HURT THE FARMERS

SURE RESULT OF PASSAGE OF RAVENSCRAFT BILL.

MR. L. A. ALLEN EXPLAINS IT

KANSAS CITY EXCHANGE PROTECTS STOCK DEALERS.

If the Bill Becomes a Law He Says the Exchange Will Be Destroyed and Sharks Will Prey Upon the Cattle Raisers of the State.

The Ravenscraft live stock bill before the house of representatives at Topeka has created considerable opposition from commission men on the Kansas City market, as well as the better informed shippers of stock to this market.

"In the first place it is sought in this bill to compel all live stock commission agents to apply to the state executive council for a permit for license," said L. A. Allen, a prominent commission man, yesterday. "It requires them to give a bond of $3,000 for the faithful performance of such agency, but the main feature of the bill, in section 4, is to prevent the commission men from agreeing among themselves as to what commission they will charge on sales made. This rule of the exchange is the main one that holds it together as an exchange, and enables it to enforce all other rules which are incorporated into the laws of the exchange.

"This uniform rule of commission charges is not claimed by shippers to this market to be exorbitant. In fact, nine-tenths of all shippers prefer that their agents be paid reasonably well for their services. It is claimed by commission men and reliable shippers that if this commission rule cannot be enforced it would disrupt the exchange, and the result would be that more than half of the commission firms would have to quit the business as they could not afford to do the business for a less charge and be responsible to the owners of stock for the net proceeds of stock sold. The result would be that the honorable men now in the business would quit, and sharks would come in and make what they could out of the trade by hook or crook, just as many did before the exchange was organized, in 1886. The exchange, since its organization, has placed the transactions of its members on a high plane of business integrity, which is illustrated pretty thoroughly by the members of the exchange. Since its organization they have handled over $1,000,000,000 worth of live stock, every dollar of which has been properly accounted for to the owners and shippers to this market.

"The exchange, by its good rules, has brought down the dockage on hogs from over 5 per cent to about 1 per cent, thus saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the hog shippers to this market. One of the rules enforced by the exchange is that when a buyer agrees to buy stock at a given price he is compelled to take the stock and pay for it, and not be allowed to dock it after it has gone over the scales, as was formerly done before the exchange came into existence. Before then cattle were often bought by a buyer and when they went over the scales one or more head would be docked from $5 to $10 each on account of some little defect that the buyer might name. The salesman or owner could not help himself unless he would take the cattle back and try to sell them over again after losing the shrink, all of which proved a heavy loss to shippers.

"When any uncommercial conduct on the part of its members is reported to the exchange by any shipper, it at once investigates. If the member is at fault the exchange compels the member to right himself or suffer himself to be expelled. In such cases the balance of the members cease to have any further business relations with such expelled member, which is right and proper in all well-regulated commercial bodies. Before the exchange was organized it was no uncommon thing for stock to be sold by irresponsible agents, and no returns made to the shipper or to his bank where he had given directions that his proceeds be sent.

"Many buyers were going over the country buying stock, giving drafts in payment, shipping the stock and selling it and pocketing the proceeds, and the draft would go to protest. There are many other things equally as bad which were done before the exchange was organized. Do the shippers and owners of cattle in Kansas want to go back to the old order of things? Do they want cheap agents to do their business and get bad results? It would be the result if the Live Stock exchange could not enforce its rules and compel its members to do the fair thing by their customers.

"Kansas is the most favored state in the Union. The entire influence and money that the commission men of Kansas City can command, directly and indirectly, are used in bringing cattle into Kansas to be pastured and fed, out of which the people of that state derive a great benefit. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually go into the pockets of Kansas farmers and grass owners from this source alone, all of which has been brought about by the live stock commission men of Kansas City. It would seem that they would be the last of all to be jumped onto by Kansas lawmakers, and especially so when the legislature is not asked or petitioned to do so by the stockmen of the state. Mr. Ravenscraft, the father of the bill, in the house at Topeka, is reported as saying that the commission men at Kansas City make $2,000,000 annually, divided by eighty commission firms, when it can be proven that 69 per cent of all commissions received by them go toward paying the expense of conducting the business, to say nothing about the cost of living in Kansas City.

"Mr. King, in the senate the other day, is reported as having said that the exchange was a set of robbers—which, if true, was a broad assertion to make against so large a body of honorable men who compose the Kansas City Live Stock exchange, who have worked hard for many years to build up at Kansas City one of the best live stock markets in the United States at the very doors of the people of Kansas, and by virtue of it the live stock owners of Kansas have prospered greater than those of any other state.

