The Kansas City Journal.

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President M'Kinley Is Badly Mistaken if He Thinks Kansas City Is Not a Good Place to Stop In

A WITNESS BALKS

DR. SEAMAN REFUSES TO CRITICISE HIS SUPERIORS.

HAS A TIL[illegible]H DR. CONNOR

SEAMAN SAY[illegible]RE WAS A LACK OF SU[illegible] SUPPLIES.

Admits That [illegible]de No Requisition for Them That the Red Cross Furnished Everything That Was Needed in Abundance.

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Dr. Louis S. Seaman was the principal witness before the war investigating commission to-day. He complained that the commissary supplies furnished the troops in Porto Rico were unsuited to the demands of a tropical climate, and that they were especially unfit for hospital use. He said he had been in charge of the 200 convalescents brought North on the Obdam, and had been unable to secure suitable supplies for them from the government depots. He confessed, however, that he had made no formal written requisition, but had acted upon statements made to him informally to the effect that no commutation of rations would be allowed, and also admitted that the Red Cross furnished all needed supplies, so there was no suffering. He refused to reply to some questions, declaring that he had been misrepresented by the press, and saying he would not reflect upon his superior officers while he wore the shoulder straps of a United States officer.

Lieutenant Hill, of the navy, was also a witness. He was in charge of the landing of the army at Santiago, and told the story of that exploit. The commission will devote to-morrow to preparation for its Southern tour, and will hold no session.

Dr. Louis S. Seaman, major and surgeon of the volunteer engineers, was the forenoon witness before the commission. He saw service in Porto Rico and had been quoted as making serious charges against the manner of conducting the war. He asked that he be permitted to have in the room, as a friend, Mr. E. F. Ayreault, an attorney of New York. The request being granted, he said he would affirm rather than be sworn. He declined to stand up for this ceremony, saying: "I will sit; I don't have to stand up."

No objection was made on the part of the commission, and the testimony proceeded.

Dr. Seaman said he had never seen any military service before the beginning of the present war, but he had studied at Princeton, and afterwards in London, Berlin and Paris. After joining the service and before going to Porto Rico he was stationed with his regiment at Camp Townsend. There his requisitions were promptly filled and no regiment went to the front better prepared to cope with disease or casualty. The command sailed south on the Chester, and there was no serious sickness going out.

He left Porto Rico on the 28th of September; the regiment had enjoyed better health in Porto Rico than had been anticipated, and there were only two deaths in the command during the time they were there. A regimental hospital was established and there was never at any time a deficiency in medical supplies. The same was also true of the tentage and the ambulance supplies furnished by the quartermaster's department. The commissary department had also furnished sufficient army rations, but he complained of them as being unsuitable for an army in the tropics, and also that the men at first had been refused the privilege of commuting their rations.

He said the sick were fed only with the army ration. He failed to secure any change of diet for his patients, notwithstanding he made frequent demands upon the quartermaster of the regiment and upon the surgeon of the corps. He was told that it would be of no use to make a formal requisition in writing. However, the men in the hospitals did not suffer, because the Red Cross Society furnished the desired assistance.

Dr. Seaman said that he had been in charge of 200 convalescents on the Obdam, returning from Ponce. The ship was supplied with army travel rations, which, while plentiful and good of the kind, were not suitable for invalids, and on appeal to the Red Cross and National Aid Society, he was supplied by them with what he desired. As a consequence, all the patients except one gained weight and strength during the voyage.

He made no formal requisition to the government authorities for different rations, because he was told he could get only the regular rations, and because of the willingness of the Red Cross to furnish what he considered better food. This statement he reiterated in response to several questions why he had not secured other rations.

Returning to his stay in Porto Rico, Dr. Seaman said there had been universal complaint at the hospitals of a deficiency of suitable supplies. He had been told repeatedly that the 60-cent a day ration for the sick could not be furnished in Porto Rico. It was not even furnished to the general military hospital.

He said, in reply to a question, that he did not know that the commissary at Ponce had on hand a quarter of a million dollars, or any other sum, for supplying delicacies to the sick; he only knew they were not supplied.

While he was in Porto Rico the hospitals were overcrowded, the beds being within six inches of each other. When he left there were between 2,000 and 4,000 sick out of an army of 10,000.

