

WIDOW'S FUNERAL WEDNESDAY

Kansas Masons Will Honor Dead Brother.

BODY TO LIE IN STATE FOR FOUR HOURS TODAY

Cold Contracted During His Last Campaign for Congress Caused Death of Famous Kansan. Leaves Small Estate.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 23.—The funeral of ex-Representative Jerry Simpson will be held in Wichita Wednesday at 10 o'clock in the Methodist church. The body will lie in state from 5 o'clock Tuesday to 9 o'clock Wednesday. The funeral will be held in the Methodist church at 10 o'clock Wednesday. The body will lie in state from 5 o'clock Tuesday to 9 o'clock Wednesday. The funeral will be held in the Methodist church at 10 o'clock Wednesday. The body will lie in state from 5 o'clock Tuesday to 9 o'clock Wednesday.

Was Loved in Kansas.

When it became generally known in Wichita yesterday that Mr. Simpson was in the hospital here, words of sympathy were heard on every side. He formerly lived here and the people of Wichita became very fond of him. As a matter of fact he always had friends here, and even people who opposed his party in the bitter political battles of the '90s, when populism and republicanism were in deadly contest, always entertained a secret admiration of his brilliant nature, his indomitable courage in supporting his convictions, and the lively wit and rare good humor that were ever such marked features of his speeches and debates. He was a very sympathetic man, and his nature draws the sympathetic metal. He never had to speak to empty benches; for people loved to hear him, and were never disappointed with the entertainment he gave them. With the possible exception of the late John J. Ingalls, Kansas never developed a public speaker who could arouse more partisan enthusiasm. He was probably the brainiest man in the populist movement. He was a very strong man in decline, and was one of the few whose fame had sufficient stability to survive the downfall of the populist party.

With the people of the press he was always a prime mover. The telegraph carried the news last night that he had come to St. Francis hospital inquiries came to the Eagle office from all over America asking to be kept advised of his condition. Mr. Simpson is a member of the various Masonic bodies in Wichita, from the Blue Lodge to the Scottish Rite Consistory, and Masons of every degree in the city are very anxious to know how they can serve him in his sickness.

All memory of the bitterness of past political campaigns has faded from the minds of the people of Wichita, in the presence of the disease that has laid Mr. Simpson low, and nothing is now thought of but the smiles he scattered, the flashes of wit that fell like diamond dust from his tongue, and the general greetings he gave to every man in every estate and condition of life.

ALL NOW OVER BUT THE SHOUTING

LOUISIANA RAPIDLY ESCAPING FROM RESTRICTIONS OF THE SURROUNDING STATES.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 23.—With six consecutive days without a death from the fever and only 43 cases under treatment confidence in the eradication of the fever is widespread, although there has not been a sign of frost yet. The loosening up of quarantine restrictions is still going on in Texas and Mississippi. Texas restrictions on through traffic have been modified according to this dispatch received from Tabor: "Will accept certificates from your officers of passengers through New Orleans in screened vehicle, no stop-over except in screened rooms under our supervision."

Formal notification of the raising of the Arkansas quarantine was received today.

Polk Fights Serious Fire.

Jefferson City, Oct. 23.—The governor's mansion at Jefferson City, Mo., damaged by fire to the extent of \$13,000 at 3 o'clock this morning. Governor Polk was aroused by the crackling of the flames. He telephoned to the fire department and then attempted to extinguish the blaze with fire extinguishers. His efforts were ineffectual and after seeing his wife and five children in places of safety, he devoted himself to saving the portraits of his predecessors in office.

