WON'T BE WAIVED

PRELIMINARY HEARING TO BE HAD IN THE COLLINS CASE.

DEFENSE DECIDES UPON IT

EXPECTS TO COMPEL THE PROSECUTION TO SHOW ITS HAND.

Defense Has a Theory for the Murder, but Refuses to Make It Public—Story That J. S. Collins Was Short in His Accounts Is Denied.

TOPEKA, June 14.—(Special.) A preliminary hearing in the Collins case will be held. The defendant will not waive an examination. This has been decided upon definitely, and the county attorney has been notified. A preliminary examination can do Collins no harm, and it might do him a great deal of good. He will not be required to show his hand. The state's witnesses will be placed on the stand and severely cross-examined by the defense. The examination will take such a turn that the defense hopes to force the state to produce about all the testimony of importance it has at its command. County Attorney Jetmore declares that it will take only a shadow of testimony to warrant the justice in binding Collins over. He may, however, have to introduce more than he now thinks. There will be some good lawyers opposing him.

Attorney A. A. Godard steadfastly refuses to discuss the case for publication. "The state is now trying its side in the newspapers, and public sentiment against the young man is being worked into a frenzy," said he. "The defense recognizes that the newspapers must say something, and does not blame them for printing what the detectives say. But there are two sides to the question, and when the case comes up for trial in the district court the public will find it out. It will be interesting reading, and I am positive that public sentiment will change in favor of young Collins just as strongly as it is against him now."

The attorneys for the defense have a theory concerning the murder, but they will not say what it is. "Should we give it out," said one of them to-day, "the detectives would go to work and build up some sort of a case to break it down. A set of good detectives can build up almost any kind of a case, as evidenced by the manner in which they have handled this conspiracy against John Henry Collins. Therefore, we will wait until the trial. Then it will be too late for them to perform, and the truth will have to prevail."

A story is in circulation to the effect that J. S. Collins was $1,700 short with the Masonic Mutual Insurance Society, of which he was local real estate and rental agent, and that he had been called upon the day before his murder to make up this sum by the next day at noon. This story is incorrect, so Secretary Sheaffer, of the society, declares. "Collins was the real estate and rental agent of our society," said Mr. Sheaffer to-day, "but he was not short one cent, and no ultimatum was served on him to pay up. At the time of his death he had in his possession several hundred dollars of the society's money, which he proposed to turn over at his next quarterly settlement. He only settled once every quarter. After his death the society, through its executive committee, held a conference with Mrs. Collins and the clerk in the office and effected a settlement. The amount Collins owed the society was deducted from the face value of the policy and the balance was turned over to Mrs. Collins. The amount deducted did not amount to anywhere near $1,700."

Chief of Police Steele to-day gave out some information concerning the Collins case which he at first intended to hold until the trial. After the murder, he summoned Mrs. Collins, Grace Collins and John Collins together to tell about their family affairs.

The chief says that on the day before the murder John Collins returned to the city and ate dinner with the family; and that on that occasion he and his father had some words which resulted in trouble. To-day he said for publication:

"I sat there with Mrs. Collins and John and Grace. Mrs. Collins told me that on the day before the murder she had taken John's part in a little disagreement he had with J. S. Collins. She said that her husband spoke crossly to her and that she wept over it after dinner. John, she said, lost his appetite, and Mr. Collins noticed it and said to him: 'You are making your own stomach, John. If you aren't well, it is your own fault.' I asked John what he meant by that, and he said: 'I suppose he found out that I was drinking some.'

"Mrs. Collins told me that was the first time she had had trouble with her husband, and that that evening when he came home he apologized to her."

A claim for $500 has been filed in the probate court by Attorney H. J. Adams against the J. S. Collins estate. Emma Peterson claimed to have let the deceased have $500, which she claims he owed her at the time of his death. The claim was admitted in the estate by Judge Dolman. Shortly afterward Mr. Adams appeared before the court and asked that the claim be returned to him and not filed. He gave no reason for wishing this done. Judge Dolman denied the request but said that in case he did not wish further action taken on it he could leave it there with that request. This was accordingly done. It is the first claim for money made in the probate court in the Collins estate. It is more than probable, however, that other claims will be filed in the estate.

H. J. Adams, in explaining his action, said to-day: "I filed the claim for my client. I learned afterward that she had changed her mind, and under instructions I went to see the court and ask that the claim be returned."

"Did Emma Peterson consult with the family?" was asked.

"No, I think not."

"Was the claim settled?"

"No, it was not, but further than this I do not know of it."

The claim was that the money was in J. S. Collins' possession on deposit, probably to be used in making investments. Emma Peterson lives west of Washburn college.

NEW TRIAL FOR FOLEY.

