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to come with their arms inside the American lines, while others are disarmed before they can enjoy that privilege.

GAVE GENERAL SATISFACTION.

Prominent Kansas Cityans Express Opinions on the Result of the Peace Negotiations.

The acceptance by Spain of the American peace terms aroused a great deal of interest in Kansas City, and general satisfaction was expressed that peace was in sight. Following are opinion expressed by a number of representative citizens:

Major William Warner, United States district attorney—"The conclusion of peace with Spain has been most fortunate, and both the administration and the country are to be congratulated. I approve of the retention of the Philippines, and think 75 per cent of the American people would never have consented to have given them up."

Gardiner Lathrop, attorney—"The conclusion arrived at is a very happy culmination of the results of the work and in accordance with the general views of American citizens of both political parties. I believe the treaty will pass the senate with a good majority. At first I did not favor the retention of the Philippines, but now believe it is a good idea. It is a sort of destiny or condition which has been put upon us which could not be met in any other way."

Colonel Milton Moore, Fifth Missouri volunteer infantry—"I had not a doubt after the destruction of Cervera's fleet that this result would come. The only objection I have is the paying of anything for the Philippines. Of course, that showed a liberal spirit, but no one in the army after Santiago had any doubt but the Philippines would be taken and the payment of $20,000,000 was unnecessary."

Dr. Henry Hopkins, pastor First Congregational church—"The whole nation is rejoiced beyond measure that the conclusion has come. All anticipated that it must come, but that it has come so promptly is cause for congratulation. Whatever we may think about the retention of the Philippines, they are upon us, and it will take our best statesmanship and wisest councils to work out the problems which will ensue. The nation must bend itself to its best efforts to work out the questions as they arise."

J. M. Jones, mayor—"It is a great thing for the United States. Both in war and diplomacy we have demonstrated what we can do. The commission acted quickly, and accomplished all that was expected of it very creditably. The war and its results will give us a standing among nations, such as we have never had before. Our intercourse with other nations will be greater, and we will show that we can hold our own in diplomacy as well as war."

J. V. C. Karnes, attorney—"The commission has handled the affair very skillfully and I sincerely hope the senate will confirm the advantageous treaty it has brought about. Under the existing conditions there was nothing to do but to retain the Philippines."

Sanford B. Ladd, attorney—"I am very glad we have taken the Philippines. I do not believe they will be as much trouble as many people prophesy.

"When they find out that we are good people and will treat them right, they will behave all right. It would have cost more than $20,000,000 to have kept up the army to have taken them, as we would have been obliged to do, and paying for them that small indemnity was the wisest course."

Judge H. C. McDougal—"I am glad that peace is practically in sight and I believe that we got no less than we were entitled to. The fact that the Philippines will not be returned to Spain is a matter for congratulation. Everybody who has had anything to do with war will rejoice that peace has come again."

INTERVIEW WITH THE CZAR.

Emperor Nicholas Talks of His Scheme for the Disarmament of Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says:

The Matin will publish to-morrow (Tuesday) an interview of an English politician with Emperor Nicholas. The interviewer, who especially remarked the kindliness and modesty of the czar's demeanor, says he spoke sadly and regretfully of the attempts to embitter the relations of England and Russia. The conversation mostly turned, however, on the disarmament of Europe, as to which the czar spoke with the utmost ardor, saying that he wanted a tangible result.

His majesty suggested that the powers might bind themselves not to increase their armament for five years, at the end of which they might meet again to decide upon future action. They might also settle their attitude in the event of menace or prospective hostilities. He suggested, as an example of possible action, that the recent Fashoda incident might have been referred by England to the United States and by France to Russia.

If these failed to agree, there might have been recourse to an arbitrator, say the emperor of Austria. In any case, delay would have made for peace.

The czar protested, his interviewer says, with great indignation against the idea imputed to him of urging France and England into conflict, characterizing it as monstrous.

The Dreyfus case was not mentioned during either of the two conversations which the English politician had with the czar.

Rumors of a Turkish Massacre.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—Vague reports are in circulation here of a massacre at Van, capital of the vilayet of the same name, in Turkish Armenia. The embassies are reticent on the subject and the Turkish papers publish an official denial of the vali of Van.

Internal Revenue for October.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The monthly report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that during the month of October the receipts aggregated $21,735,807, an increase as compared with October, 1897, of $7,496,276.

MINISTRY UPHELD

SUSTAINED BY CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN PICQUART CASE.

AN ANTI-DREYFUS VICTORY

DREYFUS CAUSE ADVANCED BY THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS, HOWEVER.

