FORECAST.
Thursday, fair and cooler; Friday, cooler.

# The Wichita Daily Eagle.

TEN PAGES.

TEMPERATURE.
Maximum, 67. Minimum, 52.

VOLUME XXXVII | THURSDAY MORNING. | WICHITA, KANSAS: OCTOBER 15, 1903. | THURSDAY MORNING. | NUMBER 128

## UMPIRES ATTACKED

### Venezuelan Newspapers Roast Adverse Decision.

### CASTRO DOESN'T REALIZE

### Respect Due the Tribunal Not Understood.

### CORRUPTION IS CHARGED

### Is Represented as Taking Money for His Decision.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, Oct. 14.—Passengers arriving here from Caracas, Venezuela, confirm the reports of attacks made by the government newspapers on the umpires of the mixed tribunal who have given decisions adverse to Venezuela. The passengers add that the conduct of President Castro and the official press shows that Venezuela does not understand the respect due to the mixed tribunal's umpires, and say it was a mistake to select Caracas as the seat of the tribunal.

After Minister Bowen's Mexican protocol was signed the King of Spain, as requested, appointed Senor Gaytan de Ayala, the Spanish minister to Venezuela, as Mexican umpire, and Venezuela was pleased, but the newspapers of Caracas have recently insulted him owing to his having rendered a verdict in favor of Mexico. Senor Ayala, who is rich and independent, could not be suspected of partiality, but in spite of this the Caracas press, when he rendered his verdict, caricatured him, representing the minister with bags of silver in his hands and saying that "the balance of justice went to the side of Mexico in consequence of the weight of money which Mexico gave him."

Another paper represented the Spanish minister as an ass sitting in an umpire's chair. El Nacional is the organ of General Hernandez, the Venezuela minister at Washington which has been most bitter in its attack on foreigners, on one occasion said:

"The award is the outcome of rancor, due to the conduct of Veezuela toward the Spanish consul at La Guayra or of bad faith or ignorance."

Incidentally it is stated on good authority that General Iribaren, the Venezuelan commissioner, recognized the validity of the Mexican claim, which was approved by the minister of foreign affairs. President Castro alone opposed it.

Another newspaper of Caracas said:

"It is strange that Mexico, of the same race, language, religion and history, should dare to ask money from her sister republic, Venezuela."

Finally the Spanish minister become so incensed that he decided to leave Caracas, on October 9. He turned over the Spanish legation to the secretary, Senor J. Gil Del Gado, and made his preparations to embark for Spain October 18.

One of the passengers from Caracas said that as a result of President Castro's policy trade in Venezuela was stagnant, the people having no confidence in his administration.

Prices on the stock exchange are daily falling and complications are feared after the closing of the mixed tribunals.

#### LYNCHED BY A MOB.

**Had Been Sentenced to Death but a Stay Was Granted.**

Hamilton, Mont., Oct. 14.—Walter Jackson, the convicted murderer of Fannie Buck, a six-year-old boy, was taken from the county jail here late last night by a mob and lynched. Shortly before midnight 75 masked men, all armed with weapons, forced their way through the rear of the jail and overpowered Jailer Stephens. Jackson pleaded piteously for mercy but he was rushed out into the street, where the mob had already provided themselves with a rope. This was thrown over an electric light pole and the noose placed about Jackson's neck. He was asked if he had anything to say, but only pleaded for mercy. The mob then pulled him into the air after which they quietly dispersed. Not a shot was fired.

Thirty-five minutes after the lynching Jackson's body was cut down by the sheriff and coroner and removed to the morgue. The murder of little Fennie Buck was peculiarly a atrocious one. When the body was found it was horribly mutilated. Suspicion pointed to Jackson and when he was arrested a lynching was narrowly averted. His trial quickly followed and a verdict was returned within two hours. He was sentenced to be hanged, but his attorneys had appealed to the supreme court.

