EVERYBODY 16 PAGES READS IT.

The Topeka State Journal.

EVERYBODY 16 PAGES NEEDS IT.

LAST EDITION. SATURDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907. SATURDAY EVENING. FIVE CENTS.

C. LELAND IS MAD

He Would Abolish the State Railroad Commission

Says the Board Is Not Worth What It Costs.

GIVE JACKSON POWER.

Proposed to Add Railroad Bureau to Legal Department.

Have Another Special Assistant Attorney General.

If there is a special session of the legislature, it is considered possible that an effort will be made to pass a repealing act abolishing entirely the state board of railroad commissioners, attorney for the board, and all the various clerks and assistants of that body.

This plan is advocated by Cyrus Leland, and Leland is for the plan because he says the board of railroad commissioners does nothing of any value to the state, and is a very heavy expense.

"What's the use," said Mr. Leland yesterday, "of having a board of railroad commissioners when we have to call a special session of the legislature to do the work the board is supposed to do? What's the use of appropriating thousands of dollars to high priced officials and mysterious experts and get nothing in return? For my part, I say abolish the whole thing."

There are no members of the railroad commission in Topeka today, and Mr. Leland's plan could not be presented to them for their comments. It can be stated, however, that the board of railroad commissioners now holding office—the majority of the board, at least—are well satisfied with the work they have been doing. They say that they have settled scores of cases without any contest, and thereby saved much time and expense, and avoided any bitterness on the part of the railroad companies. They say that they now are about to promulgate a new schedule of freight tariffs, completely revising all the existing freight tariffs.

On the other hand, the enemies of the board say that the policy of the majority of the members of the board has been to dodge all conflict with the railroads. They contend that the board did not begin track inspection until forced to do so by the disclosures of Jake Sheppard of Fort Scott; they say that the board did not order the bulletining of time of trains until their hand was forced by Frank Ryan, the minority member. They say that the board delayed action in the Kansas City terminal law for an unreasonable length of time; that the board has failed entirely to take any steps toward securing an accurate valuation on all the railroad property located or used in the state of Kansas; they say that the board does not put in enough time attending to the business of the state; and they put on the cap sheaf by declaring that the board flatly turned down the two cent fare proposition, on the advise of their attorney, and would have ended all discussion on that subject then and there had not the governor come to the front with a stinging letter of rebuke and a threat of a special session of the legislature.

Kansas made liberal appropriation for its railroad commission at the last session of the legislature. A total of $64,230 was voted for the support of the board and its attorney, in addition to the back salary allowed to Carr W. Taylor, ex-attorney for the board, and a $1,200 sum allowed for court expenses in the federal court. Of this $64,000, $29,000 was for salaries for the commissioners, attorney and clerks, and $35,000 was a contingent fund to be used in hiring attorneys, experts, engineers, and paying witness fees. The legislature thought that would be a sufficient sum to carry out the work entrusted to the board, but the board says that it is not enough. The board contends that they have not nearly enough funds to even make a start on securing the valuation of Kansas railroads.

What Would Take Its Place?

In case the legislature, in its wisdom, should see fit to abolish the state board of railroad commissioners, the next question would be how to protect the interests of the state in handling the railroad matters which arise. It is proposed that as a substitute for the board of railroad commissioners, a special bureau be created under the attorney general of the state and that an attorney be secured to devote his entire time to the railroad situation. The attorney general would be authorized to employ all the experts, traffic men, freight men, engineers, etc., that he needs, as he is now allowed to employ agents to get information for his anti-trust prosecutions and his liquor law suits.

By placing the matter directly under the charge of the attorney general, it is claimed that time and money would be saved and the state would get better results. As it now stands, the railroad commission has no executive authority whatever. It can make orders and issue commands, but it is powerless to enforce them. The only way for it to enforce its orders is to appeal to the courts. The attorney general would dispense with the formality of the board, and appeal to the courts direct. The attorney general, through his special attorney assigned to the railroad bureau, would simply decide what cases were worth taking into court. In this way, he would to a certain extent sit in judgment over the case, as the county attorney does before he issues a complaint for the arrest of a party accused of crime. If the county attorney believes that the evidence is not strong enough to give ground for belief that a conviction can be secured, he has a right to refuse the complaint. The attorney general would act in a similar capacity in issuing complaints against railroads.

How the Plan Has Been Received.