Members of Ministry at Time Dreyfus Was Convicted Declare They Knew Nothing of Any Evidence Against Him—Zurlinden May Resign.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The minister of war, M. De Freycinet, in the chamber of deputies to-day, refused to intervene in the Picquart affair, and the house approved the government's declaration regarding the separation of military and civil powers by a vote of 437 to 73.

The vote in the chamber enables the anti-Dreyfusites to sing a song of victory, since the Dreyfusite demand was for the government to order the Picquart court-martial postponed.

Nevertheless, the whole debate served to advance the cause of Dreyfus. M. Dupuy's speech is admitted on all hands to have been a masterpiece of statesmanship. He did not deny that the government had power to intervene with General Zurlinden, but explained that it would be better for the court of cassation to do so. He said that a fortnight ago the court of cassation demanded the documents concerning the Picquart affair. At that time, for legal reasons, he continued, only copies could be given. Now, however, if the originals were demanded by the court they would be placed at its disposal.

M. Ribot, who was back of the demand for postponement, followed M. Dupuy, and although he still contended that the government ought not to allow itself to be a passive instrument in General urlinden's hands, he had, perforce, to be contented with M. Dupuy's assurance.

Pehaps the most significant feature of the debate, after Mr. Poincare's revelation, which served to draw even closer the bonds of suspicion surrounding General Mercier, is the changing attitude of the chamber toward M. Cavaignac. The latter's speech, before the period of the Henry suicide, was accepted and placarded throughout the country as proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. Now he is received with the howls of the deputies when he attempts to justify his attitude.

The general belief is that the court of cassation will now demand the Picquart dossier, thus delaying the court-martial.

Among the rumors current this evening is one that General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, has already resigned. There is also a report that Colonel Picquart will be released on bail.

Slight demonstrations continued in the streets up to midnight, but there was nothing serious.

M. Poincare, Republican, made an impassioned speech in the chamber, in the course of which he said it was not necessary to confound the army with a few imprudent men. While the members of the court-martial were above suspicioin, the prosecution of Picquart savored of reprisals. (Applause.) Colonel Picquart's secret imprisonment, M. Poincare further asserted, was beyond all precedent and there were guilty persons, he claimed, who were enjoying scandalous immunity. (Applause.)

"There are other forgers beside Picquart who ought to be prosecuted," exclaimed the deputy. "These injustices will end by exasperating the nation."

M. Poincare, who was minister of public instruction in 1893-95, created a sensation by adding:

"We were attacked for the Dreyfus prosecution in 1894, but I learned of the Dreyfus affair through the newspapers." Tremendous applause and uproar followed this assertion. M. Barthou, who was minister of public works in 1894, here interjected: "I am ready to indorse the words of M. Poincare, which are true."

This called forth more applause and exclamations of "It is absurd." "It is inconceivable." Thereupon M. Poincare added: "The only proof of Dreyfus' guilt in 1894 consisted of the bordereau. No cabinet minister, nor even the president of the council of ministers, heard any mention of the confessions Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renault." (Applause.)

M. Cassagnac, the former minister of war, said: "General Mercier secured those confessions."

General Mercier was minister of war at the time of the Dreyfus trial.

M. Poincare continued:

"Captain Lebrun-Renault, when he was examined by the president of the council, did not mention the Dreyfus confession."

This statement caused applause to break forth from all parts of the house, during which M. Cavaignac tried to speak, but was howled down, although one deputy shouted "Let us hear the hero of the forgery."

M. Poincare concluded by saying:

"Silence has weighed heavily upon me, and I am happy to have had the opportunity to tell what I know of the case." (Renewed applause.)

After an appeal from M. Millerand for a postponement of the Picquart court-martial, M. Dupuy, the premier, declared that the Dreyfus affairs "must remain purely judicial, as the only means of reaching the truth, which may now be attained."

Referring to the statements of M. Poincare, M. Dupuy asked why that deputy had waited so long "before astonishing the chamber with his revelations.

"We decline to order a postponement of the court-martial," said the premier. "To give such an order, even if we had the right, would be to strike a blow at the principle of separation of the public powers. It is not within the province of parliament or the government to adjust the connection which may exist between the Dreyfus and Picquart cases. Our intervention would be calculated to hamper the work of the court of cassation. We will respect the decision of the law. We are a government of law and refuse to be a government of arbitrary measure." (Prolonged cheers.)

The order of the day, approving the statements of the government respecting the principle of the separation of the judicial and executive powers, was then adopted by a vote of 437 to 75. In the lobbies of the chamber, M. Dupuy's speech was interpreted as an invitation to the court of cassation to ask for the production of the petit bleu and other documents in the Picquart case, which the government would immediately produce, thus indirectly leading to a postponement of the court-martial which the government has refused to grant under duress. It was also held that the premier had admitted the right of the government to intervene regarding General Zurlinden's action, but had only refrained from fear that intervention would be misinterpreted.

