WAS NOT SHAKEN

JOHN COLLINS STANDS CROSS-EXAMINATION WELL.

STICKS CLOSELY TO HIS STORY

COUNTY ATTORNEY JETMORE VERY SEVERE AT TIMES.

Collins Admits Having Told Numerous Falsehoods—Defense Is Making an Effort to Break Down the Testimony of Detective Harbaugh.

TOPEKA, Dec. 16.—(Special.) Detective Dell Harbaugh, of Lawrence, who worked up the case which resulted in the arrest of John Henry Collins on the charge of murdering his father, J. S. Collins, was the object of attack by the defense at the trial to-day. Harbaugh was formerly a hackdriver at Lawrence. He was promoted to be policeman and later began secret service work. From the state's standpoint, he did good work in the Collins case. He not only dug up the story of the negroes, but he has rendered valuable assistance to the state since the trial began.

In order to impeach Harbaugh, the defense summoned a number of witnesses from Lawrence and placed them on the stand this afternoon. The list included Mrs. Celia Gibson, C. C. James, H. B. Asher, William Beal, George Goding, E. L. Jones, Chris Armstrong, William Brockelsby and W. C. Harris. Each one of these gave Harbaugh's reputation a terrible blast. With the exception of two, all swore that they would not believe Harbaugh under oath. He was pictured by the entire group as an unprincipled villain who would stoop to anything for notoriety or cash. Under cross-examination, it was brought out that some of the witnesses had special grievances against Harbaugh. Some of them had been worsted by him in business deals, while others admitted that he had arrested them while a policeman for drunkenness and other petty crimes.

Harbaugh stood near the reporters' table during all of the examination of these witnesses. He wore a smile, but it was forced. He did not really enjoy the thing as much as he professed.

At the adjournment of court this evening he gave the county attorney a big list of names of prominent business men of Lawrence to subpoena for examination in rebuttal.

"I propose to show the judge and jury what the best people of Lawrence think of me," said he. "They will swear that my reputation is above the average, and that I am not such a liar, after all. Judge Riggs, of the Douglas county district court, was in the courtroom there to-day. Why did the defense not ask him to take the stand and tell what he thought of me? The defense was afraid; that's why. Judge Riggs would have told them that I was all right. I'll have some witnesses here that will more than offset the testimony given to-day by my enemies."

John Collins was under fire most of the day. He and the county attorney had it up and down. In not a single instance, however, did he contradict the story told on direct examination. At times the county attorney seemed rather harsh toward the witness, but Collins met it in the same spirit.

Despite the big mass of evidence given on both sides of the case, tending to show, circumstantially, the guilt or innocence of John Henry Collins, the matter has simmered down to a question of veracity between John Collins and Johnson Jordan. Which will the jury believe?

Joe Smothers testified that John Collins wanted to be cited to a man that would do a dirty job. He took him to Harper.

Jesse Harper swore that John wanted a "dirty" job done in Topeka, and Johnson Jordan was recommended.

Neither Harper nor Smothers swore that John said anything about wanting his father killed.

John admits having met Smothers and Harper, just as they say he did, but says that, instead of his hunting them up, they pushed themselves upon him, and that the "dirty job" they swore to was a gambling deal which they had proposed as a means for him to raise money to square his debts.

Johnson Jordan, therefore, is the only witness who testified absolutely that John wanted to have his father murdered.

John admitted that he held numerous conferences with Jordan, but says they, too, were in connection with the gambling deals.

He denies emphatically that anything was ever said between them in regard to a scheme to kill his father.

On account of his admissions concerning the conferences with the negroes and the latters which he sent them, the matter has resolved itself down to the question whether Johnson Jordan is telling the truth or whether John Collins is.

General Hugh Cameron, the Kansas hermit, walked thirty-six miles, from Lawrence to Topeka, to attend the Collins trial. He left Lawrence yesterday afternoon and spent the night at the house of a friend east of Topeka.

"I came to hear John Collins testify," said General Cameron. "I went down to the court house. I am dreaming now, I guess, for I thought I saw a flock of black birds led by jay birds, after the carcass of a white crow. I do not think Collins was killed by his son.

"I knew of John Collins while he was in Lawrence, and I do not think him capable of such a thing. He is the victim of popular fancy. The popular fancy seems to be that he is the guilty one, and he has to overcome the circumstantial evidence and the popular opinion."