"Disrupt the Kansas City Live Stock exchange, with its wholesome rules governing the trade, by the enactment of a law such as proposed by the King and Ravenscraft bills, and it would not be six months before nearly every stockman in the state would be petitioning the governor to call an extra session of the legislature to have the law repealed. Mr. Ravenscraft is reported as saying that the commission men would, if his bill should become a law, acquiesce and not go to the courts to test its validity or constitutionality. It would be well not to be too sure about that. The commission men, backed by what they know to be right, have never laid down. They have gone through the lower courts and up to the supreme court of the United States in several cases and won every time, and they see no cause at this time to not defend their rights, legally or otherwise, especially when they know they are doing the right thing to the patrons of the Kansas City market and to themselves."

Two Thousand Damage.

A fire that caused $2,000 damages from smoke, started in the laboratory of Eyssell's drug store, corner of Twelfth and Broadway, yesterday morning.

John Moffett and L. B. Andrews, of the Moffett Bros. & Andrews Live Stock Commission Company, who room over the store, were awakened by the smoke and fumes from the chemicals. They gave the alarm from the window, thinking their escape by the stairway was cut off. When No. 4 company arrived a ladder was raised to the window and the men escaped.

Warm Praise.

From Puck.

Brown—"Our minister delivered a really fine temperance lecture on Sunday night."

Jones—"Yes, I heard he was quite eloquent."

Brown—"Eloquent; he was as eloquent as a man's head the next morning."

Circumstantial.

From the Philadelphia North American.

"How many persons can you crowd into a car?" I asked the conductor.

"That depends on whether they are married folks or couples thinking about it," he replied.

NO DANGER AT MANILA.

Nothing in the Situation There to Cause Alarm, It Is Declared.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—There is nothing in the situation at Manila to cause alarm for the safety of the American troops, in the opinion of well-informed administration officials. Since General Otis cabled Saturday to this effect, there has come no word tending to qualify the statement in any sense. Admiral Dewey has not been heard from further, according to Secretary Long, and from the absence of positive news the officials draw the conclusion that nothing has happened to warrant apprehension.

Respecting the reported landing of foreign marines at Manila, not a word of confirmation has been received at either the war department or the navy department. A press dispatch received several days ago mentioned the landing of a few British bluejackets each evening to wet down the British consulate, a measure of protection from fire during the intensely dry season in the Philippines, and it is probable that this is the foundation for the Madrid story of a general landing.

Some notice is beginning to be taken here of the markedly hostile reports that are being cabled to Madrid by Colonel Rios, the ranking Spanish officer at Manila, and if he persists in this course he may be called to account by General Otis, who probably does not understand what the officer is doing. Technically Rios is a prisoner of war, and his actions are subject to the complete control of the United States officers at Manila.

His representations, it is said in official circles here, have been uniformly misstatements of facts or gross distortions of them, with the plain purpose of giving a false impression of the weakness of the American position in the Philippines, perhaps with a deliberate purpose to justify some of the powers to recognize the belligerency of the insurgents. The latter are believed to be suffering from the lack of war supplies, and such recognition at the hands of even one of the nations whose possessions border on the China sea would be of the greatest assistance to their cause.

Just why Rios is going to Zamboanga, as announced from Manila, is not known here, but it is presumed that General Otis would not permit of any such movement were it not demanded by the necessity for preparing the remnant of Spanish troops in the Philippines for shipment home to Europe. When he evacuated Iloilo just in season to embarrass the Americans in their attempt to occupy the place, he took his garrison down the coast to Zamboanga.

It is supposed that when he came up to Manila himself he left these troops there, and that he is now going there to ship them home, for, according to the reports of the war department, the Spanish Transportation Company will have taken aboard the last of the Spanish troops in the Philippines before the middle of next month.

Touching General Otis' position at Manila, it is stated at the war department that the truth is that not for a moment has he had any doubt as to his ability to maintain his position, though his lines are so long and thin, the estimates being that they extend over twenty-five miles, over the worst kind of country, that without considerable reinforcements he is not able to carry on the aggressive warfare that he feels the situation demands.

With the approach of the wet season, the necessity increases for dispersion of the insurgents from the neighborhood of Manila and this can be done only with the aid of reinforcements. It is estimated from General Lawton's predictions yesterday that he would arrive at Singapore by next Sunday and will be at Manila by the Wednesday following, at the latest, as the Grant will make all possible speed, now that it is known there is need for her and the troops she brings to General Otis.

WOULD BAR POLYGAMISTS.

House Committee Reports Favorably on the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A favorable report on the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamists from being elected to congress was made in the house to-day by Representative Capron, of Rhode Island, in behalf of the committee on election of president and vice president. It refers to the case of Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, as one of the causes for renewing attention to the subject.