An immense mass meeting was held this evening in favor of Colonel Piquart. Thousands of people, shouting "Conspuez Rochefort!" and "Conspuez Drumet!" marched to the Cherche-Midi prison, where Picquart is confined, and cheered and demonstrated thus on his behalf. The anti-Picquartites rallied, and there were several conflicts between the two bands.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—It is learned from an authoritative source that Colonel Schwartzkopf, the former German military attache at Paris, while supping with Emperor William at Potsdam on Sunday, detailed the whole of the inside history of the Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Picquart cases to his majesty, who contemplates taking some action in the matter. The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe; the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow, and General Von Hanke, the chief of the emperor's military cabinet, will be summoned to Potsdam this week to discuss the advisability of an official German pronouncement on the subject.

It is said that the emperor, during his recent tour, conversed with several persons about the Dreyfus case, and it is added that the new points which he has heard have prompted him to his present action.

Good Gas Flow at Cherryvale.

CHERRYVALE, KAS., Nov. 28.—(Special.) The gas well which was being sunk for the Coffeyville Vitrified Brick Company one-half mile from town, by Sweeney Bros., yielded a fine flow at a very shallow depth. Its pressure has not been tested yet. The work on the plant is being pushed as fast as possible.

CELEBRATED CASE ON.

Plea of Abatement on Part of Defense Overruled in McGrew, Watson & Watson Suit.

TOPEKA, Nov. 28.—(Special.) The case of McGrew, Watson & Watson against Wyandotte county to recover $60,000 attorneys' fees in the celebrated road certificate case came up before the federal court today on a plea in abatement filed by the defense. In that plea the county claimed that the federal court had no jurisdiction because McGrew and the Watson boys had not moved out of the state in good faith. Judge Williams refused to entertain any such plea.

"That is a mere incident," said Judge Williams, "and the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment on the pleadings as the case now stands. The question of jurisdiction can come up on the regular trial. I will give the defense three days in which to file an answer.

"Get ready for trial, gentlemen," concluded the judge.

The attorneys for the county concluded not to take three days in which to prepare the answer. They held a conference at the noon hour to-day and prepared it. It was filed this afternoon. In it the county denies that the attorneys were ever employed to handle the road certificate cases. This seems rather strange in the face of the fact that McGrew, Watson & Watson handled the county's end of the litigation for over seven years without being molested by the county board. The plaintiffs will produce at the trial a written contract entered into between them and the county board, in which they were hired to do the work. The case is set for hearing on December 8. It is predicted that the trial of the case in the federal court will cost several thousand dollars, as depositions have been taken all over the country.

AMERICAN HOSPITALITY.

President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, the Recipient of Two Notable Courtesies Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, was the recipient of two notable courtesies to-day, being the guest of honor at a breakfast attended by prominent officials and South American diplomats and later being taken by President McKinley for a drive about the city in the White House carriage. The breakfast was given at the Shoreham by Mr. Frederick Emory, director of the bureau of American republics, in order that President Iglesias might meet the members of the executive committee of the International Union of American Republics. The secretary of state, Mr. Hay, is the ex-officio chairman of the committee, but owing to a previous engagement was unable to be present. The guests, besides President Iglesias, were: David J. Hill, assistant secretary of state; Mr. Calvo, minister from Costa Rica; Mr. Hernou, minister from the Argentine Republic; Mr. Ponto, charge d'affaires of Venezuela; Mr. Rengifo, charge d'affaires of Colombia; Colonel W. R. Carter, U. S. A., President McKinley's representative in attendance upon President Iglesias; Mr. Ulloa, consul general of Costa Rico in New York; Dr. Horacio Guzman, secretary of the Bureau of American Republics.

REACHED AN AGREEMENT.

Injunction Suit of Fowler Packing Co. Against Metropolitan Water Works Co. Dismissed.

TOPEKA, Nov. 28.—(Special.) The case of Fowler & Son, packers, against the Metropolitan Water Works Company, of Kansas City, Kas., was dismissed in the federal court to-day.

Several years ago the National Water Company entered into contract to supply the Fowlers with water at a certain price. Later the Metropolitan Water Company acquired the National company's property in Kansas City, Kas. The new company was not satisfied with the contract the Fowlers had with the old company and attempted to get a better contract. The packing company stood pat, and the Metropolitan company arranged to cut off the supply of water at the packing plant.

Fowlers got a tip and filed suit to enjoin the cutting off of the water. A restraining order was granted and the case was set for trial this term of the federal court. The water company and Fowlers have reached an agreement and the case was dismissed to-day.