When John Collins took the witness stand this morning for cross-examination, County Attorney Jetmore asked him why he did not call upon his father for money to pay his debts. He replied: "My pride prevented me."

Mr. Jetmore then asked why "his pride" had not prevented Collins from seeking to borrow money from Mr. Knowles and Mr. Gage. The defendant said he knew his father was in straitened circumstances and he did not desire to embarrass him further.

Collins testified that he had taken the shirt which he gave Jess Harper to Harvey's restaurant.

"Who did you give it to?"

"A man behind the counter."

"What kind of a looking man was he?"

"I don't remember."

"Was he a tall man?"

"I don't remember."

"Well, what did he look like?"

"I don't remember; they all look alike to me."

The defendant, in response to Mr. Jetmore's questions, admitted that he had told numerous falsehoods with reference to the whereabouts of his watch and diamond to Sheriff Cook and Dell Harbaugh, the detective. "I did that with the hope of shielding myself and evading publicity in my dealings with the negroes," he said.

The defendant repeatedly admitted in so many words that he "had lied," but always explained that he thought it necessary in order to protect himself from publicity.

Mr. Jetmore asked Collins if he had not sworn to certain things as reported in the transcript of the evidence of the inquest, and reported at the same time in the newspapers. The witness said:

"I have no confidence in the transcript of the evidence."

"Wasn't the evidence reported in the newspapers reliable?"

"Yes, about as reliable as those things usually are."

Within a few moments the defendant admitted that he had told many lies to Miss Babcock, but couldn't remember if he had told her he expected that his father would be assassinated.

Upon being asked when he experienced a change of conscience which caused him to deny the truthfulness of the stories he had told Miss Babcock, and the statement he had written for Sheriff Cook, the witness said he thought it was after his arrest, when he realized that those incidents had been connected with the charge that he had murdered his father. Collins was asked if he had told Miss Babcock that he wished he could take his father's place, and he said he did not remember. The witness was asked why he did not tell all of these stories and include in his statement the facts connected with the disposal of his watch. As before, Collins reiterated his statement that he kept those things from the officers because he was ashamed of his transactions with the disreputable negroes and feared that disgrace would follow the publicity of those facts. Mr. Jetmore also asked Collins if he had not attempted to borrow money from Mr. Knowles and Mr. Gage owing to the fear that he would lose his place in Lawrence society and be branded as a deadbeat. He responded no. Explanations of sundry transactions which followed led the witness back to the false statements which he had made prior to his arrest, and at this time Mr. Jetmore inquired why, prior to his father's death, he had indulged in the practice of constant lying, and immediately after being arrested, and at this time, when his life was at stake, the defendant could go on the stand and tell the truth. The witness could not explain definitely, but said that since the trouble has come to him he had decided to make a clean breast of everything, admit the fact of having made untruthful statements and stand squarely upon the case as presented in its true light.

The witness was asked if he had made certain investigations of unimportant details of his testimony, and he replied by saying:

"No, I haven't had much opportunity to get out and see things since I was arrested."

Collins denied that he had given his father's revolver to Jesse Harper at Lawrence, and explained as a reason for the purchase of the pistol in Topeka on Dewey day that the negroes with whom he was dealing were not altogether law-abiding citizens, and he thought best to have a pistol, "more as a threat than anything else."

Collins said when he returned to Lawrence from Kansas City he had given up all hope of securing his watch from the negroes and that he wanted a revolver for purposes of protection, in case he got "mixed up" with the negroes. The witness said he had the revolver in his pocket at home the day his father was killed. Asked why, he said: "I did just as you would have done, had someone broken into your house and killed your father. We did not know but that the man was still in the house."

"If you had found the man who had killed your father would you have shot him?"

"I think I would."

Both questions and answers at times approached bitterness, and were responsible for criticisms by the spectators. Some even went so far as to charge that the county attorney was unduly aggressive, but Mr. Jetmore laughed at the insinuations and said:

"I merely want to get at the facts in this case and have no desire whatever to be disagreeable. We are proceeding in accordance with the evidence, and there is no disposition to be otherwise than fair."