Supreme Court Reverses and Remands the Famous Clay County Murder Case.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., June 14.—(Special.) Division No. 2 of the supreme court to-day, in an opinion by Chief Justice Gantt, reversed and remanded the case of William S. Foley, who was convicted of the murder of his mother in Clay county on the night of November 7, 1896. The evidence was circumstantial, and the supreme court reverses and remands the case for a new trial because the trial court admitted improper testimony; allowed incompetent jurors to sit in the case, and refused to give proper instructions on the part of the defendant. Regarding the competency of the jurors, the opinion says: "We think, upon the facts developed to the court upon its own inquiry, the jurors Carson, James and Lacy were clearly incompetent because they each testified they were present at the first trial, heard the evidence, and one of them talked with a witness, and they formed opinions therefrom as to the guilt of the defendant, and one of them testified he had a very positive opinion when he heard the evidence, and still retained it, but would discard it if selected as a juror. We think this constituted reversible error."

Regarding the conversation of Witness Land with the defendant, in which the witness was permitted to give a conversation in which he made an argument to the defendant to prove his guilt, the opinion says:

"The matters upon which the witness Land gave his opinion to the jury, under the guise of repeating a conversation with the prisoner, were neither questions of science, art nor skill. Nor was he possessed of any special knowledge which would enable him to draw inferences of the guilt of the defendant, beyond that by the jury.

"He was asked to state a conversation with the defendant, obviously and naturally for the purpose of proving admissions made by defendant, but reading his statement it will be seen that notwithstanding the protest of the prisoner, who was compelled by his situation to hear him, he proceeded to assure the defendant of his conviction of his guilt, and to sum up, by way of argument, each and every damaging circumstances tending to show defendant guilty and pour them into the unwilling ears of the prisoner, and then repeat that statement to the jury, and that the defendant said nothing in reply, leaving the jury to conclude that, because defendant did not discuss those matters with him, or deny his conclusions, it was a tacit admission of his guilt. The prejudicial effect of such a statement by a neighbor and citizen of admitted influence is too obvious to be questioned."

The opinion says that, in cases of trials in murder cases where the evidence is circumstantial, the trial court must give instructions to the jury that the absence of motive for the crime is a circumstance which the jury must take into consideration in favor of the defendant. For errors in the above points in the trial, the case is reversed and remanded for a new trial.

LIBERTY, MO., June 14.—(Special.) A Journal reporter called upon Foley at the jail shortly after he had heard the decision of the court from his attorneys. He said that he had hoped the supreme court would reverse the case, and that he was pleased at the result. The case will no doubt be sent to another county during the present term of court. It is probable that it will be sent to a county outside the district, as Judge Broaddus expressed himself very strongly as believing the defendant guilty. The opinions of many people have changed in favor of Foley lately, and many wishes for his acquittal are now heard. He leads a very quiet life in the jail here, having nothing to do with any of the prisoners except one Ed Peffer, with whom he is very chummy.

HAS GONE TO THE JURY.

Trial of Mrs. Carr for Mistreating Her Stepdaughter Lasted but One Day.

LIBERTY, MO., June 14.—(Special.) The trial of Mrs. Carr for mistreating her little stepdaughter, Belle, whose father afterward threw her into the Missouri river, occupied but one day, the case going to the jury at 6 o'clock to-night. The jury has not yet agreed. It is believed that the verdict, of any is reached, will be for conviction.

Mrs. Carr sat at a table with her lawyers during the trial and was as gay and smiling as ever. She watched each witness with interest and smiled frequently during the taking of the state's evidence. Prosecuting Attorney Woodson represented the state and Attorneys Courtney, Trimble and Simrall appeared for the defendant.

Dr. W. S. Wheeler, deputy coroner of Jackson county, who held an autopsy over the body of little Belle Carr, testined that there was a sore over the left eye and a wound over the right temple, also one on the knee. The wounds were made before the child was thrown into the river.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carnahan, who lived in the house with the Carrs for several months, testified that she had heard Mrs. Carr whipping, abusing and mistreating the child very frequently. She heard Mrs. Carr whip little Belle fourteen times in one night, although the child cried and begged Mrs. Carr not to do it. The face of the little girl was black and blue the next morning. Mrs. Carnahan stated that the child's father, William Carr, was not at home on the night referred to.

L. P. Carnahan, husband of the preceding witness, testified to the same facts, adding that the whippings ocurred between bedtime and 1 o'clock, and that he heard the child cry: "Don't, Bettie, don't."

Miss Ella Estes, Mrs. Clare, Mrs. Nellie Picks, Mrs. James Viles, James D. Ford, Thornton Hicks and Henry Pogue testified that Mrs. Carr whipped the child most unmercifully.

Mrs. Letia Mozee, who lived near the Carrs several months, stated that she often saw Mrs. Carr whip and abuse little Belle, but not the other children. She missed Belle first by the stopping of the whipping.

