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The Wichita Daily Eagle.

SIXTEEN PAGES

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BEGINNING WITH DECEMBER 1ST. THE DAILY EAGLE WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE CITY AT TEN CENTS PER WEEK.

CAPITAL PEEPS OUT

LOOKING FOR A GOOD PLACE TO ESTABLISH ITSELF.

IT SEES OKLAHOMA

WITH ITS COTTON AND AT ONCE PROPOSES A MILL.

TO BE ERECTED AT ST. LOUIS

AND NEW RAILROADS TO SPEED THE COTTON THITHER.

Decides That the Sapulpa Extension is the One Most Promising of Returns—General News of Oklahoma

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—While in St. Louis last week T. F. Hensley of the El Reno Democrat, attended a committee meeting of the Business Men's League, and learned while there that St. Louis has in view theearly development of some enterprises that will be of the utmost importance to Oklahoma and the southwest. One of these enterprises is a proposition from responsible manufacturers of New England to invest $300,000 in a cotton mill in St. Louis, and furnish a competent manager, providing that a similar sum of money was subscribed locally in St. Louis so as to enable them to build a $600,000 cotton mill. A committee was appointed to proceed at once to raise the required $300,000.

Another matter of importance was also taken up and discussed, and that was the proposition for building additional railroads in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. The report of a committee on railroad extension in this direction was read and approved. Among other statements in the report of the committee on this subject was the following:

"We indorse the statement that the most valuable of the lines to St. Louis would be the St. Louis and Oklahoma City railway, from Sapulpa, I. T., to Oklahoma City, and also indorse the statement that should the line be extended to Chickasha or some point on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, it would add greatly to its value as a St. Louis line. We respectfully recommend to your organization such action as will show the promoters of this line the interests which St. Louis mercantile and manufacturing interests have in its early construction and operation, as a connection of the St. Louis and San Francisco system.

The proposed line from St. Louis to Gainesville, Texas, viz.: the St. Louis, Siloam and Southern, and the Gainesville, McAlester and Southern railways would be developing territory in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, now having no railroad connection with St. Louis, and by giving us another line to Fort Smith, Ark., and Gainesville add greatly to St. Louis trade, and we hope that the line will be built at an early date."

There is scarcely a doubt, says Mr. Hensley, but what both of these enterprises will be pushed by St. Louis capitalists with the utmost vigor.

JACK LOVE GOES TO CHURCH

And There Piously Refuses to Mix Steers With Religion

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Jack Love of Woodward attended worship at the Presbyterian church in El Reno last Sunday evening, says the Republican. The sermon was interesting and effective, and the singing was in perfect harmony with the discourse, while the beautiful song "Where is My Boy Tonight?" rendered in a most perfect manner, added not a little to the solemnity of the meeting. It seemed that every heart was touched and felt itself drawn nearer to its Maker, and the warm and generous heart of our friend Jack was no exception to the rule. His surprise can be imagined when the minute the benediction was pronounced, even before the words were cold upon the air, he felt a touch upon the arm and heard a voice saying: "Jack, I want ter trade some cows fer some er them steers." Jack looked down on the fellow from his height of six feet seven inches and asked: "What did you come down here for?" "To trade cattle with you." Jack refused to talk trade even after they were well out upon the street. When he was told not to take that man as a sample of El Reno people he smiled and said: "Oh, he's from Woodward, too."

NEW TELEPHONE LINES

Oklahoma is Being Fairly Spider-Webbed With Wires

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Besides building an exchange in El Reno the Missouri and Kansas Telephone company has extended wires to Fort Reno and to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency at Darlington. Telephone connections between El Reno and Oklahoma City will be made in about two weeks, after which a wire will be run northward from Oklahoma City to Guthrie. The latter line will be completed this winter.

