HICKS MAY BE OUSTED

ACCUSED OF TEACHING PROTECTION AND SOUND MONEY AT M. U.

AN INVESTIGATION UNDER WAY.

MR. HICKS IS PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Charges Against Him Were Brought by Congressman M. E. Benton—Political Views of Professor Brown Also Being Inquired Into.

Columbia, Mo., Aug. 26.—(Special.) There may be a vacancy in the department of political economy of the Missouri state university, if the investigation of the head professor in that department results adversely to him. Dr. Frederick Charles Hicks, formerly professor in the University of Michigan, but since 1892 a member of the Missouri university faculty, is charged by ultra free silver men with teaching erroneous doctrines to his students.

The accusations against Dr. Hicks are threefold. It is alleged, in the first instance, that he is at heart a protective tariff advocate, and has taught this doctrine to his students. In the second place it is charged that he is a believer in the gold standard and has used his position to indoctrinate his classes with opposition to free silver. Lastly, he is said to be a Hamiltonian, and to decry the Jeffersonian theory of republican government at every opportunity.

These charges have been indefinite and somewhat uncertain. No one would assume sponsorship for them until at a recent meeting of the board of curators of the university, Congressman M. E. Benton, of Neosho, a member of the board, brought them up. After some discussion the board decided to appoint a special committee of investigation. This committee consists of Judge Noah M. Givan, of Harrisonville; Hon. Campbell Wells, of Platte City, and Judge O. D. Jones, of Edina. Messrs. Givan and Wells are free silver Democrats and Judge Jones was the late Populist candidate for governor of Missouri. This committee has been busily engaged in securing facts for use in its report.

Inquiry was first made as to the textbooks used in the political economy department. No textbooks were named in the university catalogue, and it was found that none were employed in teaching. The friends of Dr. Hicks, who make emphatic denial of each of the charges against him, claimed that his purpose in not using textbooks was to give the students advantage of all the different authorities. The anti-Hicks people, on the contrary, declared that this was simply his shrewd method of indoctrinating students in a way that could not be detected.

The personal views of Dr. Hicks upon all the economic questions are not known with certainty. He has never taken part in political campaigns. Since residing in Missouri he has voted the Democratic ticket, state and national, until the last election. For the past year he has been in Europe upon leave of absence studying and hence could not vote.

In 1892 at the time of his election to his present position he was stated to be a Jeffersonian Democrat and an advocate of a low tariff. The financial question was not then generally discussed and there is no record of any opinions expressed by him. In an article published in the Columbia, Mo., Herald in January, 1895, he stated incidentally that the monetary system of the United States needed revision and reformation. His friends persist in asserting that no matter his views he has not obtruded them in the class room and that from his teaching no one could ascertain his individual belief.

The absence of Dr. Hicks in Europe is taken by his opponents as another reason why his resignation should be asked. Why, they say, should an American teacher go to Europe to study political economy?

In seeking testimony upon the question of Dr. Hicks' teaching the committee heard several assertions that parents of students found them indoctrinated with gold standard and other Republican economic views upon their return from school. In reply letters were presented from a large number of students of Dr. Hicks setting up a denial and claiming that his teaching had been eminently fair and non-partisan.

Among the graduates of this department who have written the board of curators the large majority are free silver Democrats. Without exception they deny that Dr. Hicks undertook to warn or unsettle their views. Kimbrough Stone, of St. Louis, son of ex-Governor William J. Stone, one of the Democratic leaders of the state, wrote: "I can say that neither in or out of the lecture room have I ever known him to try to influence any student in his political opinion. The charges against him show great misapprehension."

Along with the investigation of Dr. Hicks' teaching the same committee is to investigate charges against Dr. William G. Brown, professor of chemistry. Dr. Brown is said to have indorsed, in vigorous fashion, the discharge of the employes of D. Crawford & Co. for being free silver Democrats. He is also said to be a native of England who has never thought it worth while to become naturalized in America. He is also charged with being a goldbug and out of sympathy with the South and West.

No charges of incapacity are made against either Dr. Hicks or Dr. Brown. Dr. Hicks has been a member of the faculty nearly six years. He is 34 years old, a native of Michigan and graduate from Ann Arbor. He is a member of the American Economic Association, the Political Science Association of the Mississippi Valley, the American Statistical Association, the British Economic Association and the St. Louis Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Brown has only been connected with the university about a year. He is 39 years old and came here from Virginia.

The committee which will make investigation of the charges against these professors will meet in Columbia next week. The final decision will be by the full board of curators, which meets September 29. There are nine members of the board, divided politically as follows: Five free silver Democrats, two Republicans, one Populist and one gold Democrat.

TOO GOOD TO BE A BANKER.

