

The Kansas City Journal.

VOLUME XLII. NO. 80.

MONDAY.

KANSAS CITY, AUGUST 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

MONDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Czar of Russia, as Observed Uncle Sam in Action, Suggests a Peace Conference

INDIANA GRIEVES

EX-GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS DIED YESTERDAY.

PASSED AWAY PEACEFULLY

SPOKE BUT ONE WORD AFTER HIS SUDDEN AFFLICTION.

Answered "Yes" When Asked if He Believed in Jesus—Governor Matthews Prominent as a Politician and as a Short-horn Breeder.

WINGATE, IND., Aug. 28.—At 6:30 o'clock this morning, at the quiet Mehary home-stead, where he was taken immediately after his sudden affliction, ex-Governor Claude Matthews passed away peacefully, surrounded by the members of his im-

ALGER DOUBTS IT

DOES NOT BELIEVE MILES WAS CORRECTLY QUOTED.

SAYS MILES IS NOT A FOOL

KNOWS BETTER THAN TO CRITICISE FOR PUBLICATION.

Plain Intimation that if Miles Admits the Alleged Interview He Will Be Court-Martialed—Alger Refuses to Answer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Secretary Alger declined today to discuss for publication the criticisms of the war department, but he said that the possibilities and almost certainties of terrible ravages from the fevers had been fully discussed by the war officials and by the press before the army went to Cuba, and that so many of the sick who had returned were suffering from no worse complications than malarial fever.

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NO BASIS FOR CRITICISM.

General Boynton Reports on the Condition of Hospitals at Camp Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A few days ago Secretary Alger issued an order to General H. V. Boynton, now at Chickamauga park, to make a thorough and searching investigation of all the hospitals in Camp Thomas and report instantly any lack of attention to the inmates, any inefficiency in the medical officers or any need of supplies of whatever kind.

OLD SWINDLE IS REVIVED.

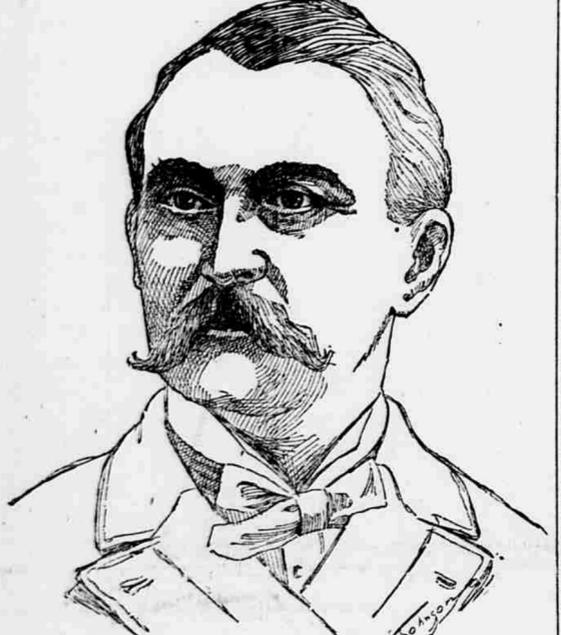
Gullible Englishmen Lose \$50,000 by the "Spanish Prisoner" Fraud.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The English police have ascertained that the Barcelona swindlers, who for years past have been running what is known as the "Spanish prisoner" trick, have during the past six weeks victimized credulous Englishmen to the amount of \$50,000.

POISONED AT A BARBECUE.

Thirty Persons Taken Sick and but for Prompt Relief Several Would Have Died.

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EX-GOVERNOR CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

State family.

There was prayer service, accompanied by the singing of hymns, at the bedside of the dying ex-governor. Mrs. Matthews was very much affected, and stated that she would give anything in the world if her husband would manifest by a single word his faith in Jesus. About 3 o'clock the minister, in the course of the services, asked the dying man if he believed in Jesus. The answer, as plainly as anyone could articulate it, was "yes."

The three physicians regarded this answer as miraculous, and all agreed that the particular part of the brain affected by the paralysis was that governing speech, and that the ex-governor would probably never have talked had he lived. It was the only word he spoke after he was stricken. He immediately lapsed into a profound coma, from which he did not recover before he passed away at 6:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Matthews will start from Wingate tomorrow morning with the remains of her husband, and will arrive at Clinton, Ind., at 1:30 in the afternoon. From Clinton, the party will go direct to Hazel Bluff farm, the home of the dead ex-governor.