J. W. Mozee testified that, while passing the Carr home one day, he saw Mrs. Carr slap the little girl and the child fell in the doorway. Mrs. Carr kicked it into the house.

City Marshal Thomason was not permitted to testify as to his talk with Carr about the mistreatment of his child, as he had never said anything to Mrs. Carr about it.

The state rested its case shortly before noon and a recess was taken for dinner. At 1 o'clock the defense commenced its case. The testimony was very commonplace throughout, about thirty witnesses, mostly relatives of Mrs. Carr, testifying as to her good character and her good treatment of the child. At 3 o'clock Mrs. Carr was placed on the stand and gave her testimony in a very decisive way. She said she had always been a good mother to little Belle, and that she was her favorite child. She explained the sores on the child's body by saying that they were boils and bee stings. A few unimportant witnesses followed Mrs. Carr and at 5 o'clock the defense rested its case and the arguments of the lawyers were begun. At 6 o'clock the case went to the jury.

A BRACE OF SWINDLERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Anton Narkofski Arrested for Jumping Board Bills and Stealing.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Anton Narkofski, alias Anton von Walters, who claims to be a German nobleman, was arrested to-day by detectives who acted at the request of the chief of police of Omaha. Narkofski was on his way to the office of the German consul when taken into custody. Later Detective Wisner arrested Mrs. Narkofski at their boarding house. The couple are said to have stolen diamonds and silks valued at $1,000 from Mrs. Anna Brinn, keeper of a fashionable boarding house in Omaha. The alleged theft occurred three weeks ago, when, after dazzling Mrs. Brinn with stories of fabulous wealth in Germany, $40,000 of which was on its way to Omaha, the couple disappeared, it is alleged, with her diamonds and some silks, leaving an unpaid board bill. It is said Norkofski is also wanted by the police of Minneapolis, Denver and Kansas City. In those places, it is said, he has swindled hotels and boarding houses on the strength of his alleged inheritance and the title he gave himself.

NEGRO PREACHER LYNCHED.

Strung Up by a Mob in Monroe County, Ark., for Assaulting a Farmer's Wife.

CLARENDON, ARK., June 14.—Rev. Mr. Moses Ricks, a negro preacher and religious exhorter, well known among the members of his race in this vicinity, was taken from jail and lynched by a mob of 300 citizens in the southern portion of this, Monroe, county, at 9 o'clock last night. The body, perforated with Winchester bullets, was left dangling in the air with a placard pinned on the clothing as a warning to other negroes. Ricks was under arrest for outraging a farmer's wife. He confessed his crime. The fiend was 25 years old and was to have been ordained next Saturday.

It is learned to-night that Moses Ricks and his father were both lynched, the son being hanged last night and the father on Sunday night. It is said that both were lynched for complicity in the same crime. There is much excitement and further lynchings are in prospect.

Becker Inquest Postponed.

GREAT BEND, KAS., June 14.—(Special.) In charge of Judge Duncan, of Marion, Ill., the body of John M. Becker, who was hung by a crowd here last night, was shipped to Marion to-night.

The coroner's jury met this morning and adjourned to meet to-morrow forenoon. Judge Clark awaits the verdict of the jury before action. It is certain that the verdict of the coroner's jury will be, in substance: "Found hung to death by parties unknown."

Eleven Whiskyites Plead Guilty.

LIBERTY, MO., June 14.—(Special.) Eleven whisky cases were set for trial here to-day and the defendants pleaded guilty. Each fine was assessed at $40. The cases were brought from Excelsior Springs.

Insane Man Kills Himself.

PITTSBURG, KAS., June 14.—(Special.) Hugh Forsythe, ex-treasurer of this township, who was sent to Osawatomie asylum three months ago, jumped through a window at that institution last night and sustained injuries from which he died this morning at 2:30 o'clock. His intention was suicidal. He was a highly esteemed citizen and before his derangement was quite prominent in politics, especially among the mining element.

MOB SAID TO BE AFTER FOLEY.

Close Watch Kept on the Jail at Liberty Last Night to Prevent a Lynching.

LIBERTY, MO., June 15.—(Special.) It was reported last night that a mob was coming to lynch Will Foley, to whom the supreme court granted a new trial yesterday, and very close watch was kept on the jail. Up to 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, however, no mob has put in an appearance. It is reported that Foley was spirited away from the jail last night to avoid a lynching, but this cannot be verified.

Wanted in Kansas for Larceny.

TOPEKA, June 14.—(Special.) A requisition was issued in the executive office today on the governor of Nebraska for John Savage, who is wanted in Sumner county for larceny. He picked Sam Erhart's pocket of a watch on the streets of Arkansas City a few weeks ago. Savage is now in jail in Madison county, Neb.

Lewis Wade Set Free.