SAVING MONEY WAS USED HONESTLY

Illinois Life Denies "Influencing" Kansas Legislators

ENABLING ACT PASSED BEFORE COMPANY ENTERED THE STATE

Murphy of Tammany Hall Will Be Next Witness Before Committee Now Investigating the Big Three.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Officials of the Illinois Life Insurance company who have been called upon by the state insurance department to explain a transaction involving the alleged payment of some \$65,000 expended in 1902, at a time when a measure was pending before the Kansas legislature providing for the taking over of the Kansas Mutual Life company by the Illinois concern, say the entire affair will be cleared up by Wednesday. Twelve interrogatives in all, it is said, were propounded by the state insurance department. What those interrogatives were the officials of the Illinois Life decline to say. President James W. Stevens, of the Illinois Life, today said: "Not one dollar of the money was paid by the Illinois Life Insurance company or anyone in its interest for the purpose of influencing legislation in Kansas. It is a matter of record that the so-called enabling act which was passed by the Kansas legislature authorizing re-insurance to be effected, was procured to be passed by persons interested in the old company long before the Illinois company was invited to present a proposition for re-insurance. All the money paid out on account of the re-insurance was to take care of the outstanding renewal contracts, and expenses incurred by reason of the policy holders' convention called to consider the matter, and sundry expenses incident to the re-ownership and execution of the company's affairs by the actuaries of the Kansas and Illinois departments."

TAMMANY LEADERS TO TELL ABOUT MUTUAL'S SECURITIES

New York, Oct. 23.—It was stated today that Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and Patrick McCarron, democratic leader in Brooklyn, will be called to testify before the insurance investigating committee. The purpose of summoning them is to discover whether they know anything about the affairs of the New York Dock company, which owns warehouse and wharf property in Brooklyn. The Mutual Life Insurance company owns about \$3,850,000 of its securities. It was reported today that an attempt to sell this property to the City of New York was made sometime ago, and that Mr. Murphy and Mr. McCarron will be questioned on that point.

MEXICO MAY SOON HAVE GOLD AGAIN

Mexico City, Oct. 23.—There is a good prospect of gold money entering soon into general circulation, the exchange commission having ordered the mint to put into general circulation the newly coined five and ten pesos pieces by exchanging them for the old gold coins. These newer coins are struck under the monetary reform plan. Probably early next year the new gold coin will be issued in exchange for silver. This will be the consummation of the monetary reform which has practically established the gold standard here. It is now many years since gold was in active circulation in this country.

RECEIVER NAMED FOR ONE OF CLARKE'S COMPANIES

Pittsburg, Oct. 23.—A receiver was appointed this afternoon for the National Cable and Wire company, a corporation of which the late T. Lee Clark, cashier of the Enterprise bank, was president. J. H. Hunter was named as receiver and preliminary injunction was granted by the court restraining the company from disposing of or encumbering the assets in favor of any particular creditor. The company is capitalized at \$500,000, half of which is preferred stock. None of the common stock has been issued, but \$151,400 worth of the preferred stock has been sold and is now outstanding.

GWYNNE SAYS SHORTAGE WILL EXCEED MILLION AND A HALF

Pittsburg, Oct. 23.—Fred Gwynne, president of the defunct Enterprise National bank, when asked today what the shortage of the Enterprise would be, said: "It will be very large, much larger in fact than we had supposed. From what I know now it will reach \$1,500,000. None of the directors or officers, not even myself, had any idea that it would reach such an enormous sum as that. The directors have determined, however, that no matter how great the shortage, it will be paid, and the bank reopened for business. State had \$1,300,000 in it. Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 23.—State Treasurer Matthews was at his office

WITTE LEADS FREEDOM

Witte Now High in Emperor's Favor.

HIS WIFE RECEIVED AT COURT AFTER YEARS OF HUMILIATION

Late Peace Envoy Openly Stands Out for Broad Program of Social and Political Liberty.

St. Petersburg, (Tuesday) Oct. 21.—It was persistently reported in the clubs and in government circles late last night that the emperor yesterday had appointed Count Witte, premier, with the portfolio of minister of finance. All papers this morning give prominence to the report.

NOW AT HELM OF STATE.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.—Count Witte, it now seems has definitely come into imperial favor, and the shrewdest observers consider it certain that he will shortly be in active direction of the government as premier and head of a responsible cabinet. Since his return from the United States Count Witte has boldly ranged himself on the side of the liberals, and has advocated a more liberal liberty of speech, of press and of the assembly as a corollary of the coming down, but has urged the extension of the powers of the duma along lines demanded by the reformers, as well as a broader franchise so as to admit of fuller representation from the ranks of labor and the cultured classes.