#### TO PURIFY FEDERATION.

**Vicious Assault Alleged to Have Been Made by Corrupt Leaders.**

Chicago, Oct. 14.—The Tribune today says: Michael Donnelly, international president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, lies at his home recovering from a vicious attack that is alleged to have been instigated by the labor leaders who are opposing his attempts to purify the Chicago Federation of labor.

Donnelly was attacked on the night of September 23 while returning from a meeting of the packing trades council, the central trade union body of the stock yards. For ten days the doctors expressed little hope of his recovery and gave out a report that he was suffering from a physical breakdown caused by overwork. Private detectives were set at work and they have just announced that the guilty men are known and will be arrested as soon as the instigators of the assault are discovered. When Donnelly on July 5 charged the secretary of a large employers' association with "fixing" labor leaders he was told by outside parties to "keep his hands off." He continued the fight and as a result charges were made against several of the most prominent officials of trade unions in the city. Then came threats of personal violence, but these Donnelly ignored, declaring that he woul clear up the case at any cost.

The attack on Donnelly came just at the opening of the series of conferences betwen the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen and the packing interests of the country. Donnelly was to have acted as spokesman for the men, and all knew that his absence from the meetings would mean demoralization. His close advisers and the officials of the union realized this and gave out the report that he was temporarily ill. Vice President C. E. Schmidt of the union took his place at the head of the committee which dealt with the packers, and the men were pacified with the information that he was working under Donnelly's orders.

#### CREW TRIED TO KILL.

**American Outlaws Protected Themselves Against the Attack.**

Manilla, Oct. 14.—The crew wof the boat in which Herman and Johnston, runaway contsabulary officers, accompanied by one constable started from Guibal for Cagayans island attacked the outlaws on nearing the latter place, killing Johnston and wounding Herman and the constable. Herman killed four of the crew and the other two jumped overboard. He then put back to Negros, where he sent guns and ammunition to the police and abandoned the boat off Nabalva, Bayouan, where he was in hiding when the last wa where he wa in hiding when the last was heard of him. On Saturday night last the police captured the boat, recovering a number of constabulary guns, ammunition and some money. They also buried Johnston, whose body was found in the boat. It is supposed that the crew intended to kill the outlaws and secure their arms and money.

#### CALLS IT ABSURD.

**Senator Platt Denies the Breach of Promise Story.**

New York, Oct. 14.—Miss May Wood of Washington, who, it has been reported, came to this city yesterday to begin suit for breach of promise of marriage against Senator Thomas C. Platt, could not be found today, nor could any record of such a suit be located. Senator Platt was asked whether it was true that such a suit had been brought. He replied: "Absurd. It is not true."

## DEATH OF A JOCKEY

#### BAD ACCIDENT OCCURRED ON BRIGHTON BEACH.

**Horse Stumbled and Fell, Throwing Rider Heavily.**

New York, Oct. 14.—A bad accident occurred during the running of the sixth race at Brighton Beach today, resulting in the death of Jockey Frank Miller. The race was for maiden 2-year-olds at six furlongs, and 18 unruly horses went to the post. The start was fair, but before the field had gone half a mile Sonoma Bell, ridden by Firman, made an attempt to go upon the rail and in doing so was shut off directly and stumbled and fell. Clytie, with Miller up, was directly behind, and stumbled over Sonoma Bell. Miller was thrown heavily, and died a few moments after he had been taken to the temporary hospital on the track. An examination showed the print of a horses hoof on his chest. Firman escaped injury.

J. E. Madden's The Minuteman broke his leg in the first race and was destroyed.

#### SIX FASTEST HEATS.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 14.—The six fastest heats ever trotted in one race failed to produce a winner in the McDowell stakes. The race is for 2:10 trotters, purse $5,000. Two heats each have been won by Monte Carlo, Hawthorne and Dr. Strong. The deciding heat was postponed on account of darkness, and will be trotted tomorrow. The world's previous record for six heats to a race was made in the Transylvania last year in which the heats were trotted in an average of 2:08 11-12. The heats today were trotted in an average of 2:08 7-12, today's race lowering the record by one-third of a second.

