SCARE IS BASELESS.

NO OCCASION FOR ALARM OVER A TUBERCULOSIS EPIDEMIC.

TRUTH ABOUT COLLEGE HERD.

SENSATIONAL STORIES OF DEATHS BY DRINKING MILK DISPROVED.

Professor Georgeson, Who Is a Skilled Veterinarian, Gives Some Interesting Facts in Regard to the Prevalence of the Disease.

Manhattan, Kas., Sept. 5.—(Special.) The scare dispatches sent out from Topeka by special correspondents concerning the alleged discoveries of tuberculosis in the Kansas agricultural college herd at this place continue the one absorbing topic of conversation, chiefly because they contain one lone item of truth—the existence of the disease in the herd. It is no new and startling discovery, as stated, its presence in various stages having been known for a long time, and reported to the regents at intervals, and minutes of the reports printed in the proceedings of the board. there are no such persons employed at the college as those named in the various dispatches, and nobody has contracted tuberculosis as the result of using milk from the herd. But one college employe is sick, and he has malarial fever, of which there are many cases in the vicinity.

Desirous of learning further facts, your correspondent had a second interview with Professor Georgeson, the late professor of agriculture, responsible for the herd. Professor Georgeson is an expert in dairy matters, his ability having been recognized by Secretary Rusk of the United States department of agriculture in appointment as special commissioner to inquire into the dairy industry of Denmark, the results of which inquiry were printed and widely circulated, and the investigator highly complimented on the thorough manner in which he had done his work. He may properly be regarded as an authority in dairy affairs.

"Is it not a fact that tuberculosis is more prevalent than is generally supposed?" was asked.

"Certainly. It is true that because of the difficulty of detecting the disease except in advance stages it is present in many herds when the owners have no suspicion of it. It is also true that a cow may have the disease for many years without showing any outward symptoms that would enable even a skilled veterinarian to detect it by a physical examination. It was not until the discovery of the reagent known as tuberculin that it was possible to detect the disease even in badly affected animals, if they did not show a general constitutional debility. As soon as the lymph could be obtained in this country, I recommended to the board that the whole herd be tested, and obtained permission to test five animals, one of which was found to be tuberculous. At about the same time the experiment stations in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin tested their herds, with the result that a considerable percentage of the cattle in these herds proved to be tuberculous. Since then similar tests have been made at many other stations with the same result. It would be preposterous to suppose that it is only the cattle at these experiment stations which are tuberculous. The disease must be common all over the country. In Massachusetts the law provides for the testing of all cattle in the state, and a large number of tuberculous animals have been found. The diseased animals are killed under the state law, and the owners compensated for their loss. Other Eastern states are contemplating the adoption of similar measures of protection against the disease. In Germany, Denmark and Sweden, tuberculin has been used as a test for the detection of this disease during the past five years, and the results are precisely the same as those obtained here, a large number of animals have been found to be affected. Nor is the disease confined to pure bred stock, as has so frequently been claimed. Common scrub cattle are just as liable to contract the disease as are the pure bred, and in some cases even more, inasmuch as they are not so well cared for and are more exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

"The disease is not new. The tubercles which are the characteristic formation of the disease have been found in cattle for ages past without causing the slightest alarm. Nor is there any cause for alarm at present. While the disease may be conveyed to human beings from the milk or meat of diseased animals, the probability is that infection from this source is exceedingly rare. In the large dairy herds of Denmark, in some of which 80 per cent of the cattle were affected, it was found that only 2 per cent of the milk from diseased animals contained tuberculous germs and animals giving diseased milk could usually be readily detected by the kernels which formed in the bag. The germ is fortunately, also, readily destroyed if the milk or meat containing them is heated to a temperature of the boiling point of water. They are completely sterilized so far as the tuberculous germs are concerned.

"While it is an imperative duty to protect the public health and to guard against the spread of disease, there is no greater cause for alarm now than there has always been, the only difference being that now we have means for detecting the disease, while formerly we had not. Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry in the national department of agriculture, read an interesting and highly instructive paper on the general subject of bovine tuberculosis before the Kansas state board of agriculture a few years ago. It is published in the biennial report of the secretary of the board, for 1891-92, I think, to which interested readers are referred."