Director of a Western Kansas Institution Resigns to Ease His Conscience.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 26.—(Special.) A Topeka banker has in his possession a most unique letter of resignation. A director in a Western Kansas bank tendered his resignation to the stockholders because he believed the method of conducting the banking business was not compatible with the teachings of Jesus Christ. The document was such a novelty that the stockholders sent it to a local banker, who is a friend of theirs, warning him against his fate in the future if he persisted in running a bank. The possessor has permitted the publication of the letter of resignation. It follows:

"I hereby tender my resignation as a director of this bank and request that it be accepted at once. I cherish nothing but the highest regard and strength of love for every member of the board and shall remain a firm friend of the bank and shall continue just as much interested in its business.

"I tender this resignation deliberately, led to it by the Holy Ghost enlightening my conscience to the fact that the loaning of money at usurious rates, to which policy the bank is committed, is wrong, just as is the violation of any other law on our statute book and should not be sanctioned by me as professing the name and following the teachings of the Lord, Jesus Christ.

"I renounce the policy and practice and after seeking as a member of this board by resolution to reform the policy without avail, I tender this resignation."

Barney Sheridan's New Partner.

Paola, Kas., Aug. 26.—(Special.) J. T. Highley, of Garnett, has returned to his first love and purchased a part interest in the Western Spirit, published by B. J. Sheridan, in Paola. Mr. Highley learned the printing trade in the Spirit office and in 1878 bought an interest in the Spirit with Carroll & Clark. B. J. Sheridan afterward bought out Carroll & Clark, and the paper was published by Sheridan & Highley until about 1886, when Mr. Highley went to Garnett and for a number of years published the Garnett Journal.

WANT TO SEE GREAT FATHER.

Creek Indians Appeal to President McKinley to Send Them Transportation Expenses.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The following request to the president for transportation expenses to come here and confer with him has been received at the White House from Indians signing themselves "Your dependent wards, Recosia Fixico, Corsor Fixicochee and Tacosa Fixico, care of Robert Leno, Holdenville, Creek nation, I. T.:"

"Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States. My Honorable Father and Great Chief:—Now we are ready for you to help us. We are of the Spoke-Coge-Tuck-a-Back-Chee's. We have been asleep, but now are awake. We want you to open the door for us so we can come and see you. We want to come before your face and have a talk with you. We are old Kopose Yarholas people. We have the words of the great father that due protection will be given us. We are very poor and weak and we have faith and confidence in these promises. Be so kind as to render us assistance to come and see you and hope you will write to us at once."

These tribal names are not known by the Indian authorities, but it is supposed they are some bands absorbed by the Creek nation, who number upwards of 15,000.

CHINESE HIDES MAY BE BARRED

Some of Them Infected With Anthrax, Which Has Caused Several Deaths.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Some weeks ago the treasury department received information that four employes of the Falls Creek tannery, near DuBois, Pa., had died after drinking water from Falls creek, which receives the drainage from the tannery. An investigation by the local authorities is said to have disclosed the fact that a large number of hides which had been imported from China were infected with the disease known as anthrax, and that during the process of tanning the bacteria had poisoned waters of the creek, with the result stated. The present tariff act prohibits the importation of hides into the United States except from countries which the secretary of agriculture may designate as free from cattle diseases. In view of the information received from Falls Creek, the treasury officials have in preparation a letter to the secretary of agriculture recommending that the matter be further investigated, and if the facts are found to be as stated, that he issue an order prohibiting the importation of Chinese hides into the United States.

SAMUEL GOMPERS' VIEW OF IT.

Thinks the Miners Will Win the Strike by the End of September.

Washington, Aug. 26.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, gave his view of the present coal strike situation to the Associated Press today, as follows: "The situation, as I gather it from the reports of our organizers, indicates that between 60 per cent and 65 per cent of the mines in West Virginia are now closed completely. A letter I have just received from the Cooper and Pocahontas district is brimming with confidence, and says that work in that region has been reduced one-half in the last fortnight, and predicts a general collapse there very soon. So long as the West Virginia miners continued operations, there was, of course, little hopes of an absolute victory for the miners, because West Virginia could supply the urgent needs of the market. But, with the suspension in West Virginia becoming general, if the miners in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois keep their ranks unbroken, as I am confident they will, the strike must result in an absolute victory for the men. Before September 15, the lake trade must be supplied. The situation becomes daily more acute, and, while I hesitate to fix a day, I believe that the strike will be terminated by the end of September, and that the settlement will be in favor of the miners."

Tailors Win Their Strike.

New York, Aug. 26.—The strike of the Progressive Tailors, which began Sunday last, was declared off today, the increase of 25 per cent in wages demanded by the tailors having been conceded by the employers.

UP TO 100 AGAIN.

It Is Promised, However, That This Was the End of the Extremely Warm Weather for '97.

