Teller argued at length to prove the low prices of agricultural products to-day were the direct result of the demonetization of silver, first by Germany, then by the United States, and lastly, the Latin Union. In every country which had kept its mints open to silver, prices of staple products had remained absolutely stable during the last twenty-five years. He cited as illustration of that fact, India, Mexico, China and Japan. It has been charged, he said, that those who were in favor of bimetalism were not in favor of sound money. But if sound money was to be preserved he warned the senate it would be preserved through the efforts of the so-called silver men.

If the gold basis was insisted upon it would be found too narrow and the time would come when an overissue of paper money could not be resisted. He described the growth of socialism and anarchy in this country since the demonetization of silver; the bitterness that had grown up between classes. This condition had been produced by legislation.

"Are we now?" he asked, "to admit we have neither the wit nor wisdom to undo what we have done?"

Although his side was not charged with the responsibility for the present situation, he for one would join with his political adversaires in any scheme of relief that appealed to his judgment. But he had little hope when he saw the senate of the United States confronted with such a situation supinely waiting to see what Europe would do. It was deplorable and disgraceful.

A change of administration might aid matters, but he doubted it. The last Republican administration was voted out of power and he believed it deserved the defeat. Last fall the people had overthrown the Democratic control in the house because the Democratic party had shown itself incapable of dealing with the problem before it. As for the Populist party, he did not believe it ever would be a party of power, and therefore he believed it would devolve on either the Republican or Democratic party to solve the problem eventually when the pressure of the people would at last force logical action on this monetary problem. Any scheme to secure his vote must be in line with what he believed to be its solution. Mr. Teller closed with an eloquent appeal to those on the other side of the chamber to present a solution of the existing problem which would not surrender silver. It should be no makeshift, no temporary expedient, but it should be ample to avert a crisis more dangerous to the American people than even that of war.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) spoke of the danger of arresting appropriations and thus killing a law by stagnation. He did not, therefore, approve of refusing the appropriation necessary to execute the income tax. The imposition of a direct income tax was the necessary result of abandoning the protective policy of indirect taxes. He referred to the present cry for currency legislation as a move to cover up the most dismal failure in tariff legislation the country had ever seen. The first step to take to overcome the distress of the treasury was to raise more revenue. This currency agitation served no useful purpose. None of these schemes could pass. But if the one essential thing was done and more revenue secured for the treasury, he and his associates would gladly assist in passing a measure to accomplish that end. Such a measure was imperative, instead of any more such bills as the one just "kicked to death" in the house of representatives.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, followed with a speech urging the restoration of silver as the only means of remedying the present distressed condition of the government. At 4:20 Mr. Stewart yielded the floor, to resume Monday, and the senate at 4:45 adjourned.

House Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 12.—At the opening of the house to-day Mr. Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture, called up a bill to extend the provisions of the Wilson original package liquor law to oleomargarine in original packages.

The bill precipitated a discussion regarding the merits of the oleomargarine clause and its constitutionality.

Mr. Hatch attempted to have the extra hour to which the bill would be entitled under the rule when the committee is again called granted at this time, but his request was refused. He then tried to have the previous question ordered, but filibustering by Mr. Bynum consumed the time until the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The house then took up the bill to codify the pension laws and the bill was passed.

Shortly before 2 o'clock public business was suspended an deulogies were given on the late Representative George B. Shaw, of Wisconsin.

SEVERED HIS WIFE'S JUGULAR.

Bloody Deed of a Jealous Furniture Polisher in Chicago Who Murders His Wife.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Crazed by jealousy, Jacob Miller, a furniture polisher, residing at 661 North Wood street, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear with a razor at 9 o'clock this morning. The woman expired instantly. Miller then rushed from the house to the factory wher he was employed and shot James Olander, the foreman, inflicting a slight wound over the eyes.

This morning instead of going to work Miller sat about the house quarreling with his wife until 9 o'clock. The wordy war had waxed fiercer every moment and the man's two little children were hiding, terrified, behind their mother. Suddenly Miller stepped toward his wife and drew a razor from his pocket. Seizing the shrieking woman by the hair, he pulled her head back. She fell on her knees and her husband drew the shining blade across her throat, cutting the jugular vein. The murdered woman sank forward on the floor as Miller relaxed his hold, her life blood gushing from the ghastly wound. Dropping the razor, Miller rushed from the house to Karpen Bros.' factory. Hurrying into the workroom, where he was employed, he faced James Olander, the foreman, whom he considered his enemy. Before the victim could run for safety Miller drew a revolver and fired at Olander. The bullet struck the foreman over the right eye, plowed a furrow in his forehead and glanced off. Workmen rushed forward and seized the maniac before he could fire again and secured the weapon, while others aided the wounded man. Miller refused to say why he killed his wife. He was said by the neighbors to have been very jealous of her and quarrels had been frequent.