May 25 John Collins signed an affidavit in the presence of representatives of the insurance companies, in which he stated that when he heard the shots on the fatal morning, he did not enter his father's room before he went across the street to telephone from Mr. Lange's for Dr. Tefft. In the direct examination the defendant stated Thursday that he had gone into his father's room beofre going to Mr. Lange's. Mr. Jetmore showed the document to the witness, who would not admit that the document complete was what he had signed. He said:

"I signed my name on the last page, but the sheets were at that time separate and some others may have been substituted for them."

"Do you deny that is the affidavit you signed?"

"No, but I will not admit that it is what I signed."

Mr. Jetmore asked Collins questions covering his departure from the house to telephone the doctor, but the witness said he did not remember. The affidavit was then handed to Collins and he was instructed to read it over and point out the portions which he had not sworn to. The defense then asked permission to compare the original with a copy of the affidavit furnished them by the prosecution, and they retired, John Collins going with them. The comparison completed, the attorneys and defendant returned. Mr. Jetmore resumed his questioning, but Mr. Hayden suggested that the affidavit should be presented in full and read to the jury. Mr. Jetmore then asked Mr. Hayden to admit that the document was signed by Collins and this was done. The affidavit was then laid aside for a moment and Mr. Jetmore asked Collins if he had told Miss Babcock that his father would be attacked from the rear and could not fight like a man. The witness said:

"I told Miss Babcock nothing of the kind."

John was then excused and the witnesses to impeach Detective Harbaugh were placed on the stand, one after another. It took about an hour to examine them.

Mrs. John Collins, wife of John Collins' uncle, at Westmoreland; Mrs. W. J. Gillispie, sister of the late J. S. Collins, and Mrs. Genevieve Collins, wife of the late Dr. Joseph H. Collins, a half-brother of the late J. S. Collins, testified in the order named concerning the strong feeling of affection that existed between John and his father. They all testified that the relations of the Collins family were always most pleasant and that John and his father were regular chums. They did not believe that John committed the crime.

The remarkable manner in which all of the relatives are standing by John in the trial is a subject of much comment among the spectators. Not one is against him. They all believe he is innocent and are not only attending the trial and lending him their moral support, but are also advancing money to assist him in the conduct of the case.

PROCLAMATION TO CUBANS.

American Commander at Pinar del Rio Explains His Position to the People.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—General Davis, the American commander at Pinar del Rio, has issued a proclamation saying President McKinley has directed him to assure the inhabitants of the security of their lives and property as long as they are orderly. The general added that the president ordered him to assure the people that the United States has no war with the Cubans, but, on the contrary, the American troops came to protect their lives and property, respecting their personal religions and the right of the local authorities in enforcing existing laws as long as equal justice is apportioned; otherwise, the tribunals will be changed.

General Davis further declares that fair taxes will be levied, and that no favoritism will be shown. In conclusion, General Davis said: "Inhabitants of Pinar del Rio, I have come as a friend to help you in all which may contribute to the prosperity of this great country or its general welfare. There is very little I am obliged to do without your co-operation, but with your help I am sure of complete success. The trochas and forts will be turned into homes, and the machetes will be used for labor only. Your sacrifices and heroic acts have been already rewarded. The past belongs to the history of the century; think of your future peace and prosperity. This must be your aspiration."

DEVASTATION IN CUBA.

General Davis Reports to War Department of Condition of Western Province.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The terrible state of affairs existing in the western provinces of Cuba is shown in this report to the war department from General Davis:

Pinar del Rio, Dec. 14, 1898.
Adjutant General, Washington.

Arrived here last night; troops comfortably encamped; have all required supplies; have been received with greatest enthusiasm and rejoicing. Civil governor left province when Spanish troops retired. The alcalde called; tendered his services. A small Cuban force is in town as police; good order prevails everywhere. Shall raise flag to-morrow in presence of troops and citizens. Treasury empty and only means of replenishing it a system of taxation almost to the verge of confiscation. No custom houses in this province. Country of great fertility and beauty, but ravaged almost to destruction; assured by responsible citizens and foreigners that one-half the former population has been killed or starved to death. Colonel Seyburn with two battalions at Guanajay. He is ordered to occupy Mariel with a detachment. No sickness. DAVIS.

Mother (drilling Teddy for his first party)—"And now, darling, what is a greedy boy?" Teddy—"A boy who wants everything I want."—Truth.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
expels waste matter.
Tarrant & Co., Chemists, New York. At druggists 50c. & $1.

PREPARING A BILL

MATTER HAS BEEN INTRUSTED TO REPRESENTATIVE HACKNEY.