For the last time this summer—it is fondly hoped—the temperature reached 100 deg. in Kansas City yesterday. Cooler weather is predicted from this time on. The day started out with every indication that it would be much warmer than Wednesday. At 8 o'clock in the morning the temperature was 78 deg. By noon the sun was beating down with terrific force, and the temperature was steadily rising. Fortunately, there was little humidity in the air, but the heat was very oppressive. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was 88 deg., and at 3 o'clock it had reached the century mark.

The extremely high temperature yesterday was caused by the arrival of a hot wave that traveled over Kansas and Nebraska Wednesday. Observer Connor says that from all indications it is the last heated spell of the season.

New Missouri Postoffices.

Washington, Aug. 26.—(Special.) Postoffices have been established and postmasters appointed in Missouri as follows: Rigas, Boone county, Andrew A. Sims; Skelton, Greene county, James Skelton; Pitcher, Callaway county, Benjamin R. Fitzgerald; Huron, Polk county, William D. Wood; Knobley, Benton county, Hansford F. Short.

Kansas City Carrier Reinstated.

Washington, Aug. 26.—(Special.) Jacob L. Klein has been reinstated as carrier in the Kansas City, Mo., postoffice. Anson C. Harding, formerly of Leavenworth, now of Oklahoma, has been reinstated as copyist in the pension office at $900.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The broomcorn harvest in Kansas is on full tilt. The acreage is about the average, but the hot winds killed much early brush, so there is not an average yield.

Silas Dinsmore has resigned his position as assistant professor in chemistry in the state university and accepted a place as teacher in the high school at Merced, Cal.

Judge Marcus Wacheson, of the circuit court at Pittsburg, Pa., handed down an opinion declaring unconstitutional the alien tax law passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature.

Frank Large, age 17, and Miss Anna S. Bourke, a teacher in the Peoria, Ill., schools, aged 34, eloped Saturday and were married. The match was strongly opposed by the parents of both.

The temperance people have forced the jointkeepers of Goodland, Kas., to close their doors. The gambling houses were also ordered to close and the keepers of slot machines threatened with prosecution.

Judge A. C. Beirer, in opening court at Newkirk, O. T., charged the grand jury that gambling in the Fourth Oklahoma judicial district must be stopped. Over 200 gamblers were frightened away from Ponca City.

The 9-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Murphy, at Jeffersonville, Ind., has been asleep for nine days and nights and all efforts of physicians to awaken it have been in vain. Its death is only a question of time if it cannot be aroused.

R. B. Speed, coal oil inspector at St. Louis, and his assistant, George Carstophen, and Granville S. Hoss, congressional committeeman of the Fifteenth district, now a law partner of ex-Governor Stone, will move from Nevada, Mo., to St. Louis.

The eleventh annual encampment of the Sabbath school assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, at Warrensburg, Mo., closed a ten days' session last night. The session has been the best ever held by the organization. The attendance was large from the first.

Adolph Felson, an artist and sculptor, whose work received favorable mention from critics in Europe and America, was sentenced yesterday to six months in the House of correction at Chicago. He entered a plea of guilty to a charge of forging an order for $10. Dissipation, he acknowledged, had caused all his misfortunes.

The Little Bonne Femme Baptist Association celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Dry Fork church at Columbia, Mo. Four thousand people were present. Adresses were delivered by the Rev. S. M. Brown, of Kansas City, the Rev. N. R. Pitman, of Mexico, and the Rev. Harvey Hatcher, of St. Louis.

Eastern strikers yesterday held secret conferences with Vernon county Mo., coal miners. Three of the agitators declared they wanted the miners not to strike, but to protest against Western operators selling coal to Eastern consumers and to oppose railroads carrying coal East. Conservative miners declare that they will not strike, but will send money to the East.

NEW PARTY A FACT.

ORGANIZATION COMPLETED AT ST. LOUIS YESTERDAY.

COL. SELLERS AT THE HEAD.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF TEN MEMBERS SELECTED.

Secretary Was One of the Godfathers of the Republican Party—Detroit Selected as Headquarters—Principles of the New Party Set Forth.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—The new American party was launched to-day by a convention of between forty and fifty delegates, who have been in session in this city for the past few days. They represent nine states and one territory, and are said to have backing in a large number of other states.

A national committee was elected of ten members with Colonel E. H. Sellers, of Detroit, as chairman. Fred Carlisle, of Detroit, who was selected for the position of secretary of the committee, is an old-time Republican. He was secretary of the committee on resolutions at the organization of the Republican party, "under the oaks of Jackson" (Mich.) forty-three years ago. The additional members of the committee are: Allison Stocker, Denver; W. C. Holden, Galesburg, Ill.; D. L. Tubbs, Burlington, Ia.; A. J. Campau, New Orleans, La.; H. V. Thompson, St. Louis; J. A. Phelps, Carthage, N. Y.; G. H. Lyttle, Cleveland, O., and J. W. Ellis, South McAlester, I. T. The committee was empowered to enlarge itself.