U. S. EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Director True Declares That They Are Doing Better Work Than Ever Before.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Dr. A. C. True, director of the office of experiment stations, in his annual report to the secretary of agriculture, says that the agricultural experiment stations are, as a rule, working more thoroughly and efficiently for the benefit of American agriculture than ever before. The appropriation of $720,000 by congress for the support of the stations was supplemented by over $400,000 state funds.

While the number and importance of institutions organized for scientific researches on behalf of agriculture are constantly increasing in all parts of the world, nowhere has so comprehensive and efficient a system of experiment stations been established as in the United States. He urges the employment of trained experts and original researches by them as essential to development of still greater efficiency.

Receivers Appointed.

TOPEKA, Nov. 28.—(Special.) Judge Williams, of the federal court, to-day appointed Maurice Alden receiver of the W. S. Beard business block on Minnesota avenue, in Kansas City, Kas.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if fails cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

SENATOR HANNA'S FORECAST.

Says Nicaragua Canal, Hawaii and Peace Treaty Will Be Disposed Of Early.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 28.—Colonel Charles F. Dick, secretary of the national Republican committee, and congressman-elect from the Nineteenth Ohio district, arrived here to-day and held a conference with Senator Hanna concerning preliminary plans for the national campaign of 1900.

Speaking of the more important measures to be discussed during the coming session of congress, Senator Hanna said the Nicaragua canal matter would certainly be taken up.

"This is one of the most important measures in the senate at present," said Mr. Hanna, "and I am sure it will be taken up early. The establishment of a government in the Hawaiian islands will be disposed of. The treaty of peace with Spain will also be discussed and disposed of early."

Asked if he favored increasing the standing army, Mr. Hanna said: "I think the army should be increased to 100,000. I believe that this matter will be discussed at the short term."

SPAIN ENTERS PROTEST.

Objects to the Activity of Don Carlos, the Pretender, Who Is in Venice.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The Spanish ambassador has protested to the Italian government that the residence of Don Carlos in Venice has become a nest of revolutionary machinations against Spain. He has also protested against the sale of 20,000 rifles from the government arsenal at Bresnia to Don Carlos. This charge, however, is not exact. The rifles were sold as old iron to a speculator, who resold them to Don Carlos. As they have not been paid for yet, the rumors that the pretender is flush with cash are probably not well founded.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—El Heraldo publishes a dispatch saying that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, will not publish a manifesto until the peace treaty between the United States and Spain shall have been ratified by the chambers. The paper does not believe that the government knows the whereabouts of Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos.

WORST YEAR ON RECORD.

Shipping Losses on the Great Lakes During 1898 Aggregate $2,500,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A careful estimate of losses to shipping and vessel owners on the Great lakes for the record breaking year of 1898 places the probable figures at $2,500,000. This may be increased before the close of navigation, but, even without more storms or foundered vessels, it will hold first place for losses in the history of lake navigation. The year 1895 had hitherto held the record, with a total loss of $2,097,000. It still stands as the closest rival of the memorable season just concluding. The three big storms of October and November, 1898, have made this an extraordinary year.

Lake Superior has had a big share of the wrecks, with the straits and narrow passages of the north to increase their totals. Three steamers, the Orr, Tampa and Chishall, went down, with a loss of $375,000. The storm of October 25 took about $300,000 in property values and its two sister gales in November each destroyed nearly the same amount.

ST. LOUIS IS AT WORK.

Going Ahead With Its Plans for Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—At a meeting tonight of the general committee of fifty, appointed recently to take preliminary steps looking to the proper celebration in the year 1903 of the 100th anniversary of the purchase of Louisiana from France, the committee on design made its report, favoring an exposition.

After some discussion it was decided to request the governors of every state and territory included in the purchase to appoint one delegate from each congressional district and two from the state at large to meet in this city on or before January 15. The purpose of this meeting will be to decide upon the time, place and manner of celebrating the event in history which added so much territory to the domains of this country. X

ST. LOUIS WAS CAUGHT.

At Least Four of the Leading Banks Held Some of Gillett's Paper.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28.—St. Louis bankers are all emphatic in their denials that they were caught by Grant G. Gillett, the missing cattle king and plunger of Woodbine, Kas., but a well known broker is authority for the statement that at least four of the leading financial institutions of the city were holders of Gillett's paper, and that a certain local "investment company," which was organized to "boom" stock and securities in which the promoters were interested, was also victimized by the cattle king.

W. W. Guthrie Confers With Clients.

W. W. Guthrie, of Atchison, was at the Blossom house yesterday conferring with clients, commission men involved in the failure of G. G. Gillett.