LEEDY GIVES INSTRUCTIONS

TELLS HACKNEY WHAT TO PUT IN AND WHAT TO LEAVE OUT.

No Attempt to Be Made to Enact Insurance Legislation at Special Session—Representative Fairchild Will Fight Stryker Bills.

TOPEKA, Dec. 16.—(Special.) Representative Ed Hackney, of Sumner county, author of the Hackney amendment to the senate railroad bill which caused such a bitter fight in the house two years ago and which finally went down in defeat, was here to-day, in consultation with Governor Leedy. He came up upon special invitation of the governor to discuss proposed railroad legislation. Hackney is chairman of the house judiciary committee, and to him may be entrusted the work of preparing a bill for the Pop caucus to adopt. The governor told him this morning what ground should be covered in the bill, handed him copies of the vetoed bill, the Harris bill, and the Little bill, and told him to see what kind of a measure he could formulate. He was cautioned to change the wording so as to conceal, if possible, the similarity between the bill to go to the caucus and the one the governor vetoed two years ago. After Hackney gets through with that job the governor will edit the bill and make it a portion of his message.

Clem Fairchild, Pop representative of Kingman county, says he will not support any measure that State Superintendent Stryker introduces extending the scope of the present schoolbook law. In his written pledge to Tipton, he made this proviso. He doesn't like Stryker nor the textbook law, and declares that no delegation or rope will scare him into voting for any measure of that character regardless of the action of the Pop caucus. Fairchild says he will vote for every bill that will anchor the present Pop officials in office for two more years.

"The fact is I don't regard the recent election as voicing the sentiment of the people of Kansas," said he.

"Perhaps it did not represent the sentimen in Kingman county," laughingly remarked a friend. "I see you were re-elected."

Speaker Pro Tem E. C. Wellep will endeavor to hold his old position in the legislature regardless of the fact that he is now occupying a federal job at Washington. Wellep is a Popocrat of the rankest kind. His home is in Cherokee county. After the adjournment of the 1897 legislature, Senator Harris felt so kindly toward him for the good he did him in the senatorial fight that he got him a job as assistant sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate. This it is claimed by some disqualifies him from serving in the legislature, but Wellep had notified the leaders that he is coming to Topeka and will occupy his old house position if he has to fight for it.

No effort will be made by the Pops to foist state insurance on the people at the special session. In the first place it takes a constitutional amendment to do that, and the Pops have not the necessary two-thirds majority in the legislature to pass such a resolution. For this same reason a resolution calling for a constitutional convention will not pass.

Insurance Superintendent McNall to-day made public his views concerning what the special session should do along insurance lines. He says he will try to get a law through providing for a 2 per cent state tax on the gross premiums received by all kinds of insurance companies on business written in the state. Several states, he says, have laws of this kind, including Missouri and Colorado, and that there is no reason why Kansas should not reap the same benefit. He figures that such a law will net the state in the neighborhood of $200,000 annually. The tax is to go into the general fund to help pay current expenses.

Lieutenant Governor A. M. Harvey says there is nothing in the claim made that commissioned officers in the volunteer army are disqualified from holding their positions in the legislature. He was a major in the war and he has had that question looked up. Lieutenant J. U. Brown, of the Hutchinson company, is a Republican member of the house from Greeley county. He, too, has had the question looked up and is fully satisfied that he can sit.

KANSAS FARMERS' CONVENTION

Secretary Coburn Announces the Programme for the Annual Gathering in January.

TOPEKA, Dec. 16.—(Special.) Secretary Coburn to-day gave out for publication the programme for the annual meeting of the Kansas state board of agriculture, to be held in Representative hall three days, beginning January 11. The railroads have granted a one and one-third rate for the meeting. The first session will be held on the afternoon of January 11 and will be devoted to roll call, report of committee on credentials, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and the reports of officers.

In the evening addresses of welcome will be delivered by Governor W. E. Stanley and Mayor Charles Fellows, of Topeka. Ex-Governor George W. Glick, president of the Kansas board, will respond. C. M. Davis, of Hugoton, will deliver an address on "The Southwest Corner," while Professor W. H. Carruth, of the state university, will speak on "European Contributions to Kansas Agriculture."