Asked for further facts in regard to the college herd, the professor said:

"The facts are briefly these: A year ago, I again made an earnest appeal to the board for permission to test the herd with tuberculin. This request was finally granted, it being understood that the department of agriculture at Washington would furnish the tuberculin free of cost to the institution. The test consists in making a hypodermic injection of the substance known as tuberculin. If the animal is diseased, it will cause a rise in the temperature of from 2 to 6 degrees. The test was made by the college veterinarian last winter, and eighteen of the fifty-five animals of all ages then in the herd gave the characteristic rise in temperature. These animals were at once separated from the sound ones, the barn was disinfected, and all precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease. This was the condition of affairs when the present governing board met early in April. Both Dr. Mayo, the college veterinarian and myself at that time made detailed reports to the board in regard to the result of the test, and made recommendations and asked for instructions for the disposal of the diseased animals. The board paid no attention whatever to these reports or took any action in regard to the subject. I was therefore powerless to do anything further than to continue the quarantine. The diseased animals were placed on the hills in an isolated pasture, and the sound ones put in the pasture of the old college farm a mile away, while two affected bulls which could not be turned on pasture were isolated at the barn and special drinking vessels and feed boxes provided for them. Only two of the eighteen animals which reacted to the test gave any sign whatever of being diseased. These were killed by the college veterinarian, who also made post-mortem examination of them, which confirmed the correctness of the test. That the board of regents should now, after having full knowledge of the facts for several months, spring a tuberculosis scare on the public and state that the fact that tuberculosis exists there is a discovery by the new professor of agriculture, is simply preposterous, and shows alike their contempt for the truth and their desire to cast discredit on the men who differed from them on 'fundamental principles.'"

"These dispatches say, too, that several persons, Mrs. Georgeson among them, are suffering from tuberculosis as the result of using milk from the college herd. Is there any truth in that?"

"This is a preposterous misstatement, on a par with the rest. Mrs. Georgeson has been indisposed for a short time from an injury sustained in falling from a hammock, and Mr. W. K. Ireland, a teamster on the college farm, the only person of the college force that is at all indisposed, is sick of malarial fever, which is quite prevalent in and about Manhattan. That the statement should be made in cold blood that people had contracted tuberculosis by drinking the milk of the herd, shows the malice of the traducers of the old faculty and the absolute falsehoods they must resort to in order to find something to criticise. Not one drop of milk from any of the diseased cows has been used for human food. Only the milk from the cows that stood the test has been allowed to be used. As a matter of fact, the affected cows were all dry but one, and the milk from it was fed to a hog as an experiment, in order to see if it could convey the disease. The hog was killed and a careful post mortem examination by the college veterinarian failed to reveal the slightest sign of contagion.

"The question arises, what ought to be done with these diseased animals of the college herd? Some would perhaps hold the view that they ought to be destroyed. I myself contend that at least several of them ought to be retained under strict isolation for the purpose of experiment. There is yet much to be learned about this disease, and the experiment station of the state is the proper place to make the necessary investigations. The beef stock interests of Kansas amount in round numbers to $38,000,000 a year. Both the capital invested and the proceeds far exceed any other single industry in the state. It is due to the farmers and cattle breeders that investigations in live stock which affect their industry should have proper attention at the experiment station. If tuberculosis is found in the state outside the college herd, it is due this great industry that investigation should be made in regard to the manner in which contagion may be conveyed from one animal to another in the herd; and it is even more important to know how far it is possible and practicable to raise sound calves from diseased parents. That this can be done has been proved in the Danish dairy herds, and the test of the college herd in a measure proves the same thing. It was found that in every instance the calves were sound, although their dams reacted to the test. Further, the contagiousness of the milk should be experimented with. If there is actual danger lurking in the milk of a tuberculous cow, it is due to every mother and to every infant in the state of Kansas that the experiment station should determine the fact. Private individuals have neither the facilities nor the means to make such tests. The experiment station has both and it will be shirking a grave responsibility if the present opportunity is allowed to pass without making such investigations. To kill off the diseased animals and lure the public into the belief that the disease is exterminated and all danger past, whereas it is probably to be found in many unsuspected places, is deception, and to fail to furnish needed information on the subject, which can be obtained only by experimentation, would be gross neglect of duty."

WHY THEY ARE HAPPY.

Kansas Farmers Will Pay Off $30,000,000 of Mortgages With Proceeds of Their Crops.

Thomas A. Osborn, the former Republican governor of Kansas, was at the Holland house, New York city, yesterday. "My state is enjoying great prosperity," he said, "and the wheat crop is much larger than we imagined it would be. It is also the largest and finest grained wheat, and in the exporting market in Kansas City, 'Kansas hard,' which means the largest grain, is quoted higher than other grades.

"I do not like to use the word boom, but that is just what the people are having, a great big boom. From a state supposed to have been mortgage ridden we enjoy the distinction of having more genuine prosperity than any other state in the Union. The mortgages on 30,000 or 35,000 homes will be paid off this fall, which means that the farmers will put out nearly $30,000,000. Money is plentiful and no one seems to be suffering. The banks of deposit receive more money than they can take care of and a great deal is sent to Kansas City to the savings banks. No one wishes to borrow money, but many have money to lend."