A platform of declarations was adopted, and Detroit was selected for the committee headquarters for the ensuing year.

The convention was in executive session from 9 a. m. until late this evening, considering and finally adopting the report of the committee on resolutions. After the conclusion of its business, the convention adjourned sine die.

The platform, which is a lengthy document, pledges the party, in return for the suffrage of the people, that it will embody into law for the benefit of the whole people the reforms named.

It starts out with the declaration that the most potent safeguard of prosperity is an abundant revenue, and, therefore, favors such an adjustment of the tariff and internal revenues as will produce sufficient money for the government's expenditures.

On the financial question, the platform has this to say: "Since nearly or quite 99 per cent of all business transactions of the country are accomplished without the use of specie, we favor the demonetization of both gold and silver, the prohibition of contracts for payment in coin of either metal, and the substitution of metallic tokens for our present minor coins.

"We believe that all currency should be in the form of treasury notes of unlimited legal tender quality, and in such quantity as shall facilitate the freest commercial exchange, and that every other form of currency notes should be withdrawn from circulation.

"All existing obligations of the government should be paid at maturity, in strict conformity with their expressed conditions. For this purpose the gold and silver coins withdrawn from circulation should be held in the treasury for the redemption of such bonds as are specifically payable in coin.

"We believe that the mintsof the United States should be open at all times to all citizens, free of charge, for the assaying, refining, casting into bars and stamping weight and fineness of all gold and silver produced from mines within our own territory."

In addition to this are favored the issuance of low interest bearing savings certificates for popular investment, exchangeable for non-interest bearing United States notes and payable in gold or silver bullion and the offering in sums within the reach of all; issues of interest bearing obligations of the United States.

Among other things the platform favors the submission of the question of the equal suffrage for both sexes to the different states; control of all public conveniences and utilities by the government, national, state, county, or municipal; enactment of an income tax law; restriction and taxation of foreign immigrants; protection to home labor from foreign pauper immigration; restriction of suffrage to those able to read and write the English language; compulsory education; complete separation of church and state; electing president, vice president, United States senators and speaker of the United States house by direct vote of the people; amendments federal and state constitutions to provide for system of initiative and referendum; uniform system of non-sectarian schools; proposed Hawaiian annexation treaty and enactment of legislation to abolish trusts, monopolies and combines.

WELLINGTON TURNED DOWN.

Maryland Republicans Refuse to Indorse the Leader of the Party.

Ocean City Md., Aug. 26.—By a vote of 61 to 56, the delegates to the Republican state convention to-day refused to indorse Senator George L. Wellington and his views as to the leadership of the party in Maryland. The clash between the opposing factions began almost with the fall of the gavel which called the convention to order.

Senator Wellington, as chairman of the state central committee, took his place on the rostrum at 12:35. When the applause which greeted him had subsided, he addressed the delegates.

After eulogizing the policy of the national congress and extolling President McKinley's administration, the senator said: "I have been severely criticized for what some pronounce to be an unwarranted interference in the preliminary contest in Baltimore city and other sections of the state. I claim that it is not only my right, but my duty, occupying the position I do, to exert what influence I have toward the end that fit nominations be made and suitable principles enunciated for the guidance of the Republican party.

"It has been said that I wanted political places to pay political debts. If by that it is understood that I would, all other things being equal, have appointed a political friend in preference to an enemy, then I say yes, now and forevermore. In my judgment, the man who forgets the service of his political friends and fails to give them just recognition is unworthy of the trust, respect, or confidence of any man, be he friend or foe."

Dr. Washington T. Tuck was elected temporary chairman over the Wellington candidate by a vote of 61 to 56.

After the appointment of committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization, the convention took a recess until 4 p. m., and when it reassembled it was seen that the supporters of Malster, together with other elements of the party opposed to the policy of Senator Wellington, had gained a complete victory.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Was Held in Harrisburg Yesterday—Ex-President Leveland Denounced.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 26.—The Republican state convention, comprising 363 delegates, met in this city to-day and nominated James S. Beacom, of Westmoreland county, for state treasurer, and Major G. McCauley, of Chester county, for auditor general. The latter had no opposition, but the Allegheny county delegates, under the leadership of State Senator C. L. Magee, placed the name of State Senator John W. Crawford, of that county, before the convention in opposition to Mr. Beacom. No active canvass was made in Crawford's behalf, however, and he received but nine votes besides the thirty-one cast for him by his home delegation.

The platform ratifies and affirms the St. Louis declaration of principles, congratulates the people on the passage of the Dingley bill and the return of prosperity, pledges the party to maintain a just, reasonable and equitable civil service system, denounces ex-President Cleveland for his "abuse of his powers," declares for state and municipal reforms, the purification of elections and the free exercise of the elective franchises, indorses the administration of President McKinley and Governor Hastings, regrets the defeat of the reform bills by the late legislature, and recommends the passage of the bill requiring the payment of interest on state deposits. The administration of Auditor General Mitin and State Treasurer Haywood are commended, the legislature is also praised for the enactment of laws in the interest of the laboring classes and the Pennsylvania senators and representatives in congress are thanked for their position on the tariff question in the extra session.