SCHOOL DISTRICT CASES

Gentlemen From the South Side See Superintendent Hopkins

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—S. J. Jackson, Theodore Jeffries, P. W. Gin, S. M. Thornburg, J. W. Redman, S. Trafferi, W. M. Reed and Messrs. Rogers, Chilson and Kirby were up from the south line of the county yesterday on an appeal case before Superintendent Hopkins involving school districts Nos. 5, 6 and 12 in Oklahoma county, and Nos. 42 and 43 in Logan county. All were pleased with the manner in which Mr. Hopkins handled the case and left for home last night hoping for a speedy adjustment of the difficulties.

RABBITS VERSUS ORCHARDS

Medford Patriot Thinks a Bounty Would Be a Good Thing

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 26.—(Special.)—It is the opinion of the Medford Patriot that the payment of a small bounty on rabbit scalps by the county commissioners, enough to cover the cost of ammunition, to continue until March 1, would be beneficial to Grant county. The trees saved from the pests would more than pay for a small bounty. Many are discouraged from setting out trees because of their destruction by rabbits.

PONCA CITY ODDFELLOWS ELECT

Installation of Officers Will Take Place in January

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 27.—The Ponca City Courier says:

"The Odd Fellows elected officers last night. W. E. McGuire was elected noble grand; W. S. Thomas, vice grand; X. W. Janes, secretary; A. L. Hawkins, treasurer. Installation will occur on the first Thursday of January, at which time the grand master of Oklahoma will be present and assist in the ceremonies.'"

LOST SIXTY-THREE DOLLARS

German Peddler Held Up by Footpads at Oklahoma City

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 27.—The Oklahoma City Times-Journal says:

"This morning at 6 o'clock a German peddler was held up by two highwaymen, one a tall man and the other a short man. The hold-up occurred near the farm of John Barrows, two miles north of the city. The peddler was stopped and told to hand over his money. He refused, when one of the robbers pointed a revolver at the peddler's head and told him to hand over. He handed over $63 and returned to the city and informed the police."

WAS ELECTED TO DO IT

Senator Baker Talks Plainly in Regard to Sterns

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 27.—The mail and Breeze reporter Saturday called on Senator Baker at Leavenworth, just previous to his departure for Washington.

State Senator Stern of Topeka was sitting in Senator Baker's office when the newspaper man arrived, and his presence suggested the question: Will Senator Stern be United States marsal for Kansas?"

"He certainly will if I am able to bring it about. I propose to stand by the recommendations which I have made for federal places to the end. The people elected me to attend to the patronage of the position and I propose to attend to it. Why not? I am the principal and charged with the responsibility. I accept the responsibility. If mistakes are made they can be charged to me. I do not propose to delegate to any one else the power to appoint. Whenever I desire an agent to transact the powers conferred upon me, I will hire him pay him for it. That answer that question fully and squarely."

"What will congress do in the way of financial legislation? I think there will be an effort made by the next congress to retire the greenbacks and enlarge the national bank circulation—that is, enlarge the powers of the national banks. However, I do not believe that such measures will pass the senate as at present constituted, as there are forty-two Republicans and forty-seven opposition senators. There will be a great deal of talk and discussion, but I have no idea that any measures of this character will pass. It is possible that financial legislation of some other character may be attempted, but if so it hasn't as yet developed. I do not care to state my personal views on the subject at present.

"Cuba? Yes, I might say a word about Cuba. The senate at its last session passed a resolution overwhelmingly acknowledging the beligerancy of Cuba, and I presume the majority of the senators are of the same opinion now as they were then. I do not know what recommendation the president will make in reference to this matter, but I should judge that his message on the subject will be not at all aggressive. I presume that the Hawaiian treaty will be one of the first subjects to engage the attention of congress. I have not fully made up my mind just how I shall vote on that question.

"Don't ask me how I like Washington and how I like the senatorial job. It is a subject I dislike to talk about. I think I have told you all I care to tell, and if you get the balance of your two columns you will have to draw upon your imagination. You have gotten more already than the other reporters will get."