The programme for the rest of the meeting follows:

Thursday—"Swine Plague and Blackleg Protective Inoculation," Dr. Paul Fischer, state agricultural college; "The Serum Treatment for Hog Cholera," Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of United States bureau of animal industry; "The Farmer His Own Veterinarian," Dr. M. Stalker, Iowa agricultural college; "Sheep Raising in North-Central Kansas," J. T. Gray, Asherville, Mitchell county; "Sheep, Good and Bad," Professor John A. Craig, Iowa agricultural college; "The Kansas Cow and Creamery," Senator George W. Hanna, Clay Center; "Life Among the Germans," Mrs. Frances M. Sherman, Kansas City; "Modifying the Characteristics of Farm Animals," President G. E. Morrow, Oklahoma agricultural college.

Friday—"Practical Lessons in Agriculture," E. Whitcomb, Friend, Neb.; "What I Know About Alfalfa," H. D. Watson, Kearney, Neb.; election of officers and members; "Kansas as a Stock Growing State," J. H. Neff, editor Drovers' Telegram, Kansas City, Mo.; "As Seen by the Commission Man," W. S. Hannah, Kansas City Stock Yards; "The Farmer and His Wife, as Seen by the Merchant," J. Logan Jones, Kansas City, Mo.; address by James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; "Another Point of View," Mrs. C. F. Wilder, Manhattan.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and the Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association will hold their regular annual meetings (beginning Monday) during the same week as the state board of agriculture, and also the State Poultry Association will be holding its annual show during the entire week.

REFUSES TO PAY OLDEN.

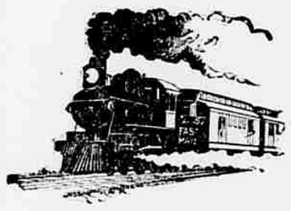
Topeka Preacher Likely to Have Difficulty in Collecting a Just Claim.

TOPEKA, Dec. 16.—(Special.) State Auditor Morris has absolutely refused to audit the claim of Rev. Mr. G. D. Olden for services rendered and expenses in carrying the election ballots and poll books to the colored volunteers in Cuba. The claim is for $56, and Governor Leedy gave Olden a voucher on his contingent fund. The auditor says there was no law authorizing his employment and he will, therefore, not pay the bill. Mr. Olden served notice today that he would bring mandamus proceedings in the supreme court to compel the auditor to audit the claim. The auditor said he would welcome such a proceeding in order to test the question. In the event that the auditor is sustained by the supreme court, Olden will ask the legislature in special session to pass a bill giving him the amount. Should the supreme court not reach a decision in time, Olden will appeal to the legislature while the case is in court. He doesn't want to take any chances. His principal backer in his fight for his per diem and expenses is David Overmyer, through whose influence he was chosen as messenger by the governor.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

Cheap Mail Facilities One of the Chief Factors in Our Prosperity and Progress.

"Common is the commonplace." The most valuable of civil benefits is such a commonplace matter that we scarcely give it a thought. It would take a winter on a whaler nipped in an ice floe to make us truly appreciable of the worth of the postal service. What a wonderful thing it is! Wonderful in its organization, with its vast machinery for the collection and distribution of letters, its railway mail cars, its route riders, the unfailing order and precision of its methods. Wonderful it is, too, in its results. It knits together families widely separated. It carries across the sea some tender lover's message or perhaps a little flower picked from the daisied grave of an English churchyard.



Every hour of every day the commonplace mailbag is packed with the secrets of life, words which waken love and laughter, and words which deepen the furrow in the cheek and dim the failing sight with bitter tears.

But, with all this, there is going on through the mail service a dissemination of human knowledge, a reaching out of human help which is one of the crowning blessings of our century. The correspondence schools, led by Chautauqua, are sending to every village and hamlet the broader knowledge which is so eagerly craved by many who are shut in to the homely duties of a humble life. Without the mail system this plan of education would be utterly non-existent.