TIRED OF PUBLIC LIFE.

Senator Thurston Announces That He Will Not Be a Candidate for Re-election.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 26.—Nebraska Republicans made a record for industry and harmony to-day in their state convention. The session began shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, and work was completed before 6. The nomination of Hon. A. M. Post, of Platte county, as associate justice of the supreme court, was a foregone conclusion an hour before the convention met. While some show of opposition was manifested during the morning hours, it melted away before the constantly increasing additions to the Post ranks.

There was but minor interest in state university regents and the canvass for those positions was at no time exciting. The absence of any reference to money questions in the platform caused some surprise, and was explained by one member of the committee on resolutions in the statement that "the silver question is a dead issue, and needs no burial at the hands of Nebraska Republicans."

Aside from the hearty applause which greeted the different speakers, there were no exciting incidents, the only thing approaching a sensation being the announcement of Senatir John M. Thurston in his address to the convention that he would not be a candidate for the senate.

John L. Pheeley, of Minden, was elected permanent chairman and spoke briefly. But four counties had been called for nominations for associate justice of the supreme court when a motion to nominate Judge Post by acclamation carried. C. W. Kaley, Kearney county, was renominated for regent of the state university by acclamation, and J. N. Dryden, of Buffalo county, for second regent.

There were loud calls for Senator Thurston while awaiting the report of the committee on resolution, and the senator responded in an extended speech, saying in part:

"I shall not be a candidate for re-election, but I do not intend to retire from politics. Let there be no mistake about that. Whenever there is battle for the Republican party, I am enlisted for the war. It has never been necessary for the Republican party to have any particular man in office. I am satisfied that it will be victorious this fall, next year and for many years to come, but I do not like public life in Washington. I do like home life in Nebraska. It is my ambition to live in this state a private citizen, a loyal Republican."

BILLIONS OF 'EM.

Last Night Was a Great Festive Occasion for the Little Green Bugs.

Bugs about the electric lights of the city last night were more plentiful than wheat in Kansas. From the night the first electric lights were lighted in the city, bugs have gathered about them when certain climatic conditions prevailed. There have been great big straddle bugs, bugs with horns an inch long, bugs that fly and bugs that crawl and bite. Then the little green bug came in legions and flitted about the lights, seemingly crazed with a desire to get into the light and destroy itself. People have dodged them and wondered where they came from and have read long stories of where the bugs live, have been told the bugs are energetic. They have been told the bugs are energetic and most men who have had them scramble about inside their collars believe the statement.

Last evening must have been a sort of holiday or feast occasion with the members of the green bug tribe, for they were all out and in evidence. Every light in the city had its swarm. They invaded the houses and gathered wherever there was a light in such numbers that it was out of the question to remain near a light.

About the big arc lights they gathered by the million. They swarmed about and crowded into the bowl about the light. At the Coates House, where sixteen large arc lights are swung about the front, they filled the bowls about the lights and gathered in such numbers that the lights were turned off. They were so thick that it was torture to get past the lights. After the house lights were turned off the bugs, about ten legions of them, went straight across the street to the street lights there and gathered about them so thickly they made the lights dim. They fell by the thousand in the streets. All over the city it was the same.

At the arc light at Twelfth and Troost a crowd of young soldiers watched the bugs fall dying into the street. A dozen toads came hopping out of the grass along the street and ate their fill of the bugs, but had to retire from the game quite early. There were many times more bugs than could be eaten by the toads during a whole summer.

GREAT HOUSE AUCTION.

Twenty-seven Houses in the South Paseo Sold for a Total of $2,336.

The sale of houses condemned for the North and South paseos by the park board began yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and continued with an intermission for dinner until 5:30 o'clock. At that time twenty-seven houses had been sold for a total of $2,336, an average of $86.50 per house. All of these houses were in the South paseo and were frames. There remain fifty-five houses, nearly all bricks, and located in the North paseo, to be sold. The sale will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning and will probably continue until Saturday evening. The sale yesterday was superintended by Comptroller Hans Lund, George E. Kessler, secretary and engineer of the park board, and Adriance Van Brunt, member of the board. They were well pleased with the receipts of the sale, as the buildings were mostly of the ordinary class of single and double frame cottages.

A ten-room double frame building located on Grove near Fifteenth street, was sold for $305, the highest price of the day. Two four-room frame buildings, on Grove street and Flora avenue, sold for $150 and $145, the two next highest priced. Some of the other buildings brought from $10 to $50, while a few went as high as $100.