This proposition advanced by Cy Leland, and which is known to meet with the approval of a number of other prominent politicians and legislators in the state, for the abolishment of the board of railroad commissioners, created an endless amount of discussion around the state house this morning, although state officials, and the politicians about were a little chary in expressing their views for publication.

"If the railroad commission had never been created the people of Kansas would be better off than at present," said an attorney today, connected with one of the state departments in discussing the proposition.

"When Kansas was organized the makers of the constitution inserted a paragraph that the common law of England should be the law in Kansas except where it interfered with usages. Under the common law the common carrier was required to carry passengers and freight in safety, with reasonable speed and at a reasonable rate. Since the railroad commission was created the people have forgotten all of these common law remedies for the trouble with the railroads. If they desired they could keep the railroads in the courts all the time and secure adequate remedies and not lose the time in securing them which is now required for a hearing by the board. There are, of course, some things which the commissioners have been able to do without a suit, such as securing some improvements in the service and in perfecting the conditions of tracks and roadbed. But every order they issue must be fought out in the courts afterwards."

Mr. Grattan Has His Say.

"It matters not to me," was the comment that G. F. Grattan, attorney for the board of railroad commissioners, had to make today when he was asked what he thought of this proposition.

"Personally, I do not care three whoops whether the position I hold is abolished, or not," continued Mr. Grattan. "I made a personal sacrifice as far as income goes in taking the position. If the legislature wants to abolish it, it will be all right with me. If the people, through their organ, the legislature, want to abolish the board of railroad commissioners, let them go ahead and do it. Not a word of protest will come from me. I will not make the slightest effort to stay the move of a single legislator along this line as far as I am concerned personally.

"But it is my idea that the abolishment of the board of railroad commissioners would be a step backward, a retrogression. If the people, through the legislature want to take this step, let them go ahead and do it. It's up to them. There'll be no kick coming from me because I may lose a job. I did not seek it and am holding it at a pecuniary loss to myself. My law practice at home is worth much more.

"Nothing would please me better, however, than to see a few individuals in this state write their names on a proposition to abolish the board of railroad commissioners, unless there was an insistent demand from the people that the board be abolished. I am afraid that this demand does not exist. If I was certain that it did, I would be working for it as hard as anyone for I believe that the people should have what they want in the administration of the affairs of the state. As to my own place, as I said, they can go ahead and abolish it any old time as far as I am personally concerned."

Leland Favors Extra Session.

Cy Leland, who made public the plans of himself, for the abolishment of the board of railroad commissioners, has been represented in certain publications as being opposed to the calling of a special session of the legislature. This is far from being the case, according to Mr. Leland.

"I called on Governor Hoch last week," he said today, "and advised and urged him to call a special session of the legislature, not only for the passage of the two cent fare law but also for the enactment of a primary election law and much needed amendments to the tax law. At the last session I voted for all the reform measures and for all the 'Square Dealers' bills. I believe that a special session would be of comparative small cost to the state as compared with the good it would do the people in the making of needed amendments to some of the existing laws and in passing other laws which are needed."

TO CALL ROCKEFELLER.

Attorney Kellogg Will Ask William G. to Testify.

New York, Sept. 21.—The adjournment until Monday of the hearing here in the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil company will give the government's expert accountants another day in which to obtain figures from the books containing the records of the Standard Oil company in the period from 1882 to 1892. These figures will probably lead to an interesting line of questioning next week by Frank B. Kellogg, the government's chief counsel. It is likely that when the hearing is resumed next week, Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oil company, will again take the stand. John G. Milburn of counsel for the corporation wishes to question him upon several matters which have been touched upon by Mr. Kellogg.

William G. Rockefeller, it is understood, will then be called to the stand and asked by Mr. Kellogg to produce several books relating to the assistant treasurer's office.

W. E. Bemis, one of the leading men in the export department here of the Standard Oil company, is wanted by the government as a witness, but Mr. Kellogg learned from Mr. Tilford that Mr. Bemis is in the far east and will not return for ten months or more.

Tilford Ought to Know.

Pittsburg, Sept. 21.—A. D. Miller, Jr., of A. D. Miller & Sons, independent oil refiners, with headquarters in this city, admitted "there was some kind of an agreement between the independent dealers and the Standard Oil company." He declined, however, to discuss the agreement in detail.

