The Kansas City Sunday Journal.

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Kansas City Should Have an Exposition in 1903 in Honor of the Louisiana Purchase.

Library State College COLUMBIA MO

...ICIOUSLY FRANK.

D...TH SAYS HE'D LIE LIKE A ...G FOR PUBLIC GOOD.

KIRKSVILLE DOCTOR IN TOWN.

IN CUSTODY OF DEPUTY TO ESCAPE CHICAGO OFFICERS.

The Doctor's Deposition Is Taken and His Cross-Examination Brings Out Some Startling Answers —Denies a Chicago Interview.

Dr. William Smith, demonstrator of anatomy at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville., Mo., who recently made sensational charges against the managers of the Cook county, Ill., hospital and insane asylum, and for whom Governor Stephens refused a requisition from the Illinois authorities, stated under oath in Kansas City yesterday, that he would lie like a dog if it was for the public good and would be the means of exposing fraud and wrong doing.

This sworn statement by Dr. Smith will probably be seized hold of and made the most of by the officials of the Cook county hospital. Dr. Smith charged openly, and it was published in every paper in the country that the managers of that institution sold him bodies of dead patients and offered to sell him live ones "on the hoof," and to kill them for him after he had made the selection.

Dr. Smith's deposition was taken in this city yesterday in the law office of Lyman & Brown in the Temple block. The deposition is to be used as evidence in the proceeding brought by Attorney General Crow, of this state, to revoke the charter of the National School of Osteopathy, which, until recently, had offices in the Keith & Perry building at Ninth and Walnut streets. Dr. E. D. Barber was president of this college and Dr. Wesley Cormack posed as a member of the faculty. It reached the ears of the faculty of the school of osteopoth at Kirksville that Dr. Barber was running a "diploma mill" and Dr. Smith came to this city, represented that he was a doctor from Springfield, Mo., and says he received a diploma from Dr. Barber on payment of $150. With the diploma as evidence the Kirksville college induced the attorney general to bring suit in the Kansas City court of appeals to revoke the charter of Dr. Barber's school. Dr. Barber resisted the proceeding and he was represented at the taking of Dr. Smith's deposition yesterday by Attorney T. T. Witten, of the firm of Witten & Hughes.

Dr. Smith was accompanied to Kansas City by the sheriff of his county, who kept constant watch of him to prevent any detective or officer of Chicago from hustling him away to that city, where there is a warrant for his arrest on a charge of stealing four bodies from the Dunning morgue.

Dr. Smith was questioned yesterday by Attorney A. L. Lyman. He said he was a graduate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh, Scotland, and of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. He said he came to Kansas City last July and called on Dr. Barber at his "college" in the Keith & Perry building. He introduced himself to Dr. Barber as Dr. George H. B. Stewart, of Springfield, Mo., and said he wished a diploma without having to go through a course of study. Dr. Barber told him to return in a few days. Dr. Smith did so, and paid Dr. Barber $150 for which he was given a diploma. Dr. Barber urged him to secrecy.

"Did you receive any instruction at all from Dr. Barber or anyone connected with his college?" asked Mr. Lyman.

"The only instruction I received was the statement from Dr. Barber that I could cure the morphine habit by rapidly vibrating with the forefinger the ganglion of meckel behind the angle of the ear; and the statement that I could cure the worst case of hiccoughs by pressing on the upper lip. This was all the tuition I received," answered Dr. Smith. "He located the ganglion four inches from its position."

The diploma issued to Dr. Smith by Dr. Barber was introduced in evidence, and a copy made by the notary, and then Mr. Witten began his cross-examination of Dr. Smith. He asked him first if he did not tell a falsehood when he represented to Dr. Barber that he was Dr. Stewart. Dr. Smith said he did.

"Is it your opinion that a man is justified in telling a falsehood to accomplish his purpose?" asked Attorney Witten.

"Yes," answered Dr. Smith, "my opinion is that any one who thinks better than I do ought certainly to vote for the abolition of the detective service. I do not believe in a man lying for personal or private ends, but where such a course only can expose fraud and wrongdoing I am willing to lie like a dog for the benefit of the public good."

"Your purpose in connection with this case, then, is to expose fraud and wrongdoing, is it?"

"It is, in spite of the fact that Barber stated last week, in Chicago, or is reported in the Chicago Chronicle to have so stated, that he could land me in the Missouri penitentiary for lying."

"Dr. Smith, is it not true that you are now under indictment for burglary in Cook county, Ill.?"

"I have so learned, but have no official information of the fact. I am further informed that two requests for my delivery to answer to this charge have been presented to the governor of this state and that he has stated that the charge is so palpably ridiculous and trivial that he would not dream for one moment of granting the requisition."