Dr. Seaman grew somewhat irascible under Dr. Connor's questioning and finally refused to answer.

Said he: "The questions put to me are of a character calculated to place me in the false position of accusing the medical department of the army of maladministration. Such is not the case. I regard the conduct of this department by Dr. Sternberg as above reproach, and whatever fault there was was in another department."

After some pretty sharp cross firing Dr. Connor declared he would ask no more questions of the witness. Governor Beaver told the witness that no question would be put to him that was not proper, but that he (Governor Beaver) "would insist upon his answering, and if he did not do so he must take the consequences."

General Beaver then asked as to the conduct of the quartermaster serving with him or in his vicinity. Dr. Seaman declined to answer, saying that he understood he was expected to appear before the war department after getting through with this board, and, he said, "I do not want to criticise my superior officers while I wear the shoulder straps of an army officer."

He continued by saying that he had been so much misrepresented by the press within the past twenty-four hours that he did not wish further to commit himself. He said he had authorized no interview since he landed, and that the article in a New York paper grew out of conversation between him and his superior officer in New York, which a reporter of that paper overheard.

Lieutenant K. Hill, an officer of the warship Iowa when the army landed near Santiago, and in charge of the debarkation of the troops at Daiquiri, said the navy supplied eleven launches and fifty-two small boats for the landing.

The army brought only one lighter. The army was entirely unprepared to land, and Lieutenant Hill said that, as he viewed the matter, the army would have been unable to land and unable to subsist after the landing without the aid of the navy. A great deal of trouble was experienced with the captains of the transports, who had refused to go nearer the shore until he secured an order to them from General Shafter. Lieutenant Hill said that there was no wharf, but that he understood that they were talking of one on which to land General Shafter.

"Personally?" asked a member of the commission.

"Yes."

"Had they no derricks?"

"Yes, but they were not strong enough."

This personal allusion to the avoirdupois of the commander of the Santiago campaign created a general laugh.

Continuing, Lieutenant Hill expressed the opinion that, in case of transportation of troops at sea, the vessels should be under the command of navy officers until the troops are landed.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ADJOURN.

Business of the Grand Encampment Was Concluded Yesterday Afternoon.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 14.—Executive business occupied the fourth and closing day's session of the grand encampment Knights Templar at Carnegie hall to-day. The special order of business was the consideration of proposed revision of the constitution. The most important amendment proposed was the one to locate the grand encampment headquarters in Washington, thus providing for the storage of all archives of the encampment in that city.

This was voted down and a compromise amendment adopted providing that, in the event of a city not desiring to entertain the grand encampment on the occasion of any future triennial conclave, the grand encampment will meet in Washington. The date of the meeting is to be decided by the four chief officers of the grand encampment, grand master, deputy grand master, grand generalissimo and grand captain general.

An amendment to the constitution was also adopted providing for a reduction in the per capita tax from 5 to 3 cents.

The new grand officers were then installed, with impressive ceremonies, after which Grand Master Lloyd announced the following appointments: Grand prelate, J. W. C. Cox, of Iowa; grand standard bearer, Lee S. Smith, of Pittsburg; grand sword bearer, Arthur McArthur, of Troy, N. Y.; grand captain of the guard, Charles O. Vogt, Louisville; grand warden, Harper M. Orahood, of Denver. Committee on jurisprudence: James H. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; Enoch T. Carson, Ohio; Joseph W. Fellows, New Hampshire; H. C. Witt, Kentucky; Nicholas R. Ruckle, Indiana. Committee on foreign relations: Johnston Smith, Illinois; R. E. Withers, Virginia; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania; Hugh McCurdy, Michigan; Warren Larue Thomas, Maryland. Finance committee: W. H. Soule, Massachusetts; George W. Kendrick, Pennsylvania; Julius L. Bevan, Georgia; J. A. Wetherwax, Washington; A. H. Wagner, Wisconsin.

Resolutions of thanks to the city of Pittsburg, executive committees, etc., were then adopted and the twenty-seventh triennial conclave of the grand encampment, Knights Templar, adjourned sine die.

The last of the visiting delegations left for their homes to-night. Many sir knights from Western states, however, continued their journey to Washington and other Eastern cities. The Louisville commanderies departed at 10 o'clock to-night, jubilant over their success in capturing the next triennial conclave. When they reach home they will be tendered a reception.