The emperor, to whom the count personally outlined his views displayed much sympathy with them, and is learned favored a number of ministers suggested by the count, including General Trepoif, assistant minister of the interior who now ranks as one of the most broad minded of his majesty's counselors, and who is understood to be working harmoniously with Count Witte.

The question of appointing a cabinet with a responsible premier, to which a faction in the ministerial ranks has been offering stubborn opposition in special conferences, is likely to be decided Wednesday next. The newly formulated statute governing the right of assembly was generally recognized as not being broad enough even before its promulgation, and the Solsky reform commission is now at work on a more liberal draft. Countess Witte received by Empress. The reception of Countess Witte by the empress today is considered a singular evidence of the emperor's determination to confide his fortunes to the hands of Count Witte. No other interpretation is placed upon it in court circles, where the reception of the countess created a tremendous sensation.

The countess is a Jewess of ordinary birth, and had never before been received at court. When M. Witte was appointed a minister in the nineties the emperor was reported to have said to him: "Remember you are not married."

The fixing of his wife's social status which has been one of Count Witte's ambitions, may rank as one of the triumphs of his life. The decrease of the influence of the Grand Dukes perhaps made it easier for his majesty to turn to Count Witte. The resignation of Grand Duke Vladimir, the emperor's favorite, as commander in chief of the military district of St. Petersburg, however, has not yet been accepted. In tendering his resignation the Grand Duke wrote to the emperor substantially as follows: "After serving Three Generations. I have served your grandfather, your father and yourself; but now that your majesty has disgraced my son I no longer have the heart to serve you. The emperor is said to favor even should the Grand Duke's resignation be accepted, saying that he would be known simply as Monsieur Romanoff.

Our Need for a Navy.

"If we build a canal we must protect it and police it ourselves. We must therefore bring up our navy to the highest point of efficiency. In the event of war the American people must rely mainly upon the volunteer soldiers. While it is comparatively a simple act to turn a man into a good soldier, you can neither improve a battleship or the crew of a battleship. It is not necessary that we should have a particularly large navy, but it is necessary that ship for ship, it should be a little the best in the world."

The Fathers and Mothers Must See to It That the Children are Properly Trained in order to keep up the standard of our country.

New Orleans in Gala Dress. New Orleans, Oct. 23.—New Orleans today is assuming the aspect of a carnival. Many of the business houses have been elaborately decorated for the president's visit and the streets thronged there is no longer evidence of either fever or quarantine.

Emperor Sees Japanese Navy.

Tokyo, Oct. 22.—The naval review today passed off without a hitch. It was an impressive sight. Three hundred warships, including a number of former Russian ships, were drawn up in six lines and all inspected by the emperor.

Preparations to Break Strike.

New York, Oct. 23.—Preparations to break the threatened strike, involving 55,000 New York teamsters were made today by the establishment of strike breakers headquarters by the truck owners who fear their drivers may go on a strike.

THOUSANDS OUT TO HEAR ROOSEVELT

Magnificent Welcome From the People of Mobile.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS FORM GUARD OF HONOR

President Repeats His Oft Reiterated Argument That the Nation's Greatest Need Is for a Strong Navy.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 22.—That peace hath her victories no less renowned than war was never better exemplified than in the reception of President Roosevelt during his two hours stay in Mobile this evening. There was a general closing of the business houses and along the route of the procession a crowd of thousands of people lined the streets. The route lay out Government Boulevard, where the reception ceremonies took place, residences and stores were covered with decorations of lights and bunting in the national colors. The route lay out Government Boulevard, where the reception ceremonies took place, residences and stores were covered with decorations of lights and bunting in the national colors.

The sidewalks and streets along Government street were packed with humanity and at McGill Institute, Barton academy and one or two other points hundreds of children were massed, who sang national anthems and songs as the procession passed. Their after cheer rent the air. The procession was headed by a platoon of militia, followed by militia and companies of artillery from Fort Morgan and the cadets of the university military school. Behind the young boys came the battle-scarred veterans of the Civil War, many of whom were in the camp of S. E. C. V. as a guard of honor to the president.