LIBERTY, MO., June 14.—(Special.) Lewis Wade, brother of Frank Wade, now serving a sentence of twenty years in the Missouri penitentiary for the murder of Alex Schammel, was turned loose here this morning. He was charged with being an accessory, and was dismissed by Prosecutor Woodson.

Troops to Protect a Negro.

FRANKFORT, KY., June 14.—Governor Bradley has ordered Company A, of the state guards, to go to Mayfield to protect Bob Blanks, the negro ravisher who is to be tried next week. There have been six lynching in Graves county in two years and the feeling against Blanks runs high.

Shot by His Stenographer.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Superintendent D. D. Curan, of the Queen & Crescent route, was shot and seriously wounded by his stenographer, W. J. Roppert, in the company's office to-day. Roppert is in custody.

WONDERFUL POWER OF JAW.

How the Carnivora Work Their Teeth in Seizing Their Prey.

From the London Spectator.

Apart from all concomitant danger of blood poisoning, the severity of the bites of flesh-eating animals is out of all proportion to the weapons by which they are inflicted. The teeth, even of the largest carnivora, are merely the "spearhead;" but the force which "works" these instruments is prodigious. It seems as if for the moment the animal threw all its bodily energy into the combination of muscular action which we call a "bite." In most cases the mere shock of impact, as the animal hurls itself on its enemy, is entirely demoralizing, or inflicts physical injury. A muzzled mastiff will hurl a man to the ground in the effort to fasten his teeth in his throat or shoulder. Then the driving and crushing force of the jaw muscles is astonishing. The snapping power of an aligator's jaws is more or less intelligible. They are long, and furnished with a row of pointed teeth from end to end. But the jaws of a lion, leopard, tiger, otter, ferret or baboon are short, and the long and pointed teeth are few. Yet each of their species has a biting power which in proportion to its size is almost incredible.

Sir Samuel Baker, who had a long and varied acquaintance with the bits of the carnivora, noticed that the tiger usually seized an Indian native by the shoulder and with one jaw on one side and the other on the other bit clean through chest and back. "The fatal wound was the bite, which, through back and chest, penetrated to the lungs." Europeans are killed by the tiger's bite, as well as lacerated by the claws. A Mr. Lawes, son of a missionary of that name, was killed after being shaken for a few moments by a tigress, which then left him. He died next day. In nearly all cases the bite penetrates to the lungs. This kind of wound is characteristic of the attacks of many of the felidæ. Scarcely any bird recovers from a cat's bite for the same reason. The canine teeth are almost instantly driven through the lung, under the wing. The cheetah, which has a very small mouth, always bites through the black buck's throat. The leopard, when seizing smaller animals, such as dogs, crushes the head; when attacking men it aims at biting through the lngs.

Curious Ads. of London.

Curiously worded advertisements that are funny without intent are common in the London papers. Here are a few samples:

"Furnished apartments suitable for a gentleman with folding doors."

"Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about 30 feet long and 20 feet broad."

"Lost, a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass collar round his neck and muzzle."

"Boy wanted who can open oysters with references."

"Bulldog for sale; will eat anything; very fond of children."

"Wanted, an organist and a boy to blow the same."

"Wanted, a boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

Divisions of the Tongue.

The tongue is divided into three regions of taste, each of which has its own special function. The tip of the tongue is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to sweets or bitters, while the back is confined entirely to the flavors of roast meats, butter, oils and rich and fatty substances.

Odd Nebraska Mice.

In the Missouri river, near Plattsmouth, Neb., is an island which is overrun with curious mice. They have a golden brown coat, while the lower part of their bodies is pure white. Their legs are pink and their eyes are jet black.

Ghastly Church Chandelier.

A church in Seidlitz, in Bohemia, contains a chandelier made of human bones.

"I DO MY OWN WORK."

So Says Mrs. Mary Rochiette of Linden, New Jersey, in this Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"I was bothered with a flow which would be quite annoying at times, and at others would almost stop.

"I used prescriptions given me by my physician, but the same state of affairs continued.

"After a time I was taken with a flooding, that I was obliged to keep my bed. Finally, in despair, I gave up my doctor, and began taking your medicine, and have certainly been greatly benefited by its use.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has indeed been a friend to me.

"I am now able to do my own work, thanks to your wonderful medicine. I was as near death I believe as I could be, so weak that my pulse scarcely beat and my heart had almost given out. I could not have stood it one week more, I am sure. I never thought I would be so grateful to any medicine.

"I shall use my influence with any one suffering as I did, to have them use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Every woman that is puzzled about her condition should secure the sympathetic advice of a woman who understands. Write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her your ills.

IS TO BE FORCED

SANTIAGO HARBOR WON'T BE A SAFE RETREAT LONG.