#### PREPARED FOR DOWIE.

**Madison Square Garden Will Shelter the Crusaders.**

New York, Oct. 14.—Madison Square Garden is being prepared for the use of John Alexander Dowie and his adherents who are expected to arrive Friday to undertake a reformation. Workmen today began to build at the east end of the garden a platform with a seating capacity sufficient for "Zion's" 500 officers and choir of 400. In front of the platform will be a baptismal pool 30 feet long and 15 feet wide.

Dowie's plans contemplate the arrival in New York of all the trains at the same time. Upon leaving the trains the crusaders will spread themselves over the city in search of the quarters which were assigned to them several weeks ago. Once established, the work of proselyting will begin in preparation for next Sunday's meeting in Madison Square Garden.

#### RESULT OF BALLOT.

**Holtzman Is Elected by a Plurality of 938 Votes.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14.—Complete unofficial returns in the Indianapolis city election give Holtzman (Democrat) 28,394; Beckwaller (Republican), 19,456; Pitz (Prohibition and Independent), 3,470. Holtzman's plurality 18,938. Edward W. Little (Democrat) is elected judge of the police court over Thomas C. Whallon (Republican), present police judge, by a plurality of from 800 to 900, and while the vote is exceedingly close the indications are that Wm. F. Fogarty (Democrat) is elected city clerk over Thomas J. Yount (Republican) by about 150. The city council will probably be Republican. It will require the official vote to determine.

#### RUNNING FIGHT OCCURS.

**Banks Were Watched but Postoffice Left Unguarded.**

Lima, —, Oct. 14.—A running fight between residents of the town and eight burglars following the robbery of the postoffice, occurred at Columbus Grove early today. So far as could be learned no one was injured. For several days past suspicions have been aroused by the presence of strangers in the town and extra guards were placed around banks and other places which might be attacked. The postoffice, however, was left unprotected.

All the surrounding towns have been notified to keep a lookout for the thieves. The amount taken was not large.

Paris, Oct. 14.—French imports for the last nine months increased $23,207,400 and the exports increased $756,000.

## INQUIRY IS OF INTEREST

### Financial World Eagerly Follows the Investigation.

### IRREGULARITIES CHARGED

### Jersey Supplies Resident Directors to Order.

### STOCK IS GIVEN THEM

### Are Mere Tools in the Hands of Attorneys.

New York, Oct. 14.—The inquiry before a referee into the affairs of the stranded shipbuilding combination at the instance of the Bondholders' Protective association, was resumed today and was productive of fresh developments that will claim the attention of the financial world and those who folow its fortune.

It developed that yesterday D. LeRoy Dresser, late president of the Trust Company of the Republic, who last week divulged much of the inner history of the formation of the combination, made an effort to communicate with Chas. M. Schwab with a view to obtaining some concessions as to the Bethlehem Steel Works that would render easier the scheme for rehabilitating the partly wrecked concern. The message of Mr. Dresser was delivered to Mr. Schwab by Mr. Harris, of the brokerage house of Harris, Gates & Co., which marketed part of the shipbuilding stock, but Mr. Schwab declined to see Mr. Dresser.

W. D. Guthrie, counsel for Mr. Schwab, brought the facts of the incident out at the hearing in a series of questions directed to Mr. Dresser. His aim was to show that Mr. Dresser had sought to plead with Mr. Schwab and had threatened to make certain disclosures when recalled to the stand that would reflect upon Mr. Schwab. Mr. Dresser denied that he had gone to plead with Mr. Schwab or to threaten him, for he had no additional information to divulge, but had sought to approach him in the hope that something might be done to save the shipbuilding company.

Mr. Dresser asserted that the shipbuilding company had been wrecked because Mr. Schwab had withheld the profits of the Bethlehem company. This declaration he twice spiritedly repeated when at the end of the cross-examination by Mr. Guthrie he was given an opportunity to explain.