Out of respect to the official expression of Governor Matthews, the body will not be taken to Indianapolis to lie in state at the capitol. The funeral will occur Wednesday afternoon, at an hour to be hereafter determined, and will be held in the beautiful grove adjoining the cemetery, as there is no church or other edifice in Clinton of sufficient size to accommodate the immense crowds that will desire to attend the funeral.

To-morrow the mayor of Clinton will issue a proclamation to the merchants and others of the city calling upon them to close their places of business Wednesday so that everybody may be given an opportunity to attend the funeral of their beloved fellow townsman.

While the arrangements for the funeral have not all been completed, it is understood that the services in the grove will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. F. W. Sanders, of Clinton, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Joseph A. Milburn, of the Second Presbyterian church, of Indianapolis, who was Governor Matthews' pastor during his eight years' residence in the capital city. The remains will be interred in the family lot in the cemetery near Clinton, where his son, who died while attending the Atlanta exposition, is buried.

Mrs. Matthews is bearing up surprisingly well under the strain of her terrible affliction, but friends fear she will suffer a collapse after the funeral.

Mrs. Matthews received hundreds of telegrams and messages of condolence to-day. Governor Mount expressed the sorrow of the state at the sudden death of the ex-governor, and requested that the remains be brought to Indianapolis to lie in state at the capitol. In this he was joined by Mayor Taggart and other prominent citizens. To the governor and mayor Mrs. Matthews replied that Mr. Matthews had often said to his family that, when he died, he wanted no pomp nor parade and would not like to have his body lie in state. Hence other and more unostentatious arrangements had already been made for the funeral. Governor Mount and staff will attend the funeral at Clinton and a special train will leave Indianapolis Wednesday morning to carry state officials and others.

Governor Matthews was born in Bath county, Ky., the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, December 31, 1845. He left Kentucky in 1868 and settled in Vermillion county, Ind., where he had a farm of 2,000 acres. He organized the Indianapolis Short-horn Breeders' Association and was one of the founders of the National Asso-

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Arthur Pease, Liberal Unionist, member of parliament for Darlington, died to-day in his 81st year. Mr. Pease was mayor of the borough of Dur-

ham in 1873-74, and at the time of his death was an alderman and chairman of the county council of Durham. He was a colliery owner and iron master.

MERRITT TO GO TO PARIS.

Will Probably Attend the Peace Conference in an Advisory Capacity.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—Steamers are entering the river as usual. The Americans are temporarily maintaining the former Spanish tariff. Business is brisk.

The United States Warships Olympia and Raleigh have gone to Hongkong to go into dock. Admiral Dewey has transferred his flag to the Baltimore.

General Merritt will sail on the steamship China on Tuesday on his way to Paris to attend the sessions of the peace conference.

No agreement has yet been reached with Aguinaldo upon any subject, although circumstantial rumors are current that everything has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of those concerned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—No confirmation could be obtained to-night from officials of the war department of the report that General Merritt would sail next Tuesday from Manila to attend the sessions of the peace conference at Paris. These are reasons for the belief, however, that the report is correct, although the war department may not be advised yet as to the exact date of General Merritt's departure from Manila.

General Merritt's instructions when he went to the Philippines were to thoroughly familiarize himself with the situation on the islands. These instructions probably were given him in anticipation of the peace conference. Since his arrival at Manila he has undoubtedly gathered a fund of information that will be of distinct value to the American peace commissioners and the idea is to have him attend the conference in an advisory capacity. He will be able to supply much detailed information that it would be impossible for the commissioners to obtain from any other source.

DR. POTTER IN MORE TROUBLE.

A Contention New York Pastor Reports an Attempt to Assassinate Him.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, the Baptist minister who obtained considerable fame in February, 1897, through his refusal to vacate a Baptist Mission Society building in New York city when ordered to do so, has reported to the police in the borough of Queens that an attempt was made on his life in Long Island City Saturday, four shots being fired at him while he was asleep. Two of the bullets were found buried in a Bible which he had placed on his bed. Dr. Potter suspects some of the members of his former New York congregation, but declines to give names.

WINNIE DAVIS IS BETTER.