TORPEDO BOATS ARE EN ROUTE

EVERY MAN ANXIOUSLY AWAITING ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

No Decisive Movement Possible Until They Land—Lieutenant Anderson Drags Guantanamo Harbor for Mines—Complain of Food.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BOAT DANDY, GUANTANAMO BAY, June 13, 5 p. m., VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 14, 11:40 a. m.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which joined Admiral Sampson's fleet off Santiago this morning, is to be followed by the Ericsson, the Foote and other torpedo boats, and the arrival of the torpedo fleet will confirm the opinion that Admiral Sampson intends to force the harbor on the coming of the troops.

Every man in the fleet is anxiously awaiting the soldiery, for it is recognized that no decisive movement is possible until the troops effect a landing.

Everybody is desperately tired of the present disheartening conditions. The tedious maneuvers, the ceaseless watching and the exasperating inactivity are telling on officers and men. At no place are the troop ships more anxiously watched for than on the sun-blistered hilltop where Lieutenant Colonel Huntington's 600 marines lie in rifle pits, under almost continuous hail of Spanish bullets. Forty-eight hours of practically ceaseless fighting has well nigh wrecked the men, who arrived here incapacitated for active field duty by the long wait on the Panther. With few exceptions, however, the marines showed spirit under the persistent fire of the Spanish bushwhackers, the officers particularly exhibiting the coolness and nerve of seasoned campaigners.

To-day the work has been the lightest since the landing on Friday, the Spaniards having fired few shots since daybreak. Whether the enemy have been driven back to the city fortifications, or have merely retired for the day, cannot be told until the darkness has arrived. The guerrillas show little liking for the sunlight.

A grim touch of realism was added to the warlike scenes when the flags on land and on the warships were placed at half mast at noon to-day and gallant Sergeant Major Goode was buried on the hillside scarcely twenty paces from the spot where he fell last night. The burial service was impressive, as the men felt that their situation was desperate and openly said they expected to be gradually slaughtered until the arrival of the troops.

The men freely criticise a policy which compels them to hold a position that could be retaken, they say, by half an hour's shelling, but not the faintest disposition is manifested to do otherwise than to fight it out. The Texas, Marblehead and Porter have been lying close to the marines and fortifications all day, taking advantage of the opportunity to coal.

The Dolphin arrived late last night and sent the greater part of the forenoon in pitching shells into the Spanish blockhouse, believed to be the rendezvous of the Spaniards, on a hill a mile and a half east of the American position. What damage was done it is impossible to learn, but if any of the enemy were there or in the vicinity his condition must have been decidedly disagreeable.

Last night Lieutenant Anderson, of the Marblehead, with a steam launch, dragged the harbor channel for mines, and went within forty yards of the forts and city limits, although he did the work with the greatest care, he found not the slightest indication of explosives. He is highly commended for the clever execution of a perilous duty. His report shows it is possible to take any light draught ships right up to the port, as the sounding gives eighteen feet in the most shallow spot in the channel.

A bombardment of the city and forts of Guantanamo was expected this afternoon, but the plan was abandoned.

Despite the heat, the health of the marines ashore is excellent, aside from exhaustion. On board the ships in the harbor the weather is delightfully cool and the sailors here, like those off Santiago, are in generally good health. There is a good deal of complaint as to the insufficient supply of food on the ships. The wardroom mess on one ship here sat down to-day to corn beef and hardtack. The officers of many vessels complain of the shortage of necessaries like flour, potatoes and ice.

SAYS HAVANA IS IMPREGNABLE

Correspondent Wigham, of Chicago, Thinks It can Hold Out Indefinitely.

LONDON, June 15.—The Standard publishes a dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, from Mr. H. J. Whigham, of Chicago, who has arrived at Kingston on the British cruiser Talbot from Havana, where he was recently temporarily in custody on the charge of being a spy, until he had satisfied the authorities in Cuba that he was the Standard's correspondent. Mr. Whigham says:

"The garrison at Havana, including the volunteers, numbers 50,000 men, while recruits are enrolling daily. There is no prospect of starvation for some time to come, as meat is selling at only 15 pens (about 30 cents) a pound, and while flour is scarce, there is plenty of meal and rice.

"The supply of coal, however, give out within a month (Wigham left Havana on June 8) and leave the city in darkness. As yet there are 15,000 tons in sight and it is reported that 16,000 tons may be available.

"According to my own observations the temper of the Spanish troops is excellent and their health good, while large numbers of Cubans are veering around toward Spain. General Messopara (an insurgent leader) has even raised a thousand men to assist the Spanish troops.

"The defenses of the town have been greatly strengthened since the war began. Two hundred guns have been mounted on the shore batteries, including six 9-inch cannon.

"Havana is now practically impregnable, provided the Spaniards make a good fight. Two lines of defense have been completed inland in the last month or two. It is believed that the capture of the city will require at least 75,000 American troops."

The General Massapora referred to in the foregoing is probably the former insurgent leader, Massopara, who, shortly before the war broke out, figured in the dispatches from Havana as already converted to the Spanish cause. Even then he was regarded as a traitor by the insurgent chiefs.