After reviewing this case, the report states that its determination rests with the next congress. On the general subject, however, it urges an amendment to the constitution, and says:

"Enough has been presented to show that the people of the United States, through congress, have placed on the statute books their unequivocal and uncompromising hostility to the crime of polygamy. Therefore, shall the possibility be allowed to continue to exist of a state electing to a congress a person who is a polygamist to participate in the framing of laws for a people who have unmistakably, in no uncertain way, but deliberately and positively, declared that polygamy is a crime and a disease, which should not be tolerated in a civilized community, but extirpated in the interest of the homes of America, which constitute one of the nation's strongest bulwarks against moral decay? We believe that, if given the opportunity, the people will answer emphatically in the negative."

FRANCO-BRAZILIAN CLASH.

French Force Attacked in Guiana and Several Men Killed or Wounded.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Feb. 27.—Further advices from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, say that additional French troops have been despatched to Counani because the governor received information that a strong body of Brazilians was proceeding up the river. It is presumed the French troops went to meet them.

Every effort is being made to suppress official news about the situation between the bellicose commissioners and their forces, but private advices received from fugitive settlers say the present state of affairs is due to the Brazilians, who attacked the Frenchmen and forced the latter to act in self-defense, after a hot dispute between the commissioners, from which the Brazilians hastily withdrew and removed to their camp. In the collision a few men were killed and some were wounded on both sides.

The camps, it appears, subsequently maintained a watchful peace, while awaiting instructions. The natives are said to be preparing to join the fighting if hostilities are renewed, which is causing the foreign settlers to flee from the disturbed district, abandoning their property.

MORE TEA EXPERIMENTS.

Agricultural Department Will Try to Grow the Plant in the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—An agreement on agricultural appropriation bill has been reached by the senate and house conferees. The differences were mainly on amounts for various bureaus and unimportant projects. The amount for an investigation of irrigation methods is increased to $35,000. A section is inserted for an inquiry by the agricultural department to "demonstrate whether it is practicable to introduce the culture of tea into the Southern states as a profitable industry," and an appropriation of $5,000 is made.

ABOUT SOME PEOPLE.

Charles Adams, of Kirksville, Mo., and Miss Etta Auhl, of Blue Rapids, Kas., were married at noon yesterday at the Savoy hotel by Rev. Mr. Alex Proctor, of Independence, Kas.

Octave Chanute, the civil engineer who built the Hannibal bridge, and is famous as an inventor of a flying machine, is at the Coates. Mr. Chanute now makes Chicago his home. He expects to perfect his flying machine and make it practicable. Upon its test flights a year ago weaknesses in material and construction were discovered which he is now rectifying.

William McKensie, of Dundee, Scotland, a holder of Kansas City street railway bonds and owner of considerable residence property in Kansas City, Kas., is a guest of the Coates. "I believe Kansas City is destined to be a city of 500,000 population within a period of two decades," said he. "I have become much interested in the park system projected and believe it is economy to beautify the city while land values are comparatively low. The West bluff is unsightly and creates a bad impression on people passing through the city. By the way, while I have found your railway bonds to be good investments, I consider your street railways poor. I had to walk uptown from the depot to-day because of a tight slot."

Forced to It.

From Puck.

She—"When we are married won't you give up your clubs, dear?"

He—"I've practically done that already, darling. Since we've been engaged I've been suspended from all of them."

BOURBON POLICY

HOUSE DEMOCRATS OUTLINED IT AT A CAUCUS LAST NIGHT.

WOULD FREE THE FILIPINOS

RESOLUTION DECIDED UPON TO BE URGED IN THE HOUSE.

It Declares Against Permanent Occupation of the Philippines—Gen. Wheeler's the Only Voice Raised Against the Prevailing View.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At a caucus of the Democratic members of the house of representatives, held in the hall of the house to-night, the following declaration of policy and resolutions as to the Philippines were adopted:

"We hold that the constitution of the United States was ordained and established for an intelligent, liberty-loving and self-governing people and cannot be successfully applied to a people of different virtues and conditions. We, therefore, hold that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of our government and subversive of those principles of civil liberty which we have been taught to cherish. We believe, with the Declaration of Independence, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we are unalterably opposed to the establishment of any government by the United States without the consent of the people to be governed; and in conformity with these principles we instruct the minority members of the foreign affairs committee to introduce and urge the following resolution:

"'Resolved, That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine islands, and asserts its determination, when an independent government shall have been erected therein, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain and thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people.'"

Another resolution by Mr. Griggs, of Georgia, was adopted, as follows:

"We, the Democratic members of the house of representatives, in caucus assembled, commend the signal loyalty and valor of our soldiers and sailors in the performance of every military duty to which they have been assigned by proper authority, however much we may deplore the policy of the administration now directing their movements; and we pledge to them our hearty support and sympathy, under all circumstances, wherever engaged."