The stand was erected on Bienville square facing the square, which long ago was the site of the old fort, and with a struggling crowd of citizens. It was brilliant with electric lights and overhead the magnificent grove of live oaks formed a canopy of green. It is estimated that by the time the president began his address there was a crowd numbering 40,000 people within the sound of his voice. He appeared to be overjoyed with pleasure at the spontaneity of his welcome.

His seat was on an elevated dais in a chair which was built by the students of a technical school in Japan. Back of the chair was an enormous banner, the motto of which was "The motto of the nation is to be a free people." The banner was held up by a number of the best citizens of the city. The president's speech was a masterpiece of brevity and force. He spoke for half an hour, and his address was a masterpiece of brevity and force.

The new officers elected are well known business men in whom the public has the utmost confidence. They are well fitted to take up the work of making a good fair. The president said he did his best to bring about its completion for the benefit of the whole people, but particularly for the benefit of the Gulf states. Originally he said, favored the Nicaragua route, but when it demonstrated that it must be the Panama canal or nothing he favored the Panama route. Notwithstanding the efforts of the fair association, the president said he was disappointed for referring to his pleasure at seeing the children, the future citizens of this country.

"The fathers and mothers must see to it that the children are properly trained in order to keep up the standard of our country," he said. New Orleans in Gala Dress. New Orleans, Oct. 23.—New Orleans today is assuming the aspect of a carnival. Many of the business houses have been elaborately decorated for the president's visit and the streets thronged there is no longer evidence of either fever or quarantine.

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EVERY RAILROAD IN RUSSIA IS TIED UP

Not a Train Will Move Today in All Czar's Vast Empire—Only Concession of Political Liberty Will Satisfy Strikers—Moscow Already Starving.

RUSSIA HAS A PROBLEM AS DIFFICULT AS THE WAR

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Moscow, (Tuesday), Oct. 24.—Trains on the Windau railroad have ceased running and Moscow is completely isolated. There is only enough meat in Moscow to supply the demand for a week. All commercial correspondence has to be conducted by telegraph. The same condition of paralysis threatens all the trade and industry of Russia, unless the strike is speedily settled. The inhabitants of Moscow are already feeling the effects of the strike in the increased prices of food and they are even confronted by a famine.

Demand Political Rights. As the demands of the men are purely political, it seems impossible to satisfy them by economic concessions. Prince Hilkoff, minister of railroads, yesterday strongly appealed to the Moscow strikers on the basis of his own experiences in England and

investigating committee—somewhat violently declaring that the committee had acted hastily and imprudently. He characterized the report of the committee and its publication as unfair, unjust and unkind, and alleged that the action of the committee had done more to injure the strikers than to help them. He stated that the committee had not the competence of its officers could have done. Mr. Sellers iterated and reiterated that the committee had done himself and Mr. Greer a great and irretrievable and outrageous wrong in the eyes of the community and the world at large. Colonel Sellers' speech was an extremely lengthy and eloquent effort and was completely exhausted several times for water and breath during the course of his peroration.

In conclusion he took up in detail the charges of extravagance and mismanagement made against the officers of the association and denied the truth of the allegations. He declared that the officers were hampered by poor salaries and that the disadvantages under which the previous fair had labored, said that the Traction company sold no privileges on the fair grounds because it had spent large sums in improving the grounds, etc., and had the right to decide whether or not privileges should be sold. He asked the merchants of the city if they considered themselves injured when as he alleged, \$150,000 had been brought to the city during the fair. Regarding the charge that the officers had not sufficiently consulted the executive committee, he inveighed against the members of the committee for criticizing the officers when Messrs. Greer and Sellers had appointed them to the committee. He suggested that he had worked hard, that the charges of extravagance were not true, that the small subscription list was not the fault of the officers, and denied the statement of Messrs. Greer and Sellers that the office expense account of the officers had been too large. Touching the matter of the secretary's salary being drawn in advance of the payment of other credits, he stated that the expenses attached to the office of secretary are necessarily large; that it was imperative that he have the money.