CHRISTIAN MISSION WORK.

Yesterday's Sessions of the Chattanooga Convention Were Full of Interest.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Oct. 14.—This morning the session of the Christian Woman's board of missions was largely attended and very interesting. After a short Bible study and devotional service the convention was opened with a short address by Mrs. M. M. Atkinson, of Wabash, Ind., the presiding officer. The report of the board was then made by Louis A. White, corresponding secretary. This report showed great extension of the mission work, especially in India and Jamaica. The report of the treasurer, Mary J. Judson, was next submitted. This report showed the finances of the organization in better shape than ever before. The total receipts were over $62,000.

The following addresses were delivered: "The Greatest Woman in the World," Mrs. Jessie Brown Pounds, Indiana; "Zenana Work in India," Ada Boyd, Bilaspur; "School Work in India," Mrs. Bertha F. Lopra, Bilaspur.

The afternoon was devoted to the consideration of matters pertaining to the young people's department of the society. This evening a thanksgiving and praise service was led by Mrs. G. R. Harsh, of Alabama. Mrs. M. E. Miles, of Ohio, delivered an address. Another praise service to-night was led by Mrs. Lizzie W. Ross, of Mississippi.

Missionary addresses were delivered as follows: "The Needs of My People," Arnold N. Shirley, Jamaica; "The World's Need of Christ," Louis N. Thomas, Kingston, Jamaica; "The Jamaica Mission," C. E. Randall, Kingston, Jamaica. About 1,800 delegates have arrived.

YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

It Is Hoped That Cold Will Soon Check the Spread of the Infection.

JACKSON, MISS., Oct. 14.—The yellow fever situation is practically unchanged so far as the number of new cases is concerned. The thermometer, however, is ranging in the fifties to-night and there are strong hopes that the spread of the infection will be checked by the cold weather, even if there is no frost. The Jackson report for to-day is ten new cases, Joe Hardin, Ruth and Ellen Rietti, Condine, a Mormon elder, and six colored. There were no deaths.

Dr. Hunter's official report from other points is:

Taylors, one new case; Poplarville, twelve new cases; Madison, six new cases; Waveland, two new cases; Hattiesburg, three new cases and one death; Natchez, four new cases; Harriston, three new cases and three critical; Oxford, one new case.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The only report received to-day by the state board of health was from New Orleans—one case and no deaths. President Souchon, of the state board, at the request of the city council, the exchanges and the labor council, has called a meeting of Southern boards of health to consider the best means of preventing unwarranted quarantines. The meeting is to be held here on December 15.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The marine hospital service received a dispatch to-night from Franklin, La., announcing thirteen new cases and one death there to-day.

Famous Bareback Rider Ill.

MEXICO, MO., Oct. 14.—(Special.) It was learned here to-day that James Robinson, of this city, the champion bareback rider of the world, is critically ill at Lake Delevan, Wis. Mr. Robinson has been afflicted with rheumatism for some time, and his physicians who held a conference a few days ago, pronounced him in a critical condition.

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommodations. Rates, $2 and $2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

KAISER IN PERIL

ITALIAN ANARCHISTS PLOTTED TO ASSASSINATE HIM.

NINE ARRESTED IN EGYPT

FIRST PLAN WAS TO KILL HIM WHILE AT CAIRO.

When He Decided Not to Visit Cairo the Anarchists Decided to Attack Him in Palestine—Dynamite Bombs Were to Be Used.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, Oct. 14.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists since last night, and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land, to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem.

The first to be arrested is a cafe keeper, a well known anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire-wound bombs of great strength, full of bullets.

This arrest was made in consequence of a notification from the Italian consul general at Cairo that two anarchists had left Cairo for Port Said.

The police investigation showed that the arrested cafe keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing to-day from Alexandria to Port Said and Syria, to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently, the anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palaias Abidin, at Cairo, while Emperor William and the khedive were there.

When the kaiser decided not to visit Egypt, the anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

The liveliest satisfaction is felt over the smart captures, and the German consulate has expressed its warmest thanks.

The two Cairo anarchists who left for Port Said have not yet been arrested.