The following resolution by Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, was lost:

"Resolved, That the United States congress, as soon as the treaty of peace between this government and Spain is ratified, give notice to the inhabitants of the Philippines that it is not our desire or purpose to hold them under permanent military control, or as colonial subjects, but as soon as practicable to aid them to establish a republican form of government and to become independent and self-sustaining, with such commercial and military privileges from the United States as may be agreed upon between us. In the meantime, we will protect both persons and property, with the largest liberty to citizens as possible under the circumstances."

The caucus began at 8 p. m. and lasted until nearly midnight.

The attendance was large and little division of sentiment was manifested on the general features of the resolutions. The first resolutions were offered by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, from the Democratic members of the foreign affairs committee, and was the text for most of the speeches. Among those who spoke were Representatives Bailey, of Texas; Allen, of Mississippi; Gaines, of Georgia; Wheeler, of Alabama; Lentz, of Ohio, and Cowherd, of Missouri.

The speech of General Wheeler was notable in differing from the prevailing view. He urged that nothing should be done which could be construed as a lack of support of our soldiers. The hands of the president should be upheld, he said, when fighting was going on. As a matter of expediency, also, he urged that the party should not oppose the war. Wars were popular, he declared, and, at the present time the spirit of the people was shown by the fact that every boy had his drum and sword, while the mothers were proud of this patriotic spirit.

The votes were practically unanimous on the two resolutions adopted, and the Livingston resolution was defeated by a large majority.

NO BREAK IN CALIFORNIA.

Republicans Held a Conference Yesterday to Consider the Situation.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Feb. 27.—At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon seventy-nine of the Republican members of the legislature out of eighty-six met for the purpose of discussing the senatorial situation. Assemblyman Melick, of Los Angeles, proposed that all the Republican candidates for the United States senate drop out of the race and a caucus be held to select some man whose name has not yet been mentioned. If this was not deemed the proper course, he suggested that a caucus be held on the candidates at present before the legislature, and that sixty votes be required to nominate.

Adjournment was taken until to-morrow afternoon, at which time Melick's suggestions will be considered.

The vote for United States senator to-day showed no break in the deadlock. The ballot was the sixty-fifth of the session. the vote was: Barnes, 11; Estes, 1; Bulla, 11; Burns, 26; Grant, 26; Bard, 3; Scott, 2; Devries (Dem.), 1; Rosenfeldt (Dem.), 2; White (Dem.), 23, and Phelan (Dem.), 4.

BLIZZARD IN WYOMING.

It Is the Worst Storm of the Season So Far as Railroads Are Concerned.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Feb. 27.—The worst storm of the season, so far as the railroads are concerned, is raging in Wyoming. It is a blizzard of squally snowstorms, accompanied by wind with a velocity of sixty miles an hour. All railroad cuts are filled, and no trains are moving. Not a train on the main line of the Union Pacific has reached here to-day. Westbound No. 3 is in the drifts at Pine Bluffs, thirty miles east, and the east bound fast mail is snowbound at Laramie. Three rotaries and 100 shovelers are trying to open the line. The Denver Pacific and Cheyenne Northern are blocked. Railroad men pronounce this the worst storm of ten years. While damaging to the railroads, the storm will aid the stockmen, as the wind will uncover the ranges and give the cattle a chance to get at feed. The temperature is considerably below the freezing point.

CHICAGO'S MURDER MYSTERY.

Police Believe That W. J. Holtslander Killed Miss Henderson, His Blind Housekeeper.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The police believe they have solved the mystery surrounding the death of Miss Cora Henderson, the blind housekeeper for W. J. Holtslander. Miss Henderson was found yesterday with her skull crushed. To-day a hat belonging to Holtslander and a handkerchief, both bloodstained, were found in Holtslander's flat. Holtslander, who is in custody, has, according to the police, made several contradictory statements, and, pending further investigation he will be kept under arrest.

Germans Assaulted in China.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—According to an official dispatch from Pekin, several Germans were grossly insulted and afterward assaulted last Saturday at Tien Tsin, the port for Peking. They had great difficulty in escaping from their assailants.

Princeton Nearing Manila.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The gunboat Princeton sailed from Suez to-day for Aden. She is bound for Manila, where she should arrive in about three weeks.

WOMAN'S INTEREST.

Siamese women intrust their children to the care of elephants, and it is said that the trust is never betrayed. The babies play about the huge feet of the elephants, who are always careful never to hurt the little creatures. And if danger threatens, the sagacious animal will curl the child gently up in his trunk and swing it up out of harm's way upon his broad back.