When it was called to his attention that Treasurer Tilford of the Standard Oil company, testifying at New York in the suit of the government for dissolution of the alleged oil combine in New Jersey, had admitted yesterday that in 1902 an agreement was entered into by which the independent dealers were to sell their entire output of oil refined for export to the Standard, which in return was to sell to the independent a certain amount of crude oil each day, Mr. Miller replied: "Tilford ought to know."

A Monument to Bill Nye.

Los Angeles, Sept. 21.—The American Press Humorists closed their convention in this city with an entertainment in the auditorium, at which about one thousand dollars were taken in for the fund to erect a monument to "Bill" Nye, at Laramie, Wyoming. Frank T. Searight of Los Angeles, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and Sunday.

HELD FOR MURDER

Coroner's Jury Says Steinrauff Killed Sally Lewis.

Murderer May Live But Few Hours More.

EVIDENCE CONFLICTS.

Witnesses Do Not Agree About the Shooting.

Possible That Woman's Son Shot Steinrauff.

The inquest to inquire into the death of Sally Lewis, who died at Keith's hospital Friday, was held at Stonestreet & Hamilton's undertaking establishment this morning, and after hearing the testimony of half a dozen witnesses, no two of them testifying to anything like the same circumstances, the jury found the following verdict:

"We find that Sally Lewis came to her death by a gunshot wound in the abdomen, from a gun in the hands of John Steinrauff. We further find that the shooting was unjustifiable and that the said John Steinrauff should be held for murder in the first degree."

Three witnesses saw all or part of the shooting affray, and were in the house at the time, but they did not agree in any particular. Porter Moore, son of the woman who was murdered, testified that his mother, a man named Dick Vanderheyden, Dick Cunningham, Jack Steinrauff and himself were all in the room, when Steinrauff drew a revolver and seemed intent upon shooting some one. He thought that the gun was directed at Vanderheyden,—the man whose name was given as Van Horn in former accounts of the affair,—and that Vanderheyden seized Steinrauff by the wrists. Then he says he, Moore, separated the two men, and was pushing Vanderheyden out of the room when he heard a shot, and ran from the room.

The Cunningham boy told the police a long story about knocking the gun from Steinrauff's hand with a beer bottle, but he denied this on the stand, and said that he ran from the room and off the premises at the sound of the first shot.

Vanderheyden testified that he crawled under the table when Steinrauff drew the gun, and did not see the shooting for that reason. He also testified that four shots were fired, while the other witnesses declare that but three shots were discharged. In this particular his story is corroborated by the investigation made by Coroner Keith and the officers. The revolver, a 38 calibre Smith & Wesson, with which Steinrauff killed the woman, was found to contain two loaded cartridges and three empty shells. These account for three shots, but the mystery hinges on the fact that two bullets were found in the body of Sally Lewis, one in Steinrauff's head, and a fourth on the floor near the door between the two rooms. This bullet had been fired through the woodwork, and had fallen on the other side, flattened by the impact. This fourth shot shows conclusively that some one other than Steinrauff took a part in the shooting scrape. Although it is denied by all the witnesses, the officers entertain a theory that Steinrauff did not shoot himself, but that he shot the woman twice, missed her and struck the door with the third shot, and was in turn shot in the head by Porter Moore, the son, in the way of retributive justice for the shooting of his mother. Steinrauff's hair was not powder burned where the bullet entered his ear, showing that the shot was not fired at the range an attempted suicide would indicate. This theory is further complicated by the maudlin talk of Steinrauff after the officers reached him. Chief of Police Eaton asked him, "Who shot you, Jack?" and he replied, "I did, of course."

Since he was taken to the hospital, Steinrauff has been unable to talk coherently, and has made no further statements.

The jury which heard the testimony and rendered the verdict was composed of the following: John F. Carter, Robert Miler, W. W. Wiley, Paul Jones and John Benning.

Steinrauff is still living, but is not expected to survive more than a few hours longer.

IN THE CANEBRAKES.

President Roosevelt Will Hunt the Wild Boar and Panther.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—Although the itinerary of the hunting expedition of President Roosevelt is not arranged, it is known that the president will be offered opportunities to campaign in Louisiana canebrakes where as far as known no human being has ever made a permanent habitation and where the sport in some respects is quite out of the ordinary. The cane grows to height of 10 to 15 feet and in the autumn is blown into long windrows, leaving some open alleys between. It is necessary to cut trails across these windrows for the passage of the dogs.