HOW TO WORK THE KLONDIKE

One Who Seems to Know Gives Some Very Practical Suggestions

Kokomo, Ind., Nov. 27.—Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska, who was raised in this vivinity, has written a letter of advice to the editor of the Union Dispatch, of this place, that he wishes all Indianans and others interested to read and profit. The letter under date of November 7, from Sitka, is full of interest. He says:

"Before determining to come to Alaska to seek gold consider well the dark side. The coutry is mountinous, immense glaciers fill many of the valleys, most all the streams have swift currents, a large part of the surface is covered with moss, which thaws out but little more than a foot in summer. In winter everything becomes solid and prospecting must be done with fire. Scrape off the moss; start a fire, when it dies out scrape out the thawed earth, repeating the operation indefinitely. The country affords no food. The means of transportation are few and costly. Remember that the mosquito comes to full development in northern latitudes.

"A man needs experience to be successful in mining. My advice to the man that has made up his mind to come to Alacka is to bring a year's supplies, and, if he is not experienced in mining, to work for wages the first year. He is then in school and will receive wages enough to save a good sum beyond expenses. When the next strike is reported he will be able to buy his outfit and secure aclaim for himself. It is not worth while to try this venture unless you can give it from three to five years. It is best for men to come in small parties—not over four together. Parties coming in the sprin gshould arrive in Juneau with nothing but cash, and buy their outfits there. The stores are now well supplied and everything necessary can be bought there cheaper than to bring it. The cabinet of Canada is threatening to drive the Americans from British territry. A large force of mounted police is on the way here. The Canadians have been exacting tribute in all manner of ways that will add to the government revenne."

Herr Pollini, the Hamburg theatrical director, is dead.

HOT TIMES ON CUBA

SUCH IS THE OUTLOOK WHEN CONGRESS CONVENES.

This Conclusion is Reached in View of the Sultry Utterances of Many Leading Senators Who Favor Action All the Way From Belligerency to Warships—Kansas' Senators Have Voted Cuba's Way Once Already and Will Do So Again—Grave Fears Expressed That the House Will Never Get to Vote

New York, Nov. 27.—The World says:

Dispatches to the World from many leading members of the United States senate indicate stormy times over Cuba as soon as the senate meets, a week from tomorrow. Nearly a score of senators are reputed to have written resolutions favoring either intervention by the United States or immediate recognition of Cuban belligerency.

Senator William E. Mason of Illinois, says:

"I am a Republican, and I believe in carrying out the promises of my party. We promised to interfere to stop the war and give independence to Cuba. Anything less than that is worse than bad faith on our part. I shall introduce a resolution for interference if I get a chance. I do not know what position the president will take and cannot tell what effect it would have on congress, as there are still a good many postoffices undisposed of. I predict that four-fifths of the gentlemen who are candidates for re-election to congress will vote for the resolution which passed the senate if they are permitted to vote at all on the question."

Senator Roger Q. Mills of Texas, says:

"Congress owes it to civilization to recognize the independence of Cuba. We have aided Spain in maintaining uncivilized rule over Cuba for more than a century; we have prevented other nations from freeing Cuba, and the time has come when we should intervene in Cuba's behalf. But I believe there will not be any decided action taken by congress, because I anticipate that the president will recommend a conservative course. I favor immediate intervention. In the event that the president recommends non-interference I do not know what effect it will have upon the house, with Speaker Reed in control, but I do not think it will have much influence with the senate."

Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, says:

"I favor giving Cuba the rights of belligerency, but will not introduce any resolution. My impression is that the senate will act on its own responsibility."

Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado, says:

"We in the senate have done all that is necessary. We have passed a resolution granting belligerent rights to the Cubans. I do not say that we have done all that we should do, but that was done all that we can do. Our resolution passed at the last session is now before the house, and I believe the house would pass it by an overwhelming majority if it got a chance to do so, but I do not suppose they will get a chance to vote for it.

"I believe the administration is against it now, but of course I do not know what may be done hereafter. I think that if the house would pass that resolution granting the Cubans belligerent rights, the whole controversy would soon be over.