Prayers for Her Recovery Offered in Episcopal and Catholic Churches.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 28.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis, who is critically ill here, was slightly improved to-day. At a consultation Saturday by Dr. John A. Wilcox and Dr. Burch E. Emmett, of New York, her illness was pronounced to be gastritis. Prayers were offered to-day for her recovery in the Episcopal and Catholic churches here.

CRITICISMS AS SEVERELY AS ANYONE.

except the surgeon general and his assistants, profess to be ready for an investigation, but they assert that there is positively no basis for the criticisms which are being made by the yellow press and by certain persons. (Commissary General Egan said this afternoon that he had asked the chairman of the house committee on military affairs, Mr. Hull, to use his influence for the appointment of a committee of congress rather than as soon as the session opened this winter.

"There is nothing to investigate," said General Egan this afternoon, "but since there is such a demand for an inquiry let us have one. I have nothing to defend myself or the department against, so I have nothing to fear. But I vastly prefer, if an investigation is to be made, that it be conducted by a committee of congress rather than by a military court. If conducted in the latter way, and I were vindicated, as would certainly be the case, many people would declare that the court of inquiry had been packed by friends of the commissary general and his officers.

"The talk about lack of proper food at Montauk is absolutely false. Before any of the troops arrived there, 10,000 rations had arrived. There was no need for any soldier to go without food fitted for his condition of health, provided the medical department did its duty. The surgeons were authorized to avail themselves of the law allowing the commissary general to commute rations, thus expending the money which would ordinarily be used for purchasing regular rations to buy delicacies and dietary articles for the sick. The sick list, however, agitation began I have looked in vain to find one definite criticism, but there have been plenty of glittering generalities which were intended to divert the public attention from the real facts of the case.

The surgeon general of the army has yielded to the almost universal demand for an investigation of the affairs of his department so far as to ask the secretary of war to make a thorough and searching investigation of all the hospitals in Camp Thomas and report instantly any lack of attention to the inmates, any inefficiency in the medical officers or any need of supplies of whatever kind.

General Boynton's attention was directed to the sensational charges made by one Dr. Terry against the conduct of the hospitals at Camp Thomas, and he was urged to make a prompt report of the conditions as he should find them. To-night the following telegram was received by Adjutant General Corbin:

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 28, 1898.—General H. C. Corbin, Washington, D. C.: I have conducted a searching investigation under secretary's order. Results exceedingly favorable in all essential features. The facts effectually dispose of all recent sensational adverse criticism. Report will be written out to-morrow.

H. V. BOYNTON, Brigadier General.

The results of General Boynton's investigation, as briefly stated in his telegram, attended to the affairs of the war department with great satisfaction. They have implicit confidence in General Boynton, and are satisfied that his investigation has been thorough, and its results, as he states them, are accurate. A copy of General Boynton's dispatch was sent to President McKinley.

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This is owing to the fact that the swindlers gave the air of truth to an old story by setting forth that this particular prisoner had buried a vast amount of gold in Barboursville, and that the swindlers were to help break up this impudent gang of swindlers and return to Cuba and unearth the treasure. The swindlers were to be helped by the British police in years past to induce the Spanish authorities to help break up this impudent gang of swindlers and return to Cuba and unearth the treasure. The swindlers were to be helped by the British police in years past to induce the Spanish authorities to help break up this impudent gang of swindlers and return to Cuba and unearth the treasure.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28.—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muraviev, the foreign minister, on the 24th inst. handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all nations is the ideal for which all governments ought to strive.

The czar considers the present moment favorable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invites the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus insuring real and lasting peace and terminating the progressive increase of armament.

"The text of the note follows: 'The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his majesty, the emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of all the powers; and the imperial government thinks the present moment would be very favorable to seeking the means.

"International discussion is the most effectual means of insuring all peoples benefit—a real, durable peace, above all putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years, the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations; and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great states have concluded among themselves powerful alliances.

"It is better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces, and still continue to increase them without shrinkage from any sacrifice.

"Nevertheless, all these efforts have not yet been able to bring about the beneficent result desired—pacification.

"The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very root of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations, labor and capital, are mostly diverted from their natural application and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though to-day regarded as the last work of science, are destined to-morrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of each power increase, they less and less fulfill the object the governments have set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments, outrance, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing."