How to Address Soldiers' Letters.

The postoffice department has renewed its request to those addressing mail to soldiers to write plainly on the letter or parcel the company, regiment, and state to which the recipient belongs, as, John Doe, Company D, Sixteenth Illinois infantry, Falls Church, Va.

The state name must accompany that of the regiment, as many regiments in the same camp may have the same numerical designation. Wives, mothers and sweethearts would do well to bear these facts in mind.

SALARY OF POSTMASTERS.

Changes in Salaries for Ensuing Year—Increases Showing Heavy Postal Business.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—(Special.) The following changes in grades of postoffices and salaries of postmasters go into effect July 1:

Kansas—Clay Center, Galena, McPherson and Manhattan advanced from third to second class; Hiawatha, relegated from second to third class; Arkansas City, $2,200 to $2,300; Atchison, $2,700 to $2,800; Baldwin, $1,300 to $1,400; Belleville, $1,400 to $1,500; Beloit, $1,800 to $1,900; Caldwell, $1,300 to $1,500; Cawker City, $1,000 to $1,100; Clay Center, $1,800 to $2,000; Clyde, $1,100 to $1,300; Council Grove, $1,500 to $1,600; Dodge City, $1,400 to $1,500; Ellinwood, $1,000 to $1,100; Ellis, $1,000 to $1,100; Ellsworth, $1,400 to $1,500; Erie, $1,100 to $1,300; Fort Leavenworth, $1,200 to $1,300; Fort Riley, $1,000 to $1,100; Galena, $1,800 to $2,000; Girard, $1,600 to $1,700; Goodland, $1,000 to $1,100; Great Bend, $1,600 to $1,700; Hays City, $1,200 to $1,400; Herington; $1,400 to $1,500; Independence, $1,800 to $1,900; Iola, $1,500 to $1,700; Kansas City, $3,100 to $3,200; Kinsley, $1,000 to $1,100; Lacygne, $1,100 to $1,300; Leavenworth, $3,700 to $2,800; Lincoln, $1,200 to $1,400; Lindsborg, $1,300 to $1,300; Lyons, $1,500 to $1,600; McPherson, $1,900 to $2,000; Manhattan, $1,900 to $2,100; Medicine Lodge, $1,100 to $1,200; Minneapolis, $1,500 to $1,600; Mound City, $1,000 to $1,100; National Military home, $1,100 to $1,200; Neodesha, $1,400 to $1,500; Norton, $1,400 to $1,500; Oberlin, $1,100 to $1,200; Osborne, $1,200 to $1,400; Paola, $1,800 to $1,900; Phillipsburg, $1,200 to $1,400; Pittsburg, $2,200 to $2,300; Pleasanton, $1,200 to $1,300; Pratt, $1,200 to $1,300; Russell, $1,200 to $1,300; St. John, $1,000 to $1,100; Salina, $2,400 to $2,500; Sedan, $1,000 to $1,100; Smith Center, $1,100 to $1,300; Sterling, $1,500 to $1,600; Troy, $1,100 to $1,200; Wamego, $1,300 to $1,400; Weir, $1,500 to $1,600; Wellington, $1,800 to $1,900; Wichita, $3,000 to $3,100; Wilson, $1,200 to $1,300; Winfield, $2,300 to $2,400; Yates Center, $1,300 to $1,500. Decreases: Blue Rapids, $1,200 to $1,100; Eldorado, $1,800 to $1,700; Garden City, $1,500 to $1,400; Hiawatha, $2,000 to $1,900; Nickerson, $1,100 to $1,000.

Missouri—Carrollton relegated from second to third class; Breckenridge relegated from third class to fourth class. Increases: Bethany, $1,500 to $1,600; Boonville, $1,800 to $1,900; Brookfield, $1,800 to $1,900; Brunswick, $1,300 to $1,400; Cameron, $1,700 to $1,800; Clinton, $2,300 to $2,400; Doniphan, $1,000 to $1,100; Glasgow, $1,300 to $1,400; Hamilton, $1,400 to $1,500; Huntsville, $1,300 to $1,400; Joplin, $2,400 to $2,500; Kennett, $1,000 to $1,200; Keytesville, $1,100 to $1,200; Kirksville, $2,200 to $2,400; Lexington, $1,800 to $1,900; Macon, $1,800 to $1,900; Malden, $1,200 to $1,300; Maryville, $2,000 to $2,100; Moberly, $2,100 to $2,200; Montgomery City, $1,400 to $1,500; Osceola, $1,100 to $1,200; Platte City, $1,000 to $1,100; Pleasant Hill, $1,400 to $1,500; Rockport, $1,400 to $1,500; Rolla, $1,500 to $1,600; St. Joseph, $3,400 to $3,500; Sweet Springs, $1,200 to $1,300; Unionville, $1,500 to $1,700; Warrensburg, $2,000 to $2,200; Webb City, $1,600 to $1,700; Wellsville, $1,100 to $1,200; Westport, $1,300 to $1,300. Decreases: Carrollton, $2,000 to $1,900; Independence, $2,300 to $2,100; Jefferson City, $2,600 to $2,500; Princeton, $1,500 to $1,400.