The secretary said that the causes of the failure of the fair were three. The fact that the merchants did not want a carnival, \$2,500 overpaid for complimentary tickets issued. Colonel Sellers' Plan. He then made the suggestion that as a means of raising the money to pay off the deficit every subscriber who received complimentary tickets to the late fair buy at once a season ticket for the next fair or two season tickets as the case might be, the price of these season tickets to be \$4. Mr. Sellers figures that he gave out seven hundred complimentary tickets for the late fair, representing thirteen hundred admissions for the next fair, and that if every subscriber who received the benefit of those complimentary tickets will buy the equivalent in season tickets for 1906, a sum will be realized sufficient to dispel much of the gloom that has been enshrouding the members of the committee and the association. The colonel also said that the complimentary privileges had been abused at the last fair and that much of the deficit was due to this cause.

Committee Declines to Be Rebuked. When Colonel Sellers sat down, pretty well winded and perspiring profusely, Chairman MacCright of the auditing committee, who Col. Sellers had attacked so fiercely, arose at once, saying that the report, censuring the officers, was correct in every detail, that the committee would stand by it strictly and had no apologies whatever to make to the

United States, but he spoke to deaf ears. The men talked of nothing but their political rights, which yesterday the price was powerless to grant. The situation is apparently at a deadlock from which escape can only be had by the surrender of one side or perhaps the promulgation of martial law on the railroads. A flood of dispatches yesterday from Simbirsk, Saratoff, Vyazma, Poltava, Nizhni Novgorod, Kharkoff, Smolensk, Kiev, Elizabetopol, Kazan and other railroad centers all over Russia, announced the complete tying up of all transportation. The last link that bound Moscow, the commercial center of the empire, was broken yesterday afternoon when the men on the Niobal road, connecting Moscow with St. Petersburg, went on strike. The engineers shut off steam in their engines, and Prince Hilkoff had great difficulty in obtaining a crew for the special train which brought him to St. Petersburg at midnight.

St. Petersburg has one line to the frontier, and the employees of this line held a meeting last night to decide whether or not they should participate in the strike movement. Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry and Captain Sydney A. Colman, of the United States army, who were left tonight for Vienna on what was perhaps the last train out of St. Petersburg. Railroad trains are now running only in the border regions of the empire. Pathetic scenes are reported from Moscow, where thousands of the poor inhabitants of the adjoining provinces have been unable to get out for days for trains to take them home. They are camping out near the railroad stations and in the streets, and many are without money and the necessities of life.

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TEXTILE SITUATION SERIOUS

Weavers May Go on Another Great Strike.

WILL INSIST ON THE TWELVE PER CENT INCREASE

Operators Have Declined to Raise the Wage and Fall River Industry May Close This Week.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 23.—The textile situation here was more critical tonight than it has been at any time since the great strike last January. The Manufacturers' association, representing all the great cloth mills in the city with the exception of those controlled by M. C. D. Borden, of New York, held a meeting this afternoon and voted to refuse the request of the textile center for a direct restoration of the wage schedule which prevailed previous to the 12 1/2 per cent reduction of July 25, 1904. The action of the association will be considered at special meeting of the textile council tomorrow night, when it is probable that the entire matter will be referred to a special meeting Wednesday evening of all the unions represented in the council.

Many of the business men fear another strike will be decided upon by the unions, but at this time it is impossible to indicate what action the operatives will take.

GOVERNOR OTERO BACK FROM WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE RETURNS TO SANTA FE MUCH IMPROVED BY HIS LONG REST.