The hunting will probably be done entirely on horseback. In order to proceed quickly through thickets each huntsman will carry a double edged knife with a straight blade nearly a foot long and heavy enough to chop a passage through vines and other obstructing growths. In addition to bear and boar, a few panthers and occasionally wolves are shot in the canebrakes.

COTTONWOOD RIVER LOW.

Mill and Electric Light Plants Are Closed Down.

Cottonwood, Falls, Kan., Sept 21.—The Cottonwood river is probably as low now as it has been any time in the last ten years. The Cottonwood Falls Milling company has been compelled to shut down on acount of low water, as have other mills on the river.

The electric light plant which is usually operated by water power has not been using it for nearly a month and for the six weeks previous to that, they could be only partly supplied.

The rain which fell here yesterday will alter the situation some.

PAPER WAR IS ON

Head of Newspaper Publishers' Association Makes Statement.

Says Removal of Tariff Would Help the Manufacturers.

ARE MAKING NO MONEY

Officer of the Trust Says Expenses Are So High

That Still Further Advance in Prices Must Follow.

New York, Sept. 21.—Members of the American Newspaper Publishers association which met recently at the Waldorf-Astoria appointed a committee and instructed it to call the attention of President Roosevelt to what the association asserts to be an unlawful combination of paper manufacturers to keep up the price of white paper and to demand relief from what they consider an oppressive burden. The action is the subject of numerous opinions here from both sides, in the form of interviews. Herman Ridder, president of the American Newspaper Publishers association and publisher of the Staats Zeitung said:

"This is a fight in the common interest. The printing and newspaper industry is the third largest business in the United States. Its future can not be left to the mercy of a few manufacturers who hide behind the tariff wall and hold it up. Paper is our raw material.

"In striking at the tariff we are doing the industry a kindness. We are making it safe for them to extend their business into Canada without fear of a tariff war, which would otherwise make such an investment unsafe."

G. F. Underwood of the International Paper company said:

"The conditions of the paper trade are such that they necessitate high prices for paper. Production is twice as expensive at present as it was a short while ago. The cost of labor has increased fifty per cent, wood has advanced $2 per cord and other articles used in the manufacture of paper have increased from fifty to one hundred per cent in cost.

"Very few paper manufacturers are making money under the present conditions. In some cases they have been supplying orders on old contracts at a loss, any new contracts must be made on higher schedule."

ALL ARE IN JAIL.

Feeling Against Slayers of Mrs. Greenhaulgh Is Intense.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Walter and Jennie Greenhaulgh, together with Harold Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Louise Smith, who were arrested on the charge of causing the death of Greenhaulgh's invalid mother, were today taken from Zion City to the county jail at Waukegan in order to avoid any possibility of an outbreak, as the feeling against them is intense. The inquest will be resumed tonight and it is possible that further arrests will be made as it is believed that other cures "for demoniacal possession" have terminated disastrously to patients. The case of Beartha Young, 19 years of age, who recently died in Zion City is under investigation.

Benjamin Hopkins, who is the undertaker in Zion City, has been warned not to attempt to leave the place under pain of being placed under arrest. He admitted to the coroner today that he knew that the bones of Mrs. Greenhaulgh had been broken by the treatment she endured, but that he suppressed the fact on the request of members of the family. Hopkins is a Parhamite.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Fred Slater of Topeka May Get Appointment to Germany.

There are seven positions in the consular service of the United States which are open to citizens of Kansas, and the state department has notified the Kansas congressional delegation to find some candidates.

Senator Curtis has secured applications for consular jobs from Fred Slater, a well known Topeka attorney, and B. F. Yost of Osborne.

Mr. Slater said today: "I expect if I go into the consular service that I will be assigned to Germany, as I speak that language. The appointment will probably not be made till spring, as the consular examinations must be held first."

GIVES UP HIS LAND.

President of Burst Bank Turns Over 7,496 Acres.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 21.—Walter H. Moore, president of the defunct Oregon Trust and Savings bank, yesterday completed the transfer to Receiver Thomas Devlin of all right and title to 7,496 acres of land in Multnomah, Morrow and Sherman counties, Oregon, and Franklin county, Wash. The value of the property is said to be about $250,000. They constitute the bulk of Moore's private fortune and are turned over to help reimburse the depositors in the bank.

GRAND STAND FELL.