Oklahoma—El Reno advanced from third to second class. Increases: Alva, $1,100 to $1,300; Chandler, $1,100 to $1,200; Edmond, $1,000 to $1,100; El Reno, $1,800 to $2,000; Enid, $1,500 to $1,700; Guthrie, $2,300 to $2,400; Hennessey, $1,200 to $1,400; Kingfisher, $1,500 to $1,700; Newkirk, $1,100 to $1,500; New Ponca, $1,200 to $1,500; Norman, $1,500 to $1,600; Oklahoma City, $2,300 to $2,400; Pawnee, $1,000 to $1,100; Perry, $1,700 to $1,800; Pond Creek, $1,200 to $1,300; Shawnee, $1,500 to $1,700; Stillwater, $1,300 to $1,400. No decreases.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Senate Passes a Resolution Providing for an Inquiry Into a Lobby Steal.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—At to-day's session of the senate, the resolution of Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, directing that an inquiry be made into the disposition made of the Methodist Book Concern claim which was paid recently by congress, was adopted without a division. In the course of the debate upon it, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, charged that the resolution was insincere and had been drawn for political effect. This statement Mr. Lodge denied vigorously, saying his only purpose in offering the resolution was that all the facts concerning the matter should be laid before the people, to the end that more care should be exercised in the future. He hoped that, as a result of the proposed investigation, a general law would be passed to eliminate the professional lobbyist from the legislative equation.

The measure to incorporate the international American bank was under discussion for three hours, the debate eliciting some interesting facts concerning the foreign trade of this country. Final action was not taken on the bill.

A house joint resolution appropriating $173,191 to pay the Bering sea award was adopted. The appropriation is carried in the sundry civil appropriation bill, but that measure is still in conference, and the award has to be paid on the 16th inst.

When the measure to incorporate an international American bank was laid before the senate, Mr. Pettus spoke in opposition to the granting of the proposed charter. He said such institutions as this were calculated to stimulate such gambling transactions as those which had recently occurred in Chicago, where it is made impossible for the poor to secure bread, notwithstanding the abundance of wheat. Speaking of the Chicago transactions, Mr. Pettus said he thanked God that the perpetrator had gone where he ought to go. Speaking further along of the law which condemned trusts, he said: "That law will not reach this institution, yet here is the most damnable trust ever conceived, a trust that has tremendous and almost unlimited powers."

KANSANS WILL BUY BONDS.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal Believes They Will Invest Liberally in the New Issue.

TOPEKA, June 14.—(Special.) Kansas will take a large amount of the new government bonds soon to be issued. Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says that all of the surplus cash in the state will be converted into the bonds. "Kansas bankers have more money than they can use under the law," said he, "and they will be only too glad to invest the surplus in bonds that draw interest. Under the law banks can only loan four times the amount of their capital. Many banks in Kansas have from ten to twenty times as much deposits as capital. For this reason a large amount of money must necessarily stand idle. The new government bonds give the bankers an opportunity to put this idle money to some use.

"Then there are thousands of farmers in Kansas who would rather have government bonds than cash in bank. They will subscribe liberally towards the war issue of bonds. These same farmers are just patriotic enough to have taken the bonds even if they had drawn no interest. While only bonds of small denomination will find a ready market here, I venture to say that Kansas will lead all other agricultural states in the amount subscribed in proportion to population."

KANSAS DAY AT OMAHA.

Ex-Governor Glick to Preside and Mr. C. S. Gleed to Deliver Dedicatory Address.

TOPEKA, June 14.—(Special.) Ex-Governor George W. Glick will preside at the dedication of the Kansas headquarters building at the Omaha exposition on June 22. Mr. C. S. Gleed will deliver the dedicatory address, and addresses will be made by Mr. John E. Frost and Mr. F. D. Coburn. The programme for the dedication is as follows:

First call, reveille—"Reunion Quickstep," Boys First Regiment Trumpet corps.
Invocation—Rev. Mr. A. F. Irwin, Hutchinson.
"Flag Without a Stain"—Quartette.
Address of welcome—John E. Frost, vice president Kansas committee.
Response—Gurden W. Wattles, President T-M. and I. exposition.
(a) "Bugle Song" (Hatton), quartette; (b) "To the Colors" (Hatton), quartette.
Reveille march—"Garry Owen," Trumpet corps.
Address—"Some Kansas Facts and Fiction," F. D. Coburn, secretary Kansas state board of agriculture.
"Nature's Adoration" (Beethoven), James Moore.
Dedicatory address—Charles S. Gleed, Topeka.
Selection—Quartette.
"America"—By everybody.
Retreat, Taps—Trumpet corps.
Male quartette—H. L. Shirer, first tenor; H. E. Verholt, second tenor; W. M. Shaver, first bass; J. Cox, second bass.
Pianist—Miss Eleanor Work, Topeka.