STAFF OFFICERS NEEDED.

Will Not Be Mustered Out in Numbers to Correspond With Discharge of Generals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—It is not probable that there will be a muster out of any number of staff officers to correspond to the number of general officers which were included in the discharge order a few days ago. The department finds, in view of the fact that a number of officers have resigned or been honorably discharged, that the demand for staff officers in different places makes it almost impossible to dispense with services of many more at present. General Otis has asked for additional quartermasters, as has General Wood at Santiago. More subsistence and other staff officers are needed at nearly every place occupied by United States troops. Subsistence officers and quartermasters have been ordered to ports in Cuba in anticipation of the occupation of the island by the United States troops. A number of staff officers are on the sick list, and their places have to be supplied with others. It is, therefore, thought that few more discharges will be made.

REBELS AGAINST AGUINALDO.

Chief of the Northern Provinces of the Philippines Said to Be Fighting Him.

MANILA, Oct. 14.—A rumor here says that Macabulos, chief of the five northern provinces of the Philippine islands, has rebelled against Aguinaldo, and that hard fighting has taken place between the opposing factions.

It is also reported here that General Rios, the Spanish commander at Iloilo, has sent emissaries from that place to undermine Aguinaldo's influence and induce the natives to demand that Spain retain the Philippines.

Another Marlborough Heir.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York city, gave birth to a son yesterday. Mother and child are doing well, according to the latest reports from the attending physicians.

Lieutenant for the Fourth.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Oct. 14.—(Special.) Governor Stephens to-day commissioned Robert W. Brown, first lieutenant of Company A, of the Fourth regiment of Missouri volunteers, to rank from September 15, 1898.

SPANISH MUCH CONCERNED.

They Are Not Having Things Their Own Way in Arranging Peace Terms.

BAYONNE, FRANCE, Oct. 14.—According to advices received from Madrid, a rigorous censorship has been revived there since yesterday.

Senor Sagasta and his colleagues are said to be greatly concerned regarding the demands of the United States government, which, they assert, not only refuses to assume any of Spain's colonial debts, but wants to take the heavy artillery in Cuba and the floating dock recently sent to Havana.

The same advices say the Madrid Imparcial announces that the government has cabled General Blanco not to turn over any further territory to the Americans until the peace treaty has been definitely signed.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The Liberal to-day says it is believed in official circles that Captain General Blanco will return to Spain at aan early date, and the paper adds that "Blanco will not be the last Spaniard to exercise the supreme command in Cuba, for it is known that his relations with the government are strained."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The peace commissioners at Paris are still dealing with propositions relating to Cuba, but have not yet taken up the subject of the future of the Philippines.

From an insistence on the strictest construction of the articles of the protocol, the Spanish commissioners have swung to the opposite extreme and are now looking for ameliorations of conditions therein laid down, on the ground that the agreement was hastily drawn and under great pressure.

There is an evident wish on their part to associate Cuba and the Philippines in their final disposition, which may explain the last application of the Spanish military commissioners for an extension of the time allowed for the evacuation of Cuba. This application will be duly considered, but, nevertheless, our government will insist that the administration of Cuba be relinquished by the Spanish officials on December 1, even if the Spanish troops have not all been embarked for their homes.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, under date of Thursday, and by way of Bayonne, France, says:

The results of the Paris commission excite a daily increased interest here, since it has become known that America insists upon no modification of the terms of the protocol.

Inspired paragraphs have appeared in many papers alluding to the possibility of matters coming to such a pass, though the exaggerated pretensions of the United States, that Spain may be obliged to appeal to the European powers to arbitrate or intervene.

Both the government and public opinion of Spain have indulged the illusion that diplomacy would obtain from the United States, in the Philippine question and the Cuban debt, compensations for the loss of the West Indies and for the grave consequences which foreign and consular wars will have upon Spanish finances.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Nearly 7,000 Troops Have Sailed Already—Half the Island Will Soon Be Evacuated.

HAVANA, Oct. 14.—The Spanish military commissioners to-day delivered an official note to the American commissioners giving the number of the Spanish troops shipped to Spain up to the present time at 6,617, not including those who go by the transports Montserrat and Miguel Callart, which will take 2,200 additional men.