THE INCOME TAX MUST BE PAID.

The Failure of Appropriations Cannot Defeat the Operations of the Law.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in conversation with senators called attention to certain provisions of the income tax which compel taxpayers to make returns and pay their taxes upon incomes whether the pending appropriation passes or not.

"The defeat," he said, "of appropriation will not defeat the collection of the income tax from the people. Under section 29 of the law, all persons and corporations with incomes above $3,500 are required to make returns according to the form prescribed by the revenue department and the secretary of the treasury.

"This sis made," said the general, "the plain duty of citizens, and the mere failure of congress to appropriate money for the more effective collection of the income tax can not, of course, defeat the operation of the law nor the attaching of the heavy penalty provided for on failure to make such returns. The only possible way for the opponents of the income tax to save the people from paying this tax is to repeal the law itself. The mere withholding of the appropriation asked will have no effect whatever, except, perhaps, to deceive the uninformed and beguile them into a feeling of security and to neglect compliance with the plain requirements of the law itself.

"Those who hope to escape the payment of the income tax through failure of congress to make the appropriation asked for, and who are thus led to neglect making their returns at the time fixed by law, will find themselves involved in 50 per cent heavier taxes, and will be compelled to pay them.

"Failure by congress to appropriate money to collect the income tax will not prevent such collection, and it is wrong to the people to mislead them on this matter."

A Lecture on Alaska.

Lawrence, Kas., Jan. 12.—(Special.) Mr. Fred Funston, son of ex-Congressman E. H. Funston, delivered a lecture at the opera house in this city last night on his experience in Alaska as a special agent of the United States government. Mr. Funston illustrated his lecture with photographs by means of a lantern. The lecture was regarded as one of the best ever delivered in the city.

A New Counterfeit.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The secret service officials have discovered a new counterfeit ten dollar legal tender note. It is of the act of March 2, 1863, series of 1880, check letter B; W. S. Rosecrans, register; E. H. Nebeker, treasurer; with a portrait of Webster having a small pink scalloped seal. The notes appeared in the West, and are printed on pulp paper. Their general appearance is bad.

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POPS ARE FOR PIE.

KANSAS SENATE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF RIGID "REFORM."

CLERKS TILL YOU CAN'T REST.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED EMPLOYES FOR FORTY SENATORS.

THE SENATORIAL STRUGGLE.

CY LELAND LOOMS UP AND BURTON'S FRIENDS ARE SANGUINE.

No Fears of a Deadlock Agitate the Breasts of the Statesmen—Failure of the Ingalls Boom to Materalize—D. O. McCray Appointed.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 12.—(Special.) The house adjourned yesterday until Tuesday of next week and many of the members took advantage of the vacation to go home. Many of the senators also left for home to-night and the consequence is a practically deserted lobby.

The first week's work of the Kansas law makers has not yielded anything startling, nor has it developed anything bad. The house has been happy and good-natured in all of its performances and through all of its ramifications has run a subdued rejoicing at the overturn in politics which reinstated the Republicans in power. If every member of that body could be interviewed as to his interests and desires in the present session the reply of nine-tenths of them would be that his highest aim was to so conduct the affairs of the people that the Republican party could win the election two years hence on its record in the present legislature.

But in the senate a different spirit seems to prevail. The Populist senators do not appear to be wasting any thought on record-making. In fact, they have surrendered hope of the future and are principally engaged in making hay while the sun shines. For instance, the gentleman who framed the caucus resolution which was adopted, and which established the officers and employes of the senate, created an office or two for the sole purpose of making a place for some backwoods politician. Since that first fell swoop upon the treasury by the party which makes a specialty of public economy in its platform, there have been resolutions passed every day which created additional places. By a resolution coming from the Populist side, and supported by every Populist in the senate, except two, each committee chairman has been granted a clerk and a stenographer, and each senator in the body has been given a clerk at the pay of $3 per day. In fact the employes have become so thick around the senate chamber that the crowd is likely to interfere with business. If the count has not been misstated there are now 162 employes about the senate to wait upon the modest demands of forty senators.