The sale brought out a crowd of men and women estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, and great interest was shown in every piece of property offered. Owing to the fact that the bidders insisted upon inspecting the houses, barns and fences, it was slow work for Auctioneer Mayer Stern and Messrs. Lund, Kessler and Van Brunt. Each purchaser was required to pay 25 per cent of the purchase price and the balance must be paid to-day. Purchasers have ten days in which to remove the buildings, but in the case of those now occupied more time will be allowed if necessary.

WILL FILE EXCEPTIONS.

Attorneys for the Stock Yards Company Will Ask for Additional Time, However.

Attorneys D. R. Hite and Judge Horton, of Topeka, who represent the stock yards company in the litigation over the proposed reduction of charges, came down from Topeka yesterday morning and spent the day with Attorneys I. P. Dana and Wallace Pratt, local attorneys for the company, discussing the findings of Judge Clark that have been submitted to Judge Foster. They examined the findings carefully and agreed as to the main points to which they will file exceptions, but all agreed that the time between now and the first of September was quite too short for the proper preparation of the exceptions. They feel that the interests involved are so large that the court can reasonably allow them an additional fifteen days within which to get their statements prepared and be in shape to properly argue them before the court when the time for argument comes.

They declined to discuss the findings except in a general way to say that they would file some important exceptions to them and felt they would be able at the hearing to present their side of the case in a way that would show they were still in court. All of the attorneys are studying the case and the litigation very closely.

Semi-Anthracite Coal.

For the next thirty days we have some special prices for your winter's coal for furnace use. You can save from 10 to 20 per cent by buying now. Call on us. 1128 West Twelfth. Tel. 2885.

PITTSBURG COAL AND COKE CO.

NO MORE BIG STRIKES

THIS SUMMER'S KLONDIKE GOLD OUTPUT NOT HEAVY.

PORTLAND NOT BRINGING MUCH

MANY CLAIMS YIELDING FAIRLY WELL, HOWEVER.

Work Will Be Energetically Pushed Next Winter—Two Schooners Arrive From St. Michael's, With News From Yukon Gold Fields.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 26.—The schooner J. M. Colman, which left St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon, July 28, was spoken last night off Race Rocks at 9:30 by the Associated Press tug Vigilant, which was in the straits watching for the arrival of the steamer Portland. The Colman brings four passengers who have been in the Klondike and who left Dawson City July 17. The passengers are Charles H. Metcalfe, of Detroit, Mich.; B. E. Jones, Berkeley, Cal., an assayer for the Alaska Commercial Company at Dawson, and C. B. and Z. B. Patrick, brothers, from Humboldt, Cal. They left Dawson ten days after the Thorp party, who arrived at Seattle last week on the steamer George E. Starr, from Dyea.

They all tell stories of the richness of the Klondike, Bonanza and Eldorado creeks, but all say that very few cleanups have been made since the early summer. Mr. Metcalfe has been engaged in the mercantile business at Dawson City, Circle City and other points for three years, and has been out every year. He goes in each year over the Dyea trail, and last spring he took in twenty tons of freight. It took him from March 6 to May 1 to get his freight over the pass with one man, two horses and eight dogs. From Lake Linderman to Dawson City he was fourteen days.

When the Colman left St. Michael's there were about twelve men waiting to come out on the steamer Portland, and another steamer with passengers was expected down the river before the time set for the sailing of the Portland. The men waiting at St. Michael's each had from $5,000 to $15,000, but no phenomenal strikes were reported by them. With regard to ascending the Yukon, Mr. Metcalfe said it takes from twenty to twenty-five days to go from St. Michael's to Dawson City, and passengers leaving Seattle later than August 20 will have no chance of reaching Dawson City this fall.

The Lippy claim, on Bonanza creek, from which gold amounting to $112,000 was taken, he said, was one of the best developed claims in the group. Others will doubtless prove just as rich when fully developed.

The first claim located on Bonanza creek was named Discovery, and is recognized by miners as the center of the field. Other claims numbered each way from it. Six claims are now located above and ninety below Discovery, in all fifteen miles being taken. On Eldorado creek, which empties into Bonanza, sixty claims are located, twenty nearest the junction of the creeks being fabulously rich. From one claim located on Skookum gulch, tributary to Bonanza creek, N. W. Potters, of Denver, and Joseph Goldsmith, of Juneau, took $5,000 in nuggets, ignoring fine gold. They afterwards sold the claim for $25,000 cash. They worked only four weeks. Bear creek, a small tributary to Klondike, is also remarkably rich in gold.

