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WOMEN'S SHOES Worth up to \$5.00 **\$1.98**

Sale price

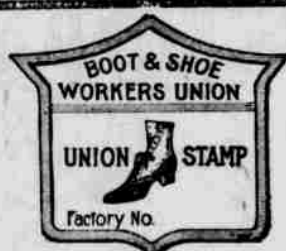
These are sample shoes, only small sizes, but if you can get a fit it's an unequalled bargain chance—the finest grades and prettiest styles of the year are in the big variety of sample shoes—find the pair to fit your foot, and instead of paying \$3, \$3.50, \$4, or \$5.00, pay only..... **\$1.98**

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COLEMAN WON'T AID TERRILL.

Oklahoma Man Advised to Change His Course by the Attorney General.

C. C. Coleman, attorney general, will not help Ira N. Terrill prosecute the wardens of the Kansas penitentiary or help him collect \$6,000 which he claims is due him for work while in the penitentiary. Some time ago Terrill called upon the attorney general and asked him to bring actions against E. B. Jewett, W. H. Haskell, J. B. Tomlinson and H. S. Landis, wardens, for alleged false imprisonment. He also wanted three guards of the penitentiary prosecuted for taking from him some poetry. The complaints were all made in writing by Terrill and the attorney general replied to it by saying that he would do none of the things asked and closing with some advice to Terrill as follows:

"I desire to say that I have no personal feeling or bias whatever toward you. You have not asked my advice or counsel as to your course, and therefore will probably not welcome it, but as one who wishes you well, I believe that you ought to abandon the course you seem inclined to take. The same amount of industry and heat applied in the direction of establishing yourself in business and making up for lost time, which you are exerting in an attempt to obtain vengeance for alleged wrongs, would in the end avail you and profit you a great deal more than can possibly result from any proceedings you may take under the complaints you are making to me."

Terrill was paroled by Governor Frantz of Oklahoma, June 12. He was sent to the penitentiary for twelve years for killing John Embree in Guthrie. The latter had testified that Terrill was a "sooner" when Terrill was trying to prove up his homestead. Terrill refused to work in the penitentiary and persistently appealed to the courts for release, asserting that he had been illegally convicted. His conduct caused the Kansas prison authorities to refuse him the benefit of time usually allowed for good behavior.

KANSAS MAY PRINT BOOKS.

One Way Out of the Alleged School Grab.

T. A. McNeal, state printer, has begun an investigation which may lead to his recommending to the next legislature that Kansas print its own textbooks for the common schools. The state now has a fine printing plant and Mr. McNeal said that with comparatively little expense the additional equipment could be secured to print all the books needed by the school children of the state.

The experiment has been tried in several states. In some it was successful and in others it failed. Mr. McNeal believes, however, that with proper management the state could turn out the books without loss after the first year. Making the plates and getting the machinery would cause a heavy expense the first year and the books could not be manufactured at the present price except at a loss. After that it is believed that the sale of the books would show enough profit to cover the loss.

Mr. McNeal may ask that the state printer be given authority to print a few of the textbooks as an experiment and to determine whether it would be practicable to print all books.

There has been much discussion in Kansas recently about alleged graft in awarding contracts for school books.

Watermelon Seed Causes Death.

Nina Bevel, aged 5 years, died at the hospital in Salina as the result of an operation to remove a watermelon seed which had become lodged in her windpipe. The operation was made too late to save the child's life.

FOR WORKS OF ART

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IS NATIONAL GALLERY.

Decision Recently Made Is of Much Importance and Means Assembling of Magnificent Art Collections.

By a decision of Justice Stafford in the District supreme court, it has been determined that this country already possesses a national art gallery. This decision is interesting first because no one realized that there was such a thing as a national gallery in this country, and, second, because it brings to the government and incidentally to Washington the Harriet Lane Johnston art collection, which is intrinsically valuable, very beautiful, and will form the nucleus around which a real national collection eventually will be built up. The pictures have just been transferred to the custody of the Smithsonian institution and will be placed on exhibition as soon as possible.