"Will not this prosperity kill off Populism?"

"It will hurt the silver advocates greatly and, in fact, it may kill the white metal as an issue. Populism is deeply rooted in Kansas and does not depend entirely upon the advocacy of free silver to keep alive. Last fall the Democrats and Populists united and defeated the Republicans by 10,000 majority. It was not a large majority, considering that two parties were against us. I believe the Republicans will win next time.

"This great wave of prosperity is not calculated to injure our party. The farmers in Kansas read and think for themselves, and when the election comes they will vote according to their convictions."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

India May Ask for a Gold Loan, and This Will Necessitate Exportations of the Yellow Metal.

London, Sept. 5.—Interest in the money market during the past week has been focussed on India on account of the action of the India council in suspending the sale of bills of exchange and offering to buy bills. It is possible that India will ask for a gold loan and that exports of gold to that country will follow, and gold may be used at the rate of 1s 4d per rupee to obtain silver currency in India. It is conceded that this would be a step toward the establishment of a gold standard. The uncertainty existing regarding the amount of exports to the United States and Japan rendered the market sensitive.

Three month bank bills were steady at 1 15-16@2; call loans at 1 and notice loans at 1¼. The supply of money is ample. The silver market was unsettled during the week. Bar silver fell to 29¾d per ounce, but later rallied to 29⅝d.

The only stocks showing activity were American railways. The buying was principally for New York account. Prices generally advanced. The public is still disinclined to rebuy what they sold during the period of depression, but there is much speculation.

The amount of the securities held is unusually small, making the market here dependent upon New York. The activity is expected to continue throughout the autumn.

All grangers are strong, especially Milwaukee, which gained 3%. Wabash gained 1⅛@¾; Chesapeake & Ohio, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie preferred and Northern Pacific preferred each 1@2, and Louisville, 4½.

Clause 22 of the new United States tariff law caused early selling of Canadian Pacifics. This clause, it is understood, is aimed at that line. Grand Trunks rose 1⅛@2½ and improved in tone.

There was no increase in the mining market.

HAS NOT BEEN DISMISSED.

Consul General Lee Will Return to Havana When His Leave of Absence Expires.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Assistant Secretary Day, of the state department, who returned to Washington to-day, was asked whether or not it was true, as reported, that Consul General Lee, now on his way to the United States, would not return to Havana when his vacation is over.

Judge Day replied that the regular thirty days' annual leave had been granted to General Lee and that, so far as he was aware, there was no reason to suppose the general would not return to Havana when the thirty days had expired.

The understanding here is that General Lee's visit to the United States at this time is purely on personal business, although it is probable his presence here will be taken advantage of by the officials for a consultation with him regarding affairs in Cuba. He is expected to return to Havana about the first of October.

WILL BEGIN BUSINESS TO-DAY.

Nearly All Delegates to the National Convention of Postal Clerks Now in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 5.—Nearly all of the delegates to the eighth annual convention of the National Association of Postoffice Clerks, which assembles here to-morrow, have arrived in the city. About 200 delegates from the different cities of the United States will represent the 12,000 members of the association. They will remain here until Friday and in addition to the regular business sessions, an elaborate programme for the entertainment of the visitors has been prepared by the members of the local branch.

Postmaster General Gary and other prominent postoffice officials will be special guests at the banquet to be given Wednesday evening.

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

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. 2235.

PITTSBURG COAL AND COKE CO.

SUGGESTS NEW PLAN

AN OPERATOR HAS A SCHEME FOR PREVENTING STRIKES.

WILL SUBMIT IT TO CONVENTION

PROVIDES FOR A SEPARATE SCALE OF WAGES FOR EACH MINE.

No Two Mines in Pittsburg District Where the Conditions Are Alike—The Trouble Likely to Be Adjusted at Columbus on Wednesday.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 5.—Expectations are high in coal mining circles over the probable resumption of work in the mines throughout the country.

In anticipation of a settlement at Columbus next Wednesday, another plan has been suggested by a representative of one of the largest operators which will be agitated immediately after the men return to work. It will be formulated and submitted to the joint convention of operators and miners, which it is proposed to hold next December. In order to come to an understanding on all questions at issue separate wage scales are to be formulated for each mine. The scale is to provide for the rate to be paid for the entire year, and any special concessions that are to be made are to be agreed upon by the miners and the operators, and so specified in the scale.

The scale is to be an adjunct to the uniformity agreement which is expected to be in force. The proposition will be made by the operators in the hope of putting all the safeguards possible against a probable strike. It is well known that there are not two mines in the entire district where the conditions are exactly alike. The uniformity agreement covers the general points, but even with it in existence, some operators would be subjected to difficulties, while others have special advantages. The scale is to cover all these points. The primary object being to avert differences, create a more friendly feeling between the employes and employers.