Fifteen Persons Injured at the Dalhart Fair.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 21.—A special to the Herald from Dalhart, Texas, says:

While a ball game was being played at the Dallam county fair here yesterday evening the grandstand, crowded with 1,000 spectators, collapsed. Fifteen persons were injured. All of them will probably recover. The most seriously injured are Mr. J. D. Howard and Mrs. Harry Wright.

GIVEN A SCARE.

County Atty. Threatened to Expose Drug Store Skeleton.

Application for Keith Books Hastily Withdrawn.

SOLD BOOZE ON TICK.

County Now Has All the Customers' Accounts.

Politicians and Office Holders Are in a Panic.

Hungate and Magaw, attorneys for Frank Keith whose drug store at 404 Kansas avenue was raided Saturday evening by Sheriff Wilkerson and County Attorney Schenck, this morning filed an application with Judge Dana of the district court asking for the return of the account books captured at the time of the raid. The move had been anticipated by the county attorney and a dozen or more witnesses subpoenaed to testify as to the value of the books in question as evidence in the case.

When the attorneys for Keith found from the array of witnesses who had been subpoenaed by the county attorney, who were recognized as ex-patrons of the place, the likelihood of their being placed on the stand, the motion was withdrawn.

The contention of the attorneys for Keith was that the proprietor of the store needed the books so that he could make his collections. The case never reached Judge Dana and the books are now locked in the safe of County Attorney John Schenck and will probably remain there until the trial of the case when they will constitute a portion of the evidence relied upon to secure a conviction.

A rather peculiar condition is shown to exist as the books contain a number of pages indicating that credit for bottled goods as well as single drinks has been extended to the patrons of the place which is contrary to the provisions of the law governing druggists' permits. The list of patrons includes the names of a number of Topeka men of more or less prominence who have been in the habit of obtaining their wet goods by the drink and bottle, and settling at the end of the month.

Among the names included is a man who now holds an office subject to the suffrage of the people, another who was a candidate at the last county primary but was defeated, and a number of railroad and business men who are liable to be subpoenaed as witnesses at the trial of the case. In some places the charge is "One drink, 15 cents," in another "Two drinks, 25 cents," showing the prevailing price of drinks in that end of the city. There are innumerable charges of "One bot." or more as the case has happened to be.

In most of the charges, however, a drink is indicated by a cross mark and bottled beer charged as "Bots." Among the list of customers is one designated as "Rags," another as "White Hoss." The accounts indicate the thirst which must have consumed several of the patrons of the place who are charged with as high as a dozen drinks on one date.

REPUBLICANS GIVE UP.

Concede Haskell's Election by 5,000 on a Fair Count.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 21.—It is estimated that Haskell's majority in the state on an official count will be about 25,000. Republicans allege, however, that if this showing is made it will be by boosting the figures in counties where Democrats control the election machinery. They claim that an absolutely honest count would reduce Haskell's majority below 5,000.

Unofficial returns show that E. L. Fulton, Democrat, is elected in the Second congressional district over T. B. Ferguson, Republican. Chairman Thompson claims Fulton's election by 500 majority. Republicans claim, however, that Fulton may be thrown out in a contest.

The result in the Third congressional district is still in doubt. Indications are that Oklahoma will send not more than two Republican congressmen to Washington and that the Democrats will send the other three.

The Republicans are not likely to have over ten out of the forty-four senators in the state legislature, nor more than twenty-five of the 109 representatives. Democrats claim that they will have ninety representatives, and concede the Republicans but five senators. It is evident that the Democrats will have an overwhelming majority in both houses.

Republicans are pointing out that Haskell is for prohibition because it will give him a political machine which will continue the Democrats in power indefinitely. The prohibition provision stipulates that there shall be a liquor dispensary in every town of over 2,000 and one in every county where there is not a town of that population. These dispensary agents are to be appointed by the governor. Liquor can be secured from the dispensary only upon prescription from a physician, and Republicans figure that many physicians will do little but write prescriptions at so much per, making a gold mine out of the dispensary, which would swell the Democratic campaign fund. Republicans declare that by the Democrats enforcing prohibition the business of these dispensaries will be increased until they are huge liquor houses.

The committee of Oklahoma City real estate dealers which visited Kansas City, Kan., to observe the workings of the prohibitory law, reported today that prohibition is a help to business instead of a detriment. The report states that after the enforcement of prohibition in Kansas City, Kan., that city went right ahead in house building, and is more prosperous than before the law was enforced.

Peace Negotiations Failed.