This decision of the court is more important than even the transfer of the Johnston collection would indicate. The Smithsonian has had an art collection for years, and it has slowly been growing, mostly through gifts; but the present decision recognizes it as a national gallery. This will attract more donations, and although the collection for the present will be housed in the lecture hall of the National museum, there will doubtless in time be a separate building erected for the art collection; and there is no reason why in time the national gallery in Washington should not be quite as much a center of attraction to visitors as the National gallery in London.

By the will of Harriet Lane Johnston in 1903 her art collection, consisting of 29 paintings, busts and other objects, was left to the Corcoran art gallery until such time as there should be established by the United States government a national art gallery. The bequest to the Corcoran gallery was accompanied by a number of conditions such as that the collection should be housed in a separate room without artificial heat, and there were some other provisions, to comply with which would have entailed more expenditure than the trustees felt that they were justified in making for a merely temporary collection. They therefore declined the custody, and it looked for a time as though the collection would have to be sold and the money divided with the estate, going principally to the Harriet Lane Johnston Home.

President Roosevelt, who is interested in such matters, urged on congress duty to establish a national gallery, but it is seldom that such a thing can be done in one session and the matter went by default. Finally the executors of the estate and the Smithsonian institution went into court in a friendly suit to determine the custody of the pictures. Then it was that Judge Stafford decided that the Smithsonian already constituted a national gallery.

As a matter of fact the formation of an art gallery is one of the first duties of the Smithsonian under the act creating it, and when the present Smithsonian building was erected it was designed with two of the biggest rooms specially built for a gallery. The act creating it says that it "shall have custody of objects of art, the results of curious and foreign research." This function of the institution has been recognized by the regents all along and there have been a number of valuable objects acquired that have more place in an art gallery than they have in a museum.

Some of them have been turned over to the temporary care of the Corcoran gallery and some to the library of congress; but they will all go with the Johnston collection toward forming the foundation of a national gallery. There are other and more extensive plans afoot that will help on the work, but they have not yet taken official shape, but it is sufficient for the present to refer to the fact that they are in existence.

One of the first purchases of the Smithsonian, directly in line with the formation of the art gallery, was the Marsh collection of prints and engravings. This was a lucky speculation, as it proved. George P. Marsh was for a long time United States minister to Greece and to Italy. His collection of prints was a notable one and was bought by the Smithsonian in 1849 for three or four thousand dollars. It was temporarily deposited with the congressional library, and experts estimate its value now at between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

The Smithsonian already has quite a large collection of busts of prominent men and scientists, several valuable portraits and other objects, all of which will go into the new collection.

Senator's Wonderful Record.

William Pinckney Whyte, United States senator from Maryland, who has just passed his eighty-second milestone, has never been inside a saloon, never smoked and never rode in a cab. He framed the instrument on which the unique government of the District of Columbia is founded. He lives outside of Baltimore, yet is able to appear at a trial in Baltimore in the morning and be in Washington in time to answer to the noon roll call of the senate. Twice chosen United States senator, he has also been governor, mayor, state senator, state representative, city solicitor, attorney general and state comptroller. He was defeated for the United States senate by the late Arthur P. Gorman and then succeeded Gorman at the latter's death. He was a member of the Maryland legislature when Gorman was a lad in Howard county.

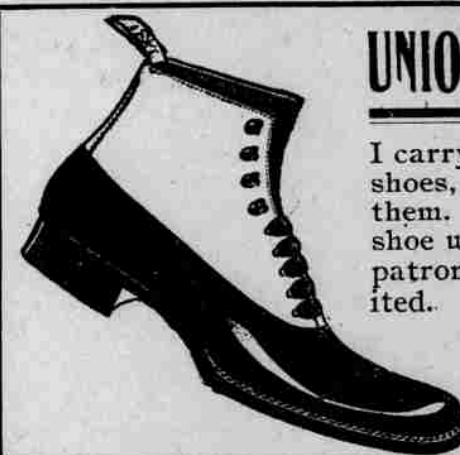
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St. Louis	17.20	Waukesha	22.20
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