The Senatorial Situation.

The senatorial issue will now take a back seat for the inauguration ceremonies on Monday. The headquarters are practically deserted to-day and will remain so until Tuesday morning. There is no particular change in the situation to be reported. The various candidates are holding their own, but that own is not as clear a quantity as it might be. With each recurring day there is a change of sentiment as to the strength of the different candidates. The hot favorite of one day in the minds of the lobby may not be the favorite the next, and it takes only the change of a vote or two to establish this favorite. To-day the talk is more favorable to Cy Leland, caused by the positive statement of Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth, that he is not a candidate for United States senator and that the weight of Leavenworth county will be thrown to Mr. Leland. This means an addition of four to his first ballot strength and makes the First congressional district solid for him with the possible exception of two from Atchison county.

The choice of Senator Price, of Atchison, who is ill and unable yet to attend the meetings of the senate, is not known, but the common belief is that Atchison county will vote solidly to throw the senator as far away as possible from the home of John J. Ingalls. The boom for Ingalls which is being groomed by outside parties can find no sponsor among the members. He simply isn't under consideration, that's all. Now and again some statesman appears who wisely shakes his head and predicts that the coming senatorial caucus will result in a deadlock and then, as by common consent, the legislature will turn to the brilliant Atchison statesman. But this sort of talk never comes from members of the legislature. They express no fears of an unbreakable deadlock. Indeed, there never was a senatorial campaign in Kansas when it was so easy for the legislature to get together on a choice as in this race. There has been good feeling among the rivals and no bitterness is likely to arise that will deadlock the caucus. The members have made first, second and even third choice, and there will be none of that die-in-the-last-ditch foolishness which is admirable as brace-brac, but doesn't make senators. If a reasonable effort does not result in the nomination of their first choice, these sensible statesmen are going to philosophically accept the situation and try, try again. But there is absolutely no following to the idea that in finding a man upon whom agreement can be made it will be necessary to go outside of the six gentlemen now formally in the race. Ingalls by common consent will be a factor in the senatorial race two years hence, but now he is not under consideration by the men who will cast the votes.

Mr. Burton's managers express themselves as more than pleased with the situation. They profess to believe that their candidate will be nominated on the second ballot. Conservative estimates of Mr. Burton's strength show that he must gather in about twenty votes from some source to accomplish this result. At the Leland headquarters they scout the idea of anybody being nominated on the second ballot, or on the second day of balloting for that matter.

The Hood managers are putting out no figures, but it is now generally conceded that he is next to Burton in first ballot strength, and yet his managers say that their efforts are mainly directed toward making him the second choice of members enough to nominate. Mr. Ady's headquarters are the rendezvous of a strong following which is not confined to any section of the state. For instance, he has two votes from the northwest part of the state and one or more from the extreme southeast part. His managers resent the claim put out by some of the enthusiastic Burton men that they will go to Burton or anyone else on the second ballot. Mr. Ady's rivals pretend to believe that he will not last long in the contest, because of the defection of a number of Western members in the Seventh district. As an offset they claim that they have a following in the Second and Fourth which more than evens up the loss in the Seventh. It may be said in truth that every one of the candidates has votes in congressional districts not his own. For instance, in the Sixth congressional district, which has only seven Republican votes, Burton, Ady, Smith, Hobd and Leland each have a vote or more.

All arrangements for a big time on inauguration day have been perfected and, weather permitting, there will be an immense crowd on the streets of the capital city.

Governor Morrill remained in his rooms to-day, but his attending physician does not fear a serious turn to his slight fever. If no new complication arises he will be able to perform his part in the ceremonies.

To-day Speaker Lobdell appointed D. O. McCray as his clerk, a recognition of the newspaper boys which is most favorably received.

BITTER POPULIST WRANGLE.