Philip Stambaugh, a cousin of President McKinley, and a partner in the firm of Osborne, Saeger & Co., was in Pittsburg, this afternoon. He said the men formerly employed in the Eclipse mine, on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, will be asked to go to work to-morrow morning at the 65-cent rate. He was not prepared to say how many men would go to work.

David Van Eman, manager of the Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company's mines at Snowden and Gastonville, announced more than a week ago that he would resume work in his mines to-morrow morning. Notices were served on all the men living in company houses to vacate and the ten day limit expires in the morning. At the mines it was stated yesterday that more men would go to work. Manager Van Eman could not be seen, but it is generally supposed that no effort will be made to resume until after the Columbus convention.

OPPOSED TO ANARCHY.

A New National Organization of Railway Men Will Antagonize Debs and His Teachings.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—The teachings and principles of Eugene V. Debs are to be opposed by a national political organization of the same class of men whom he claims to represent.

The preliminary arrangements for the Illinois branch of the American Railway League, the new organization, were made to-day at a meeting held in one of the lodge rooms of the Masonic Temple. The league has an open membership list. Every employe of a railroad from a president down to a trackman is eligible, and those foremost in the movement say that the organization is to be a non-partisan affair which will not only benefit benefits upon the working railroad men, but will also work for the benefit of the railroad corporations, and more than all, as it was put at the meeting, "correct the rapid growing impression that the ordinary railroad man is against the government and his employer on every question."

Grand President R. S. Kaylor, of Ohio, presided at the meeting, and there were at least 200 employes of railroads entering Chicago in attendance.

J. W. Callahan, who was active in the railroad men's sound money organizations last fall, was elected president pro tem of the Illinois branch. The business of the meeting had progressed thus far when the news of the death of Senior Conductor Hiatt, of division No. 1 of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, caused an adjournment for two weeks. There is nothing secret or mysterious about this organization. It is simply the outgrowth of the increasing intelligence of employes of railroads. We have learned that it is more to our advantage to co-operate with the men who are paying us wages than to oppose them at every turn. We believe that we can help them and help ourselves by an enlightened use of the ballot box more than by strikes and boycotts.

"We intend to take part in primary elections, and every candidate who secures our support must first pledge himself that he will oppose legislation which will tend to reduce the wages of railway employes. We will not attempt to work into national politics at once, although in time we may be forced to do so, admit that, while our organization is made up on non-partisan lines, at present there is a preponderance of anti-silver men enrolled. We have fifty-one leagues in Ohio, and there are organizations in Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan and Iowa. In six months we hope to have organizations in at least twenty-six states. There are 900,000 railroad men in the United States and we believe that we can be a tremendous power in politics if we organize thoroughly."

REVOLT AGAINST GOMPERS.

United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania Denounces the Federation of Labor's President.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 5.—The United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania at a largely attended and exciting meeting tonight gave expression to an open revolt against Samuel Gompers president of the American Federation of Labor, and many reflections and ugly charges are made. It was all on account of expressions made by Gompers in reference to the recent convention of labor leaders at St. Louis. He is credited with making unkind remarks about the gathering and casting reflections on those who were foremost in the meeting. Gompers had a few defenders in the meeting and at one time there were remarks concerning somebody being thrown out of the window.

During the discussion on a proposition to take some action on the St. Louis platform, M. P. Carrick, president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, referred to Gompers as a dilapidated, greasy tool of capital. He said among other things: "President Gompers through interviews and otherwise has proven himself no true friend to labor. Gompers has said that Debs and Sovereign are trying to disrupt trades unions. It is he that is doing his utmost to accomplish this. I want to say that it was not the trades unions that came to the assistance of the miners in their great fight, but the great mass of organized labor and citizens, who have no int rest in organizations. Business men, politicians, sewing girls, several shop workers and people from all crafts came to the relief of the miners, and their cause would have been utterly lost had it depended on trades unions and such men as Gompers.

"It is time to call a halt on labor fakirs who sit in their office and thank God that they are not like the poor workingman of the country. Gompers is a disgrace to labor and I believe it is high time to call down the would-be aristocrats of labor and kick them bodily out of the movement."

When President Carrick finished he was greeted with round after round of applause.

The following resolution offered by John Dykus, representative of the Typographical Union, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania disapprove of the utterances of Mr. Gompers for the reason that they are inimical to the best interests of organized labor and we are liberal enough to believe that the great battle for the emancipation of labor cannot be won by trades unions alone."

It was decided to send a delegate to the Chicago convention to be held September 27, and every delegate present was instructed to urge his local lodge to do the same.

WILLIAM IS STILL TALKING.

Delivers a Fulsome Address to King Humbert While Responding to a Toast.