There was produced and offered as evidence a memorandum said to have been prepared by Col. McCook and given by him to Mr. Dresser. It contained the figures upon which the Trust Company of the Republic undertook the underwriting of the shipbuilding company, and while its purpose was not explained it was said that it would cut an important figure at a later stage of the proceedings. It was said that besides the division of stock detailed last week by Mr. Dresser, there was an additional division of money. The memorandum shows an allowance for "expenses" of $200,000 cash, $300,000 in bonds, $500,000 in preferred stock, and $500,000 in common stock.

#### DRESSER CONTINUES.

In his evidence Mr. Dresser said that he saw the name of J. P. Morgan in the list of members of the Sheldon Syndicate, but did not know if Mr. Schwab was a member. The witness made no independent investigation of the shipbuilding plants, but accepted the reports of others. He testified that the prospectus had been approved by the Mercantile Trust company. He said that he had several talks with Mr. Pam during the month of December, 1902, about the earnings of the company. Mr. Pam showed him reports which indicated that the earnings of the shipbuilding corporation for the first three months were about $1,100,000, about half of which came from that property. He said that when he told Mr. Pam that he (Dresser) must make an assignment Pam told him he must resign at once from the shipbuilding board. Mr. Pam, he said, seemed to be running the whole company.

The witness said that he did not know that when the constituent companies of the shipbuilding combination had been taken over all of them were heavily laden with debts, but had been told so later on. He had not known that they were in debt when the prospectus was issued. The underwriters took up the bonds for which they had subscribed, paying 90 for them and getting bonus in stock. There had been no other assessment. The bonds had been offered to the public at 97. When the Bethlehem property was bought he knew it was subject to two mortgages of about $6,600,000. Mr. Schwab, according to the witness, said that the Bethlehem had earned $1,040,000, which had not been taken from the business. The witness said that other than he had stated in the morning he had made no profit from the transaction.

#### A JERSEY INDUSTRY.

Mr. Dresser was succeeded on the stand by George P. Dailey, assistant treasurer of the Corporation Trust company of New Jersey, and one of the resident directors in New Jersey of the shipbuilding combination. He testified taht his company made a practice of furnishing resident directors for corporations organized in New Jersey, and that he and two of his fellow clerks, Messrs. Newman and Seward, had been made directors of the Shipbuilding company. He did not know who had asked him to act as a director, but understood that the arrangement was made by Alexander and Green with the New York branch of his company. He said a single share of stock had been bought for him in order that he might qualify, but did not know who had paid for it or how it had been paid for.

After much fencing he said he did not have a personal bank account at the time he acquired the qualifying share. He remembered attending the last two meetings, but kept referring Mr. Untermeyer to the minutes for correction as to what had been done in the meetings. He had not visited any of the plants and had not ordered any appraisement of property, and while he admitted that he and his fellow directors in New Jersey knew nothing of the shipbuilding business except such information as reached them in the documents laid before him, he would not admit that he was merely a dummy director. He finally said, however, that he and the others acted on the direction of the attorneys for the company. He knew of the Union Iron Works through the press, but did not know where the Bath Iron Works was.

Mr. Untermyer produced the meeting records showing the increase of the capital stock from $8,000 to $45,000, and the proposal from John W. Young for the sale of the Bethlehem property, but the witness could give no details as to the meeting. Mr. Untermyer reminded him that he and his fellow directors had voted to issue nearly $70,000,000 worth of securities, and the witness said that he knew nothing of the plan to buy the Bethlehem works until he came to the meeting. He said that the directors had accepted no judgment in the matter, but had followed the direction of the counsel. Adjourned until tomorrow.

#### ROBBED THE VAULT.

**Burglars Forced the Safe and Secured $2,800 in Cash.**

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 14.—Soon after 2 o'clock this morning four men drove into the little town of Berwick, eight miles west of Abingdon, Knox county, and going to the Farmers' State bank, picked the lock of the front door. Then they drilled the door of the vault and forced the combination, securing $2,800. The explosion awakened a number of the residents of the town, who appeared on the scene, only to be covered by guns in the hands of the robbers who held them at bay until they had loaded their booty into the rig and driven toward the east. All surrounding towns were notified, but no trace of the robbers has yet been found. W. C. Tubbs, president of the bank, says the loss is fully covered by insurance.