Paris, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced this afternoon that the peace negotiations at Casa Blanca with the hostile Moors have failed and that General Drude will resume the offensive.

LOST IN PEORIA.

Man 75 Years of Age Drops Out of an Automobile Party.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Peoria, Ill., says:

While passing through Peoria, en route from his home in Saybrook, Ill., to Omaha as a member of an automobile party, George Youle aged 75 years, was lost Thursday night and the efforts of the other members of the party and the police force have failed to find the least trace of him.

Mr. Youle was touring in company with his son, Floyd, and his daughter, Jessie, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy of Omaha. They stopped here for repairs and the aged man disappeared.

SHOULD BE STATE SOON

What Remains to Be Done in the Matter of Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 21.—If President Roosevelt issues his proclamation approving the constitution of the new state of Oklahoma, just adopted by its people, and there seems to be little real reason to doubt that he will, statehood, which has been sought for eighteen years, will become an actuality not later than October 24.

Under the Oklahoma law the various county boards have ten days in which to canvass the vote and certify to the state election board here, so that the results must all be in the hands of the state board by September 27. As soon as the returns are received by the state board, that board must canvass them, decide all contests, and certify the result to the president in Washington. Unless an unexpectedly large number of contests are filed, that work should all be completed and the certificates started on their way to Washington in a week.

From the date on which the certified result of the Oklahoma election reaches him, President Roosevelt has twenty days in which to either approve or reject the proposed constitution of the new state. If he approves it and issues proclamation, the entire state government provided for in the constitution comes into existence at once. Prohibition will also become immediately effective, and can be enforced without any additional enactments by the legislature.

That body is to be called together by the governor, to meet not less than fifteen nor more than thirty days after statehood becomes effective. Its first session will therefore begin some time between November 9 and November 24, and may under the constitution continue for 150 days, although all other sessions are limited to sixty days. On account of the great amount of work which will have to be done by the first legislature, it will undoubtedly take advantage of the full time allowed to it.

CUT OUT THE BEER.

German Socialists Opposed to Its Use During Working Hours.

Essen, Germany, Sept. 21.—The temperance question was again discussed today at the socialist national convention in this city. Only one vote was cast against a resolution whose main feature was an expression of opposition to the use of alcohol in any form during working hours, thus setting the full strength of the socialist party against the German factory system of beer drinking at regular intervals throughout the day. In many workshops the drinking of eight to ten pints of beer while the men are at work is usual. The prevailing opinion among the delegates to the convention was that the intemperance of the laboring classes will gradually cease with the betterment of their condition, the shortening of the hours of work and the abolition of night work.

The Burgomann electrical works in Berlin, which is owned by an American was one of the first concerns in Germany to prevent its employes from drinking beer during working hours. This followed a long and hard fight with the employes some years ago and the result has been that the product of the works is increasing appreciably.

SHOT HER OWN SON.

When He Tried to Prevent Her From Committing Suicide.

New York, Sept. 21.—In attempting to prevent his mother from shooting herself, as he thought she was about to do, Curt Klein, 16 years old, received a bullet wound in his own head early today, in a furnished room house in Second avenue. He will probably die. His mother was locked up charged with felonious assault.

Friction between Mr. and Mrs. Klein over the management of the house, the police say, induced Mrs. Klein to attempt suicide. Mrs. Klein, it is charged, ran into her son's room and drawing a revolver from her waist, exclaimed, "I am going to end it all."

With a cry the boy leaped from the bed where he had been sitting and rushed to her, and caught her arm and tried to wrest the revolver from her. In the struggle the weapon was discharged and a bullet struck the lad behind the right ear. The father and some roomers rushed in and disarmed Mrs. Klein who fainted when she saw her boy lying wounded on the floor.

BIG DEAL CLOSED.

Harriman Buys Timber and Saw Mills in California.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The Examiner says one of the largest timber deals ever consummated in California has just been closed by Edward H. Harriman who pays between $800,000 and $1,600,000 for the timber and saw mills of the Albion Lumber company in Mendocino county, controlled by George Wilcox, a Chicago man. The company is capitalized at $300,000 with 3,000 shares at $100 a share. The property of the company, its saw mills and standing timber lie northwest of Ukiah and about half way between Willets and the town of Albion on the coast. It is on the line of railroad 24 miles long which runs from Albion to the town of Wendling. This railroad is part of the Northwestern Pacific system, owned jointly by Harriman and the Santa Fe.