Hamburg, Sept. 5.—Emperor William, in proposing the toast to King Humbert, at the banquet at the Kurhaus last evening, said:

"My army thanks your majesty for the honor of your leading a corps in the review, but not only my army, but the whole German fatherland, greets in your majesty an exalted prince, a close friend of my father and a true ally, whose presence again shows us and the world how unshakable and firm stands the dreibund which was formed in the interest of peace and which the longer it lasts will more firmly and more deeply strike its roots into the minds of the people and bear fruit accordingly."

King Humbert replied in French. He said:

"I am glad of the opportunity to give you fresh testimony of the cordial friendship and alliance between our governments and states. Your majesty has set your reign a noble task by devoting your constant efforts toward peace, the maintenance of which by agreements will end in the unanimous wish of our governments and also in my most ardent desires.

"I think I shall always remain faithful to my country's mission by giving loyal support to the accomplishment of this work—the greatest and most beneficial of all the welfare of nations and the progress of civilization."

Emperor William then conferred the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle upon Count Lanza di Bososa, the Italian ambassador to Germany.

The toast proposed by King Humbert is considered to be so worded as to make it understood that while Italy will adhere to the dreibund she does not mean to impair her relations with the other powers; and it was evidently his view to emphasize this fact. During the reception King Humbert held a long conversation with the military attache of the French embassy.

An open air service for the troops was held to-day which was attended by the royalties present at the maneuvers, and at which Emperor William announced that the Queen Margaretitta had been appointed chief of the Eleventh battalion of chasseurs. The queen then made a brief address, the ceremony ending by a march past and the playing of the Italian royal march.

"WILL YOU MARRY ME, JOSIAH?"

Lizzie B. Raymond, the Vaudeville Star, Offers Her Hand and Heart to Mayor Quincy.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 5.—Lizzie B. Raymond, the great vaudeville star, has written Mayor Josiah Quincy a proposal of marriage.

This is the latest development in Mrs. Charlotte Smith's campaign against bachelor candidacy for mayor. Miss Raymond is a Democrat, and when she learned that ex-Mayor Curtis was about to get to windward of Josiah by marrying, she felt impelled to come to Mr. Quincy's rescue.

She says that as the politicians will not allow him time to lay siege to the heart of any lady, she will do all the courting herself. Miss Raymond wrote the mayor an offer of her hand and heart yesterday. Her letter is as follows:

"Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston. My Dear Sir:—Since Charlotte Smith has put the matrimonial issue into the campaign, and Edwin Upton Curtis has attempted to monopolize the support of the ladies by becoming a Benedict, there is ample reason for you to do likewise. Knowing you to be very bashful and shy, that a great deal of your time is taken up with your political affairs, and that you have no time for courting or to propose to any young lady, I take great pleasure in assisting you, if you will so permit me, although it is not leap year. But a great emergency has arisen, and I step forward to say if you are contemplating matrimony, I sincerely offer you my heart and hand.

"Awaiting your reply, I remain, lovingly yours. LIZZIE B. RAYMOND.

"Howard Atheneum, Boston."

She has as yet received no answer.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S FUNERAL.

Held at St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, and Attended by Many Members of Her Profession.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—Funeral services over the body of Mrs. John Drew were held to-day in St. Stephens' Episcopal church, and the aged and well beloved actress was interred in the family lot in Glenwood cemetery alongside the grave of her husband, John Drew. The services at the church were conducted by the Rev. James Miller, assistant rector, and consisted solely of the burial service. There were no pallbearers, and at the grave the reading of the committal service was the only ceremony. At both services there were large crowds in attendance. Prominent among the mourners, in addition to John Drew, her oldest son, Mrs. Hitchings, a sister-in-law, Miss Hitchings, a niece, and Lionel Barrymore, her grandson, there were present Joseph Jefferson, Denman Thompson, Francis Wilson, Sol Smith Russell, George Holland, Willie Collier, Macklin Arbuckle, Eleanor Barry and Fanny MacIntyre, also the members of most of the companies in town, and nearly all the local theatrical managers. The floral offerings were lavish, and came from most of the leading theatrical organizations in the country.

WILL BOYCOTT BACHELORS.

Woman's Rescue League, of Boston, Will Not Permit Unmarried Politicians to Partake of Spoils

Boston, Sept. 5.—The recent manifesto of Mrs. Charlotte Smith against the bachelor politician was the subject of much attention from the Woman's Rescue League of this city yesterday. As a result, a set of resolutions was adopted, setting forth that the American bachelor politician shirks his duty to the human family when he fails to provide a home for some good woman before he engages in the profession of politics; therefore he is not to be trusted after he has entered a political arena in which temptations surround him on all sides, and that, unfortunately, modern society has therefore given the political bachelor too much latitude by ignoring his private life.