Every mail, too, carries from the great centers, the advice of great physicians, which it would be impossible for the distant public to obtain were it not for the mails. Few people realize how many thousand people depend on the mail service for medical treatment. Not long ago when some postal affairs were being discussed in connection with the erection of the new postoffice building in Buffalo, N. Y., some light was thrown on this subject by the statement that the mail by Dr. R. V. Pierce amounted daily to something over 1,500 pieces. Of course this is not a common case, because Dr. Pierce's relation as chief consulting physician to Buffalo's famous Institution, The Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, makes his advice and that of his staff of nearly a score of skilled and experienced specialists much sought after, especially by women, to the treatment and cure of whose special diseases Dr. Pierce has devoted over thirty years of almost constant labor. But though this example is out of the ordinary, it may serve as an evidence of the amazing benefits reaped by the public from the mail service. It puts every outlying hamlet in touch with the most advanced medical specialism of the day. It gives, at the cost of a 2-cent stamp, the skill and experience that it has taken years to acquire. Literally at the cost of a 2-cent stamp, since Dr. Pierce invites sick women to consult him by letter without charge. And this would seem to be one of the most remarkable services rendered by the postal system, perhaps the supreme service of all. For while it is a splendid thing to be able to shop in New York while living in Kansas, and a grand thing to be able to command the learning of great professors while working in the Michigan woods, it is a still grander thing that by means of this cheaply supplied service men like Dr. Pierce, who have the disposition to be helpful, are enabled to place their skill and knowledge at the disposal of those who are being dragged down by disease, without the possibility of help from those about them. When one contemplates the vast and far-reaching benefits of the mail service, so briefly touched upon in this article, it makes the familiar gray uniform of the postman, the most glorious of all uniforms, for it is worn by the soldiers of the army of peace. It makes one feel like taking his hat off to the onrushing mail train, and cheering the work and wisdom of Uncle Sam.

LEEDY ROUNDLY SCORED.

Franklin County Farmers' Institute Condemns Him for Calling the Extra Session.

OTTAWA, KAS., Dec. 16.—(Special.) To-day was the last day of the ninth annual session of the Franklin County Farmers' institute, held here. This is a non-partisan organization and its membership is made up from the farmers of this county, composed of all parties. Before they adjourned to-day they passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That we, citizens and taxpayers of the state of Kansas, do hereby emphatically set our seal of condemnation upon the convening of the legislature in extraordinary session, at this time, believing the action to be detrimental to our welfare and a needless expenditure of state money. Further, that, coming so near to the close of the outgoing administration and so near the regular session of our legislative body, it leaves no foundation in fact for such action, unless it be to furnish 'the last straw with which the break the camel's back.' And we do thus resolve, regardless of party fealty, either past, present or future."

The Evening Herald this evening publishes twenty interviews of the leading Populists and Democrats in the county and they unequivocally denounce the move.

Harvey to Be Well Represented.

NEWTON, KAS., Dec. 16.—(Special.) Harvey county will have two representatives in the special session of the legislature. Tom Jackson, the member from this county, and W. P. Haywood, representatives from Kearny, who now lives in Halstead.

CAR FAMINE AT ST. LOUIS.

Grain Sold Months Ago Still in Elevators for Lack of Transportation.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Dec. 16.—The car famine has become so serious that the entire grain trade of St. Louis is crippled, and exporters find it almost impossible to obtain cars to carry their grain to the seaboard. It would take more than a thousand cars to fill the orders which have been received by the railroads.

Every railroad running into the city suffers from the shortage of equipment. There are thousands of bushels of grain in St. Louis elevators which was sold for shipment several months ago, but cannot be shipped because the railroads are not able to furnish cars. One of the representatives of a large Eastern line said:

"The yards of the railroads in nearly all of the large Eastern cities are blockaded with loaded grain cars, which cannot be emptied because elevators are full and vessel room cannot be obtained to handle the enormous export business. This keeps the cars lying idle in the East, while St. Louis and other Western cities are clamoring for them."

TAMMANY HALL WILL HELP.

Richard Croker Bespeaks Its Aid in Building the Manhattan Island Tunnel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Interest in the subject of a tunnel to give rapid transit throughout the length of Manhattan island is revived by the publication to-day of an interview with Richard Croker, in which it is asserted that work on such a tunnel will be begun within a year. Mr. Croker is further quoted as saying that the enterprise will be undertaken by private capital, "which will meet with every proper encouragement from the present city government and from Tammany Hall."

Mr. Croker says that the city has neither the money nor the credit, under the law, to build the tunnel, which, he estimates, will cost $50,000,000.

The Twin City Special,

Leaving Kansas City daily at 6:30 p. m. via the Chicago Great Western railway for St. Paul and Minneapolis. The finest service and fastest time between Kansas City and the Northwest.