"Is it or is it not true, doctor, that you have been placed under arrest at Kirksville, Mo., by an officer for this offense and that you have refused to go to Chicago to meet the charges without a requisition?"

"Perfectly true. Further, I am at present under arrest for the crime of criminal libel, having been arrested on Thursday, at my own request, in order to give those who wish me in Chicago the chance to come to Kirksville or any other point in Missouri and try me for these so-called offenses, free from the presence of gang politicians and ward heelers."

"Are you here in charge of an officer who arrested you for either of these offenses?"

"Owing to threats made against me and reported in the Times-Herald, of Chicago, of yesterday, I have with me a deputy sheriff to guard against any attempt to remove me from this state by violence."

Dr. Smith was next handed a copy of the Chicago Times-Herald of Sunday, January 9, and an article, more than a column long, purporting to be an interview with him on the Cook county hospital and asylum matter was pointed out to him. He was asked:

"Are you the author of that?"

"No," he answered.

"Did you write it?"

"I did not write it?"

"Did you give that interview?"

"I did not make the statement contained in that interview," he replied.

Dr. Smith refused yesterday to be interviewed about the Chicago sensation.

Dr. Smith caused a profound sensation in Chicago and throughout the country last Sunday by the charges he made against the officials of the Cook county hospital and asylum for the insane at Dunning. The college which Dr. Smith represents had been buying dead bodies from this institution. Recently Dr. Smith went there and got four bodies which he paid $50 a piece for. It happened that one of the bodies was of a man whose wife went to the asylum when she learned of his death and demanded the body. The officials did not dare to confess that the body had been sold so they said the four bodies had been stolen by Dr. Smith from the dead house. The officials pretended to be highly indignant and had warrants issued for Dr. Smith's arrest. Then Dr. Smith exposed the thing and said:

"I was offered my own selection of subjects among the living patients of the Cook county institution while I was on the ground securing that consignment of bodies. The proposal came from one in authority at the institution. He told me I could go in the 'killer ward' and pick out interesting cases 'on the hoof,' and that within twenty-four hours he would have them fixed for me, put into trunks and shipped to me for $50 a head. The offer to butcher patients for me was made while we were in the morgue looking over the material."

About a year and a half ago Dr. Simth was the basic cause of a sensation that aroused Kansas City and had the people believing for a time that a most horrible murder had been done here. In an express office at the Union depot a trunk, which had been shipped for Kirksville, emitted such a bad odor that the police were called on to break it open. When this was done out rolled the body of a man. It was thought that the man had been murdered until it developed that the body was that of a pauper which had been secured by Dr. Smith through the coroner's office.

Dr. Smith is a tall man of middle age, with dark hair and mustache, very quick and businesslike in talk and movement.

BUILDING AND LOAN FIGURES.

Interesting Statistics From the Forthcoming Report of Supervisor Gray, of Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 15.—(Special.) H. L. Gray, supervisor of building and loan associations, has his annual report to the governor about ready for distribution. Among other things, the report shows the following facts:

The total membership of all associations in the state is 49,463, of which number 13,394 are in St. Louis and 36,069 outside of St. Louis.

Of the members, 17,427, or about 35 per cent, are borrowers; leaving two-thirds, non-borrowers, called free shareholders.

Of the borrowers, 3,822, or a little less than 20 per cent, are in St. Louis, and 13,605 are outside of St. Louis.

The total number of shares in force in all the associations is 253,693, of which 89,095 are in St. Louis, and 164,398 are outside of St. Louis.

The number of shares borrowed on is 90,308.

The average loan for each association in the state is $1,173.85; in St. Louis, $2,355.95; outside of St. Louis, $847.

The total number of reporting associations is 255; 97 in St. Louis, and 158 outside of St. Louis.

The amount of the total resources of all associations is $22,497,709.49; of those in St. Louis, $10,547,356.66; of those outside of St. Louis, $11,950,352.83.

The total of resources is $4,015,181.90 less than were reported in 1896. The loss in St. Louis is $3,292,706.75; outside of St. Louis, $562,538.56. In a little more than two and one-half years St. Louis has decreased eighty-six in the number of associations and over $11,000,000 in resources. Considerable of this decrease is owing to maturity of stock, which cancels obligations and distributes accumulations. Much of it is due to voluntary liquidations, because of want of confidence, too much real estate acquired, too many delinquencies, attributed to hard times, and for sundry other reasons.