"Resolved, That as far as practicable, a list of bachelor politicians who are aspirants for public office be obtained in the states of Massachusetts and New York and formal protests be sent out against their election or re-election by the Woman's Rescue League, on the ground that they are ineligible to hold public office."

The league extends its congratulations to ex-Mayor Edwin Upton Curtis, of Boston, on his approaching marriage, and recommends for him a two years' vacation from politics, in which to enjoy his honeymoon.

SHOTS FOLLOW A WEDDING.

An Enraged Father Puts a Bullet Into His New Son-in-Law and Kills Himself.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 5.—(Special.) News has just reached here of a tragedy near Altus, Greer county. Crumly Thaggard, a young farmer, eloped with the daughter of Robert Griffin and was married by a minister in waiting at the Thaggard home. Griffin, who was in pursuit, arrived after the ceremony had been performed and, after a talk, told the young people they were forgiven, but at 10 o'clock that night he met the couple in the road as they were returning from church and shot at the bride, then fired a bullet into his own head, resulting in instant death. The bride was unhurt, the bullet intended for her passing through her dress, then through her husband's arm, and into his lung, making a very serious wound which may result fatally.

Died of His Wound.

Russellville, Ky., Sept. 5.—Will Barker, a prominent farmer who was shot by Doc Chapman last night at Adairville, died to-day. Chapman is under guard. He was taken to Bowling Green to-night for safe keeping as a mob was expected to-night. An oldgrudge caused the trouble. Chapman claims self-defense. Barker's friends say it was cold blooded murder.

Earl of Egmont Dead.

London, Sept. 5.—The death is announced of Charles George Percival, seventh Earl of Egmont. The deceased was born June 15, 1845, and succeeded his uncle, the sixth earl, in 1874.

AFTER A LONG CHASE

EUGENE O'HARA, A NOTED DESPERADO, IS AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

HE ESCAPED SIX YEARS AGO.

WITH JOE STRANAHAN HE WENT TO COLON AND EUROPE.

Returned to This Country and Served a Term in Prison, but Was Not Recognized—May Be Tried for a Previous Murder.

New York, Sept. 5.—Eugene O'Hara, alias Joe Bates, alias James Brown, 42 years old, burglar, highwayman, desperado and probably murderer, who cut his way out of Jefferson Market prison here six years ago, and has been hunted ever since, was recaptured to-day by detectives. After his escape, O'Hara with another fugitive from justice named Joe Stranahan, made his way to Colon, from which place they proceeded to Europe, where they committed a series of bold crimes.

Three years ago O'Hara returned to the United States and at Columbus, O., was caught in the act of burglary. He served a term of two and one-half years for this crime, and during the period of his imprisonment was not recognized as the escaped prisoner from this city. O'Hara was released recently and took up a residence in Jersey City. He made trips across the North river, and at last the police were informed that O'Hara was visiting his old haunts here, and took steps to arrest him.

Under the name of Joe Bates, O'Hara, in 1878, was sentenced to a term of seven years at Sing Sing prison for highway robbery committed here. Again in 1885, he was caught robbing a saloon in this city by Policeman William Ketchale. O'Hara made an attempt to shoot the policeman but was finally landed in the station house. Before being sent to state prison a second time, O'Hara threatened to kill Ketchale as soon as he had served his term.

On August 7, 1891, Policeman Ketchale's dead body was found floating in the North river and the mystery of his tragic death has not yet been cleared up. As O'Hara was known to be out of prison orders were issued to arrest him on suspicion of having killed Ketchale. Four days after the finding of the policeman's body, Patrolman Thomas F. McGuire was stabbed three times in the back by O'Hara. After a fight with another policeman named Sherwood, the murderous crook was overpowered and arrested. He was then committed in default of $5,000 bail to the Jefferson Market prison to await trial for his attack on McGuire. O'Hara cut the prison bars with a saw and escaped.

IMPLICATES AN OFFICIAL.

Hawkins Says the Assistant Tax Collector at Washington Gave Him Combination of the Safe.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 5.—Thomas Vassick Hawkins, colored, who was arrested here last night by Detective Sleeman, was formerly porter in the tax collector's office at Washington, D. C. On August 21 he disappeared with some $9,000. The police of this city were notified to look out for him. Yesterday he was located in a small boarding house on Bond street. When searched at police headquarters $8,324 was found on him. Hawkins appeared to be quite startled when told of the amount.

When Hawkins was taken to the police headquarters he was at first very reticent, but after a while he volunteered a statement. He said that he was acting under the directions of the assistant tax collector, who gave him the combination of the safe and who was to have come on to Canada and divide the money with him. Hawkins said that after taking the money he left the city at once and arrived at Niagara Falls the same night and came on direct to Toronto. F. C. Davis, the tax collector and Detective Heallam are coming on from Washington, and Hawkins says he will go back with them without extradition papers.