Odd devices for spring millinery ornaments are heraldic designs. Greek and Roman buckles and warlike weapons of various shapes, set witn gems that are in all tints, and more or less valuable. There are handsome opal pins in circles of French brilliants and medals and cameo medallions linked together with glittering paste clasps, immense jeweled dragon-flies, butterflies and tiny reptile designs in real gold and French enamel, bronze, jet, emeralds, rubies and cut steel, the range of ornamentation extending from hayrakes and harpoons to crowns and coronets, and from the pearl sandpiper to an owl with onyx beak and diamond eyes.

Ferneries, jardinieres and wine coolers can be bought in wood now as well as in silver or porcelain. Just what advantage a wooden wine cooler confers is not obvious, but ferneries and flower holders of wood to match the furniture of the room are a decided improvement on the tawdry silvered and lavishly decorated china boxes and pots. They have an air of solidity that gives dignity to the window seat or the nook where they may be placed, and, as they are lined with glass, and, in some instances, supplied with handles, they are practical as well as inexpensive and attractive.

Another pretty fancy in wood is a tea tray of mahogany with curling edges and brass handles with which to carry it. The tray is covered with a sheet of glass, which is, of course, transparent and invisible, the raised border of the tray hiding the edges. Hot teacups and scratchy plates or silver need have no terrors for the owner of a glass-covered tray.

Baby spoons occupy places of honor in the big sliversmiths' showcases. They have almost round and rather deep bowls, with flattened edges, so that by no possible chance can the small wielder of the weapon cut his mouth, or, mistaking an eye for a mouth, seriously injure that organ by an accidental poke. The handles of these spoons are silver, twisted or plain, chased or smooth, and the broad end has the owner's monogram entwined with daintily enameled flowers or Cupids. The bowls are of gold and silver, usually of the frosted variety, and contain Mother Goose pictures and rhymes. Miss Muffet, Jack Horner, Jack of beanstalk fame and other interesting personages entertain the story-loving baby in the intervals between spoonfuls of bread and milk. An aid to the baby who has not yet mastered the art of holding on to a spoon without letting go until ready to put it back on the table is a handle which terminates in a ring—a nice, comfortable ring, which the fat hand can grasp tightly and comfortably, and which comes in very handy when a bread pudding is on the menu and a firm hold on the spoon is necessary in order to hunt the raisins successfully.

In viewing the latest tailor creations for spring one is impressed by the fact that there is much more individuality in their make-up than formerly; a greater diversity of fashioning than the cut-and-dried model of fly-front and plain skirt of the ready-made kind. There is the widest range in the selection of fabrics, too—broadcloth, kersey, serge, cheviot, camel's hair, corkscrew, Venetian and Brunella, in black, castor, slate, gray, tan, navy blue and Yale, are all here developed in exceedingly stylish, pretty suits. Very short jackets are conspicuously absent, the proper thing being the twenty-inch length. Neither is the darted top sleeve in evidence. The sleeve is very small, but what fullness there is to its top is gathered into the armhole.

An extremely stylish effect noticed upon many of the cloth suits was a trace buckle of silver, finished with a strap of the material. Another style, especially designed for driving, has its shoulders extended by supporters quite three inches beyond the normal line, while the coat falls softly in sacque fashion all around the figure. It makes a very odd, exclusive design. In the washable suits for later wear pique and duck tape take the lead, especially in white and dark blue.

Sarah Grand, of Heavenly Twins fame, has been devoting her attention lately to the age at which girls should marry, since they insist upon marrying sooner or later, in spite of the cynical Sarah's many-volumed warnings. Mrs. Grand thinks that no girl should marry until she reaches "years of discretion," and the age, of course, depends on the character and capacity of the girl. "Some girls," she says, "are sensible women at 19; some are never sensible women at all. The Amelia Sedley sort of girl is a survival of the chattel period, and as she never acquires the sort of discretion which is a safe conduct through life it makes no difference at what age she marries. She is the clinging sort of creature, who looks about for a man to lean upon, and generally finds one, for men in theory still prefer her. They sentimentalize on the subject in their youth and talk about the ivy and the oak. When they are captured, if they do not suffer the fate of the oak smothered by ivy, but survive to tell the tale, they still cling to their theory; but they spend the leisure hours of their middle age at their clubs.

Poor Amelia Sedley! All the strong-minded women in turn have abused her and her little, tearful, tender-hearted, narrow-minded, selfish, gentle ways. She has been abused so often and for such a long time that it seems rather late in the day to remind the world of her lack of spirit, her effeminacy, her irritating humility and her equally irritating obstinacy. Men may like Amelia and even women love David's "Dora"; but the woman has yet to come forward who can find a redeeming trait in or say a good word for poor, much-beloved-of-men Amelia with her soft eyes and her sweet voice and her great devotion to her boy. It is rather interesting to note in the new biographical edition of Thackeray that the creator of Amelia and of Captain Dobbin considered them the only good, humble, right-minded and right-living characters in "Vanity Fair." Ten to one Mrs. Grand hasn't much of an opinion of Dobbin, but it is one chance in a thousand that she does not think him far too good for Amelia.

