property, just how much I do not know."

Then Mrs. Johnson became excited. "There she goes now! There she is!"

"Who?"

"The female detective!"

A swish of skirts could be heard then a swift moving figure dressed in dark raiment and with top surmounted with waving ostrich plumes glided by and swiftly disappeared.

The Mysterious One.

"Who I am is nobody's business," said Mrs. A. J. Jordan, a half hour later.

She had discarded her street costume for a silken wrapper of a vivid red color, and was apparently occupied in arranging her trunk when her visitor entered her small apartment.

She is a pronounced brunette of uncertain age; has shrewd looking eyes and firm lips and chin. "If you want to know who I am, find out," she snapped, not in a discourteous tone, but in that of a woman who can and does hoe her own row.

"Are you a detective?" she was asked.

"Find out!"

Then she laughed merrily. "A detective!" she exclaimed. "That question reminds me of Dwyer and McAnany. Poor Dwyer! What a chase I have led him. He never fooled me a moment. He'd follow me—ha! ha!—downtown and—ha! ha!—I'd give him the slip—ha! ha!—and then he would wait at Ninth and Walnut until I showed up.

"And McAnany! Another poor fellow! I actually felt sorry for him one day. He was sitting in the office and word was brought to him that as I was coming down he had better get out of sight. And what do you think he said? Oh, ha! ha!—it was too droll! Ha! ha! He said 'she don't know me; she never saw me'—ha! ha!—when I knew every movement he had made.

"And that Jack Dwyer. If I had a 14-year-old boy who didn't know more about the business than he does, I'd spank him. He's 'dogged' me, and so has McAnany and Sam Lowe, but I have had lots of fun.

Is Ready for a Fight.

"But I will not talk about the case—'the case,' as you term it. But if these detectives want to fight let them begin. I'm ready for them. Let them arrest me now. They say I am a blackmailer! They say, so Mrs. Johnson told me, that they have warrants ready to serve on me! Why don't they serve them?"

The little woman's eyes flashed, as she continued: "You ask me if I am a detective.

"Yes, of the James agency in Boston?"

"Go there and find out."

"Are you acquainted with John Stetson, Jr., and Broughton?"

"Ask them."

"Have you visited them at the Midland?"

"Go there; ask them.

"Look here," said the mysterious one, who was in a smiling mood, "I don't have to answer your questions and I won't, but don't you think a person has the right to defend herself and her interests?"

"Are you interested in the Stetson estate?"

"Find out!"

"What do you mean by protecting yourself and your interests?"

She Has a Story.

"Exactly what I say. I have a story, but now is not the proper time to tell it. There's a way to get it. Let these poor detectives arrest me."

"But the claim is made that you are a detective?"

"I'll not answer. Is it anybody's business if I chose to live in a small room like this? Is it anybody's business, I ask, if my husband pays me to live like this? Is it anybody's business if I sew, make my own dresses and attend to my own business? Yet I am followed by these 'dogs' wherever I go. They tell a Midland story on me, but I never saw Mr. Morse there but once. He had heard of me and sent me a note requesting me to call. I went there and during our talk the door was ajar and a bellboy, at my request, stood near by. Yet they say I was there for hours, with the door locked, and that I often was in consultation with Mrs during his stay.

"They also say that I visited negro joints on Seventh street. It was another woman they 'dogged.' I was never there in my life. Do you blame me for leading them a chase? I enjoyed it—ha! ha!—immensely. Detective? I a detective! Oh, no, not I. The detectives are your Kansas City people who make this city such a nice place to live in.

"Now, they want me to leave the house. We'll see about it. Mrs. Wolfe knows me and she is a good woman. I don't think I'll leave.

"No, I'll not say anything about the case for I don't know anything. Go and see 'Broughton,'"

Surrounded by Detectives.

An effort was made to see "Mr. Broughton." But Inspector Jack Halpin and Detective Tom McAnany prevented the meeting. "Broughton" was talking to Detective Joe Keshlear, and within a foot of him sat Halpin and McAnany. Halpin "stalled" the game, although he declared he did not know Keshlear's friend.

Yesterday morning "Broughton" paid his hotel bill and left. But "Saxton" remained. Again the hotel lobby was watched by Keshlear and McAnany. When "Saxton" made his appearance Keshlear snapped his fingers to McAnany and both followed.

"Saxton" was met by a reporter for The Journal.

"Are you John Stetson, Jr.? he was asked.

"Mr. Saxton" Was Surprised.

Mr. Saxton looked surprised. He is of medium size, Boston build, carriage, eyeglasses, intellectual look and all.

"I decline to answer your question," he replied, a pause between each word.

"Are you interested in the Stetson estate?"

"I am not prepared to state."

"Do you, then, represent the law firm of Ogston & Cook, of Boston?"

"Really, I have nothing to say. I wish I could talk. The story is on the tip of my tongue. I want to talk, really I do, but I can't. Twenty-five people in Kansas City know the story better than I do."