BULLET THROUGH HIS HEART.

Charles Gower Killed by Tramps because He Refused to Give Up His Money.

Beaver Falls, Pa., Sept. 5.—Charles Gower is dead at this place, with a bullet wound through his heart, the result of a holdup by tramps.

Gower, who had secured work at Newcastle, Pa., as a molder, prevailed on five of his fellow workmen to board a freight train for Allegheny City to help him pack his goods and move his sick wife and three small children to his new home at Newcastle. The men were riding in an empty ore car on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie road, and were not disturbed until just before this place was reached early this morning. They were then confronted by three tramps with revolvers, who ordered "Hands up." Gower's companions were fleeced of all they possessed and when they reached him, Gower began to explain that he only had $9, which he was taking home to his sick wife and children. The ruffian who had him covered became impatient and fired his revolver, the bullet going through Gower's heart. As the train slowed up for this station, the robbers jumped off and escaped in the darkness. Every effort is being made to capture the miscreants.

WILLIAM BOTTO IN THE TOMBS.

Admits He Had Drawn Checks Upon a Trust Company With Which He Had no Account.

New York, Sept. 5.—William Botto, of Louisville, Ky., who was arrested yesterday for having uttered a worthless check in Philadelphia, was arraigned to-day in a police court. He was committed to the Tombs to await the arrival of requisition papers from Kentucky. The alleged bad check was on the Louisville Trust Company for $35 and was made payable to Frank C. Benjamin, of Philadelphia. Botto is said to be the son of the owner of the Louisville baseball club. His mother, who was sent for when Botto was arrested, was in court to-day. She talked with him for a few minutes and then burst into tears.

In the court to-day Botto said he had been in the habit of drawing checks against the Louisville Trust Company, although he never had an account there. He would wire to his father that he had drawn a check and his father would make it good. The money in the present case was sent on by him, he said, to his first wife, who failed to deposit it as he directed.

BARRIL MAY DIE TO-DAY.

The Barcelona Anarchist Given a Speedy Trial by Court-Martial and Condemned.

Barcelona, Sept. 5.—Barril, the anarchist, who on Friday evening attempted to assassinate Chief of Police Portas and Assistant Chief Teixedor, as they were leaving the circus, was tried and condemned by court-martial to-day and it is expected that he will be executed to-morrow. It is stated that two accomplices of Barril also fired at the officials, but succeeded in making their escape.

Mine Cook Arrested for Murder.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 5.—John Taylor, cook at the Selkirk mine, has been arrested by a detective at Sandon for the murder of a sheriff in Arkansas four years ago while resisting arrest for cattle stealing, and taken to Nelson, where officers are awaiting him. He took his arrest very coolly and made the damaging statement that he had been expecting to be arrested, but not for murder. His whereabout was located through his writing a letter on a letter head of the Selkirk mine.

Bartender Kills a Tailor.

Columbus, O., Sept. 5.—In a running fight on Court street this afternoon, George Robinson, a bartender, stabbed and killed Richard Claprood, a tailor. The fight resulted from Claprood and some companions having stolen several puppies belonging to Robinson. The latter was stoned by the crowd before he drew a knife and stabbed Claprood. Robinson is under arrest.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating tonics. Price, 50c.

BETWEEN EVENTS.

Continued From First Page.

and imaginative newspaper reporters. There were no stories of camp life, no fragment of romantic escapades—it was a very business-like, ordinary, everyday camp of trained men who had tired long since of exploiting the fervid imaginings of embryotic soldiers who dream of the joys, the heroism, the military trappings and the tinsel-like splendor of a soldier's life.

The soldiers were uniformly courteous to those who visited the camp. They exposed the breech of the heavy guns when inquisitive visitors asked it, told of their rations, of their hours of watch and their hours of ease. But no songs were heard on these soldiers' lips, no portions of Kipling's camp-life bursts of melody broke over the camp. Every blessed son of them was low voiced, quiet, respectable, deferential and martial-like in appearance. It is said that these soldiers are the flower of the Kansas fort and it is probable that this statement is not far from the truth. Individually and collectively the men present a fine appearance and when they pass in review to-day before society many gloved hands will doubtless applaud their fine appearance and many a feminine heart will beat just a trifle faster.

The officers lounged in their tents and looked the soldier, every inch of them. Yesterday afternoon Dr. J. D. Griffith entertained Captain Knox, Lieutenant Osborne and Major Randolph. He took them for a drive to the Country Club, after which they went to his home for dinner and later they were taken for a drive over the city.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Fort Riley Cavalry Will Give Its First Exhibition at 4 This Afternoon.