In addition, it was announced that transports to carry the entire garrison of Gibara, Holguin and other places in those divisions will leave on October 20, October 24, October 26 and October 30. After they have sailed, it is pointed out, half the island of Cuba will have been entirely evacuated.

General Luque, the commander of the Spanish troops at Holguin, has assured the commissioner that if the American troops happen to arrive at the end of the month at Eastern ports, before they are completely evacuated, the Spanish forces remaining at those points will be camped in separate places.

Earthquake in California.

VISALIA, CAL., Oct. 14.—An earthquake felt here rocked houses on their foundations, broke crockery and aroused many people. The door of a heavy safe was closed by the shock.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

A postoffice has been established at Otego, Payne county, O. T., and Fannie A. Rutherford appointed postmistress.

Governor Scofield has appointed Emil Giljohan to the office of state insurance commissioner of Wisconsin in place of W. A. Fricke, resigned.

Calvin Fairbanks, the abolitionist, is dead at his home in Angelica, N. Y., aged 82 years. He was twice sentenced to prison in Kentucky for violation of the slave laws.

George Wilson Philips, aged 79 years, who invented most of the machinery which was used in the first match factory in this country, died at Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

OCEAN HORROR

ATLANTIC STEAMER GOES ASHORE OFF THE LIZARD.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE

REPORTED THAT OF 200 ON BOARD ONLY 31 WERE SAVED.

PEOPLE DROWNING LIKE RATS

LIFEBOATS MANAGE TO RESCUE SOME OF THE PASSENGERS.

Coast Where the Wreck Occurred Is Extremely Dangerous and Has Been the Scene of Numerous Wrecks—Details of Disaster Difficult to Obtain.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 3:30 a. m.—According to a dispatch just received from Falmouth, out of 200 persons constituting passengers and crew of the Mohegan, only thirty-one have been saved. The vessel has gone ashore of The Lizard.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mohegan, formerly the Cleopatra, of the Wilson & Furness-Leyland line, which left London for New York yesterday, with fifty passengers and a crew of 150, is ashore off The Lizard, between the Manacles and the Lowlands.

It is rumored there has been great loss of life.

A coast guard message reports that the passengers are "drowning like rats."

Another account says:

"Bodies are washing ashore, one being that of a lady, lashed to a plank, with both legs severed."

Particulars of the disaster are difficult to obtain. It appears that when the Mohegan struck, a gale was blowing and the sea was running high.

Lifeboats put off from the Lizard and from Falmouth, one returning filled with passengers. Several were drowned, however, it is reported, on the passage of the lifeboat to the shore.

Another lifeboat saved six persons.

The coast at that point is extremely dangerous, and has been the scene of numerous wrecks. Some years ago there was a movement set on foot to get a light ship placed there, but it failed.

A dispatch from Falmouth says the Mohegan foundered and was probably blown ashore by the heavy east wind after her machinery was disabled.

All the Falmouth tugs went out, but none was able to approach the vessel.

Later—A lifeboat has landed thirty of the Mohegan's passengers and returned for more. One lady died after she was brought ashore.

It is reported that the position of the Mohegan is serious and that assistance is urgently needed.

The steamer Mohegan (then the Cleopatra) arrived at New York on August 12 last, on her maiden trip from London. She is a single screw, steel vessel of 4,510 tons register, 480 feet long by fifty-two feet beam, and about thirty-six feet in depth of hold. She has (or had) accommodations for 125 passengers and a capacity for between 7,000 and 8,000 tons of freight and 700 cattle. Her commander is Captain Griffiths, commodore of the Atlantic transport fleet. She is one of the five vessels recently purchased from the Wilson and Furness-Leyland line by the Atlantic Transport Company, to replace the Mohawk, Mobile, Massachusetts, Michigan and Mississippi, which were sold to the United States government to be used as transports. The other four are the Manitou, Marquette, Menominee and Mesaba. These were formerly the Victoria, Boadicea, Alexandra and Winifreda, respectively. When renaming the vessels recently, the Atlantic Transport Company desired to use the names of the five sold to the government, but were requested by the government authorities not to do so.

Fire in an Apartment House.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 14.—Fire broke out late this afternoon in the Doan apartment house, at the corner of Erie and Vincent streets. After an hour's hard work the flames were extinguished. No one was injured. The wildest excitement prevailed among the inmates for a time, a large number whom by reason of the dense smoke in the building were forced to use the fire escape to get out.

