

WE ARE GOING TO RAISE THE ROOF

Our competitors think we have been doing that these many years; figuratively we have, but now we intend to raise the roof in reality. On July 5th we begin to make room for our growing business. We cannot widen the lot, nor lengthen it, so we must build up one more story---this is the true story.

Fifteen years ago our business space was 2,250 square feet of floor space, three years later we increased this space to 3,350 square feet; six years later it was 9,200 square feet; eight years later we made it 12,550 square feet, and we thought we had reached the limit. A steady increase in business has compelled us to make further additions, and we propose to add to our space until, when completed, our floor space for doing business will exceed 19,000 square feet. We propose to give to the people of this section of the state the largest, most modern, and the best lighted and most convenient place to do business there will be west of Chicago. Our architect is working on the plans now, and we will be compelled to vacate the rear one-third of our building for the workmen. In order to do this

WE MUST HAVE ROOM!

We will have to dispose of a large line of our stock, and such prices as these will have to do it for us. This is not a lot of cheap goods bought especially for a sale, but our regular stock, which will have to be sold to clear away one-third of our space for room for our workmen.

Roof Raising Prices.	Roof Raising Prices.	Roof Raising Prices.	Roof Raising Prices.
BOYS' WEAR LOT 1—Choice of 50 Suits, odd and end, age 4, 5 and 6—75c. LOT 2—Choice of any suit that sold up to \$2.00 at \$1.25. LOT 3—Choice of any suit that sold up to \$3.00 at \$1.95. LOT 4—Choice of any suit that sold up to \$4 at \$2.50. LOT 5—Choice of any suit that sold up to \$5.00 at \$3.50. LOT 6—Choice of any suit in the house at \$4.50. LONG PANTS. Close out any Boys' Long Pants Suit—Prices cut down to \$1.50 for suits worth up to \$3. And on up to any Boys' Suit in the house worth up to \$10 and \$12 for \$7.50 per suit.	MEN'S WEAR LOT 1: Men's Union Cassimere and Cheviot \$4.50 suits at \$2.75. LOT 2: Men's all wool cassimere and cheviot \$7.50 Suits at \$4.75. LOT 3: Men's worsted cassimere & chevionts, including blue serges, plain and silk faced, at \$7. LOT 4: Choice of all our Men's \$12 suits at \$9.50. LOT 5: Choice of all our men's \$15 suits at \$11.50. LOT 6: Choice of any suit in house, including \$18 and \$20 suits, \$13.50. MEN'S PANTS. LOT 1: Choice of 300 pairs men's all wool pants—you can't buy anywhere less than \$2—at \$1.25 per pair. LOT 2: Choice of 300 pair extra quality handsome cassimere pants at \$1.95	FURNISHINGS & HATS Men's 50c negligee Shirts, 3c. Men's 75c negligee Shirts, collars attached, or with two separate collars and separate cuffs, or with separate cuffs and no collars, 49c. Men's fast black and tan half hose, fine gauze, worth 15c, at 8c. Men's striped gauze underwear, full finished, worth 35c, at 25c. Men's Linen Collars, lines that we are closing of our regular 15c grade, at 3c each. Boys' fancy cambric shirt waists, 35c grade, 23c. Boys' negligee shirts, collars attached, at 25c. Boys' negligee shirts, with detached collars and cuffs, 49c.	SHOES. Misses' all solid innersole and counter dongola, patent tip, button shoes, size 11 to 2, width D, E, & EE, worth \$1.25, at 89c Misses' black and tan laced and button vici kid, patent and kid tip, sizes 11 to 2, all widths, worth \$1.50, at \$1.19. Same shoe, 8 to 10 1/2, 99c. Same shoe, 5 to 8, 69c. Boys' satin calf and lace shoe, sold under our guarantee, 2 to 5, worth \$1.75, at \$1.29 Same shoe, sizes 11 to 2, \$1.19. Ladies' all solid Oxford ties, vici kid, patent tip, sizes 2 1/2 to 7, worth \$1.50, at 99c Ladies' vici kid, black and tan, sizes 2 1/2 to 7, worth \$1.75, at \$1.39. Men's vici kid, black and tan, cloth and leather top, worth \$3.50, at \$2.49. Same shoe in second quality, worth \$2.50, at \$1.99.