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Czar's Peace Proposition Seems Likely to Have a Most Important Effect.

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The Daily Graphic, referring to the proposal of Emperor Nicholas, says: "It would be idle to attempt to ignore the many and grave difficulties standing in the way of the attainment of the czar's wishes, but it cannot be possible to doubt the sincerity of the magnanimous proposal."

The Standard says, speaking editorially of the czar's proposal: "In England at least respect and sympathy will be felt for the proposal. It is a conception well worthy of the young sovereign. It is patently obvious that there are enormous difficulties to be overcome which it is possible the czar in his ardent and humane enthusiasm has not maturely considered. It is a vision which has occurred to many minds; but has always had to be dismissed as a mere dream. The nations are not likely to cast away the sword unless they have a better warrant than paper protocols and conventions. Moreover, the moment does not seem altogether propitious. New armed nations are arising in Asia and America whom it might not be easy to convince of making a virtue out of necessity. We shall hardly be wrong in attributing the momentous policy to the czar himself. It is the pen of Nicholas, but the doctrine of Cobden."

The Morning Post, discussing the difficulties in the way of the proposal, arrives at the conclusion that it would suit Russian needs and Russian designs wonderfully well, but would not suit England at all.

Rome Profoundly Impressed.

ROME, Aug. 28.—The czar's note has made a profound impression here. Some of the newspapers applaud, while others

peace-loving people, can only hail the great powers might be willing to enter the conference. While the United States might not be expected to lend a favorable ear to an appeal tending in any degree to lessen the weight of the imperial responsibility also if about to undertake, her industrial policy is closely akin to our own and her abiding interest in the maintenance of peace is hardly less vital.

The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent declares that the proposal for an armament and the czar's proposal of an international conference would have emanated from Emperor William in Jerusalem if the czar's advisers, including perhaps Mr. Honataux, had not forestalled the emperor's project. Editorially, the Chronicle says: "The czar's encyclical is assuredly one of the most striking documents of the century. It could only have been more dramatically issued from the emperor's hand at the birthplace of the prince of peace."

"Looking to the present attitude of Russia in the East, the proposal almost takes one's breath away. A cynical view is painfully obvious that the czar has just secured a series of vast territorial and diplomatic advantages which it will take years to assimilate. She is face to face with famine, a revolt of the Poles is threatened, and she is threatened by other powers, and there are signs of a dissolution of the Russian-French alliance. Happily the humanitarian view is equally clear and convincing. The czar, hitherto overborne by veteran obstinate advisers, has asserted his natural desire. He is one of only two men who could make the proposal without fear of being misunderstood. Great Britain and the United States will certainly welcome the proposal if another great power does also, much will be gained in the desired direction."

"The Daily Mail says: 'If the czar had not been, the emperor would surely have been, the fanaticist. It is too much to hope for the realization, but some good ought to come out of it in the way of a better understanding of the powers.'

The Daily Telegraph says: "The idea is so beautiful that we are reluctant to throw cold water upon it, but what is to be the basis of discussion? A conference which should recognize that free and open markets are for the advantage of the civilized world would indeed pave the way to universal peace, but short of this we fear the gathering will prove abortive."

The Daily News says: "The czar, by this message, has acquired a more righteous and enduring fame than belongs to the proudest conqueror of his illustrious house. There is no quarter from which such a manifesto would produce a more profound impression. Hitherto the great obstacle was that nobody would begin. A czar cannot be suspected of making a virtue out of necessity. We shall hardly be wrong in attributing the momentous policy to the czar himself. It is the pen of Nicholas, but the doctrine of Cobden."

The Times says editorially: "The note breathes a spirit of generous, perhaps, indeed almost, quixotic, humanity



THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

was made by the czar Wednesday through the medium of the foreign ambassadors at St. Petersburg, had been kept profoundly secret until to-day at the express wish of Count Muraviev, the foreign minister, so that it might be first promulgated on the day of the unveiling of the monument in the Kremlin to Alexander II.

"There is reason to believe that it formed the object of communications between the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin some time previously, and in all probability the support of Germany at least was secured in advance.

"Russia, with her chronic famines and her vast enterprises in the far East to provide for out of a budget which is being drawn upon more and more every year for materials of war in order to keep pace with the other powers, must naturally feel the want of international co-operation in her present policy of peace and of economical developments."

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