WAS NO RED TAPE

SHAFTER'S CHIEF COMMISSARY REFUTES SAFFRON CHARGES.

VOLUNTEERS WELL CARED FOR

WAS NEVER ANY DELAY IN URGING FORWARD SUPPLIES.

Testifies Before the War Investigating Committee That There Were Provisions in Plenty for Soldiers—Sufferings "a Mere Bagatelle."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Brigadier General John P. Weston, chief commissary of the Shafter expedition, testified to-day before the war investigating committee that there was an absence of red tape methods in feeding the volunteers at Siboney. He said he never heard a complaint of the conditions of the commissary supplies at the front. Special efforts had been made in behalf of the volunteers, whose officers he recognized sometimes did not quite understand how to get what was due the men.

Surgeons were given articles from hospital stores on mere memorandum receipts, and they were paid for out of funds at Washington. Colonel Roosevelt once came to Santiago and wanted to buy tomatoes and certain extra supplies for his men, and he refused to let him pay for them, and there was no need for it. Witness said he took $5,000 with him when he went to Florida and still has "a lot of it left."

"Well, you are the only man then," interrupted Captain Howell, "who ever went to Florida and brought any money back."

Referring to difficulties caused by the subsistence department depending on the quartermaster's department for transportation, he said it was a ridiculous idea and the transportation was a matter he would not like to speak of without "thinking it over," and he had "thought a heap about it, too." So far as the food was concerned, General Weston characterized the Santiago campaign as a mere bagatelle, the hardships being trivial compared to his own experience in frontier Indian campaigns when he and his men were forced to use the wagon mules for food.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, chaplain of the Second Pennsylvania and special commissioner of the National Relief Association, said that on his return from Cuba he had called on President McKinley, August 6, and added: "If there was anything I did know and he not get it out of me, I am unaware of it. He has wonderful powers of cross-examination."

The president at that time commissioned him to find and permanently mark the graves of our soldiers at Santiago. He pictured the desolated conditions of graves, but said the names were nearly all marked. Some wounded men had wandered off and died and their graves remained unmarked. In Santiago when he landed in July 25 there was a dearth of everything needed. The medical department opposed the work of his relief association but changed its views later. The medical department charged the chief surgeon with burdensome local duties that prevented satisfactory attention to outside work. He denounced the red tape methods and offered numerous suggestions for improvements.

Quartermaster General Ludington testified as to the operations of his department prior to and during the war. He received his first allotment of $500,000 from the $50,000,000 emergency fund early in April and pushed the manufacture of all equipments produced in the United States arsenals to the utmost.

The chief difficulty in preparing the army equipment, he said, was in securing tent duck and kersey, both of which were manufactured especially for the army.

Requisitions for tents were filled promptly, as a rule, and he recollected very few delays in furnishing hospital tents. Manufacturers, as a rule, did not apparently increase their stocks to any extent before the actual call for material from the department. This applied to wagons and all other material required by the quartermaster's department.

In answer to Governor Beaver, General Ludington said it might be well to provide against future emergencies by keeping on hand equipment for at least two years in advance. This could be done with many classes of supplies without danger of deterioration.

General Ludington did not agree with the suggestion of Commissary General Egan that the commissary department ought to furnish cooking and eating utensils and their transportation, as well as provide for food.

Concerning the shipment of medical supplies, General Ludington said they were rushed forward as promptly, or more so, than any other supplies, and he knew of no instance where there had been delays of weeks in shipping medicines from New York to Camp Alger or from St. Louis to Camp Thomas. This had been the testimony of numerous other witnesses. Dr. Conner cited one instance where a 200-bed hospital outfit had been lost between New York and Fernandina.

General Ludington said that his department at present was quite fairly supplied with efficient officers, although he did not have quite so many as he wanted.

Chief Engineer John M. Wilson, a member of the commission, then swore himself in as a witness, and testified in detail as to the preparations for coast defense, including torpedoes, for which he had been allotted from the national defense fund something less than $6,000,000.

NO INTERNATIONAL BANK.

Bill Providing for Its Incorporation Overwhelmingly Defeated in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The bill to incorporate the International American bank was buried under an overwhelming adverse majority of the house to-day. The debate upon the measure, which opened yesterday, was concluded to-day at 3 o'clock. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, made an argument in its support. The other speakers to-day were Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, in its support, and Messrs. Bell, Populist, of Colorado, Sulzer, Democrat, of New York; Maxwell, Populist, of Nebraska; Maddox, Democrat, of Georgia, and Swanson, Democrat, of Virginia, in opposition. The vote by which the bill was defeated stood 102 ayes to 148 nays.