MAYER BROTHERS.

EDUCATION.

(Continued From First Page.)

ents, together with the claims and theories of its opponents. Books, both for and against, it have been placed at their disposal, and they have been left to decide for themselves as to its merits.

If this process is producing a crop of young socialists at the agricultural college we have no excuse to offer for we believe that, given a free field, the truth will always win.

Another point urged against our administration is that we have not only taught socialism, but that we have actually practiced it, in the form of a college dining hall. As far back as the early '70s the college ran a full-fledged boarding-house. Under the Fairchild regime it supplied only one meal a day. Under the populist administration, not only noon lunches, but regular board also, has been supplied to students at cost. It was actually proved during the trial, that this dining hall has cut down living expenses and saved hundreds of dollars to students struggling for an education. It has shown that in this way, and by furnishing work, such as waiting on tables, etc., many poor students, who otherwise would have been denied an education, were enabled to earn their way through college. Yet the attorney for prosecution said that "this was socialism and must be done away with." This, my dear governor, is one of the monstrous crimes for which Regents Hoffman and Limbocker have suffered political decapitation. The committee has so found, be I am of the opinion that you will have more difficulty in proving the heinousness of the offense to the hard working farmers of Kansas.

Moreover, idiotic as it may seem, no account had Hoffman and Limbocker been convicted of running this "socialistic soup house" and removed, then the new republican regents, in answer to a petition signed by 264 students, reopened it. Your newspaper apologists are endeavoring to call it a "student club," and to explain that the students and not the college are now running it. This is absolutely false. The students have no more to do with it than they had under the populist regime. The college furnishes the dining-room, the kitchen, dishes, utensils, etc., free of charge. The wages of the manager and purchasing agent come out of the proceeds of the dining hall, as they always did. The manager and purchasing agent is a regular employe of the college, is responsible to the college for all the property in her charge, and, being a bona fide agent of the college, when she is running the dining hall, the college is running it, not the students.

I am told by a professor that during the short time the dining hall was closed, during the "inquisition," over a dozen poor students were forced to give up college. Your hasty resort to "soup house socialism" came too late to save them. Upon whose head, if not upon yours, rests the crime of having shut in the doors of hungry, striving young men and women, the door to knowledge and advancement?

Regents Hoffman and Limbocker were certainly tried before the committee for one act of "venue," they were tried be-

fore the public opinion in your partisan press for an entirely different set, while the third and real set of misdemeanors for which they were punished were as follows:

1. They made out of the Kansas State Agricultural College an absolutely nonpartisan institution.
2. They taught political economy to farmers and working men, who, according to Republican belief, should leave all such matters to "financiers" and corporation lawyers. In fact they not only taught political economy, but they explained both sides, so that they could decide for themselves which was correct. This, republicans claim, is producing populists so fast as to make the college practically a kindergarten.
3. They have cut down living expenses by giving board, books and stationery to students at cost, thereby causing great ire among the republican bookkeepers and boarding house keepers of the village of Manhattan, who declare that this is rank socialism.
4. They have furnished work to a larger number of needy students than was ever done before, thus enabling them to earn their way through college. This also is branded as socialism.
5. They have more than doubled the facilities for the study of agriculture.
6. As was proven by sworn testimony during the "inquisition," that they have increased the student attendance, without lowering the standard of admission, 15 per cent.

All these things were viewed as crimes by the republican politicians, and why? They saw that at this rate of improvement, if the populists had control of the institution for two years, their success would be so remarkable that even the blindest partisan could see that the "rotten money advocates," "repudiators," "anarchists," "blatherskites," etc., ad nauseum, are not as black or diabolical as they are painted. They feared that when this was seen their voters might demand that republican orators and writers stop calling the populists names and begin to try and answer their arguments. This they knew would be a fatal blow to republicanism.

Let me give you a little incident hitherto unpublished. Two years ago when the populist party was in power in every department of the state government, an attempt was made to wrest the university from the hands of the republicans and give it into strict populist control. Some of our readers braved ostracism at the hands of their own party in a determined effort to defeat that attempt. A bill to reorganize the university was introduced late in the session. It was rushed through its three readings in the senate at lightning speed and undoubtedly would have passed the house, but for the efforts of an onlooker who warned Chancellor Snow of its purposes, and with his assistance and that of G. C.