## ROYAL VISITORS

#### PRESIDENT LOUBET GIVES BANQUET TO ITALY'S RULER.

**Paris Rejoices Greatly and Welcomes King and Queen.**

Paris, Oct. 14.—President Loubet this evening gave a banquet at the Elysee Palace in honor of the royal visitors. It was a brilliant function and was an occasion at which toasts for host and guests alike expressed their pleasure at the reproachment between the two nations and dwelt upon the happy effect that the Franco-Italian friendship would have on the relations of the European powers generally.

At the end of the banquet President Loubet arose and addressed King Emmanuel, said:

"Sir, France realizes the significance of your majesty's visit to the president of this republic, in which it sees a striking demonstration of the close agreement which, responding equally to the sentiments and interests of the Italian and French peoples, has been established by their governments. Its assurred that the two countries henceforth can pursue their national tasks with reciprocal confidence and good will.

"France hails your majesty's arrival with sincere joy, which joy is doubled by the gracious presence of your queen. With all my heart I raise my glass in the name of France and her government in honor of your majesties, drinking to the glory of your reign, to your happiness and to that of the queen dowager and to the greatness and prosperity of Italy."

King Emmanuel in reply to this toast thanked the French president and expressed his delight at the hearty welcome that he and Queene Helena had received, adding that he saw there in more than a mere demonstration of the traditional politeness of the French. His majesty then continued:

"France rightly considers my presence in Paris the natural result of that work of reproachment happily accomplished between two countries. Italy's interests make her ardently desire the conservation of peace. Her position in Europe enables her to contribute to her attitude by the realization of this eminently civilizing result, toward which my highest and warmest aspirations and the constant efforts of my government are directed.

"I know that my feelings are shared by France and the government of the Republic. Therefore I am doubly happy to find myself on French soil, and happy at the cordiality shown to the queen and myself.

"I am happy to raise by glass to the health of the president and the greatness and prosperity of France."

The dining hall presented a very handsome appearance, being decorated with choice works of art. The guests numbered 144, and included, in addition to the official personages, a number of celebrities in the world of literature and art.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 14.—United States Postoffice Inspector Mayer of Washington left tonight for home with Leopold J. Stern, who is wanted there in connection with the postoffice frauds.

#### BOARD OF MISSIONS.

**Statistics Concerning the Missionary Work in China.**

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 14.—The attendance today at the annual meeting of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions was very large. Among the reports presented was one of the committee of eleven missions in China which showed that in the missions are employed 228 missionaries and 1,273 native helpers of all kinds. There are 156 churches, 570 places for state preaching, also 261 schools of all grades, nine hospitals and thirteen dispensaries.

#### JAPANESE WERE WINNERS.

**In Shooting Contest They Defeated the Americans.**

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 14.—A Pekin dispatch tells of a shooting competition between picked teams from the British, American and Japanese legations at the Chinese capital. The Japanese won with the Americans second. The officer commanding the American squad complimented the Japanese on their good shooting.

#### THE WEATHER.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Forecast:

Kansas—Cooler Thursday with fair in west portion and showers in east portion. Friday cooler.

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair and cooler Thursday and Friday.

## SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL

### Standing Room Is in Demand in District Court.

### BRIBERY EXTORTION CASE

### Recently Exposed Postal Frauds Interest the People.

### IS BRISTOW'S SECRETARY

### His Evidence Breaks the Monotony Existing.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 14.—Standing room was in demand in the United States district court room on the second day of the trial of Miller and Johns for conspiracy to extort a bribe in connection with the recently exposed postal frauds. Nine witnesses were examined today and the government has four more to call so that the defense will not begin until the afternoon of the third day and the case may not go to the jury until the last day of the week.