"I consider our treatment of the Cuban question cowardly and the meanest thing we have done in years. That there is a state of war in Cuba no one doubts or denies. That entitles the Cubans to the recognition of belligerency. It is not a question of law, but of fact.

"This is the cruellest and wickedest war that has been waged anywhere in the last hundred years. Talk about the war in Turkey! There is no comparison. It is a more wicked war than the one which stirred all Europe by its barbarities in 1826 between the Greeks and Turks.

"I should favor myself, first, a recognition of belligerency. I believe that would accomplish everything that is needed. I should have no hesitation myself, however, in voting for acknowledging the independence of Cuba."

Senator McEnery of Louisiana, says:

"I favor the speedy passage of the senate resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans.

"Unless the administration of affairs in Cuba improves in the immediate future, I will advocate direct intervention on the part of the national government in the interests of humanity and also directly in the interest of the people of the United States, whose social and political order have been disturbed by the frequent revolutions in Cuba."

Senator Richard R. Kenny of Delaware, says:

"I shall favor such action as will most speedily end the war and make Cuba free. Should the president recommend non-interference, in my judgment, it would not stay action in the senate favorable to Cuban independence."

Senator Peter C. Pritchard of North Caralina, says:

"I am in favor of giving belligerent rights, but am not prepared to say I favor absolute independence."

Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, says:

"Congress should recognize that a state of war exists in Cuba, and I am not prepared at present to go further than that."

Senator Lucien Baker, of Kansas, says:

"I voted for the belligerency last session, I shall do so again if the opportunity is presented. I am in favor of Cuban independence, first, last and all the time. Belligerency is a secondary consideration.

"If the president were to recommend delay in dealing with this Cuban question, it would have little if any effect on the senate."

Senator Samuel Pasco, of Florida, says:

"I shall favor all proper action to restore peace and give independence to Cuba."

Senator A. O. Bacon of Georgia, says:

"I favor recognition of Cuban belligerency. I would be glad to see Cuba free and, so far as is consistant with public duty and national interests, will co-operate in the support of such measures as will best promote that end."

Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas, says:

"I am in favor of belligerency of the Cubans. I voted for a resolution of this sort last session; I shall do so again.

"Some action will doubtless be taken before the holidays looking to the passage of a resolution of belligerency."

Senator F. M. Cockrell of Missouri, says:

"My belief has been that we should grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. So far as I am now informed, I have no reason to alter the opinion I have hitherto expressed in favor of the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans."

Senator Lee Mantle of Montana, says:

"In my judgment, the senate should at least recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans without delay. A large majority of the senate will no doubt favor such action in the face of non-interference recommendation of the president, and will so vote unless prevented from reaching a vote by the usual dilatory tactics of Spanish sympathizers.

"Personally, I share the view held, I believe, by 90 per cent of the people of the United States, that our government ought to put its strong arm in support of the struggling Cuban patriots and to suppress the inhumanities now practiced. At every opportunity I have voted for all measures looking to the recognition of Cuban independence and shall continue to do so.

"As conditions now exist there I would send a United States man-of-war to the harbor of Havana to guarantee the rights of American citizens and to compel due respect for the American flag on all occasions."

GERMANY, CHINA AND HAYTI

Russia and the United States Prove Friends at Need

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Berlin, Nov. 27.—The presence of Emperor William at Kiel on the occasion of the swearing in of the naval recruits, has had the effect expected of clearing the situation so far as Germany's attitude toward China and Hayti is concerned. Within two months a squadron of eight fine cruisers, having on board 3,500 men, will be assembled in Chinese waters, and the fact that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of his majesty, is to command half this force, lends probability to the reports current in government circles that hot work is expected, as Prince Henry's great ambition for years past has been to win naval laurels.

Furthermore, the correspondent here of the Associated Press has been told by gentlemen who were at kiel upon the occasion referred to, that Emperor William, in conversation with Admiral Von Knorr, commander-in-chief of the imperial navy, and with Prince Henry, made use of the expression:

"Wein mussen Allemania ein proll biegen" ("We must forstall England.")