Mr. Guthrie said: "I have just returned from Chase county, where part of the mortgaged cattle are. In Chase and Lyons counties mortgages are comparatively straight and the cattle are to be found, but there, as in Dickinson county, identification is difficult. In Dickinson county everything is badly tangled. There is evidently a great deal of crookedness as well as irregularity there. Gillett made out blanks which he had previously signed by relatives, some of them tenants without a cent of security in them. He described cattle in them which have no existence. He filled them out himself to himself.

"One bunch of 1,270 head of cattle which was found had been mortgaged over and over. He divided the bunch into six lots, which he mortgaged for from $200 to $227 each. There is no way in the world to identify the lots on which the mortgages were placed."

One of Earth's Male Lands.

David Starr Jordan, in the December Atlantic.

California is emphatically one of "earth's male lands," to accept Browning's classification. The first Saxon settlers were men, and in their rude civilization women had no part. For years women in California were objects of curiosity or of chivalry, disturbing rather than cementing influences in society. Even yet California is essentially a man's state. It is common to say that public opinion does not exist there; but such a statement is not wholly correct. It does exist, but it is an out-of-door public opinion—a man's view of men. There is, for instance a strong public opinion against hypocrisy in California, as more than one clerical renegade has found to his discomfiture. The pretense to virtue is the one vice that is not forgiven. If a man be not a liar, few questions are asked, least of all the delicate one as to the "name he went by in the states." What we commonly call public opinion—the cut-and-dried decision on social and civic questions—is made up in the house. It is essentially feminine in its origin, the opinion of householders as to how men should behave. In California there is little which corresponds to the social atmosphere pervading the snug, white painted, green blinded New England villages, and this little exists chiefly in communities of people transported thither in block—traditions, conventionalities, prejudices and all. There is, in general, no merit attached to conformity, and one may take a wide range of rope without necessarily arousing disgust. Speaking broadly, in California the virtues of life spring from within, and are not prescribed from without. The young man who is decent only because he thinks that someone is looking would do well to stay away. The stern law of individual responsibility turns the fool over to the foolkiller without a preliminary trial. No finer type of man can be found in the world than the sober Californian; and yet no coast is strewn with wrecks more pitiful.

Guthrie Union Printers Lose.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 28.—Typographical Union No. 258, which struck on the Daily Leader and State Capital in May last, have declared these offices "open" and those left here have gone back to work among non-union men. The Leader and State Capital refused to compromise.

Back in the Old Rooms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The United States supreme court to-day occupied its own room in the capitol for the first time since the fire three weeks ago. The necessary repairs had been made and the room did not look very different from its appearance before the fire.

THREE WERE SLAIN

LINE FENCE DISPUTE IN OZARKS LEADS TO TRIPLE MURDER.

FATHER AND TWO SONS KILLED

AFFAIR OCCURRED IN CHRISTIAN COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Bud Meadows, When Fired Upon With a Shotgun, Kills Steve, Otis and Peter Bilyeu With a Winchester and Wounds One Tabor.

OZARK, MO., Nov. 28.—(Special.) The citizens of Ozark were greatly excited this afternoon upon the arrival of a farmer from the southern part of Christian county with the news that Steve Bilyeu and his two sons were killed and Tabor, Steve Bilyeu's son-in-law, wounded by Bud Meadows, this morning. The story of the killing, which was really a battle, is as follows:

Bud Meadows and Steve Bilyeu lived on adjoining farms near the Taney county line. They have had trouble over a division fence, and ech one had forbidden the other to remove portions of the fence. Meadows, with the assistance of several men, undertook to move a part of the fence this morning. Steve Bilyeu went to where they were at work and told Meadows to stop moving the fence. They talked the matter over and trouble was averted for the time being. In ashort time, however, two more Bilyeus, Otis and Peter, sons of Steve, came up, armed with shotguns. They again had a talk over the matter and trouble was apparently again avoided.

Bud Meadows started back to where he had been at work on the fence and after he had gone a short distance Steve Bilyeu shot at him with a shotgun, whereupon Meadows returned the fire with a Winchester rifle and killed Steve Bilyeu and two of his sons. Tabor, Bilyeu's son-in-law, was shot twice, the bullets striking him on the legs and hips. He came to Ozark this afternoon and had the balls extracted. He was working on the fence and says he does not know who shot him. Bud Meadows and Steve Bilyeu are closely related to each other by marriage. Steve Bilyeu was formerly constable of Linn township, Christian county. Both of the Bilyeu and Meadows families are prominent farmers and well-to-do. Meadows has not been arrested, but the sheriff will go after him to-morrow.