Special to the Morning Journal. Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 23.—Governor Miguel A. Otero returned to Santa Fe tonight, three days ahead of his scheduled return, and was much improved in his health. He had been in the territory at large than any other competence of its officers could have done. Mr. Sellers iterated and reiterated that the committee had done himself and Mr. Greer a great and irretrievable and outrageous wrong in the eyes of the community and the world at large. Colonel Sellers' speech was an extremely lengthy and eloquent effort and was completely exhausted several times for water and breath during the course of his peroration. In conclusion he took up in detail the charges of extravagance and mismanagement made against the officers of the association and denied the truth of the allegations. He declared that the officers were hampered by poor salaries and that the disadvantages under which the previous fair had labored, said that the Traction company sold no privileges on the fair grounds because it had spent large sums in improving the grounds, etc., and had the right to decide whether or not privileges should be sold. He asked the merchants of the city if they considered themselves injured when as he alleged, \$150,000 had been brought to the city during the fair. Regarding the charge that the officers had not sufficiently consulted the executive committee, he inveighed against the members of the committee for criticizing the officers when Messrs. Greer and Sellers had appointed them to the committee. He suggested that he had worked hard, that the charges of extravagance were not true, that the small subscription list was not the fault of the officers, and denied the statement of Messrs. Greer and Sellers that the office expense account of the officers had been too large. Touching the matter of the secretary's salary being drawn in advance of the payment of other credits, he stated that the expenses attached to the office of secretary are necessarily large; that it was imperative that he have the money. The secretary said that the causes of the failure of the fair were three. The fact that the merchants did not want a carnival, \$2,500 overpaid for complimentary tickets issued. Colonel Sellers' Plan. He then made the suggestion that as a means of raising the money to pay off the deficit every subscriber who received complimentary tickets to the late fair buy at once a season ticket for the next fair or two season tickets as the case might be, the price of these season tickets to be \$4. Mr. Sellers figures that he gave out seven hundred complimentary tickets for the late fair, representing thirteen hundred admissions for the next fair, and that if every subscriber who received the benefit of those complimentary tickets will buy the equivalent in season tickets for 1906, a sum will be realized sufficient to dispel much of the gloom that has been enshrouding the members of the committee and the association. The colonel also said that the complimentary privileges had been abused at the last fair and that much of the deficit was due to this cause. When Colonel Sellers sat down, pretty well winded and perspiring profusely, Chairman MacCright of the auditing committee, who Col. Sellers had attacked so fiercely, arose at once, saying that the report, censuring the officers, was correct in every detail, that the committee would stand by it strictly and had no apologies whatever to make to the

Hagerman May Be the Man. The Denver News of Monday morning says: In this event, strong delegations will go to Washington to protest. The governor would say nothing of what his attitude would be if the matter came to a choice between joint staterhood or continuing the territories. He stated that he had been informed that certain members of the congressional party which recently visited New Mexico had been converted and were now in favor of single staterhood. Governor Otero, formerly of Colorado Springs, has been reported by N. M. may succeed Governor Otero.

PACKERS HAVE ANOTHER PLEA

CLAIM MATERIAL FURNISHED GARFIELD WAS USED TO GET INDICTMENTS AGAINST THEM.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Declaring that the testimony which the packers were compelled to produce before the secretary of commerce and labor was used by United States District Attorney Morrison in obtaining the indictments against the packers, and alleging that inasmuch as the same issues are mentioned in the indictment were raised and disposed of in the injunction suit, issued by Federal Judge Grosscup, the packers who are under federal indictment here charged with illegal conspiracy, today again attacked the famous so-called "beef trust" process. A special plea in bar and a special plea in addition to the special plea in bar were filed by counsel for the packers. The nature of the special plea was a surprise to the government officials, although they were aware of what would be pleaded in the additional plea in the instance of the injunction by Judge Grosscup. The special plea sets up assertions concerning the investigation by the commissioner of corporations, and alleges that the defendants were compelled to testify and to produce certain books and other data and that thereafter the matter was submitted to the president of the United States and finally to the United States district attorney here, and that the district attorney used the material in seeking the indictments against the packers. Because of these alleged facts the defendants ask that the indictments be dismissed.

Wild Riot in Santiago.

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 23.—A meeting yesterday called to petition the government to abolish the import tax on Argentine cattle, degenerated into a most serious riot. The police, who were unable to maintain order, charged the crowd and killed ten persons, and wounded hundreds. The rioters destroyed street cars and smashed electric lights. Troops are expected here today.

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