Mr. Gray says the associations now in active operation are, generally, in much better condition than at any time since supervision was inaugurated. He thinks that the business should take a new start and progress rapidly, for it is, practically, impossible for loss to be sustained by investment in a good association with the present safeguards. He is positive that the business in St. Louis can be doubled in a few years by proper effort; and more than doubled in Kansas City and other important cities of the state.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Volume of Transactions in a Number of Cities for 1896 and 1897 Compared.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15.—These figures have been secured by the American Land and Title Register, showing the total amount of real estate transfers at a number of the principal cities during the years 1896 and 1897:

CITIES.	1896.	1897.
New York	$121,455,828	$ 94,284,663
Chicago	91,022,602	101,195,213
Philadelphia	84,822,729	87,053,644
Kansas City	12,275,007	14,897,205
St. Louis	46,726,843	56,436,427
San Francisco	12,803,242	15,225,323
Pittsburg	13,240,340	12,413,911
Detroit	14,322,533	14,516,221
Milwaukee	6,773,279	8,246,221
Minneapolis	8,452,867	7,838,345
Louisville	7,132,829	6,196,409
Omaha	8,016,663	5,880,636
St. Paul	2,293,018	4,676,098
Indianapolis	7,786,278	9,091,603
Portland	5,300,496	4,316,278
Duluth	4,560,841	3,090,112
Dallas	3,736,753	3,404,225
Los Angeles	8,869,789	9,107,599
Denver	8,869,789	9,107,599

The following table shows the total estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued in a number of the principal Western cities during the years 1896 and 1897:

CITIES.	1896.	1897.
Chicago	$22,730,615	$21,777,230
Cincinnati	3,110,455	2,485,890
St. Louis	10,394,998	9,471,640
New Orleans	3,257,643	1,619,285
Pittsburg	5,591,309	6,285,118
Detroit	5,465,728	4,385,840
Minneapolis	2,814,823	1,591,330
Omaha	2,462,591	1,488,778
St. Paul	1,753,982	1,424,274
Denver	1,905,872	1,265,500
Indianapolis	2,387,864	2,445,047
Duluth	570,963	253,799
Kansas City	1,960,458	1,548,390
Los Angeles	3,034,175	3,660,075

BAKER WILL CELEBRATE.

Kansas' Oldest College Preparing for Special Jubilee Exercises Next March.

Baldwin, Kas., Jan. 15.—(Special.) Baker university, the oldest college in Kansas, has just entered upon its fortieth year. The Kansas and South Kansas conferences will hold a grand jubilee celebration in honor of the event on the 10th of March. Eminent speakers will be present, including Bishop Fowler, Bishop Cranston and Drs. Payne and Palmer, of New York. The faculty of the university is also planning extensive celebrations to take place in connection with the commencement exercises. Monday, May 30, will be known as Pioneer day. There will be an old settlers' reunion and basket picnic. Tuesday, May 31, will be Patriotic day, when it is expected to have present all living ex-governors, congressmen, senators, the present state officials and other prominent statesmen. Wednesday, June 1, will be Class and Alumni day. Invitations will be extended to all former students, alumni, ex-presidents, teachers and trustees. Eminent speakers will be provided for each day. The citizens of Baldwin are taking great interest in the enterprise, and have formed a permanent organization to arrange for the celebrations. It will probably be one of the most notable educational anniversaries ever known in the history of Kansas. Special rates will be secured on the railroads, and a large number have signified their intention, even at this early day, to be present.

Abilene's G. A. R. Installs Officers.

Abilene, Kas., Jan. 15.—(Special.) The G. A. R. post of this city and the W. R. C. installed their new officers last evening with a public supper and reunion. The installation ceremonies were conducted by Judge O. L. Moore and Mrs. Ida Wilson Moore. The new post commander is M. H. Gardner and the new president of the corps is Mrs. M. P. Jolley. Both organizations are flourishing.

Failure at Clinton, Mo.

Clinton, Mo., Jan. 15.—(Special.) George and P. A. Tucker, proprietors of the Chicago shoe store, were closed out under a chattel mortgage, securing the claims of Salmon & Salmon, Blocher Manufacturing Company, G. Gerdell and George W. Perry Company, in the order named, and aggregating $3,300. The assets will not exceed $3,000 and the liabilities are estimated at $4,500.

Sultan Wants to Borrow Money.

Constantinople, Jan. 15.—The porte, it is announced, is negotiating a loan of £7,500,000 with London bankers at 4 per cent, to be used for naval purposes.

BOOTH IN NEW YORK.

HEAD OF SALVATION ARMY ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

AN EXTENSIVE TOUR PLANNED.

KANSAS CITY AMONG THE PLACES TO BE VISITED.

Says He Will Meet His Son, Ballington, on Certain Conditions, Which Do Not Tally With the Conditions Ballington Has Imposed.

New York, Jan. 15.—General William Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, reached this city to-day on board the steamer St. Paul from Southampton.