Two Atchison Runaway Accidents.

ATCHISON, KAS., Oct. 14.—(Special.) Late this afternoon the team of Theodore Wolters ran away in South Atchison, throwing him out and breaking a leg and an arm and otherwise seriously injuring him. Another runaway occurred at precisely the same time in the western part of town, colliding with J. C. Corey's buggy, throwing him out and seriously injuring his spine.

Death List Now Numbers Three.

IONIA, MICH., Oct. 14.—Two more deaths resulted to-day from the boiler explosion last evening in the Michigan asylum for criminal insane. The dead now are Henry Hamlin and James Hand, trusty inmates, and Jack Corey, a brick mason.

Lake Ore Barge Sinks.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—The barge Churchill, loaded with ore, in tow of Majestic from Duluth, sank in the rough water off Waukegan to-day. Captain Patrick Kane, of Detroit, and Deckhand John Hansen were drowned. The barge was valued at $10,000.

INDIANS ARE HOLDING OFF.

Want to Pool All Their Troubles Into One Issue for Settlement.

WALKER, MINN., Oct. 14.—The Indians, including the two delegates from the hostile camp, have had their council with Commissioner Jones, but it is hard to see where any positive progress has been made. In one respect the authorities probably gained advantage to-day. The Indians have tried to consolidate all the collateral questions in one issue. The commissioner declined to allow it. He told the Indians very plainly that if they would get together and agree as to what they really wanted, he would endeavor to settle their grievances as satisfactorily as possible for the majority under the law; but the men wanted by the marshal must surrender without any regard to the other questions. He also eliminated the deputy marshal question from the discussion by telling the chief that he had nothing to do with the deputies. As a result of the conference the Indians will get together and agree upon a definite statement of what they want. They will present their claims to the commissioner before he leaves Walker, but it is probable that no conclusion will be reached at once. Flat Mouth and a delegation will go down to Washington to see him later.

NEW YORKERS MUTINOUS.

Get No Bread Because They Can't Bake It and They Threaten Trouble.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, PA., Oct. 14.—The men in the Twentieth New York regiment are in a state of semi-mutiny, and threaten trouble if they are not given better treatment. They complain that they are not properly fed, and that they were given nothing for dinner yesterday but meat and coffee. The men have had no bread for twenty-four hours because there is nobody in the regiment who knows how to use the field ovens, and the chief commissary officers insist that each regiment must bake the bread for its own men. The New Yorkers have not been paid since they reached here, the officers being afraid they will take "French leave" and go home to visit their friends.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Young West Virginian Visiting in Missouri Drops Suddenly Out of Sight.

HAMILTON, MO., Oct. 14.—(Special.) S. S. Sayre, of Jackson county, W. Va., has disappeared as mysteriously here as if the earth had swallowed him up. He had been visiting for some weeks with John Hartley, living southeast of here. On the morning of the 3d inst., he came to town with his uncle to purchase his ticket to return to West Virginia, having packed his trunk and made all preparations for the trip. Since he left his uncle on coming to town no trace whatever can be found of him. He was a young man of exemplary habits. As he had a considerable sum of money at the time of his disappearance, foul play is suspected.

PARDON FOR AN EMBEZZLER.

President McKinley Orders Quartermaster Young Released From the Penitentiary.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Oct. 14.—(Special.) James C. Young, ex-quartermaster Twentieth Kansas volunteers, was released from the federal prison to-day, he having received a full pardon from the president. Young was convicted of embezzlement of company funds at San Francisco and was sentenced to one year in the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. He arrived at the prison August 11, but declared that he would be a free man within sixty days. He claimed that during his trial it had not been shown that he had used any of the funds, but had acted in a legitimate manner. Young left for his home at Hutchinson this afternoon.

Drove Cattle to the Klondike.

SEATTLE, WASH., Oct. 14.—Arthur D. Spiers, of New York, has arrived here from Alaska, where he went as a member of the Pat Galvin expedition, which drove 1,000 head of beef cattle over the Dalton trail to Fort Selkirk, where they were butchered and shipped to Dawson. Only six head died on the drive. At Dawson the meat sold at $1.25 a pound retail and 55 cents wholesale.