NO ELECTION IN DELAWARE.

Prospect for Republicans Getting Together Does Not Seem to Be Good.

DOVER, DEL., Feb. 27.—The regular Republicans of the Delaware legislature who are opposing the candidacy of John Edward Addicks, the Union Republican leader for United States senator to succeed George Gray, to-day took up a new candidate in Levi C. Bird, of Wilmington. Mr. Bird, who is a prominent lawyer, is a brother-in-law of the late Thomas Bayard, and the regulars say it is their intention to vote for him again to-morrow and perhaps longer in an endeavor to draw votes from the Addicks lines. The general assembly will finally adjourn on March 13, and, as the situation now appears, there will be no election of a senator unless a compromise candidate shall be agreed upon.

Scharwenka Is Coming.

MEXICO, MO., Feb. 27.—(Special.) President Million, of Hardin college, received a letter this afternoon from Emil Gramm, of the Scharwenka conservatory, of New York city, who was Scharwenka's manager while in America, stating that a cablegram had just been received from Mrs. Scharwenka to the effect that the pianist had recovered from his recent illness and had gone on a concert tour in Northern Europe, and that he would fill his engagement in America, and especially his four weeks' engagement with Hardin college, during the month of May. Scharwenka has been connected with the conservatory of music of Hardin college for five years, as director and examiner.

Last Sectarian School Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The conferees on the Indion appropriation bill have reached a final agreement and have submitted their report. The senate amendment relating to sectarian Indian schools is retained, but the amount is reduced so that not exceeding 15 per cent of the amount used in 1895 shall be used next year. A new provision adds the words that this shall be the "final appropriation for sectarian schools."

Preparing to Burn a Negro.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Feb. 27.—News has just reached here from Hope, Ark., of an outrageous crime committed by a negro upon a young white woman at that place this afternoon. It is stated that an attempt to lynch the negro resulted in a race riot, and that at a late hour to-night the whites are preparing to burn the culprit at the stake.

Will Raise the Price of Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 27.—The Reading, Pennsylvania and Lehigh Coal Companies have announced their intention of making an advance of 25c a ton on coal on their line and city trade within a day or two.

Ireland to Be a Cardinal.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says he learns on reliable authority that Archbishop Ireland will be created a cardinal at the next consistory.

ARE THEY THE SAME

MRS. HEALEY INVESTIGATES MYSTERY OF HER HUSBAND.

WAS HE KNOWN AS WELLS?

HANDWRITING OF THE TWO MEN ARE IDENTICAL.

Mrs. Healey Interviews Mrs. Wells, Who Declares That Her Husband Told Her an Estate Was Left Behind in Iowa—She Will Go There.

CHERRYVALE, KAS., Feb. 27.—(Special.) Mrs. F. Healey, who claims to be the second wife of Fred Healey, who was thought to have been murdered at Elkport, Ia., in 1874, as told in The Journal this morning, arrived from Kansas City in this city at 4:30 this afternoon for the purpose of clearing up the supposed murder mystery which has remained unsolved for nearly twenty-five years. Mrs. Wells claims that all the handwriting that Mrs. Healey has so far produced is the same as that of her late husband, who died three months ago at Valeda, Labette county, about twenty miles southeast of this city. Mrs. Wells has refused to produce any of hers. She says she has plenty of witnesses in this city who have lately moved from Valeda, Kas., that the late Mr. Wells was her right husband.

Mrs. Wells was willing to go to Kansas City a week or so ago to hunt up the people to give her evidence for the purpose of looking up the estate which was left by Mr. Wells. They immediately wrote back and said that the expense was too great. Mrs. Wells also wanted to go to Iowa to hunt some of Fred Wells' brothers. The late Fred Wells had told her enough to convince her that there was an estate, but they wrote back that they could tell more than to take the expense to go up there on.

All the evidence that Mrs. Wells has given proves Wells and Healey to be one and the same man. The description of Fred Wells corresponds exactly with the late husband of Mrs. Healey. The weight of Wells and Healey differs eight pounds in four years. Healey went to school for a number of years with the present Mrs. Healey, who was married to him eight years. When shown the picture of Mr. Wells at the Wells house, which was enlarger for that sole purpose, she claimed it was not the same man that she had married. Mrs. Healey's brother, of Kansas City, Mo., claims that Mrs. Wells' late husband was his sister's husband.

BLIND MAN'S GREAT FEAT.

Phenomenal Walk From Koyokuk to the Coast—Blinded by Glare of the Sun.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

One of the most remarkable trips in the history of Alaskan travel has just been finished by Shubert Nichols, a blind man, who walked all the way from the middle fork of the Koyokuk river, north of the Yukon, 1,605 miles to the coast, crossing five ranges of mountains. He arrived on the City of Seattle last night, after an absence of several years.