The general was met down the bay by Commander Booth-Tucker. On the pier a large delegation of headquarters salvationists were awaiting their chief. General Booth was given a warm reception. "The general," said Commander Booth-Tucker, "will stay at my house in Fordham until Monday, when he will leave for Canada, where he will be met by his daughter, Miss Eva Booth, who is in charge of the Salvation Army there. He will remain three weeks in Canada, inspecting the work of the army and will then return to the United States. He will begin his American tour on February 10 in Washington. After that he will visit Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Spokane, at which last place he will be on March 12. Then the general will cross again over into Canada and visit Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg.

"On March 19, he will reach Minneapolis and then St. Paul. From March 20 to 31 he will be in Chicago. From then till April 14 he will visit, successively, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston and Philadelphia. General Booth will conclude his American visit with a series of meetings and demonstrations in New York from April 14 to 19. On April 20, he will sail for England.

"General Booth's idea is not alone to look ver the work and progress of the Salvation Army in the United States and Canada, but in traveling through these countries he will confer with a number of citizens of the leading cities concerning his schemes for the assistance of the poor. General Booth will inspect and suggest improvements in the social institutions which we have established in this country, which now have accommodation for 4,000 persons."

During the day General Booth made a detailed statement of his plans to the newspaper reporters. Incidentally, he spoke of his relations with his son, Ballington Booth. Upon this subject he said that full explanations of the causes of the separation were given at the time of the disagreement, and to these he was unable to add anything.

"As to the present condition of my daughter-in-law," he went on, "I have already expressed my deep sympathy with my son, both by cable and by letter. With respect to the causes that have led up to this illness, I am totally in the dark. Commander Booth-Tucker and my daughter, the consul, have, I believe, already denied all blameworthiness on the part of the leaders of the Salvation Army here for this painful affliction.

"Of my daughter, whose nobility of character is known throughout the length and breadth of the world, I need not say anything, while my long and intimate acquaintance with Commander Booth-Tucker and personal knowledge of the honorable career he sacrificed in the Indian civil service to become a co-worker with me, gave me the highest confidence in the wisdom of his administration and the correctness of all statements he may have made on this or any other phase of the subject.

"A great deal of curiosity has been manifested, I am informed, as to whether I am going to have an interview with my son. To that I reply that I have already asked for an interview on the occasion of my present visit. Whether it will be granted to me in the form I have asked for—that is, without the interference of any other person—remains to be seen."

Commander Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, was asked if he would be willing to meet his father. He said: "Most assuredly. I will meet my father under the following conditions which have been drawn by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong:

"First—That there shall be arranged an interview between General William Booth and Commander Ballington Booth at as early a date as possible.

"Second—That they meet not in their official capacities, but as father and son.

"Third—That the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong, of the Evangelical Society, be invited to be present as a witness, and that Dr. Strong shall give the result of such interview to the public."

Late at night Commander Booth-Tucker called on Dr. Strong and had a long conference. When he left, Dr. Strong said:

"Booth-Tucker feels that he, too, ought to have a representative at the conference to-morrow. He has named the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall. I asked Ballington Booth if he would have any objections to Hall's presence at the conference, and he told me that he would be only too glad to see him there.

"The conference was thereupon arranged to be held at the Park Avenue hotel at noon to-morrow. General Booth still prefers to see his son alone, but Ballington will not consent to this."

CARLIST AGENT LEAVES.

Count de Penalosa, Who Has Been Visiting American Arms Factories, Sails for Home.

New York, Jan. 15.—Count de Penalosa was a passenger on board the steamer La Gascogne when she sailed to-day for Havre. The count, who came to this country about two months ago as the avowed agent of Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, has spent the most of his time while here in visiting the arms manufacturers in the East. He has frequently put forward the prediction that within the year Don Carlos will be the acknowledged king of Spain.

HOME FOR POOR AUTHORS.

Those Who Are Not "Incurable" to Pay 1 Pound Per Week.

London, Jan. 15.—The wealthy Lady Murray, widow of the late Sir Charles Murray, and sister of Lord Castledown, is establishing a home for poor authors at Antibes, France. Those sent there who are not incurable but who are likely to benefit by the change will pay £1 ($5) per week.

Mrs. James L. Flood Dead.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Mrs. James L. Flood, wife of the millionaire mine owner, died to-day as the result of an operation recently performed at the California Woman's hospital. The deceased, who was only 34 years old, was a native of Kansas City, whither her remains will be taken for interment.

Mrs. Flood's maiden name was Fritz.

Oldtime Newspaper Man Dead.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 15.—(Special.) Charles S. Creamer, printer and editor, formerly residing in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, was found dead in bed at his residence, 1226 North Tenth street, today. Heart disease and congestion of the liver were the causes.