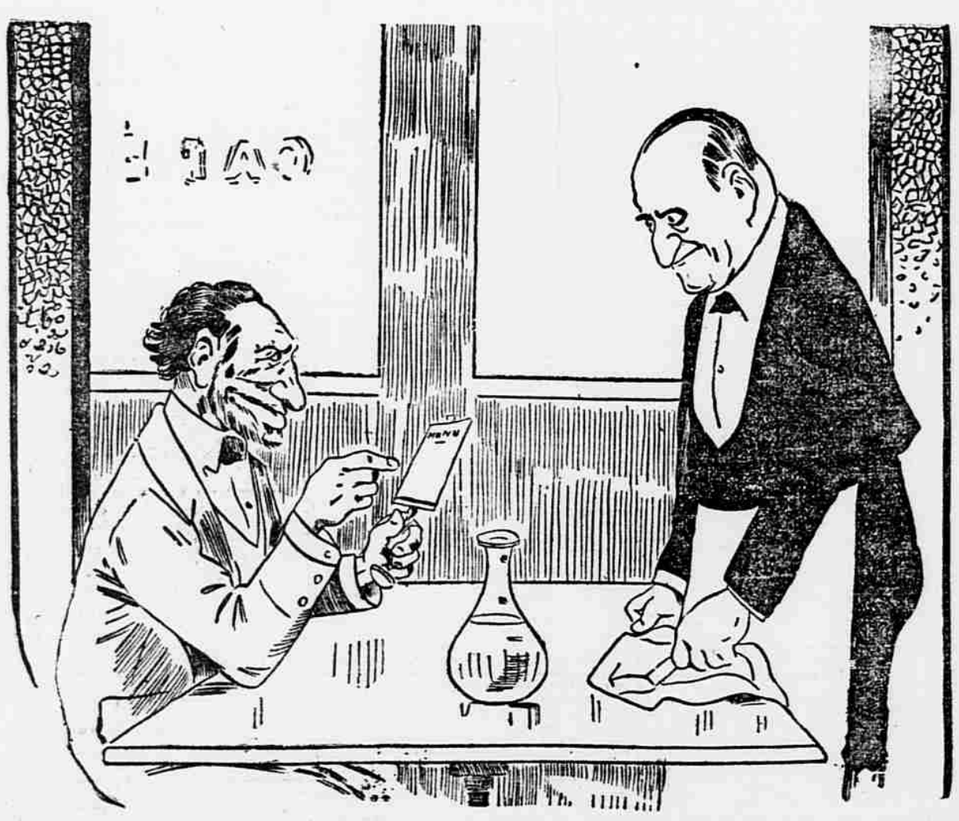
Belle Meade Sale Closes.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Oct. 14.—The sale at Belle Meade closed to-day. Sixteen driving horses, thirty-one ponies and seven head of Jersey cattle sold for $4,275, prices being fair. The three days' sales amount to $27,565. The highest prices bid were $7,500 for Tulla Blackburn and $4,100 for Madame Reel, brood mares. Buyers attended from many states.

Mrs. Sherman's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The condition of Mrs. Sherman, wife of ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, is reported to be slightly improved to-day. She passed a fair night and has recovered consciousness, though she has not yet spoken to those about her. Her condition is still very critical.

A SPANISH VIEW OF THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE.



—Nuevo Mondo, a Barcelona comic.

Waiter McKinley—"Fried eggs! Fried eggs! Fried eggs!"
Sagasta—"But, my dear sir, when there is nothing but fried eggs on the menu, what choice have I?"
Waiter—"Well, sir, you have the choice of eating fried eggs or refusing them."

AGAINST THEM ALL

BELIEVED THAT ALLEGED TRAIN ROBBERS ARE INDICTED.

PROSECUTOR LOWE TALKS

SAYS A FUND HAS BEEN RAISED TO CORRUPT WITNESSES.

Does Not Believe It Would Be Possible to Convict a Train Robber in This County—Detectives Still Searching for the Stolen Money.