"TURQUOISE KING" SLAIN.

Wealthy New Mexican Mine Owner Murdered by a Mexican With Whom He Quarreled.

EL PASO, TEX., Nov. 28.—A. J. Demules, better known as "Turquoise King of the Jarillas," was murdered at his celebrated turquoise mine, fifty miles north of El Paso, in New Mexico, at an early hour this morning by a Mexican, with whom he had quarreled about a trivial matter. Demules was shot in the body with a six-shooter while eating breakfast and instantly killed. After the killing, the murderer attempted to escape, but was pursued and captured by several American employes. After his capture, a determined effort was made to lynch the prisoner by the large force of mine employes, but the Americans who had him in custody and several railroad men stood guard with Winchesters and prevented mob violence.

Demules was born in New York. He was until recently a poor prospector, but three years ago obtained sufficient money to develop his Jarilla mountain turquoise mines. The mines proved to be of great value and Demules became suddenly wealthy and was given the soubriquet of "The Turquoise King of the Jarillas."

KIRBY PLEADS GUILTY.

His Attorneys Declared He Was Insane and Got a Light Sentence for Him.

MARSHALL, MO., Nov. 28.—(Special.) At 11 o'clock this morning Judge Ryland, of the criminal court, called the case of the state of Missouri against Elliate Kirby. D. D. Duggins walked close up before the judge and said: "If it please the court, the defendant in this case is charged with one of the gravest crimes on our statutes. The statute under which he is indicted says if he is guilty he may be punished with death; but, if the court please, the attorney for the defendant in this case wants to enter a plea of guilty."

The crowded courtroom was almost breathless. The lawyer went on and asked for mercy. He said Kirby was insane, and made one of the most touching talks ever heard. The judge took down his Bible and read a passage, and then sentenced Elliate Kirby to the penitentiary for twenty years. The sheriff took the prisoner out by a rear door and at once to the jail, for there were many men in town who said if the court did not hang Kirby a mob would, and Sheriff Wilson to-day said he had great fears of a mob.

FIRED UPON A POSSE.

Fourteen-Year-Old Colored Boy Kills One Man and Fatally Wounds Another.

BUTLER, GA., Nov. 28.—R. L. Cooper, Wesley Wainwright and John P. Jones went to a negro's house with a warrant. The negro's 14-year-old son said his father was not at home. When the officers attempted to enter the house to see for themselves, the boy fired on them with squirrel shot. Wainwright fell dead, Cooper will probably die and Jones is badly injured.

The boy was arrested and taken to jail. It is believed he had help.

The Delightful Trolley.

William D. Howells, in the December Atlantic.

Perhaps the only thing (besides of course, our common mortality) which we have in common with the excursionists is our love of the trolley line. After a year of fervent opposition and protest, the whole community, whether of summer or winter folks, now gladly accepts the trolley, and the grandest cottager and the lowliest hotel-dweller meet in a grateful appreciation of its beauty and comfort.

Some pass a great part of every afternoon on the trolley, and one lady has achieved celebrity by spending $4 a week in trolley rides. These are seldom without their excitements, and the exhilaration is varied with an occasional apprehension when the car pitches down a sharp incline, and twists almost at right angles on a sudden curve at the bottom without slacking its speed. A lady who ventured an appeal to the conductor at one of these crises was comforted, and at the same time taught her place, by his reply: "That motorman's life, ma'am, is just as precious to him as what yours is to you."

She had, perhaps, really ventured too far, for ordinarily the employes of the trolley seldom find occasion to use so much severity with their passengers. They look after their comfort as far as possible, and seek even to anticipate their wants in unexpected cases, if I may believe a story which was told by a lady witness. She had long expected to see someone thrown out of the open car at one of the sharp curves, and one day she actually saw a woman hurled from her seat into the road. Luckily the woman alighted on her feet, and stood looking around in a daze.

"Oh! oh!" said another woman in the seat behind, "she's left her umbrella!"

The conductor promptly threw it out to her.

"Why," demanded the first witness, "did that lady wish to get out here?"

The conductor hesitated before he jerked the bell pull to go on. Then he said, "Well, I don't know. But she'll want her umbrella, anyway."

Mining That Pays.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The directors of the Calumet and Hekla Mining Company, at their meeting to-day, declared a dividend of $10 per share. This dividend makes the 100th that the company has paid and swells the aggregate disbursements to $35,450,000. It is the third for the current fiscal year and makes $50 thus far declared.

AND WHY NOT A PIANO?