There are twelve events on the programme for to-day at the Horse show, including the cavalry display, which will come off promptly at 4 o'clock. The military part of the programme gives promise of being one of the attractive features of the show, and there is no doubt that the evolutions of Uncle Sam's men will furnish a fund of enjoyment. The programme for to-day includes circling, passaging, Cossack riding—with cinches tight and loose—horses lying down with men firing, and charging

The first event on the programme for this afternoon will be the American Shetland Club special. There are four entries. Then will come class 2, roadsters, with sixteen entries. The Air line special for four-in-hands will follow. Class 20 is the Horse Show Monthly special, for horn blowing contestants. The Long-Bell Lumber Company special purse for saddle mares or geldings should prove an interesting feature. Eleven entries of a high order will compete for the purse of $500. The private turnouts—Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company special—will draw six entries. The other entries are the special by the Holland friends of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, the Suburban Belt Railway Company's special for high school horses, the Midland hotel special for gentlemen's pair, the obstacle tandem driving class, and class 65, for green horses.

The patrons of the show Saturday expressed considerable dissatisfaction over the fact that no drinking water had been provided for their comfort and raised more or less objection to the tariff of 5 cents placed upon the glasses of water that were peddled by boys. Five cents a glass for water seemed rather dear to pay for a beverage that should in duty bound have been distributed free to the holders of 50 and 75 cent tickets. It may be that the management will see the wisdom of placing water upon the free list.

Following is a complete list of to-day's entries:

CLASS 39½—SHETLANDS, SWEEPSTAKES.

1. Sapphire, C. F. Holmes, city.
2. Rover, John B. Garth, Liberty, Mo.
3. Black Diamond, Thomas Swope, Independence.
4. Fairmount Diamond, Fairmount Driving and Coaching Club.

CLASS 2—ROADSTERS.

1. Sibyl, Ed G. Stutte, city.
2. She, R. McC. Lord, city.
3. J. H. P., Dr. J. B. Black, city.
4. ——, W. O. Corlew, Odessa, Mo.
5. Cleopatra, Bales & McElwaine, Richmond, Ky.
6. Lillard, Jr., F. R. Linton, city.
7. Hope Rysdyk, Tom Bass, city.
8. Ella Belmont, John T. Hughes, Lexington.
9. Laird Boy, John T. Hughes, Lexington.
10. Basset Wilkes, M. H. Tichenor & Co., Chicago.
11. Ferndale, E. A. Smith, Lawrence.
12. Goldie, Newgass & Bratton, Chicago.
13. Joe Medium, O. N. Hunt, city.
14. King Salisbury, Ball Bros., Versailles, Ky.

CLASS 18—FOUR-IN-HAND PARK TEAM.

M. H. Tichenor, Chicago, Ill.
Newgass & Bratton, Chicago Ill.

CLASS 20.

1. James Lyker, city.
2. F. E. Lott, city.
3. Mrs. Clarice Denton, Leavenworth.
4. Fred Sizland, Chicago, Ill.

CLASS 7—GENTLEMEN'S PAIR TO ROAD WAGON.

1. Henry and Alix, W. O. Corlew, Odessa, Mo.
2. Kate and Bridget, James Oglebay, city.
3. Mrs. Jessie W. and W. F. W., Frank Willard, Lawrence.
4. Laird Boy and Little Harrison, John T. Hughes, Lexington, Ky.
5. Basset Wilkes and Black Rock, M. H. Tichenor & Co., Chicago.
6. Razzle and Dazzle, E. A. Smith, Lawrence, Kas.
7. Nancy Bell and Whitewood, D. I. Gallher, city.
8. Joe Medium and D. C., O. N. Hunt, city.
9. Pomp and Pardner, Adam Long, city.

CLASS NO. 15—OBSTACLE TANDEM DRIVING.

1. Her Majesty and Miss Findley, H. P. Crane, Chicago.
2. —— and ——, John S. Bratton, Chicago.
3. Pomp and Pardner, Adam Long, city.

CLASS NO. 65—GREEN JUMPERS.

1. Modesty, Church G. Bridgeford, city.
2. Joquin, Charles G. Treat, Fort Riley, Kas.
3. Dot, Henry C. Merrill, city.
4. Paducah, St. Clair Streett, city.
5. Dublin, Newgass & Bratton, Chicago.
6. Bess, Fairmount Amusement Company.
7. Black Beauty, Fairmount Amusement Company.
8. Carola, Fairmount Amusement Company.

CLASS NO. 40—SHETLAND TANDEM.

1. —— and ——, C. F. Holmes, city.
2. Minnetta and Mina, John B. Garth, Liberty.

CLASS NO. 6—PAIR ROADS