"Where has you friend, Mr. Hitchcock, gone?"

"Hitchcock! Mr. Hitchcock left this morning."

"Will he return?"

"I do not know. Really, you must excuse me."

Then looking at the detectives who were watching him intently he said:

Then He Was Amused.

"This is very amusing to me. There they are. I know them and so did Hitchcock. He appeared to know a great many people here. Used to live here, I believe. Oh, yes—we've talked to them. They know about us and we know all about them. But I must go. Good day.

"One moment," said Mr. Stetson, as he turned back. "Do you know the young lady's name? No! Then ask her. You can find out all about these people if you half try. If you do, and want a good story, one that will be of value to you, print it. It would make an interesting story."

Then another amusing phase developed itself. "Mr. Saxton" walked down the lobby and by the detectives.

"Come on," said he. "I am out for a walk. You may as well walk with me as to follow me."

Then Big Tom McAnany, who is on the city's pay roll, followed the little lawyer from Boston and Joe Keshlear, who is also on the city's pay roll, remained to watch the Midland lobby.

Stetson Family Reunion.

There was a grand scattering of the principal players in the comedy drama yesterday. "Broughton," or Hitchcock, disappeared from the Midland hotel, as noted; "Saxton" and "C. D. Morse," who reappeared in a mysterious way, came together and, with Mrs. A. J. Jordan, held a family reunion. Brothers and sister they proved to be. For months they have labored to save the estate from one they believe is an imposter. "Saxton" or Stetson has had in his sister a most able coadjutor and ally. Last evening they departed for the east. "The female detective" acted in her own name, Mrs. A. J. Jordan, and her husband's postoffice address is Durango, Mex.

Hitchcock will remain in the vicinity of Kansas City for some time. He declares that Mrs. Shirley, the claimant, is his wife, whom he married as Laura Snoddy, and that the 3-year-old boy, Lawrence, is his son. He wants the boy. His interest in the case lies in that direction. Sunday, so it is hinted about the Columbian hotel, he made an effort to kidnap the child. Mrs. Johnson, it is said, told the story, but in it she declared that Hitchcock was the boy's grandfather. She and her husband, accompanied by Lawrence, were out driving when, she avers, Hitchcock suddenly appeared.

Johnson, according to her story, jumped from the buggy and made after Hitchcock, while she, clutching wildly to the boy, drove frantically back to the hotel.

The Boy Is Secreted.

Monday the boy disappeared. He was taken to an orphan asylum not a thousand miles from Kansas City, where he is believed to be safe from "the villain" of the play.

On Monday, Tommy Snyder, as he is known at the hotel and said by Mrs Johnson to be her nephew and the son of a sister who married a Cherokee, also left the hotel, and his present location is not public property. The resemblance of Tom to Mrs. Shirley is so striking as to often occasion remark when they have been seen together, but of course no one has the temerity to say that the resemblance is great enough to affect the claim that the claimant is Mrs. Johnson's adopted daughter or that her claim that she is the daughter of Kate Stokes is not founded on indisputable proof.

But the city detectives are left! No longer will they "dog" the clever little woman from Boston, but in the memories of Jack Dwyer and Tom McAnany will linger for many days her mocking laugh as she led them a merry chase through the highways and byways of Kansas City.

A SOLID SORE

Knee to Instep. Wild with Pain.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

I was afflicted with such a terrible sore leg, it was thought it would have to be amputated. I could hardly stand the pain, and had to get along with a crutch. I tried all kinds of medicine without success, getting worse until it became a solid sore from knee to instep. Almost wild with pain, I gave up in despair. I heard of Cuticura remedies and tried them. The first application of Cuticura (ointment), after washing with warm water and Cuticura Soap, gave me so much relief that I was able to sleep over half of the night, and in eight weeks I was cured.

T. C. BRISCOE, 140 W. Hunter St., Atlanta, Ga.

Cuticura Resolvent purifies the blood and cleanses from within, while warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura (ointment), quickest of all skin cures, clear the skin and scalp of humors and crusts, and restore the hair, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Prop., Boston. "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, free.

HISTORIC ELDRIDGE HOUSE.

Most Famous Hostelry in Kansas Is Purchased by M. Conn—Consideration, $35,000.

LAWRENCE, KAS., March 21.—(Special.) The historic Eldridge house at Lawrence, Kas., has been sold by its Chicago owner to M. Conn, the lessee for the past year, the consideration being $35,000. The sale was effected Monday in Chicago, where Conn has been for several days. It is understood here that Mr. Conn will expend at least $10,000 in improvements, among them being new furniture, electric lights, office tiling and sidewalks.