The monotony of the trial was very much broken when J. T. Watson testified that he was the private secretary to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow and told of the letters passing between John J. Ryan and the department. Finally Assistant District Attorney Darby asked him to describe what took place in the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on May 11, when Gen. Robb and Chief Inspector Cochran had an interview with Miller. He was asked to describe everything in detail in the room and told about Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow concealing him behind his desk in one corner of his office while General Robb and Chief Inspector Cochran were in the room. Then Mr. Bristow retired and Miller was soon sent into the room where Robb and Cochran awaited him. Meantime Watson was seated on a bundle of old newspapers in the corner and taking full stenographic notes on his knee. Then Watson proceeded to read to the court from those original notes, and occupied an hour and a half in doing so. The first question propounded to Miller was by General Robb when he said:

#### UNPLEASANT DUTY.

"Mr. Cochran and I have an unpleasant duty and it must be performed now. Before anything is done you had better talk the matter over. You are a lawyer, and it is unnecessary to tell you that subterfuge will be useless and that we will have none of it. We will leave that aside. The examiners have been at work in the west on the Ryan matter. We have their reports, and their statements have been corroborated. It looks mighty bad for you, and we want you to explain."

Miller said he would explain whatever he could, and then he was interrogated in regard to his old friend Jos. M. Johns and his connection with him from the beginning of the case to the end. He was not only questioned closely by both Robb and Cochran, but he was also confronted with the reports of the postoffice inspectors. Watson read his notes on everything that took place, reproducing all except the reports of the inspectors and letters and telegrams that were presented to Miller at that time. In his interview Miller claimed that he had done nothing with Johns until after the Ryan case was decided and admitted that he did not regard Johns as an attorney of record in the office for Ryan. When Robb and Cochran showed him the reports, also copies of letters and telegrams intimating that he had sent them to Johns and wired him, Miller admitted that he had written a letter to Johns; that it was in his own handwriting and not dictated, as other letters in the official correspondence of the department. In that secret interview the defendant admitted that he had not taken copies of his letters and telegrams to Johns or filed these that he had received from him, and that he considered them as personal and not official.

#### READ HIS NOTES.

Then Watson read from his stenographic notes a question by General Robb whether Ryan had turned over $4,500 to Johns on the same day that the latter got the ruling from Miller. Miller denied any knowledge of that transaction and insisted that he had never received, directly or indirectly, a cent for any copies of any ruling or any information regarding the same. He declared to Robb and Cochran that he did not believe that Johns had ever made any such representations as were attributed to him in the reports of the postoffice inspectors after they had received the statements of Ryan and others.

The last witness of the day was Chas. R. Robb, the successor of General Tyner as assistant attorney general for the postoffice department. He testified to a second interview at which the same parties were present except that his secretary, Mr. Tullis, took the place of Mr. Watson as stenographer in an unconcealed position. The second interview was in General Robb's office, in which all of the same ground was gone over again and in which it was claimed that the answers of Miller were different. The stenographic report of Mr. Tullis was then offered, and as transcribed it took Assistant Attorney Darby another hour and a half to read it.

Court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

#### FUGITIVE IS TAKEN.

**Condemned Prisoner Who Escaped Has Been Caught.**

Salt Lake, Utah, Oct. 14.—James Lynch, the condemned prisoner who, with Nick Haworth, escaped from the state prison here last Friday night, was captured late this afternoon at Woods Cross, a small village, twelve miles north of this city. The capture was made by Jed Wilson, a telegraph operator, and two other residents of the town. Lynch offered no resistance. He was in a deplorable condition from lack of food and loss of blood from a wound in the right arm which he received during the battle with the prison guards at the time of the outbreak.

Haworth, who escaped with Lynch, was taken Sunday.

The state board of corrections today began an investigation of the outbreak at the prison.

## FACTIONAL FIGHT

#### M'CLELLAN REFUSES TO ATTEND BROOKLYN MEETING.

**Tammany Hall is Thronged With Democratic Audience.**

New York, Oct. 14.—All other features of the political campaign were overshadowed in interest today by the almost positive assurance that the factional Democratic fight in Brooklyn would be continued and that peace between the McLaughlin faction and Tammany Hall is as far distant as ever. McClelland declined an invitation to attend the Brooklyn ratification meeting unless the full Democratic ticket was endorsed, and Senator McCarren called at Tammany headquarters to express his approval of McClellan's course. A bitter struggle for supremacy is predicted at the approaching meeting of the Brooklyn county committee called at the instance of McCarren.