War on American Wines.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—The Agrarian press has started a campaign against American wines. A higher duty on American wines is demanded on the ground that these wines, especially those from California, are directly competing with German wines in the latter's market.

COTTON STRIKE IS ON.

New Wage Scale Goes Into Effect Monday and Many Operatives Will Refuse to Work.

Boston, Jan. 15.—The operatives in over half a hundred mills in the New England states ceased to be paid under the old schedule of prices when they left their work to-day. On Monday morning the general policy of the manufacturers to reduce wages will be in effect in nearly every mill center in the six states. The reduction will then become operative in the cotton mills of New Bedford, Lowell, the Pawtuxet and Blackstone valley in Rhode Island, and in the states of Maine and New Hampshire.

The Fall River mills, with the exception of three corporations, cut wages earlier in the month, as did also the Amoskeag Company, of Manchester, and the mills in Salem and a number of smaller places.

New Bedford continues to be the storm center. The indications to-night are that all the cotton mills in that city will be silent for some time to come, the employes having decided almost unanimously not to go to work under the lower wage scale. The attempts of the state board of arbitration to bring about a compromise have failed, and there is little chance that the request of the city council of New Bedford that the reduction be postponed one week will have the desired effect.

The New Bedford mill hands will be supported by other centers. The operatives in the Biddeford, Me., mills have voted to stay out Monday, and it is possible several minor strikes will occur in other places. A portion of the Queen City mill operatives at Burlington, Vt., are already out. To-day notices of a 10 per cent reduction were posted at the Atlantic and Pacific corporations of Lawrence. A dispatch from that city states that the other cotton mills there will undoubtedly follow. The Lawrence mills are the last to come into line. They employ about 12,000 hands. The reduction in most of the New England mills amounts either to 10 or 11 1-9 per cent.

KURTZ IS DEFIANT.

Announces His Intention of Holding His Membership in the Republican National Committee.

Columbus, O., Jan. 15.—The newspaper sparring between Harry Daugherty, chairman of the Republican state central committee, and Charles Kurtz, the Ohio member of the Republican national committee, is about all there is left of the senatorial contest. They continue to fire at long range through the local newspapers. Each belligerent is interviewed in this evening's papers. Kurtz pays his disrespects to General Grosvenor, declares his intention to stay upon the national committee in spite of Daugherty, and issued a sort of comprehensive challenge to the world-at-large, and to Senator Hanna's friends in particular. It is a characteristic Kurtz interview, and revives some very unsavory political history. Mr. Daugherty tells Mr. Kurtz that bolting Republicans should not hold membership on the national committee, and, while professing the most profound regards for the rights of Mr. Kurtz as an American citizen, Mr. Daugherty intimates his intention of pursuing Mr. Kurtz politically for the good of the party.

OKLAHOMA TAX FIGHT.

The Old Trouble Over Equalization To Be Renewed in Court Next Monday.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 15.—(Special.) A committee of citizens of Mulhall, to-day tendered to the county treasurer the exact amount of their taxes, as figured on the valuation they returned to the assessor before they were raised by the county board of equalization, and the treasurer refused to accept same. They will, on Monday, bring suit to enjoin him from collecting the tax, on the ground that the county board had no authority to make the raise. This will bring up again the whole equalization fight which has been in the courts for three years past, and unsettle tax matters in the counties for several years to come.

NOTED PENSION CASE.

Judge Long's Attorney Claims That a Pension Once Granted Is a Vested Right.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The celebrated pension case of Judge Charles D. Long, of Michigan, to-day made its reappearance before the pension office in the shape of an application to Commissioner Evans to vacate the order reducing the judge's pension from $72 to $50 per month. The application to vacate the order reducing the pension was made by Mr. Fred A. Baker, who claimed that a pension once granted was a vested right, and that Judge Long is entitled to the $72 per month, within the meaning of the law.

THE NEW WOMAN IN LONDON.

She Is Competing With the "Sandwich Man" and the Latter Sets Up a Wail.

London, Jan. 15.—Several indignation meetings of "sandwichmen" have been held, as an outcome of the innovation of "sandwich women," a procession of whom, good looking, young and picturesquely costumed in white, with white gothic hats, paraded the west end of London this week. The display was successful for the advertiser, but it is somewhat unlikely that it will be continued, as the women were chaffed until their faces were crimson.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST DANGER.

Gladstone Says It Is From the Trades Unions, and Their Attendant Strikes.

London, Jan. 15.—An eminent person, who was lunching recently with Mr. Gladstone, asked him what was the greatest danger threatening Great Britain—was it France, Germany, Russia or America?

"None of them," was the reply of the great English statesman; "the only danger I foresee is from the trades unions and their attendant strikes."