The bill to extend the customs and revenue laws of the United States over the Hawaiian islands was passed without opposition. The bill, Mr. Dingley explained, carried with it the civil service laws relating to appointments in the customs and revenue service in Hawaii.

THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Suggests a Number of Technical Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The senate committee on foreign relations made some progress to-day with the bill reported by the Hawaiian commission for the government of the Hawaiian islands, but adjourned until next Monday without completing the work. Senator Turpie has suggested a great many technical amendments, which are not generally important in themselves, but all of which require discussion on account of their positive bearing. Many of the suggestions relate to the grammatical construction of the bill and others to the details of the law itself, and a number of his suggestions on these lines have been adopted.

The most material change made to-day is one striking out the provision of the commission bill which empowers the supreme court of the territory to pass upon the elections of members of the legislature and imposing this duty upon the territorial senate and house. Senators Turpie and Mills both made strenuous objection to the provision as reported by the commission on the ground that it was contrary to the American method and an innovation which should not be encouraged. The supporters of the commission report yielded after some controversy to save time and promote the progress of the measure.

Judge Frear, of the commission, and a member of the Hawaiian supreme court, sat with the committee to-day in an advisory capacity.

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WOULD KILL LOTTERIES.

Comstock Urges Bill Prohibiting Use of Telephone and Telegraph for Gambling Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The house judiciary committee to-day gave a hearing on the Gillett bill to prohibit the use of the telegraph and telephone lines for the purpose of lottery and racehorse gambling. Anthony Comstock and Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts appeared before the committee. Anthony Comstock said he had information of the seizure by the postoffice authorities of over 1,500,000 lottery blanks, demonstrating that lotteries were in existence. He claimed their business was carried on through the telegraph and telephone companies. The pending bill, if it becomes a law, he said, would take away the last means of communication which these companies possessed and make the prosecution of their nefarious business impossible. The bill would also prevent the transmission of racetrack information for gambling purposes and stop pool selling.

HANNA BRIBERY CHARGE.

Referred to a Sub-Committee of the Senate Yesterday for Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections to-day the charge of bribery against Senator Hanna made by the Ohio state senate in connection with the senator's election to his present term of office was briefly discussed and referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Hoar, Spooner and Turley. The subcommitee will investigate the question and practically decide how far it is necessary to go into the matter. The charges were filed during the last session of congress and have not been pressed by their authors.

LOUD BILL REINTRODUCED.

It Has Been Amended, Making a Low Rate on Sample Copies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Chairman Loud, of the house committee on postoffices and post roads, to-day reintroduced the bill relating to second class mail matter and known as the Loud bill, with an amendment allowing the mailing of sample copies of newspapers at ½ cent for every two ounces, stamps being attached in advance.

WILL USE A THOUSAND MEN.

Captain McCullagh Reports His Plans for the Havana Police to General Greene.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Captain McCullagh, the former chief of police of New York city, has reported to General Greene a police plan for Havana on the same basis as that of New York, but modified by local conditions. The force will amount to 1,000 men, not 1,200 as at first believed. The battalion of the Second Illinois regiment remained to-day on board the United States transport Mobile, which arrived here from Savannah, on December 13. This detachment of troops will march to Quemados camp on Saturday.

A Cuban applied to-day to Captain Chadwick, of the cruiser New York, for asylum on board that vessel. His request was refused, and he was told that if he felt Havana was dangerous to him he should go outside the city. The policy of the American representatives is not to seek to intervene for the purpose of protecting Cuban chiefs in this city but to send them out of town. This displeases the Cubans.

CRUELTIES TO THE CARLISTS.

Tortures Inflicted That Will Probably Lead to Reprisals When the Carlists Take the Field.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—Count Casa Sola, brother of the Marquis Ceralbo, in an interview has confirmed the reports that savage cruelties similar to those inflicted upon the anarchists confined in the fortress of Montjuich, at Barcelona, have been applied to the Carlists arrested at Bilbao, in order to extract information from them regarding the armament designs of the Carlists. It is apprehended that these tortures will lead to terrible reprisals should the Carlists take the field.

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