This remark was made while the emperor was enlarging on the situation in China and dwelling on the fact that the advantage gained by the quick action of the German naval forces in Kiao-Chau Bay must be followed by an adequate strengthening of the squadron by the forces available.

In this connection the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that within three days of the receipt of the news of the murder of the German missionaries, the emperor, through the German ambasedors at Vienna and St. Petersburg, made confidential inquiries as to whether Germany would be opposed in Chinese waters in case circumstances should render the seizure of territory necessary. The replies obtained were wholly satisfactory. It was because of Russia's assurance that a free hand would be given Germany that Emperor William was so extraordinarily attentive to Prince Tonsky, the commander of the Russian cruiser Valdimir Monarch, which vessel was at Kiel upon the occasion of his majesty's visit to that port.

The German newspapers are almost unanimous in demanding that Germany seize the present opportunity to obtain adequate and tangible compensation for her support in China in the peace negotiations with Japan in 1896.

The Deutsche Zeitung is the mouthpiece of this feeling when it says:

"We rejoice to say that we thus give a guarantee that the German empire sends out a fleet with the firm purpose of obtaining tangible results on the coast of the Yellow Sea, for it is the second time a Hohenzollern prince hoists his flag against exotic piracy, and we are certain we will only return crowned with laurels."

In regard to the trouble between Germany and Hayti, the imperial warship Gefion will proceed there as soon as she can be fitted for sea will enforce the demands of Germany backed up by the two German government school ships, Gneisenau and Stein. Somewhat late, the German press now does justice to the assistance received in this matter through the intervention of the United States minister at Port Au Prince. The semi-official Hamburg Correspondent says:

"It is certain that if the United States at the critical time had assumed an unfriendly attitude the situation would have become more dangerous. The mere fact of its geographical situation shows that America's influence is paramount at Port Au Prince. The appearance at this instance of an American fleet would have sufficed to have intensified Hayti's opposition to Germany's demands, as the Haytiens would have seen therein an indirect assurance of supoprt."

OPPOSERS OF ANNEXATION

On the Way to Washington to Labor With the Government

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—A committee has arrived here from Honolulu on the way from Washington to plead with the United States government against the annexation of Hawaii. The committee consists of two full-blooded Hawaiians and two half Hawaiians. The leader of the delegation is James K. Kaulia, the president of the Hawaiian Patriotic league.

There are, besides, David Kalu Kalana, the leader of the second Hawaiian society, which differs only in its opinion on local matters from the Patriotic league; William Auld, who is the possessor of considerable property on the Island of Oahu, and John Richardson, a lawyer from the Island of Mauaig.

Boston, Nov. 27.—Arthur Gorham Davis, keeper of the corporation accounts and records of Harvard university, died at his home in Jamaica today, after a long illness aged 84 years. He had a wide acquaintance among literary and public men.

CRIES FROM EXILE

DUKE OF ORLEANS WRITES OF THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

He Cannot Restrain a Cry of Indignation When He Contemplates Fresh and Ever Fresh Scandals in the Army, and Reflects That Times Were Not so in the Days of the Kings, Wherefore He Takes Comfort in Reflecting Upon the Power of Monarchial Institutions, if He May Do No More

Paris, Nov. 27.—The Duke of Orleans has written a letter to a friend, Colonel Perseval, in reference to the Dreyfus affair, in which he says.

"I cannot restrain a cry of indignation when I catch the echo of fresh scandals from the shame of which it has not been poesible to spare my country. Until now the honor of the army has been inviolable. Can I forget the height to which it was brought by its kings and by its glorious soldiers who fought to complete the grand work of French unity?

"Never have the hardships of exile seemed so cruel as when I see myself forced to remain a powerless spestator of insults cast upon our glorious army. Those who have not made an energetic use of their power will bear a heavy responsibility in the eyes of the country and in history.

"For my part, I venture to say that I shall always find in the consciousness of my duty and the power of monarchial institutions the necessary strength to fittingly protect the honor of the soldiers of France."