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Anthony Hope Hawkins, the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," sailed from New York for England on the Umbria yesterday.

Mr. John Gano, a well known Cincinnati citizen, formerly one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati Commercial, died yesterday.

Senator Hanna has not announced yet when he intends going to Washington. He wil remain at his home in Cleveland a few days at least to rest.

The mildness of the weather (roses are blooming and hundreds of butterflies have been seen) is increasing the spread of influenza to a point unknown in London since 1895.

Church people of Paola, Kas., are busily engaged in "snatching brands from the burning." Every church in the town has either a revival or series of gospel meetings in progress.

William Rockefeller has paid John Burrage $250,000 as legal fees and commission for his services in the recent sale of the Brookline and Boston gas companies to Henry M. Whitney.

Arrangements are almost perfected for the organization of an interstate debating league between the literary societies of various Western universities. Missouri university will take the initiative.

Influenza has penetrated to the sacred college at Rome, but few of the cardinals are exempt and the condition of Mgrs. Carochi, Agliardi, Oreglia and Mertel is grave. The pope, thus far, has escaped.

Western roads have agreed to make a rate of $9.50 from Duluth to Chicago for the meeting of the Electrical Association, which is to be held there in June. These roads have also agreed to make a rate of one and one-third fare for delegates to the monetary convention to be held in Indianapolis the latter part of the month. The rate will apply from points in trans-Missouri territory and from points in the Eastern committee territory of the Western Passenger Association.

PARDON FOR MATTOX.

M'KINLEY SETS THE NOTED BOY MURDERER FREE.

THANKS DUE TO HIS MOTHER.

SHE HAS FOUGHT UNTIRINGLY FOR HIS LIFE AND LIBERTY.

Succeeded in Persuading President Cleveland to Commute the Death Sentence and Now Has Secured Pardon—Oklahomans Indignant.

Washington, Jan. 15.—(Special.) The president has pardoned Clyde Mattox. This is the direct result of the work of Mrs. Sadie W. Hatch, the mother of the convict. For three years she has worked incessantly. She is well known in the department of justice, where her labors worked up a sympathy for her cause, and she is also known to the White House employes of the last and present administration. She had many conferences with President Cleveland, who prevented execution and commuted sentence to imprisonment for life. This came as good and bad news, for the mother had hoped for pardon. At once she commenced work for absolute release. Mr. Cleveland showed irritation when Mrs. Hatch called again after he had commuted the sentence. She at once saw she had better wait until a new president could be seen.

MRS. S. W. HATCH.

The case here has been in the hands of Colonel Beall, formerly of Oklahoma City. In his day he has had troubles with a son and he entered into the work with a vim born of sympathy. The two were assisted by Senators Baker and Harris and also by ex-Delegate Flynn.

Mrs. Hatch's appeal to "mothers" brought many organizations to her support. The "mothers" were with her by the thousands, and to this was added the petition of Judge Williams, who sentenced Mattox the last time, Judge Ady, who prosecuted him once, and lately I. E. Lambert, by request. W. C. Perry, who prosecuted Mattox when he was last convicted, refused to ask for a pardon. Within a few days he refused again to become a party to the movement.

Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Oklahoma City, has had much to do in arranging papers and giving advice about how to proceed.

After going over the case with the pardon clerk, who was familiar with the abstract, Mrs. Hatch was given an audience for final conference. She presented additional facts and made explanations. The president finally told her he would grant the pardon. Mrs. Hatch received the information without showing signs of emotion. She simply thanked the president for having taken the time to investigate the case and expressed the hope that he would never regret official action taken.

Clyde Mattox was convicted of the murder of John Mullins, a negro, at Oklahoma City in 1894. He was then acting as city marshal of that place and one night he shot down, apparently in cold blood, a negro who refused to gratify some whim of his.

A short time before he had been tried at Wichita before Judge Foster for the murder of a policeman. The second murder followed so closely upon the killing of the policeman that there was little sympathy for Mattox and he was tried before Judge Williams at Wichita and sentenced to be hanged. He was granted a new trial but before the time for the second trial came he escaped from the jail by digging a hole through the wall. He was recaptured in a few days.

His second trial resulted in a hung jury. The third trial resulted in conviction and he was again sentenced to be hanged. He again escaped—this time from an officer on the train, but was soon recaptured and removed to the penitentiary to await the day of execution.

Then appeared "A Mother's Appeal" which was printed in many of the leading papers of the country. It was signed by the mother of Mattox, Mrs. S. W. Hatch, and was a plea for the mothers of the country to assist her in securing a pardon. As a result letters began to pour in on President Cleveland and when a short time afterward Mrs. Hatch went to Gray Gables, President Cleveland met her at the depot with his carriage. At any rate he commuted the sentence of Clyde Mattox to life imprisonment.