Tammany Hall held an enthusiastic ratification meeting tonight at which the Brooklyn delegates were not present.

Appeals for campaign funds were sent out today by the Citizens Union and Republican organizations.

Tammany Hall was thronged tonight at the first great meeting of the campaign held to ratify the Democratic platform and nominations.

Former Comptroller Theodore W. Myers presided and in the course of his address paid a high tribute to his successor in office, Mr. Grout, to whom and to President Fornes an enthusiastic welcome was accorded as they appeared on the platform. After the passage of the usual resolutions Former United States Senator Chas. A. Towne was introduced as the first speaker. Mr. Towne argued that non-partisan government was a failure. Whatever might be said of it in theory, he could not recall an instance where it had succeeded in fact.

Wm. McAdoo, formerly assistant secretary of the navy, said:

"We are tonight fighting the battle for the restoration of Democratic government in the United States."

He believed, he said, that Mr. Chamberlain would succeed in converting the British empire into protection and it was only having the Democratic party returned to power in Washington that the British government could be thwarted in its effort to injure American trade.

Mr. Grout was then introduced and said that the greeting he had received amply repaid him for that he had suffered of late. He declared that he had no apology to offer for any act of his, and that, God helping him, he would continue what he thought right. He declared that Mayor Low was not non-partisan as he should be and said he would be, but Republicans all the way through and the close ally of Governor Odell, was the mayor of the city against the city, helping the state government to put upon the city excessive tax for the Republican party.

Mr. Fornes followed and then Mr. McClellan was introduced and received an ovation. He said in part:

"Two years ago the fusion movement was composed not only of the regular Republican party and its adjunct, the citizens' union, but was supported by a large Democratic organization. Today the so-called fusion is composed almost exclusively of the Republican machine and its citizens' union annex, minus its former Democratic members, and has neither the active nor even the tacit approval of any Democratic organization nor body of Democrats whatsoever.

"The fusion administration having proved to the complete satisfaction of those Democrats who helped to place it in power that non-partisanship in government is impossible, the political struggle which will be ended on November 3 is between the Democratic party on the one hand and the Republican party on the other. It is between the great parties that the people make their choice.

"A Republican legislature imposed upon this city an excise law, the net result of which was that the city's share of the revenue derived from excise taxes was increased only 1½ per cent, while the state's share was increased 125 per cent. The city will only receive about half a million dollars more under the new law than it did under the old, yet there will be distributed among the Republican strongholds of the state nearly three and a half million dollars more—paid by the people of New York—than was paid during the year 1902."

#### FEARS FOR SCHOONER.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—Fears are entertained for the safety of the fishing schooner Eden of this city which has been missing since October 7. On that day, with a crew of eight men, the Eden passed out of the Delaware breakwater for the fishing banks, about fifteen miles seaward, and there have since been no tidings of the vessel.

Manila, Oct. 14.—The Philippine commission has notified the Chinese government that an export duty of 5 per cent has been imposed on Carabos.

BULLETIN OF
The Wichita Daily Eagle.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1903.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages—
1. Venezuela Mistreats Umpires. Postal Fraud Trials on. Shipbuilding Company Affairs. Cleveland Speaks in Chicago.
2. Seaver Arrested at Topeka. Governor Seeks Information. Pond Creek Suffers Fire Loss.
3. Hog Receipts Are Light. Wheat Loses a Fraction.
4. Eagle's Editorial Page.
5. Odd Fellows Elect Officers. Orient Only Three Miles Away.
6. Difficulties in Getting Jurors. Appraisement of Black Home.
7. The Conquest of Clancy. Eagle's Want Ad. Columns.
8. Kansas Man Kills Himself. Mud at Fort Riley. City in Brief.
9. Major Delmar and His Owner.
10. Yale Wins Football Game.