Lewelling's Nominations Cause the Flood Gates of Wrath to Be Opened by Calamity Senators.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 12.—(Special.) At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the senate went into executive session to consider the appointments sent in by Governor Lewelling. At 6 o'clock adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock this morning and at 11 o'clock to-night the session was still in progress, with no expectation of adjourning for several hours. There has been a hot and exciting discussion and at one time senators nearly came to blows. S. H. Snider was confirmed as superintendent of insurance and S. M. Scott as a member of the board of public works. The police commissioners of Atchison, Topeka and Fort Scott were also confirmed. There was little or no fight over them. When Hinshaw, for the board of charities, was reached, the war opened. He was finally confirmed, but not until the Populists had aired more dirty linen than forty laundries could cleanse in a month. The charges in these cases are all brought by Pops and sustained by Populist testimony. The next fight was over the state board of health and it is understood to be still unfinished. The senate is hearing testimony and calling for records and prominent Populists, from Mrs. Lease down, are mixing in the row. The alleged cholera fund steal is being thoroughly ventilated. Senator O'Brien is only waiting his turn to launch a big fight against the confirmation of the Wichita police commissioners. He and Senator Leedy had a bitter altercation on the floor of the senate and a good deal of feeling was manifested by several.

It is likely that the battle will open again on Monday morning. To-day the governor sent a confidential communication to the senate, but it was refused a hearing while the secret session continued. Senator Taylor, of Wyandotte, won his point by frightening the governor into withdrawing his police commissioner nominations for Kansas City, Kas. It is said the Republicans could defeat every one of the confirmations if they would stand together and help the Populist senators who are making the fight on the governor, but for some reason that does not seem to be their policy.

TEMPEST OVER "OLD BULLION."

Democrats Discover a Mare's Nest, Whereat They Rage and Imagine Vain Things.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 12.—A few Democrats here have raised a tempest in a tea pot and are making the most of it. Thursday forenoon in the house a resolution prevailed that General Nathaniel Lyon's portrait, which formerly decorated the walls of the house, and was removed without authority, be restored to its place. Yesterday afternoon, Moore, of Stone, went to Ashley Ewing and requested him to replace the picture. Soon afterwards Mr. Ewing, with a corps of carpenters, entered the house and going into Speaker Russell's private office suggested that the portrait of Thomas H. Benton which hangs above the speaker's chair be pushed about eight feet to one side and Lyon's portrait be hung by it. Mr. Russell replied: "Put it in any suitable place." Thereupon Mr. Ewing began to move Benton's picture a little. But Mr. Pettijohn, entering at the time, interposed an objection and urged that the portrait of Benton, the statesman, should not give place to that of Lyons, the soldier, and that some other place ought to be found for the latter. It was agreed that his suggestion should be acted upon.

There the incident ended, but interested political busybodies made the discovery that Russell and Moore had planned an insult to Missouri's great and honored dead statesman and they have worked the incident for all it is worth, and have exaggerated it beyond any semblance of truth. Like ghouls in a graveyard, they have not ceased to dig and hunt and smell for things buried, and by many forgotten. They are attempting to arouse sectional and war passions and prejudices. Their purpose is discord and they need but an atom of truth upon which to erect a mountain of effrontery and insult. No one desired to outrage the memory of Benton, no one thought of it. Except that others have attempted to give it an undue party coloring it would not be worth a mention.

TRADING WITH THE OSAGES.

Hon. Lafayette Dawson Working in the Interest of Kansas and Oklahoma Merchants.

Washington, Jan. 12.—(Special.) Hon. Lafayette Dawson, of Maryville, Mo., ex-United States judge in Alaska, arrived today. He has important business with the commissioner of Indian affairs which concerns a number of business men in towns adjoining the Osage country, and which is also of interest to some wholesale houses in Kansas.

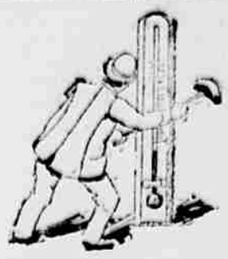
Some time ago the agent at the Osage agency issued an order preventing parties from entering the Osage country for the purpose of collecting debts. This was an order in the interest of the new administration traders in that country. The Indians receive from the government a half million dollars annually and this is spent with merchants, in addition to other funds received by them. The Indian had been in the habit of trading with merchants at Coffeyville, Caney and Cedarville, Kas., and Bartlettsville, Cherokee Nation and Cleveland, O. T. In this way the merchants in those towns had grown into the habit of crediting the Indians, knowing they would be able to get their money when they received the government funds. When the Indians were owing these merchants over $50,000 and just before a payment was made, this order was issued, which prevented the merchants from collecting accounts, and at the same time forced the Indians to deal with the traders at the agency. It is urged that there is collusion somewhere and that it is plain how this understanding could originate and be carried out. It is desired to induce the commissioner to break the combination, so that the Indians can trade at the border towns or wherever they please, and so that the indebtedness already contracted may be settled.