B. E. Jones, of Berkeley, Cal., said: "I should say there are about 2,500 in Dawson City and on the creeks around there. This summer only about 200 claims have been worked, and thus far not a large sum of money has been taken out. Almost everybody is getting ready for the winter's work, which will be pushed as vigorously this year as last. As far as I can estimate, the great wealth of the Klondike is holding out. Still, the amount of gold that will come down this fall will not be as large as estimated in some quarters. I should say that there would be in the neighborhood of 175 men down by the Portland and Excelsior, and a very fair average to each man would not exceed $10,000. Many will bring down practically nothing. I would not care to say what the Alaska Commercial Company has in gold en hand. At one time gold was so plentiful at Dawson people did not know what to do with it.

"The trading company's safes were filled, and the stuff was packed away in saloons and in any place miners could find. But most of the gold was taken out when the clean-ups were completed last spring. Since then there has not been such a large amount of gold coming out, as the wet season will not permit of excavating. This coming winter there will be about 600 claims in operation. They will nearly all do well, according to present indications, and next winter's output will be proportionately as large as last, although there will not be as many rich strikes. The bench claims are turning out well, much better, in fact, than was expected. The upper end of some of the creeks that are rich at the mouth range from 15 to 20 cents to the pan.

"As to supplies, I believe there will be fully 4,500 tons taken up on the river boats owned by the trading companies. Only about half of this, however, represents provisions, the other being supplies. Last year ice began to run in the Yukon as early as September 28, and if the river begins to freeze as early this year, many of the boats now going up and intended for the Klondike will not get through until next year. I believe the Indian river and its tributaries will prove valuable diggings next winter."

MORE LUCKY ONES.

Six Klondikers Came Down Yesterday on a Schooner by Way of St. Michael's.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 26.—The schooner Fred E. Sanders arrived early this morning, thirty days from St. Michael's, Alaska, with six passengers from the Klondike country. They are J. S. Dinsmore, a well known merchant of Eureka, Cal.; Charles Vest, of Portland, Ore.; James McNamee, Juneau; J. Lowe, a well known miner of Puget sound, and Henry Ash and wife, of Dawson City. Only three of the number have been engaged in mining, but all are much pleased with the prospect and intend to return in the spring. The total amount in nuggets brought by the Sanders is about $50,000. James McNamee, of Juneau, who is on his way to Bartlett Springs, Cal., probably made the luckiest strike among them. He took from his fourteen claims $137,000, but reinvested most of it.

Mr. McNamee said: "I went into Alaska about four years ago, but only went to Klondike one year ago. There are about 3,500 people in the Klondike district, and unless the Yukon steamers make another trip this year there will be a shortage of provisions at Dawson. The reports of rich strikes on the Stewart river are untrue. Bars pan out well, but no big strikes have been made there during the last twelve months. I think the entire Klondike district has not produced to exceed $2,000,000. If we could have secured men to work our claims, more would have been taken out, but although wages are $15 per day, men desired to prospect for themselves. If we can get men next season, I believe the district will produce $8,000,000."

GENERAL DUFFIELD'S ADVICE.

Tells How He Would Hunt for Gold if He Were a Young Man.

Washington, Aug. 26.—General W. W. Duffield, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, in discussing the gold discoveries in Alaska, gave this advice to young men:

"If I were a young man I should get about a seventy-five ton schooner at Seattle, take supplies and engage the services of a first-class prospector. Then I should cruise along the southeastern part of Alaska, in what is called Alexander archipelago. There are a number of islands there, and more gold lodes than at any place with which I am acquainted. The mining would not be 'placers,' but the ore can be gotten out very cheaply, and, being directly on the sea, transportation amounts almost to nothing, except the time spent."

No Investigation Until Spring.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The geological survey will not send a party into the Klondike country until next spring. An appropriation of $5,000 is available, but this came too late for use before spring. Before that time it is anticipated that congress will make a much larger appropriation, probably $25,000, so that five parties from the geological survey may be equipped.

BEWARE OF WHITE PASS!

Thousands Tried to Cross It but Failed—Discouraged and Disgusted.

Juneau, Alaska, Aug. 21, via Seattle, Aug. 26.—The latest news from the North still confirms all previous statements regarding the ingoing Yukoners, their successes and failures in getting over the trails. At Skaguay, there is a glutted condition, no progress being made in going over the summit by what is known as the White pass, it having proved a complete failure this year, according to all reports. There are now between four and five thousand persons camped along the trail between Salt Water and up five or six miles. They will remain there, eating up their supplies, until spring, or until they make up their minds either to go over to Dyea or return to Juneau or the States. Many have already sold out and abandoned the trip altogether, some gladly taking 10 per cent of the original cost of their outfits and leaving that part of the country.

Those who started via Dyea and the Chilcoot pass are getting along very well, since the Indians are charging at present 25 cents per pound for packing from Salt Water to the lakes. Under present conditions, it is expected that all who are now on that trail will safely reach Klondike before the winter sets in.

Flour is still selling in the interior for $60 per sack of fifty pounds, and like prices are asked for other staple articles.