CALLS IT REVOLUTIONARY

Prominent Railway Official Denounces Proposed Railway Legislation

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27.—Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, today gave out an interview to the Evening Post in which he vehemently opposes the pending railroad legislation before congress. Before leaving the city he was seen and asked to give to the public a statement of his opinon in regard to the proposed measures.

"As to scalping," said Mr. Smith, "that is largely a moral question, and an immoral practice, which the law, as it stands, should suppress and the railroads must suppress.

"As to the pooling provisions proposed, they are not of sufficient importance to require much attention from railroad managers. Pooling will not be obligatory, and pooling rates have to be approved by the interstate commission. The whole thing is delusive. I should not like to say the proposition is intended to deceive the public and the railroads as to the revolutionary character of the proposed legislation.

"I used the word revolutionary advisedly, and the movement is one which should arouse public attention and secure not public approval, but public condemnation.

"Much misinformation has been circulated concerning the effect of recent judicial decisions concerning the interstate commerce commission. The public has been informed officially that these decisions have 'emasculated the commission;' that they have destroyed its usefulness; that it has been deprived of power conferred on it by congress to fix rates and that the power thus taken away must be conferred by congress in language not subject to misinterpretation.

"There is evidently an organized movement directed by shrewd and interested parties to discredit the commission, but their every assertion is false. The commission has been deprived of no power ever given it by congress; all the usefulness it ever possessed, it possesses today; all that the courts have done has been to check a tendency of organized political agencies to extend their power in new fields.

"The public should no longer be deceived. The purpose of proposed legislation is not to restore to the commission something it has lost, but to give it something it has never passessed, something it could not use safely and something that never should be given it.

"I with to state the facts with all the emphasis of which I am capable. The proposed changes are radical and revolutionary, affecting not simply the railroads but the whole character of government.

"It is not possible for one commission to fix rates; to settle the innumerable controversaries daily arising between lines, between shippers, between cities.

"Such a power should not exist anywhere today. To give it to a single commission is to endow it with an influence over the lives, the prosperity and the future of the private citizens such as no government here and few governments abroad, have ever tried to assume in times of peace.

"Yet this feature of the proposed bill is ignored in all public discussions. We hear much of pooling and scalping; we hear nothing of this other scheme, stalking into congress, behind the pooling and anti-scalping measures, claiming the approval of the public upon palpably false pretenses. These false pretenses should at once be exposed and the people should not be kept in ignorance of the effect of such a revolutionary measure upon the whole character of the government."

The significance of this interview with Mr. Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville system, will be understood by newspaper men all over the country who have tried to interview the gentleman. On all ordinary matter Mr. Smith is rigidly reticent. This interview indicates the importance attached by experienced railroad men to the legislation which interested parties are so heartily commending to the attention of congress.

WOLF FOUGHT HER

Thrilling Experience of a Kansas Woman With a Pet.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 27.—The Lyons Breeze says:

Mrs. Vincent, living north of Alden, had rather an exciting experience with a pet wolf, she being the only one at home at the time. The wolf had always been kept chained, but it broke its chain and commenced killing and chasing chickens. It kept this up until it had killed twelve chuckens; then got in the pig pen and got after a litter of young pigs. Mrs. Vincent thought it was time to try to do something, and so she took a big stick and started for the pig pen. The wolf saw her coming and started for her, but she got into the milk house and shut the door. The wolf tried every wa yto get in but failed, so he started after the chickens again. Mrs. Vincent watched her chance and when he was far enough away she started for the house, but he saw her and came very near overtaking her before she reached the house. He bit at the screen and Mrs. Vincent had to shut the inside door to keep him out. Then he commenced on the cats—so she went and got the rifle, loaded it, stepped to the window and shot. The shot took effect in his hand legs and did not disable him at all. Then she loaded the gun up again, opened the door and the wolf immediately sprang for her. She knew that in one more spring he would go through the screen and be in the house, so she took good aim and fired. The shot hit the wolf squarely between the eyes and he fell back dead.