BILL JOHNSON BOBS UP.

His Petrified Corpus Comes to Light After a Hiatus of Thirty-six Years.

Waco, Tex., Jan. 12.—George Renick, who catches fur animals, on his round to his traps on the bank of the Brazos, noticed a leg sticking out of the sand, and unearthed a man perfect in every limb and feature, except a gash in the abdomen, the bowels being absent and the cavity full of sand. The body is a perfect petrifaction, and the features natural, hair, eyebrows and beard preserved like life. It is recognized as the petrified body of Bill Johnson, a murderer and outlaw, who, after inflicting terrible loss on the sheriff's posse in 1859, was mortally wounded, and afterward taken from the jail by lynchers and hanged while he was dying. Bill Johnson was shot in the jaw, twice in the breast and in both legs, and the bullet marks are on the petrified body. It is also remembered that prior to burial Bill Johnson was disemboweled by doctors, one of whom is here and recognizes the body. Bill Johnson killed five men in his last fight, having killed three before his last battle.

London, Jan. 12.—A terrific gale, accompanied by a heavy snowstorm, is raging over South Devonshire. On the Dartmoor tablet the snow is several feet deep.



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F. B. ROBINSON

Tailoring Co.,

824 Delaware St.

THE JUNCTION TAILORS.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Much Money Set Apart for the Untutored Savage in the West.

Washington, Jan. 12.—(Special.) The Indian appropriation bill reported to-day provides for pay of agents as follows: Cheyenne and Arapahoes, $1,800; Kiowa, $1,800; Osage, $1,600; Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha in Kansas, $1,200; Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe and Oakland, $1,500; Quapaw, $1,400; Sac and Fox, $1,600; Union agency, $1,500.

To fulfill treaty stipulations: Apaches, Kiowas and Comanches, Medicine Lodge treaty, $30,000; purchase of clothing, $11,000; for pay of workmen, $4,000. For Cheyennes and Arapahoes, $38,000; Chickasaws, $3,000; Choctaws, $30,052; Creeks, $49,968; Iowas in Oklahoma, $3,600; Kickapoos, $2,445; Osages, $3,456; Pawnees, $47,100; Pottawatomies, $20,647; Quapaws, $1,500; Sac and Fox, of the Missouri, $8,070; Seminoles, $28,500; Senecas, $3,690. Miscellaneous support as follows: Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches and Wichitas, $110,000; for subsistence of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, $90,000; Poncas, $15,000.

For support of the Haskell institute at Lawrence, Kas., $83,500; for pay of superintendent at that institute, $1,500; Chilocco, $61,450.

Important to Ponca City.

Washington, Jan. 12.—(Special.) The secretary of the interior has made a very important decision relative to Ponca City in refusing to open the well known J. W. Lynch case, which involves about half the townsite, thus settling the titles to that part of the town. It appears that before the opening of the strip Mr. Lynch made affidavit of his intention to file on a certain quarter section of land, and filed after the hour of opening. The point in controversy was whether or not a filing made upon affidavit of intention prior to opening would hold good. This covers other claims involving town property in the Strip and applies to other towns besides Ponca City.

Accident at Le Loup.

Ottawa, Kas., Jan. 12.—(Special.) Albert Mallory met with a very serious accident at Le Loup. His horse, attached to a cart, ran away, threw him out and broke his leg just below the knee.

NOTICE!

Cash Removal Sale.

For the week beginning Monday, prior to removal to

1110 Walnut Street,

Everything in the store sold for cash will be discounted

10 Per Cent

From regular prices.

Your chance to buy the very best

Groceries and Table Delicacies

at a bargain for one week. Quality is always the first consideration here.

Geo. H. Buecking,

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You don't take gas. You don't take anything, and it don't hurt a particle to have your teeth out at

The Odontunder Dental Parlors

517 to 520 New Ridge Building.

L. C. ALLEN, D. D. S., Manager.

SPECIAL

PIANO BARGAINS!

Behning, Upright - - $ 125
Hallett & Davis, Upright - $ 175
Schubert, Upright - - $290
(Used only three months.)
Kingsbury, Upright - - $235

Call at once if you want a bargain.

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