Clemens and Representative Taylor of Wyandotte, succeeded in throttling the bill in the house.

That man who at the risk of displeasing the populist majority assisted in saving the university from partisan reorganization was the identical man whose decapitation was the primary object of republican politicians in the so-called "inquisition" proceedings—Thomas E. Will, the awful man now president of the agricultural college. You have repaid his kindness with ferocity. He who saved the university from populist spoilsmen has himself fallen a victim to the spoilsmen of the republican party, aided and abetted by you. The ingratitude shown to one man is, however, only a circumstance in this infamy. You have made an epoch in the history of Kansas. For the first time a governor has stooped to befoul an educational institution by thrusting it into the filthy maelstrom of partisan politics.

The populists, under the Llewelling administration, resisted this same temptation, although they could have reorganized all three of our state schools without resorting to the miserable pretext of a state investigation. They could have done the same thing in '96 and great pressure was brought to bear upon them to do so, but in that historic moment strong men were found to stand up for decency. How will it be in 1901 when the populists will again be in power? What a precedent you have given as a weapon into the hands of the spoilsmen! You have multiplied the work of the friends of education ten-fold. You have championed the cause of partisanship in education. We accept the issue. But remember this, if we fail in our endeavor it will not be our fault, but yours.

We realized when the investigating committee was appointed that it would show no justice; that before it you had full power to convict, but I want to say to you that there is in this state a higher tribunal than a "cats-paw committee" of investigation. If we can get before the supreme court we will reverse the verdict of that committee, and whether we do this or not, do not deceive yourself; you already stand arraigned before the mighty tribunal of public opinion for an assault upon the educational interests of the state, and before that tribunal you must appear in 1900. As was the case with the regents so it is with you, the verdict has been written in advance. You are to be allowed an opportunity once more to get "down among the people" and stay there.

Respectfully yours,
 CARL VONORMAN,
 Regent of Kansas State Agricultural College.

P. S.—In writing you thus freely I realize that it is entirely within your power to remove my official head. Ever since the "inquisition," however, I have felt that it was about time for some one who neither courted your favor nor feared your displeasure to utter a few remarks in the interest of free and untrammeled education.

QUEUES HUNG UP.
 As an Evidence That Chinese Rebels Had Met Justice.

Shanghai correspondence New York Sun: Letters from a missionary who has just traveled across North Anhui from Honan, selling Bibles for the British and Foreign Bible society, give graphic pictures of the terror and distress caused by the rebellion in that province. The missionary started out with a corporeal and two young Chinese wheeling barrows. For several days they simply heard rumors of the approach of the rebels, who were killing, plundering and burning. Finally, after four days' travel, they neared a large city toward which crowds of fugitives from the surrounding country were pouring by every road. At all the small villages rusty old guns were being furnished up and spears brought out for use. The city was reported to be full, but thousands were pressing about the gates eager to secure the shelter of the walls. The missionary was unable to gain entrance to the gates because of the crowd, which would give way only to an official. Many of these refugees had come some distance, and all were carrying their household belongings in carts or in wheelbarrows. Little children were crying from hunger and exposure. On reaching Suchoin, in Kiangsu, it was found that the soldiers had defeated the marauders, killing a large number. Over the west gate were hanging about 70 queues, some with the ears attached, and over the south gate were 200 more, grim evidence that justice had been dealt out to some of the criminals who have terrorized the whole province.

Rough on the General.
 A French actor named Hyacinthe once illustrated the saying, "Discretion is the better part of valor," relates Tit-Bits. It was in the month of June and a company of the National Guard, of which Hyacinthe was a sergeant, was engaging a body of insurgents behind a barricade at the other end of a short street. One of the insurgents in particular, from a corner of the barricade, was making remarkably effective practice on the assailants. At that moment up came a general. "We must get him to expose himself," said the general. "One of you must clamber up on top of the barricade; then, when our friend at the other end of the street shows himself to take aim, two of three of you fetch him down. Up with you, sergeant!" Beg your pardon, general, but, perhaps, you see, an insignificant non-commissioned officer like myself may have to attraction for him. But a handsome, distinguished man like you, in that stylish and becoming uniform—'he'd be more than mortal if he could resist the temptation! I'll lend you a hand, general."