It was a close call for Mrs. Vincent. They are now tanning the hide and she will have a rug to remind her of her experience.

DISTINGUISHED KLEPTOMANIAC.

Woman of a Noted Naval Family Lands in Criminal Court.

New York, Nov. 25.—Half dazed, yet retaining her dignified bearing, Mrs. Emmeline H. Rudd, widow of Commodore John Rudd, of the United States navy, was led into Judge Acker's Court at West Brighton S. I., this morning a prisoner.

Mrs. Rudd was arrested at her home in this city, No. 221 East Sixty-second street, on a charge of larceny. She confessed the crime and went to Staten Island, where the thefts took place, without causing the police any trouble. Most of the stolen property has been recovered from the shops where the Commodore's widow pawned it.

Mrs Rudd is 62 years of age, the mother of four daughters, all married to titled British army and navy officers, and has not the slightest cause to steal. She is unusually fine looking, attractive features and iron grey hair in plenty. She dresses in excellent taste.

This morning Mrs. Rudd seemed not to realize her position. After her night in the station house in care of the matron she decided to become silent. She refused the services of a lawyer and would talk to no one, even the captain of police.

When Mrs. Rudd was taken to Court she was as cool as though she was entering the drawing room of some friend.

"Yes; I took the rings, but I'll give them all back," she said, after the stolen property on her fingers had been identified.

Mrs. Rudd sent for Captain Alexander M. Smith, a retired officer of the United States navy, who lives in this city. Captain Smith was dumbfounded when he heard the exact situation. He would not believe that Mrs. Rudd was guilty of larceny. She had no present need of money, he said. He spoke of her daughters and of his long intimate friendship with her husband, who, he said, entered the navy as a midshipman in 1814, and became commander in 1841. He was placed on the retired list as commodore on July 16, 1862, and died five years later.

After his death Mrs. Rudd was awarded a widow's pension by special act of Congress. This amounted to only $1.50 a day. She had a small income, however, from some property.

Before her marriage she was the daughter of David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, a lawyer of national reputation.

Captain Smith said: "I can conceive no reason why Mrs. Rudd should resort to any such proceedings as is charged. She is a lady in the highest sense of the term. In her room hang photographs of the luxurious homes of her married daughters and dainty curios from all over the world.

"I have known Mrs. Rudd so long and so well," he continued, "that I am sure there must be some mistake. If all that is said, however, should be true, the woman's mind must have been affected."

The thefts to which Mrs. Rudd confessed include one diamond solitaire ring, one diamond and sapphire ring, one ruby and diamond ring, one rough nugget gold pin, one horseshoe pin set with topazes, one silk waist, one hand-painted scarf and one pair of fancy high-heeled slippers.

All of these she took while living at a fashionable boarding house in Richmond terrace, St. George, S. I., conducted by Mrs Jennie M. Cross-Douglass, last summer. Mrs. Cross-Douglass is the complainant in the case.

Not only did Mrs. Rudd steal from the mistress of the boarding house where she was a guest, but she took a ring belonging to the pretty serving maid, Lizzie Knauber. This ring was found on the stately widow's finger when she was arrested.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle. Wichita, Sunday, November 28, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today: Fair; warmer; southerly winds

Sun—Rises, 7:01; sets, 4:36. Moon—Waning; sets 9:27.

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BURNED FOR MURDER

NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS EXECUTE VENGEANCE.

WHITE BOY WAYLAID

BY A COLORED MAN AND MURDERED AND ROBBED.

IS TRACKED FOR THIRTY MILES

AND FOUND WITH CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF GUILT.

Taken from the Sheriff, Tied Between Two Pine Trees, Wood Piled About Him and Set on Fire.

Southport, N. C., Nov. 27.—A white boy was brutally murdered by a negro man and the murderer burned to death by an infuriated mob of white farmers near here last Thursday night.

During the fall a party of farmers have been mullet fishing on Terry Grove Beach, near Little River, N. C.