You surely couldn't suggest a more appropriate Christmas Present, or one that would be more highly appreciated. A Piano as a Christmas gift to wife or daughter would bring joy to your house that the succeeding twelve months would not dissipate. Let us show you the largest stock of Fine Pianos in Kansas City, get our low prices and easy terms, and we know you'll make it a Piano this Christmas.

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REVENGE AFTER 15 YEARS.

Margaret Moore Refuses at the Altar to Wed a Man Who Had Once Jilted Her.

Scranton (Pa.) Special.

After bitterly biding her time for fifteen long, dreary years Margaret Moore deserted Timothy Foley at the very foot of the altar, and a woman scorned tasted sweet revenge on her former lover. Such is, briefly, the tragic story of a romance that comes from the little village of Moscow, nine miles south of this city.

A decade and a half ago Margaret Moore was one of the belles of the village, and many a youth coveted her smiles, but she was cold to all save one, Timothy Foley, a sturdy young fellow, successfully courted her, and the village gossips said that he had won her and that there would be a pretty wedding some early day. The days and the months slipped by and Margaret Moore was looked upon as the fiancee of Timothy Foley.

But the trusting maid was doomed to disappointment, for one morning the startling news came that Timothy, forgetful of his first love, had wedded another. Unable to bear the humiliation of her position, Miss Moore left the scene of her life's romance and its tragic sequel and moved to Williamsport, Pa.

The years slipped by and the incident was forgotten. But one woman remembered it. Timothy Foley prospered and enjoyed life while the girl he had disappointed nursed her wrath and waited.

Then one day Mrs. Foley sickened and died. Her bereaved husband wore his widower's weeds, as custom prescribed.

He had doffed his mourning when Margaret Moore, who had never wedded, returned to visit the scenes of her childhood, and as if by accident met Timothy Foley, her one-time lover. He wooed her again, and it was thought won her heart. Yesterday was set for the wedding, and all the village was in gala attire and humming with the talk of the gossips who recalled the incidents of Timothy Foley's early courtship and first marriage.

At 11 o'clock St. Catharine's Catholic church was crowded with the friends of the bride and groom to be, when Margaret Moore came up the aisle, in her bridal robes, leaning on the arm of Miss Foley, her fiance's sister. At the altar Timothy Foley met them, attended by Frank Doherty, jury commissioner of Lackawanna county. The bride was smiling and happy, seemingly, and the groom joked with his best man, for he was about to wed his first love.

The bridal party gathered in front of the altar, facing the priest, Rev. Father R. H. Welsh. The priest put to the happy groom the usual questions.

"Will you, Timothy Foley, have this woman, Margaret Moore, for your lawfully wedded wife?" asked the priest, and the groom firmly replied "Yes."

Then, turning to the bride-to-be, the priest in turn asked:

"Will you, Margaret Moore, have this man, Timothy Foley, for your lawfully wedded husband?"

Instead of the expected reply there was a pause. The groom cast a quick, searching look at his bride, but never doubted. She was pale and her lips trembled. The members of the bridal party felt a touch of embarrassment. The congregation noted a slight hitch, but not even the boldest dreamed that a drama was about to be enacted before them.

"Will you?" repeated the priest with amazed emphasis.

Then, to the astonishment of all the bride stammeringly asked:

"Is it too late to say no?"

"No," replied the astounded priest.

"Then I will not," cried the bride with dramatic intensity, and dashing from the detaining hands of her startled attendants, she wheeled about with a quick turn and fairly ran from the church. Leaping into her carriage without a word of explanation, she bade the coachman drive her home.

Dumfounded in the church stood groom and priest and people, speechless with amazement at the tragic turn affairs had taken. They waited, hoping against hope that it was simply a strange freak of the bride and that she would return. But they waited in vain, for Miss Moore was gone to stay. She had publicly spurned the man who in her youth had deserted her for another. She had her revenge.

The Bishop Used a Night Robe.

From the Washington Star.

A dignified bishop who attended the recent Episcopal church council was invited to a country house to solemnize the marriage of the daughter of the house. He arrived on the morning of the ceremony, but through somebody's blunder the steamer trunk into which his wife had carefully packed his canonicals did not come by the same train. The next train from the city where the Episcopal palace is was to be the especial train carrying the bridegroom and the bride away after the wedding.