BRAIN WEIGHED 37 OUNCES.
 And There Was an Excess of White Over Gray Matter.

Dr. O'Hanlon, coroner's physician, recently performed an autopsy on the body of John Chester, 35 years of age, 807 Washington street, who was taken to the Manhattan hospital with a broken back, and who died the next day, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Chester was found unconscious leaning against a fence at One Hundred and Third street and Amsterdam avenue. A policeman learned that Chester had passed the greater part of Sunday night in a saloon discussing mesmerism, and that he was experimented upon. He fell to the floor of the saloon in the trance and was taken out by the men and placed against the fence where he was found. The autopsy revealed that the man's brain weighed only thirty-seven ounces. The average weight of the brain, Dr. Hanlon said, in males, was forty-nine and a half ounces, and in females forty-four ounces. The maximum was sixty-five ounces and the minimum thirty-four ounces. In addition to the excessively light weight of the brain, there was an excess of white over gray matter in it. This, Dr. O'Hanlon said, indicated a lack of intelligence and lethargic mentality, but also was indicative of strong physical characteristics. It was an indication of the preponderance of the animal qualities over the mental. Such a man, Dr. O'Hanlon said, could be mesmerized easily. Chester's death, the doctor declared, was due to a fracture of the spine between the sixth and seventh cervical vertebrae.

THE TYPHOID FEVER OUTBREAK
 A Curious Fulfillment of a Strange Ancient Prediction.

In the Harleian library at Oxford is a manuscript of probably the fifteenth century, reprinted by the Camden society, and to be found in the best libraries in any large city. It thus predicts what will happen when Christmas day falls on a Sunday, as it did in the year 1898. The quaint spelling is preserved, and is not the least interesting thing about this ancient document. Speculators in the grain markets may find in it as good a "tip" as the government reports of crop conditions. Here follows the jingle:
 "Yi Christmas day on ye Sunday be,
 A trololus wynter ye shall see,
 Medlyd with waters stronge;
 Were shall be goods without fabylle,
 Ye somer, it shall be raysonable.
 And stormys oder whylys amonge.
 Wynde that yeare shall be gode;
 Ye harvylde shall be wet with goodes;
 Pestylens fulle in many a countre.
 And mony yonge peyple dede shall be,
 Or thei sicknes lynde.
 And grete tempestes their-yane.

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STRANGE TACTICS OF A LOON.
 Its Dependence Upon the Wind to Assist Its Flight.

I have shot at loons a great many times on the lakes of northern Wisconsin, and on Lake Superior, and have never known them to attempt to escape from danger unless there was a wind of which they could take advantage in their attempts to rise, states a contributor. I remember once, in company with my brother, trying to secure a loon as a specimen for mounting. The bird was in a lake about three-fourths of a mile long and about 200 yards wide in its narrowest part. My brother was secreted at one end of the lake, and I in a canoe kept the bird in motion, trying to get it within range of my brother's gun, and giving it a chance whenever a chance offered. Although harried for two or three hours it never once attempted to rise from the water. There was a slight breeze, if I mistake not, but not enough to be of any use in the loon's attempt to escape by flight. During the chase he loon swam a distance of 200 yards or more under water, repeatedly without appearing above the surface. Lake Superior fishermen tell me they have caught them in their nets at great depths. Among those with whom I have talked on the subject it is believed that a loon cannot rise from the water without the aid of a wind blowing directly opposite to the line of sight.

2DS STEWART'S NAME

J. W. Hoopy, of Litchfield, Neb., mentions H. G. Stewart, of Scott's Bluff county for congress to succeed Hon. W. L. Greene of the Sixth district, and asks if some one will second the motion to nominate him. I second the motion with all my heart. I think we ought to have a farmer to represent us in congress, and no better man can be found than H. G. Stewart. He is known all over the district by the record he made in the state senate, and he is loved by everyone who knows him. He is honest, and is a true blue populist. If nominated he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

Give us Stewart and every man, woman and child in the Sixth will be represented. We will pledge him every honest vote in this county, with lots of conscientious republican votes thrown in.

Wm. Oule,
 Gering, Neb., June 14, '99.

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