There is little doubt that true bills of indictment were found against Jesse James, Jr., and Andy Ryan yesterday by the grand jury on the charge of robbing the Missouri Pacific train near Leeds on the night of September 23. The vote is given as 10 to 2. Three others were also indicted, but their identity is unknown. They are, presumably, Charles Polk, Caleb Stone, and the mysterious sixth man whom the police are keeping in hiding. No report was made on the case, but the information as to the findings of the jury was obtained from sources which cannot be doubted.

The train robbery case occupied the attention of the twelve men until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the last evidence was introduced, and that body went into executive session. A full hour was spent before there was a verdict reached in the matter. On the first ballot the vote stood 8 to 4 in favor of the indictment and there were a dozen ballots taken without a change. There was a great deal of argument on the case, and finally the two more votes were brought around and the indictments were found.

A Mass of Evidence.

A perfect mass of evidence was presented to the jury yesterday in the case. Every detective and official who has had anything at all to do with it was before that body at some time or other. The entire field was again gone over. There was not a point left uncovered. Confessor Lowe was before the jury a number of times. He seems to be regaining his equanimity. The authorities appear to be satisfied with the condition of affairs, and are making little exertion to improve their evidence on the case. They firmly believe that they have enough to secure a conviction of most of the men who have been charged with the crime.

The grand jury will hardly make a report of its actions until Monday. To-day it will adjourn to examine the jails both here and at Independence. Monday it will make its final report and be discharged.

Notwithstanding the fact that the authorities are so positive of securing the conviction of the men who are charged with robbing the Missouri Pacific train, there are many things about the present standing of the case that look decidedly peculiar. Charles Polk and Caleb Stone are implicated by the confession of Lowe and by evidence procured by the police. Andy Ryan is locked up and Jesse James is out on bail. Polk and Stone are at their homes and are at perfect liberty to go where they please. It is rather peculiar that these men have not been arrested and placed in confinement if they are the guilty parties that the police say they are.

An Important Point.

There was little new evidence that cropped out in the case yesterday. Before the grand jury Engineer Slocumb stated that he knew the man on the engine was Lowe all the time. He had recognized him at once. Lowe formerly fired for him.

The one particular point upon which the authorities are now working is the procuring of evidence to show that the men who are charged with the job could have been on the scene of the holdup and returned to their homes in the time that they claim they were there. The same horse and buggy which are said to have been used were taken over the scene yesterday, and it was demonstrated conclusively that Jesse James could have left his home at 9 o'clock or after, driven to the scene of the holdup, taken part in it, and returned to his home and be in bed by 11 o'clock. This seems almost impossible to believe, but it was found to be true. The home of the suspected boy, near where the start is said to have been made, is but a few miles from the Missouri Pacific tracks, and the roads leading to it are all of the finest kind.

One weak point in the confession of Lowe which is attracting particular attention is his apparent ignorance of the names of several of the men whom he claims were implicated with him. It is argued, and upon grounds that seem very reasonable, that men who would plan and execute a train robbery would certainly know with whom they were associated. Lowe talks very glibly in his confession of the "tall man" and the "man they called Evans," and he did not seem to know any more than that about them.

Jesse James' Letter.

The letters found upon Lowe by the officers and said to be from Jesse James and John Kennedy have little to do with the case other than to furnish clues. They are of comparatively little importance. The one which is signed by Jesse James contains nothing more than the appointment of a meeting, and the one from Kennedy was written when that much advertised suspect was confined in the county jail. It is a request for Lowe to come and see him. Lowe was one of Kennedy's witnesses in his preliminary hearing on the charge of murdering Anna Schumacher.

Jim Cole, the attorney for John Kennedy, is very wroth with the authorities for connecting his name in any way with the holdup, and threatens all sorts of vengeance upon anyone who is not very careful what he says in regard to this. The fact that Cole was found near the scene of the robbery with a shotgun the day after the robbery has led the authorities to investigate the matter very closely. The lawyer's close connection with nearly all of the men who are accused of the crime has caused him to be looked upon with no very favorable eye by the detectives and authorities. Attorney Cole called at the county jail yesterday and was not at all sparing in his denunciation of the men who have been quoted in connecting his name with the robbery, even by implication.

Cole denounced Lowe in no choice language, and laughed at the story that Lowe is said to have told in regard to the bribing of the jury in the trial of John Kennedy for robbing the Chicago & Alton train. Cole abused everyone connected