IN CAMP AGAIN.

Northwest Kansas Veterans in Reunion at Rexford.

For Three Days the Old Soldiers Fight Battles Over.

DID'NT TALK POLITICS

Ham, Reeder, Stubbs and Tom Anderson Were Present.

Had Norton Band and Everyone Enjoyed Themselves.

Rexford, Sept. 21.—For twenty-two years the old civil war soldiers of the Northwest Kansas Veterans' association have met in annual reunion and repeated the stories of camp and march. Rexford has entertained them for three days this week. The roster shows that there was about 100 present, representing most of the northern and eastern states. This town is the home of Dr. H. G. Patterson, medical director of the department of Kansas G. A. R., also surgeon of the Northwest Kansas Veterans' association. To him in a measure devolved upon the success of the reunion just closed, who was enthusiastically supported by Comrades Francis O'Leary, commander of the association, and Jacob Hammer of Menlo, adjutant and commander of post No. 484 of Rexford.

An entertaining program followed the three days reunion, which included campfires, recitations, music and singing, games, racing and addresses by prominent citizens. Major Tom Anderson of Topeka was present, and as usual entertained the old boys and visitors in pleasing anecdotes and reminiscences. Tom wouldn't sing although loudly called on for a song.

The Norton band, which has no superior in the west half of the state, was a great drawing card. Their presence resulted in the addition of Norton county to the confines of the association district, and that town won out unanimously for the 1908 meeting. Capt. P. H. Connarty of Norton, was also elected commander for the next year.

W. R. Ham, of Stockton, candidate for congress, gave the Old Boys in Blue a fine patriotic talk, confining his remarks entirely to the old flag, the civil war, and his recent visit to several battle fields in Virginia. He was frequently applauded. His address was intensely entertaining.

Congressman Reeder was given a handsome ovation by the old comrades who gave him three cheers as he sat in front of the hotel watching the parade. Later in the day he spoke to a good crowd in the camp, and was accorded a hearty reception. Neither Mr. Ham nor Congressman Reeder referred to politics in their speeches, but it s safe to say that both of them had considerable to say about politics on the side.

W. R. Stubbs spoke the last day. It looked as if everybody present had heard of Stubbs, and all wanted to see and hear him. He, too, was accorded a handsome reception, and he was pleased with his first visit to Rexford. He spoke in his usual pleasing style, and his audience listened to every word he uttered.

There was an effort made to take in the entire Sixth district in the northwestern Kansas Veterans' association, but this was voted down. Norton county was voted in, leaving 16 counties in the district.

Among the visitors present were State Senator Chas. Buschow, Ike Crumley, members of the legislature from Thomas county, and Chas. E. Evans, receiver of the Colby land office.

Every business house in Rexford was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and window decorations.

SHE SAVES SIX LIVES.

Young Woman Warns Trainmen of an Impending Wreck.

New York, Sept. 21.—Six New York Central train men owe their lives to the presence of mind and quickness of Miss S. Dorothy Wagner, daughter of John Wagner, who lives at 168th street close to the railroad tracks. Then men were on a long freight train bound down from Albany which had been stopped by a signal man owing to a handcar being stalled ahead of it. Miss Wagner was standing on the porch of her home, when the freight was halted and glanced down the track to see what the trouble was. The tracks curve near where the Wagner house stands, but from her position on the porch the girl could see around this, down the tracks. Suddenly she saw two engines coupled and drawing a caboose approaching rapidly. At first she thought that the double header was on a different track from that on which the train stopped and when she realized that they were on the same track they were only a few rods away. She ran from the porch and dashed up the steps of the caboose of the freight train and shouted a warning to the six men inside. They made for the door and jumped an instant before the "double header" plowed at full speed through the caboose. The engineer and the fireman of the "double header" also jumped just in time. The former sprained his ankle and the train crew of the "double header" back in the caboose suffered slight cuts and bruises from being flung down by the collision.

WOMAN IS SUSPECTED.

She Is Arrested in Connection With the Grant Murder.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The police today arrested Miss Helen Meinert in connection with the murder of Mrs. Lillian White Grant, the teacher whose body was found yesterday after she had been strangled to death. The police are searching for Richard E. Williams, the colored man who is thought to know something of the murder, as the Meinert woman told the police today that Williams had worked with her in a hotel in the southern part of the city and admitted that she had received a letter from him last night in which he asked her to meet him tonight at his home.