He has been mining along the Yukon river and its tributaries, and the glare of the sun upon the fields of ice and snow during last spring came nearly ending his eyesight. Each day of the past summer found him hoping for the return of his sight, and as late as the first snow in the fall he was still hoping to "see his way" again. The winter came on, and his eyes becoming no better, he determined to cross the five ranges of mountains to the Yukon from his home on the middle fork of the Koyokuk river, tramp it out to Skagway, and so reach Seattle for treatment. The story of the trip was last night given by Mr. Nichols as follows:

"My companion, W. T. Phillips, and I concluded to secure all the mail we could and carry it out at $1 per letter, to assist in expense money. We had good placer ground, but little ready cash. We secured sixty-five pay letters and about as many more 'thanks' letters.

"We left the North American Transportation and Trading headquarters on the Koyokuk river, at Peavy trading post, some 800 miles up the Koyokuk river, and struck up the south fork of the Koyokuk to Jim river; then up the latter for sixty miles, when we struck across country going right up over the south extension of the Davidson range of mountains and down again to Fish creek valley; then across this level valley to Bonanza creek, and up Bonanza to its headwaters, when we struck across Old Man mountains, another level valley, then Old Woman mountains to Old Woman's valley; then on to the valley of the Old Man to Old Man creek.

"The Indians who roam this hunting ground gave us a funny account of how these valleys came to be up there in the mountains. They believe that a former chief of their forefathers had great power over the earth and its inhabitants. An Indian and his wife could never get along. They were scolding and fighting each other and causing much trouble. Finally in a fight they accidentally killed their young child. The chief, in his wrath, turned the old woman into a whole range of mountains, and likewise the man, and between them he put the child, in the shape of a level valley, which is full of lakes and is covered with deer moss and is thought to be fine hunting grounds during the proper season.

"Continuing our journey, we came over the Yukon range and struck the Yukon river about 200 miles below the Porcupine river. Then we came up the Yukon to Dawson. While on the Yukon a wolf took one of our dogs away from the sled at night. At Dawson I lost one of my dogs and I left with four dogs, that had then traveled over 1,000 miles. Mr. Phillips sold his two dogs and ran ahead of the North American Transportation and Trading Company's mail team out, and I helped along. We came from Dawson in nineteen days' running time from Skagway.

"The trip, though it covers nearly 100 days of travel through the snow and over the ice, was void of accident or great inconvenience. There is nothing remarkable about making the trip. We were laid up three weeks, all told, by wind and water and resting the dogs. Our total walk was 1,605 miles. The coldest day was 58 degrees below zero. We had three weeks of an average of 48 below, day and night."

CAUCUS IN SIGHT IN NEBRASKA.

Thompson's Followers Agree to It, Providing Hayward's Men Will Vote Secretly.

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 27.—Followers of D. E. Thompson have agreed to go into a Republican caucus, provided fifteen supporters of M. L. Hayward agree to vote secretly. The Hayward managers have agreed to this and eleven of his men have signed a paper so to vote.

There were forty absentees at to-day's ballot, which resulted as follows: Allen, Pop., 40; Hayward, Rep., 25; Thompson, Rep., 11; Webster, Rep., 9; Field, Rep., 5; Weston, Rep., 1; Lambertson, Rep., 1; Adams, Rep., 1.

Purpose.

From the Detroit Journal.

In due time the pilgrim came to a great town, where they were holding an international exposition.

"What," he asked, respectfully, "is the purpose of your exposition?"

"To celebrate," replied an inhabitant, with courteous condescension, "our great industrial achievements."

"And are you so much better off by reason of these achievements?" persisted the pilgrim, with no notion of being impertinent, however.

"Certainly," replied the inhabitant. "But for these achievements, how could we have an exposition?"

Whence the pilgrim perceived that there is purpose in all things; or if not, it may be supplied with a little ingenuity.

Lucky Heathen.

Little John (after casting his penny into the fund for the Bamalam Islanders)—"I wish I was a heathen!"

Sabbath school teacher—"Oh, Johnny! Why do you wish such an awful thing as that?"

Little John—"The heathen don't never have to give nothin'—they are always settin' somethin'."

LINCOLN AND HIS GENERALS.