On Monday, November 15, one of the farmer's boy, by the name of Stevens, left for his home on the Waccamaw river, with an ox and cart, carrying a package of money.

The father of Stevens went home Friday but found that nothing had been heard of his son since he had left the beach.

It was learned that a negro man named Nathan Willis had borrowed a gun and left the beach shortly after Stevens' son had departed for his home. A posse was organized by the sheriff and Willis was traced about thirty miles, to Town Creek, N. C., where he was found on last Wednesday, having in his possession Stevens' ox, cart, clothes and pet full of shot holes. He was carried by the sheriff and posse, on Thanksgiving day back into South Carolina.

Reports came in today that Willis was taken from the sheriff on Thursday night by a mob of infuriated farmers and carried off into the woods, where he was chained between two box-faced pine trees. Light wood was piled around him and he was burned to death.

The place is so far in the country that further details could not be learned.

MRS. KETCHAM SOLE LEGATEE

Two Hundred and Sixty-Five Thousand Dollars to the Good

Chicago, Nov. 27.—The will of the well known clubman, John B. Ketcham was filed in the probate court this afternoon. The document disposes of an estate of $65,000 to the sole legatee, Mrs. Minnie Wallace Walkup Ketcham, who he married secretly at Milwaukee shortly after a divorce from his oledo wife.

Before the Milwaukee ceremony, Mrs. Ketcham was the widow of the ex-mayor of Emporia, Kansas, for whose alleged poisoning she was some years ago tried and acquitted after a sensational trial.

he document was brought into court by D. C. Hansen, attorney for Mrs. Minnie Wallace Walkup Ketcham. The latter accompanied her attorney and gave the necessary evidence to prove the death of Mr. Ketcham and place the case in court for hearing on the admission of the will to probate. According to the petition brought into court by Mrs. Ketcham the estate left by her husband is worth $265,000, of which $200,000 is in personal property, the remainder in realty.

Mrs. Ketcham was dressed very quietly in black. In her reference to the first wife of Mr. Ketcham she said that Mr. Ketcham lived happily with her until her death. Mrs. Ketcham was perfectly composed during the progress of the legal formalities and left the court room with her attorney as soon as the necessary proceedings were over.

Ketcham's signature shows signs of physical weakness on his part, being very shaky. The witnesses to the will are Joe Keller, the Ketcham butler, and Sena Torrey, of 1300 Fifteenth street. The heirs of Mr. Ketcham given by the widow in proving heirship and also in the petition for letters, are five in number, Rachael A. Ketcham, the mother; Valentine H. and George H. Ketcham, and Mrs. Mary A. Nearing, a sister all of Toledo, Ohio, and the widow, residing at 3421 Indiana avenue, Chicago.

The will of Mr. Ketcham leaves everything to his widow and appoints her sole executrix without any except her own individual bond. The instrument is carefully drawn and contains rather unusual legal words for the better explanation of the testator's intentions.

KIRKWOOD STILL AT IT

He Collects Bullish Statistics in the Interest of Free Homes

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 27.—That the free home lobby scheme is not dead is shown by the following from the Pawnee Dispatch:

"James Kirkwood has returned from his tour of the territory, raising funds to promote the free home bill to a successful and immediate issue and collecting statistics relative to thereported enormous crops raised this year. Mr. Kirkwood says that the yield have been largely overestimated. As to what effect the rumors of abundance might have on the outcome of the free home vote in congress, he would not say. He will place the true figures before congressmen and senators and i nthis way counteract any influence which may have, thus far, been antagonistic to success.

CHAIRMAN COULTER RESIGNS

Having Removed Outside the Corporate Limits of Pawnee

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 27.—The Pawnee Dispatch announces:

"J. N. Coulter, having removed his residence outside the corporate limits of the city, thus invalidating his eligibility, announces his resignation as town trustee and chairman of the town council of Pawnee, O. T. Mr. Coulter has been an efficient and economical guardian of the city's finances and it will be a difficult proposition to replace him."