Mrs. Hatch then returned to Topeka, but never one moment did she falter in her determination to secure an absolute pardon for her son. She had spent all the money she had and supported herself in Topeka selling books.

Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 15.—(Special.) Clyde Mattox, twice convicted for the murder of John Mullins, a negro, at Oklahoma City, will soon leave the prison, a free man. The first intimation which the prison authorities received that a pardon had been granted was conveyed to them in a telephone message from the city. The news was shortly afterwards told to Mattox, who is employed in the prison library at Lansing. He appeared to be greatly pleased with the information, but expressed no surprise. He did not care to talk, as he wanted to think the matter over first. Since he was transferred from the Fort Leavenworth to the Lansing prison his health has greatly improved, and he has gained materially in weight. He has not seen his mother for several months, but expects her when his pardon arrives.

INDIGNATION IN OKLAHOMA.

News of Mattox's Pardon Not Favorably Received Where the Murder Was Done.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 15.—(Special.) There is much indignation here over the pardon of Clyde Mattox to-day, by the president, after serving less than three years for one of the most cold blooded murders in the history of the territory. Besides escaping from prison once and being such a troublesome prisoner that it was necessary some months ago to transfer him from the federal prison to the Kansas penitentiary, young Mattox knocked down and robbed a man in this city while he was out on bail, and for which a charge of highway robbery stands against him in this county.

MISSOURIANS AT OMAHA.

Exposition Inspection Delegation Surprised at the Advancement of the Work.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 15.—(Special.) The delegation from Missouri which came to inspect the progress being made by Omaha in preparing for the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition arrived in the city this morning on two Burlington trains, one section of the party coming from Kansas City and the other from St. Louis, with many additions from intermediate points. There were 250 people in the party. Immediately upon their arrival the visitors went direct to the hotel, where they took breakfast, and where they were met a little later by the reception committee appointed to look after their comfort. The time until 10:30 o'clock was spent in getting acquainted. Clark H. Sampson, of St. Louis, president of the Missouri exposition commission, led the delegation. When the grounds were reached, President Wattles explained the names and purposes of each of the main buildings. The Missourians expressed considerable surprise at the advanced stage of the preparations and the evident magnitude of the undertaking. They admit without reserve that they had not expected to see preparations on such a grand scale, and they complimented the management very highly on the beauty of the buildings. The visitors returned home to-night.

Before they left they decided to raise $50,000 by private subscription to defray the cost of a Missouri exhibit. According to the preliminary plan two buildings will be erected on the bluff tract, one as a general state building and the other for county exhibits.

NEW BANKING RECORDS.

New York Deposits and Loans Have Reached the Highest Ever Reported.

New York, Jan. 15.—The New York banks have made a new record in the matter of loans, the total of $610,992,600 at the close of the week being the highest ever reported. Deposits, also, are above any figure previously made. During the first two weeks of the present year the gain in deposits has been $16,500,000, while loans have expanded only $3,200,000. In view of this fact, the ease in money rates does not appear strange, and if the banks continue to gain from the interior as at present lower quotations will follow. The withdrawal of government deposits, however, may steady the situation.

The banks gained during the past week $5,209,300 in cash, $2,050,500 of which was in specie. Gold is now coming in this direction from Canada, the past ten days' receipts having approximated $650,000. The increase in deposits was $6,020,400, while loans are only $1,215,700 heavier.

PROSPERITY IN DICKINSON.

Bank Deposits the Largest in the History of the County—Money Market Easy.

Abilene, Kas., Jan. 15.—(Special.) The banks of the county have completed the publication of the statements for the end of the year and the showing made is a most encouraging one. The deposits of the banks of the whole county were last June $496,295. In October they amounted to $737,759. At the statement published December 24 they had $868,047. Of this amount the three banks of this city have $429,230. Never in the history of the county has the people had so large deposits as at present and the fact that many of the depositors are seeking investments makes the money market easy in this county, in addition to the large deposits, the taxes are paid more closely than in years, and there is an unusually large number of cattle being fed in the county.

HAVE REACHED MANAGUA.

Canal Commissioners Receive a Royal Welcome at the Nicaraguan Capital.

Managua, Nicaragua, Jan. 15.—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, head of the Nicaragua canal commission; Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, and the other members of the commission, arrived here to-day from Granada by a special train sent by President Zelaya. The party was in charge of Senor Munoz, minister of the interior. The visitors were escorted from Granada by United States Consul Paul Wieseke, Rudolph Weiser, the agent of the canal company, and T. L. Morgan, of Alabama. They were met at the railway station by the judges of the supreme court, cabinet ministers, members of the national congress, the military band, and many citizens.