Miners who were employed in mines near Juneau and who went to the Yukon river have had their places all filled by recent arrivals, so that now there is no special demand for labor here, and it would be worse than folly for a man to come to Juneau expecting to get work during the winter months. He should be provided with money enough to take care of himself until spring.

PRECEDENT FROM CAIRO.

Richard Harding Davis' Story of How Ed Little Closed Gambling Houses Is True.

Since Judge E. B. Pfost, of the city court of Kansas City, Kas., personally led a raid of officers on a gambling house down on the state line a few days ago and made a rich haul, he has been freely criticised for taking so active a part in cases that were to come before him for hearing, and it was claimed that he had acted entirely without precedent in the matter. He has been carrying on a quiet investigation, however, and has found ample precedent for his action and says he will do so again whenever the occasion may warrant.

In the "Stories of the Mediterranean," written by Richard Harding Davis, there is recorded a tale of E. C. Little, now private secretary to Governor Leedy, of Kansas, who did almost the same thing when he was serving the American government as consul at Cairo, Egypt. Mr. Davis tells of how the gambling houses that were numerous in Cairo conceived the brilliant idea of flying the American flag over their houses and claiming American citizenship. This enabled them to evade arrest except by the American consul. Mr. Little was notified of the situation and served notice at once on the gamblers that they must take down the flag or stop gambling. They did not do as they were told.

Then the Kansas idea of business as understood by Mr. Little was called into play, and he went down personally to the gambling houses and while the games were in progress informed the players and the owners they could close the game then and there or he would arrest every one of them and smash every table in the houses with an ax. They were given a few minutes to decide. They closed. Judge Pfost now argues that if Mr. Little was justified in taking that step he was amply justified in going just a step farther and raiding the places.

Private Secretary Little, of Topeka, was in the city last evening and was asked about the story published by Mr. Davis. He said that in general the story was true. He did have some trouble with the houses and did close them. He said the main facts were entirely true and if the houses had not heeded his orders he would have smashed the tables just as he threatened.

TEMPERANCE ENTERTAINMENT.

Given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Knights of Father Mathew, of St. Joseph's Parish.

An entertainment was given last night in the hall at 1208 Main street by the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Knights of Father Mathew, of St. Joseph's cathedral parish, in commemoration of the third anniversary of its organization. There was a large attendance and all of the numbers on the programme were loudly applauded. Miss Julia Corrigan was master of ceremonies. The opening number was a chorus by the junior knights and junior auxiliaries, and consisted of temperance songs well rendered. This was followed by a minstrel scene entitled "Brother Donnelley's Camp Meeting," in which Miss Montana gave a whistling solo and Miss Eveline Heck and Miss Maud Derby vocal solos. Then there was a fancy dance by Walter McCarthy.

Rev. Father William J. Dalton was on the programme to deliver an address upon temperance, but he was unable to be present and the address was given by James McDonald, a prominent and popular Knight. The closing number was a tableau entitled "Home."

At the conclusion of the programme, Mrs. S. A. Legg, supreme president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, invited all present and all their relatives and friends to take part in the picnic to be given on Labor day upon the grounds of the Boys' Orphan home in Westport, for the benefit of that institution.

WANTS A PIPE ORGAN, TOO.

Latest Addition Proposed for the Proposed Convention Hall—Talk of the Drawing.

Secretary Clendening, of the Commercial Club, will suggest to the committee having in charge the movement for a convention hall, at its meeting September 1, that in the construction of the hall a provision be made for the subsequent location of a pipe organ. Mr. Clendening's idea is that Kansas City might have in its new convention hall the largest and best pipe organ in the West, and that it, in itself, would be an attraction to visitors. He will not advocate the placing of the instrument in position at the time the convention hall is built, but will only suggest that the architect, in making his plans for the building, provide a location where an immense pipe organ may be placed later.

President Stilwell, of the Kansas City Admirers, said yesterday that he had been working to secure additional prizes for the drawing to be held, in which all holders of convention hall buttons will participate, but would not make an announcement of the prizes or plans of drawing until after the meeting of the committee in charge of the convention hall movement September 1. The outline of the plan will then be presented and announced after the committee's approval has been received.

Mennonites En Route to Texas.

Newton, Kas., Aug. 26.—(Special.) A colony of Mennonites passed through here today on their way from Northern Nebraska to Southern Texas, where they intend to buy farms near together and form a colony. There were twenty-seven wagon loads of them, and they seemed to have plenty of money.

CITY NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

Colonel Gross wishes to state that his order to the Third regiment for Saturday night has been changed to Monday night.

Four cars of lead bullion and one car of copper ore were received at the custom house yesterday. The exports consisted of three cars of refined lead that went to Toronto.

Edward L. Bruun, of 3024 Walnut, left yesterday for Alaska, where he will join the horde of gold seekers. He expects to be gone two years. He will lay in his