## CLEVELAND IS ORATOR

### Discusses Good Citizenship Before Commercial Club.

### ESCHEWS POLITICAL TALK

### Good Citizens Should Do More Than Follow Leaders

### VOTING IS NOT ENOUGH

### Some Thought Should Be Given Civic Affairs.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Former President Grover Cleveland was the principal speaker tonight at the annual banquet of the Commercial club in the Auditorium hotel.

The subject discussed by Mr. Cleveland was "American Good Citizenship," and he dwelt at length on the necessity of every citizen doing his part to make political action what it should be. This is the first time in eight years that Mr. Cleveland has visited Chicago and he received an enthusiastic greeting when he appeared at the speakers' table. His speech in full follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I am certain that it is not necessary to assure you of the pleasure it affords me to meet the members of the Commercial club of Chicago. You must know, as well as if you were told a thousand times, that it is not in human nature to be less than delighted by your open-handed hospitality and hearty greeting. I do not know that my pleasure is at all diminished by the fact that I have reached you only after repeated inability to accept prior invitations, since I am to understand in an emphatic way that my failures to accept your hospitality in the past have not fatigued your courtesy and friendship. Indeed, I hope my frankness will be excused when I say that my complete enjoyment is allayed at this moment only by the chills and quakes of speech-making. Even in this predicament I find comfort in the thought that the ordeal will soon be over; and I have reached a sort of peaceful composure by steeling myself against my own embarrassment and your disappointment.

#### TO KEEP THE PEACE.

As I understand my situation, I am under bonds to keep the peace if possible, by eschewing politics in the few words I shall speak tonight; and I hope I may fulfill the condition of my bond and avoid disturbing those most suspicious of my conduct if I deal with that old, old topic, American good citizenship.

There is danger that my subject is so familiar and so trite as to lack interest. This does not necessarily result from a want of appreciation of the importance of good citizenship, nor from a denial of the duty resting upon every American to be a good citizen. There is, however, abroad in our land a self-satisfied and perfunctory notion that we do all that is required of us in this direction when we make profession of our faith in the creed of good citizenship and abstain from the commission of palpably unpatriotic sins. The belief is inevitably the parent of a sort of self-righteous contentment, which leads us on quite well under the direction of those who make political activity their occupation. Four ourselves, we are good, quiet, respectable and inoffensive citizens; and we are not politicians. We ought not to be badgered and annoyed by the preaching and exhortations of a restless, troublesome set of men, who continually urge upon us the duty of active and affirmative participation in public affairs, why should we be charged with neglect of political obligations? We go to the polls on election day, when not too busy with other things, and vote the ticket our party managers have prepared for us. Sometimes when conditions grow to be so bad politically that a revival or stirring up becomes necessary, a goodly number of us actually devote considerable time and effort to better the situation.

#### MONEY GETTING.

Of course we cannot do this always, because we must not neglect money-getting and the promotion of great enterprises, which, as everybody knows, are the evidences of a nation's prosperity and influence. A great many people and a great deal of time are necessary to patriotically care for these things, and somehow it is more pleasant to promote the country's good and at the same time our own financial prosperity, in this way, than by habitually meddling in political operations.

It seems to me that within our citizenship there are many whose disposition and characteristics very much resemble those quite often found in the membership of our churches. In this membership there is a considerable proportion composed of those who, having made professions of their faith, and joined the church, appear to think their duty done when they live honestly, attend worship regularly and contribute liberally to church support. In complacent satisfaction, and certain of their respectability, they do not care to hear sermonizing concerning the selfishness of human nature or the wrath to come; and if happily they are sometimes roused by the truths of vital Christianity they soon relapse again to their tranquil and easy condition of indifference.

#### QUOTES SCRIPTURE.

A description of them, found in the Holy Writ, may fitly apply to many in the state, as well as in the church:

"For if any be a hearer of the Word and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass: for he beholdeth himself and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was."

There is no habitual associate of American civic indifference and listlessness which reinforces their malign tendencies and adds tremendously to the dangers that threaten our body politic. This associate plays the role of a smooth, in-

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