Triple Oklahoma Drowning.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., June 14.—(Special.) Yesterday Mrs. Plymell and two children, in attempting to cross the North Canadian river, east of the city, were drowned. The body of Mrs. Plymell was recovered, but the children's bodies cannot be found. The horses the woman was driving were also drowned.

WHY SPAIN WILL LOSE

LACKS EXPERT ENGINEERS FOR HER WARSHIPS.

Naval Architect Oldham Pleads for Recognition of the Engineers Who Do So Much to Win Battles on Modern Warships.

The following notes on the advancement of the mathematical theory of naval architecture, by Joseph R. Oldham, N. A., of Cleveland, O., were read to the Civil Engineers' Club, of Cleveland, recently:

Speaking of the battle of Manila, American courage and skill would no doubt have secured a victory with very inferior ships, but that would only have been accomplished with great loss of life and tonnage. Now it is clearly demonstrated that our ships were designed, constructed and armed so as to do great execution without undue exposure of the men to the destructive missiles of the enemy. These are ideal conditions in warship designs, yet they seem to exist to perfection in our new navy. But what we require in the immediate future is a number of larger armored cruisers with largely augmented fuel capacity. Only last month, in addition to the enormous government tonnage already building, the British government contracted for four armored cruisers 440 feet long, 68½ feet broad and of 12,000 tons displacement, 26½ feet draft, indicated horse power 21,000, and speed not less than twenty-one knots. These cruisers are about 20 per cent larger than our largest cruisers, but I trust that may not be so for very long.

The Spaniards do not make practical engineers. For several years I was assistant to the chief engineer of three lines of Spanish steamers, and though all the officers and crew were Spaniards the whole engine department was managed and worked by British engineers, and as people of that nationality are certainly not loved by the Spaniards, it may be accepted as proof positive that they were incapable of managing their own machinery, or they would never pay Scotch engineers two or three times as much salary as Spaniards would readily work for.

I think when the truth comes to be fully known that the Spaniards' total incapacity to stand up for any length of time before our ships is largely due to their ignorance and inefficiency as engineers, for really a modern battleship or large cruiser is nothing less than a complicated piece of machinery from keel to truck, in hull, armament and equipment. Imagine 100 steam cylinders requiring half as much steam as the main engines to be kept in working order, besides numerous hydraulic and electrical apparatus, and you may acquire an idea of the mechanical skill necessary to keep a modern battleship in fighting condition.

Honor to the Black Squad.

Now there are plenty of grateful people in our community to praise the splendid gallantry of the commanders and sailors on our warships, but there is a class of men who are not so much seen on deck or on boarding expeditions, and whose names but seldom appear in the papers or in dispatches, but who, nevertheless, are doing as brave and noble a work as their weather beaten comrades of the bridge and deck. I refer, of course, to the engineers and their staff, and I may say, for I know it from personal acquaintance, that a finer class of men than our naval engineers are not to be found in any country. Many of them are good mathematicians as well as practical mechanics, and all are gentlemen, but they are not always treated as if they were. Sailors call them "the black squad," or "sanguinary blacksmiths," and I well remember the time in the old country when a great government marine department was always managed and under the control of a retired shipmaster, though the work to be performed was almost solely of a marine engineering character.

It was only a very few years ago that the position of principal officer was conferred by the British government on George Carlisle, a marine engineer. Prior to that appointment the condition of engines, boilers, etc., on large steamers had to be approved and certified by a retired shipmaster. During the present struggle may I suggest that while we "Remember the Maine" we do not forget those brave men who keep up steam and work the machinery in the quietest manner possible, away from the glare of the sunshine and the ear of the scribe?

John Ericsson's Dream.

We are now standing on the brink of a period rapidly vanishing away from us, and upon the brink of another period just as rapidly coming upon us. The present time is brietling with momentous possibilities and probabilities, and behooves us to give most earnest attention and thought to the opportunities now presenting themselves. It may be that the very existence of the Anglo-Saxon race as a political factor in the economy of nations is at stake. We cannot recede; "nil desperandum" should be our watchword. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." We are bound to go on with this righteous struggle, though it may have surprised some and does disappoint others. The builder of our first monitors thought he had discovered the panacea for peace, for thirty-three years ago John Ericsson said: "The art of war, as I have always contended, is positively in its infancy. When perfected, man will be forced to live in peace with man. This glorious result, which has been the cherished dream of my life, will unquestionably be att