His "Ugly" Letters Were as Kindly Solicitous as the Advice of a Father.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The president of the United States is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy. It is his right, not only to call out troops and appoint officers, but to direct campaigns. This military authority of the president has not been conspicuous in the war just ended, though if hostilities had lasted longer it might have been as necessary for Mr. McKinley to have exercised his power as it was for Abraham Lincoln in the civil war. It was several months after the war between the North and South began, a much longer time, in fact, than the entire war with Spain has covered, before Mr. Lincoln found it necessary to take the military reins in his hands and to issue orders directing movements. He shrank at first from any such action, because, as he very frankly owned, he knew nothing about military matters, and he did not want to embarrass his generals. He was made the more sensitive on this point because the first great battle of the war—that of Bull Run, an unfortunate disaster—was fought at his wish and against the advice of the commander-in-chief of the army, General Scott. For several months after Bull Run the president gave no direct orders, though he would write long letters to his generals of what he called "suggestions."

It was fully six months after he appointed McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac before Mr. Lincoln could be persuaded to issue a decisive order for that general to move. No man ever studied harder for a couple of months than Lincoln did before he asserted himself as commander-in-chief. He crammed on every military book he could get hold of. He knew his army down to the last man. He studied maps down to the smallest stream and elevation. He summoned every military expert within reach and asked questions until his head spun and he went away wondering how the man had learned so much of the subject.

Throughout the war Mr. Lincoln was beset by his generals to right their wrongs and gratify their ambitions. He was quick to see the motives at the bottom of complaints and pleas, and when he thought them petty he bluntly said so, at the same time reminding the applicants that winning battles, not haggling for honors, was a soldier's business just then. Thus, in March, 1863, Rosecrans became disturbed because Grant outranked him, and he wrote Lincoln asking that his commission be dated earlier. Lincoln at once saw the reason of the request, and he replied:

"Now, as to your request that your commission should be dated December, 1861. Of course, you expected to gain something by this; but you should remember that precisely so much as you should gain by it others would lose by it. If the thing you sought had been exclusively ours, we would have given it cherfully; but, being the right of other men, we having merely arbitrary power over it, the taking it from them and giving it to you becomes a more delicate matter and more deserving of consideration. Truth to speak, I do not appreciate this matter of rank on paper as you officers do. The world will not forget that you fought the battle of Stone River, and it will never care a fig whether you rank General Grant on paper, or he ranks you."

When it happened, as it sometimes did, that the jealousies between generals became open conflicts, and Lincoln was called upon by one or the other to interfere, he never hesitated to refuse if he felt that his interference would complicate matters. Generally he managed to put into his refusal a word of good sense which if it had been heeded would have saved the country much disagreeable scandal, and often would have saved the contestant his reputation. A case to the point occurred in January, 1863, when McClernand and Halleck were having trouble, and McClernand appealed to Lincoln. The president's reply was terse but sufficient:

"I have too many family controversies, so to speak, already on my hands to voluntarily, or so long as I can avoid it, take up another. You are now doing well—well for the country and well for yourself—much better than you could possibly be if engaged in open war with General Halleck. Allow me to beg that, for your sake, for my sake, and for the country's sake, you give your whole attention to the better work."

One pleasant feature of Mr. Lincoln's relations to his generals was the heartiness with which he acknowledged every advance. "God bless you and your army," was the gist of many a telegram, many a verbal message which he sent. Perhaps of all these congraulatory messages none is pleasanter reading in the light of later events than the president's letter to General Grant after Vicksburg. In a way it may be called Lincoln's first recognition of Grant:

"Major General Grant:

"My Dear General:—I do not remember that you and I have ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo pass expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join General Banks, and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong. Yours very truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

THE NEWS AT LEAVENWORTH.

Judge Hook Goes to Topeka To-day—Winner's Road Nearing Completion.

LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Feb. 27.—(Special.) Judge William C. Hook will go to Topeka Tuesday and will sit with Judge Foster during the latter's last day on the bench of the United States district court. Judge Foster will adjourn court Tuesday night and on Wednesday morning Judge Hook will assume his new duties.

Burglars Abroad.

Two unsuccessful attempts at burglary were made this morning in the vicinity of Broadway and Ottawa street. At 1:30 o'clock the home of Theo Ill, 738 Ottawa, was tried. The housebreaker had opened a blind and raised a window when he was frightened away by Mr. Ill, whom the noise had awakened. Mr. Ill saw the burglar plainly and describes him as a tall, slender negro.

At 3 o'clock an attempt, probably by the same person, was made at the residence of John Rohr, 302 Broadway.

Saturday night several articles were stolen from the premises of Judge Kelso, at Eighth and Kickapoo. The indications are that the burglar is the fellow who has been enacting the role of highwayman of late in that neighborhood.

Some time after 2 o'clock Sunday morning a suit of clothes was stolen from the room of a barber in the Ryan building.

Compressed Air Escrow.

The escrow committee of the old Earle compressed air scheme has given final notice that after April 1, 1899, it will no longer be responsible for the return of property left in its charge.

No notice has been given of this sort for five years, but there still remains a considerable amount of property donated as a b