The national palace and the principal streets of the city were decorated in their honor.

SHAH'S THRONE IN DANGER.

Grave Troubles Said to Be Threatening Persia—Growing Tendency to Revolt.

London, Jan. 15.—There are persistent reports of grave troubles threatening Persia. The shah's sovereignty has always been shaky, and it is now affirmed to be rapidly slipping from his grasp. Indeed, the situation at Teheran is described as being so precarious that a coup d'etat may be precipitated at any moment.

Probably the murder of Greaves, the English telegraph operator, and the outbreak at Mekran are connected with the tendency to revolt in Persia.

It is believed in well informed circles that the dispatch of Indian troops to the Persian gulf is due to general unrest.

GIVES US THE COLD SHAKE.

Toronto Legislature Shuts Out American Laborers and American Sawmills.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 15.—The Toronto legislature adjourned last night, and in its closing hours passed a bill providing that no persons shall be employed in the construction of subsidized railways in Ontario who are subjects to any country which has an alien labor law which practically excludes Canadians from employment on public or other works therein. This means that Americans need not expect employment on Canadian railways. The legislature also passed the timber regulations, which require all sawlogs cut in Ontario hereafter to be made into lumber in Canada.

Kansas Farmers' Mutual Officers.

Abilene, Kas., Jan. 15.—(Special.) The Kansas Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association, of Northern Dickinson county, held its annual meeting, electing J. J. Kugler, Abilene; Jacob Welsh, Milford; J. P. Marshall, Wakefield; Olof Johnson, Stitt; Fred Ziegler, Wakefield, directors for the coming year. Henry Adams is president; C. J. Olson, secretary. The headquarters are at Fragrant Hill.

Prince Bismarck Improving.

Berlin, Jan. 15.—Prince Bismarck is steadily improving in health. He is again good humored, and has expressed approval of the seizure of Kaio-Chou bay in a letter to the granddukes of Weimar and Mecklenburg.

Creek Funds Are All Tied Up.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 15.—(Special.) The United States subtreasury at St. Louis has been instructed to withhold payment of all funds now in his hands to the credit of the Creek nation.

Very Cold in Arizona.

Prescott, A. T., Jan. 15.—The mercury scored another record-breaker here this morning by dropping to 12 degrees below zero, being the coldest of the season. About a foot of snow is still on the ground.

TROUBLE FOR FRANCE

DREYFUS SCANDAL RESULTS IN A GRAVE SITUATION.

MAY BE VIOLENCE AND CHAOS.

FRENCH LOSING FAITH IN POLITICS, COURTS AND THE ARMY.

Desire to Change the Government May Be Irrepressible—Duels and Disorders Have Already Resulted—Monster Paris Demonstration To-day.

London, Jan. 15.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) The new phase into which the Dreyfus case has entered is a distinct advance. The era of secret courts-martial is over, and a civil and public court will have to investigate Emile Zola's charges of persistent distortion of justice. The behavior of military authorities in "burking" the inquiry casts the gravest reflections upon the oft-asserted honor of the French army, which has shown an obstinate determination to stick together, right or wrong.

Outside of France all Europe believes Dreyfus is the victim of a villainous conspiracy, and the prosecution of Zola has broadened the question, for the whole French army is now virtually placed on trial. The gravity of the situation is enhanced because the whole of France is in a state of growing hysterical excitement. Temporarily, the republic is generally supported throughout the country; but history shows that similar hysteria has frequently led to violence and chaos. When France is able to analyze the situation, and should the suspicion spread that the honor of the army is really affected, the consequences to the republic might be of the most serious description.

The Panama scandals have defiled political life and the law courts have been discredited; therefore, if respect for the army must also be surrendered, the desire to change the government may be irrepressible, in which case the temptation for the leaders to divert attention of the country to a foreign war will be well nigh irresistible. Hence the deep interest of France's neighbors.

For the moment, the intense excitement will probably find an outlet in the renewal of the spectacle presented during the liveliest days of Boulangism. Hot altercations in the streets, leading to assaults, are frequent, the police are guarding the houses of prominent Dreyfusians, and it is impossible to foresee where the arrests will end. Slander and denunciation are so rampant that the authorities are taking special precautions to prevent the calumniated from taking the law into their own hands. Duels have already resulted. A monster manifestation is preparing in Paris for Sunday. Allegedly, it is anti-Dreyfusian. Really it is anti-semitic, and unless prohibited it is feared serious riots may be the sequel.

Temporarily overshadowed, the movements of the French on the upper Nile are again becoming unpleasantly prominent to those who imagined that Great Britain had undisputed claims upon those regions. It is immaterial to discuss the exact where