The bishop was as nearly frantic as bishops ever are. A messenger was sent post-haste to the rector of the parish church and returned empty handed. The rector and his wife had gone away, called by the sudden death of a kinsman. The messenger returned empty handed, I say, but just as the assembled guests were beginning to dwell on the cheerful imaginings any delay at a wedding always causes the bishop entered the flower-hung drawing room. He wore his usual look of serene dignity and his robe was white as driven snow. It wasn't quite as long as it might have been, and the yoke across the shoulders in the back was a trifle strained, but the sleeves were voluminous and the vestments which go to make up a ceremonial attire of a bishop were there. The ceremony went off beautifully, but the bride was observed to shake now and then with ill-suppressed sobs, or at least with something ill-suppressed, and a bridesmaid, who had been frantically busy in an upper room with needle and thread and the contents of a bag of silk pieces, giggled hysterically. The bishop, dear, good man, never asked where the robe he wore came from. The maid servant of the bride brought it to him. He may have suspected, but he said nothing. The guests did not even suspect. Only the bride and the bridesmaid knew that from the trousseau there was missing one white gown of a pattern not worn in the daytime by anybody except—well, a bishop.

False Alarm at the Centropolis.

The fire department was called to the Centropolis hotel at 2:20 this morning by an alarm of fire. Smoke was seen issuing from one of the windows, and it was supposed the building was burning. The firemen searched the house, but no fire could be found. The building has been vacant since E. K. Criley closed his hotel there a month since.

SHULMAN'S CELEBRATED HAVANA

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A TRAIN OF CARS.

What Cars Cost—Their Weight—How Many of Different Sorts Are in Use.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

An ordinary passenger car on a steam railroad costs from $4,000 to $5,000, and weighs 38,000 pounds, or nineteen tons. A mail car, which costs from $2,000 to $2,500, and is shorter by about one-quarter than the ordinary passenger coach, weighs 32,000 pounds, or sixteen tons. A baggage car, without baggage in it, weighs 28,000 pounds, fourteen tons, and costs about as much as a mail car. A sleeping car, with observatory attachments, literary annex and culinary department, costs anywhere from $10,000 to $20,000. The average weight of a sleeping car is from twenty to twenty-two tons.

A full train in motion, as a little figuring will show, is no light affair. The ordinary weight of the railroad locomotive, for passenger service, inclusive of tender, but not of fuel in the tender, is forty tons. One baggage car weighs fourteen tons and one mail car sixteen tons, bringing up the weight of the locomotive and the baggage and mail cars to seventy tons. Six passenger coaches at an average of nineteen tons, weight of baggage, of fuel carried, weight of a train made up of a locomotive and eight cars would be 184 tons, or 368,000 pounds, exclusive of the passengers and mail matter.

Pulling 184 tons along rails at the rate of fifty miles an hour or more is an achievement which has not been easily brought about, and the more the problem is studied the more clearly it is understood how far the mechanical work of railroads has been pushed. There were by the last figures reported 36,000 locomotives in use on the American railroads, 26,000 passenger cars and 8,000 mail and baggage cars. These figures seem large until compared with the number of freight cars on American railroads, and then they seem insignificant, for the number of freight cars in use is 1,250,000.

Freight cars among railroad men are divided into four classes—flat cars, such as are used for the transportation of stone, machinery, and lumber; box cars, such as are used for the transportation of grain, fruit and ordinary merchandise; stock cars, such as are used for the transportation of live stock, and cars such as are used for the transportation of coal and oil, those used for oil being supplied with tanks. The average weight of a flat or gondola cars in seven tons. The car costs from $300 to $400. Box cars weigh a ton more and cost $100 more each. Stock cars weigh eight tons each on the average; coal cars weigh three tons each. It costs about $200 to build coal or oil cars, and they are designed to carry five tons apiece. The weight of fifty coal cars is 150 tons, and of their contents, if all filled, 250 tons, which, with locomotive and caboose added, makes 420 tons as the weight of a train. It may be added, roughly, that the weight of loaded trains, passenger, coal or freight, ranges from 200 to 500 tops. The lighter the train the greater the speed; that's the railroad rule.

A Golf Cozy Corner.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The cozy corner on Oriental lines and the cozy corner draped in college colors, with college flags and insignia are to be less seen this year.

Girls who keep abreast of the late ideas are building "golf cozy corners" as a novelty.

Build one whether you are an expert golfer or not. In fact, whether you are a golfer at all.

As soon as the days grow a bit too nipping for the game out of doors, collect your golf sticks, bags, books, etc., and set to work.

If you don't possess golfing implements yourselves borrow from those who have an abundance and are at a loss what to do with the paraphernalia during the winter.

Arrange the corner as for an Oriental or a college affair, draping it with the colors of the golf club to which you belong or with which you sympathize.

Pictures of celebrated golfers, smartly framed, make charming decorations. So do the photographs of your friends in golfing rig.

A wee table in one corner displays all trophies which may have fallen to the lot of the corner builder.

Suspended by ribbons are the balls used in victorious games.

Groups of the sticks with knots of ribbon to match the bunting cover the wall.

A rather extreme little measure which some women have adop