There is not a better or a more popular hostelry in the West than the Eldridge and not one that has experienced such vicissitudes. During its history of thirty-five years the names of many famous men and women have adorned its registers. It was first built in 1857 and in 1859 was burned by border ruffians. Rebuilt it was again burned in 1863, this time by Quantrell's raiders and again rebuilt. Since then it has never closed its doors nor missed a meal and, while not the handsomest or most modern, no hotel in Kansas has paid so good a return upon the investment for the past twenty years. The sale is the largest transfer of property that has occurred on Massachusetts street for years, and its proprietor, Mr. Conn, is receiving compliments on every hand for his enterprise.

SMOKELESS POWDER EXPLODES

Three Men Killed and a Number Injured at the Dupont Works, in New Jersey.

PENNS GROVE, N. J., March 22.—Over 3,000 pounds of smokeless powder exploded to-day at the E. J. Dupont powder works, instantly killed three workmen and injuring a number of others slightly. The dead are:

Isaac Layton, aged 50 years, married.
William Ford, aged 40, married.
John Magill, aged 30, single.

The bodies of the dead were blackened and disfigured.

The shock from the explosion shook the country for miles around and in this town heavy panes of glass were broken in many houses. The drying house and the store were demolished and other small buildings about the works damaged. Francis G. Dupont and his nephew were at work in the laboratory at the time of the explosion and were slightly injured by pieces of glass, but personally directed the care of the other injured and the recovery of the dead.

The works have been running on large government orders for smokeless powder. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

NEW PARTY IN PROSPECT.

Labor Agitators, Social Reformers and Silverites Hold a Conference in New York.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A meeting of labor agitators, social reformers, silver men and delegates from several bodies organized for the advancement of various kinds of social conditions was held in this city to-day. Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford presided for a time, and then his place was taken by Cornelius F. Baird, of Philadelphia. While the conference was informal, some of the participants have a plan whereby it is thought a national party will be organized.

Among those present were Dr. C. F. Taylor, of Philadelphia; Eugene V. Debs, Herman J. Schulters and A. S. Dulin, both of Washington, and President George P. Keeney, of the Association of National Silver Clubs.

Most of those present made speeches, and the advisability of calling a national conference was discussed, though no action was taken.

Mr. Keeney said another meeting would be held, and he thought some plan would be agreed upon then. It is said that if the convention is called it will be held in Buffalo about June 28-July 4, at which time the national, social and political conference will be held in that city.

TELLER UPHOLDS BRYAN.

Says He Did Right in Turning Down Perry Belmont's Banquet Invitation.

CLEVELAND, O., March 22.—Senator Teller, of Colorado, was asked here today what, in his judgment, would be the Democratic issue in the next presidential campaign.

"I think there is no doubt," replied Senator Teller, "that the Democratic party will make the financial question the issue."

"Who will be the Democratic presidential nominee?"

"Undoubtedly Mr. Bryan will be the choice of his party," promptly replied the senator.

In regard to W. J. Bryan's controversy with Perry Belmont, Senator Teller said: "I think Mr. Bryan did exactly right in taking the position he did. Those fellows in that organization are not Democrats. They are Republicans masquerading under Democratic colors. They opposed Mr. Bryan's election in 1896, saying his election would endanger the nation's welfare, and he did perfectly right in declining to accept the invitation."

EVERY MEMBER TO BE CALLED.

Pennsylvania Legislative Bribery Investigation Is to Be a Thorough One.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 22.—The house to-day adopted a resolution directing the committee appointed to investigate charges of corrupt solicitation in connection with the balloting for United States senator and the consideration of the McCarrell jury bill to summon before it every member of the house. The resolution asking this authority was presented to the house by Chairman Fow, of the investigating committee. It stated that the committee was in doubt as to the scope of its instructions and desired to learn the sense of the house in regard to calling each member for the purpose of giving testimony.

BRYAN WILL ATTEND.

Accepts Invitation to Chicago Platform Democratic Banquet in New York.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Eugene B. Brewster, chairman of the Chicago platform Democrats' dinner committee, received a telegram to-day from Colonel William J. Bryan, in which he accepts the invitation to the dinner to be given in this city by the Chicago platform Democracy. The telegram is dated Nashville, Tenn., March 22, and reads thus:

"Will attend Jefferson dinner Chicago platform Democrats, April 7."

She Refused Napoleon's Hand.

PARIS, March 22.—The death is announced at Meatone of Countess Dzialynski, nee Princess Czartoriska, who once refused the hand of Napoleon III.

ROOSEVELT NEXT

GOVERNMENT BOARD OF INQUIRY OFF FOR NEW YORK.

DAY'S TESTIMONY IN CHICAGO

SEVERAL SPECIALISTS UNABLE TO GIVE NEW LIGHT.

Much Evidence in Regard to Acid Preservatives, but Little of It Relevant—Chicago Medical Staff Doctor Tells of Analyses.

CHICAGO, March 22.—The members of the government court of inquiry finished their labors in Chicago to-day and left for New York this evening. The testimony of Governor Theodore Roosevelt will there be received, after which the court will proceed to Governor's island.

The evidence brought forth to-day was largely cumulative in its character, consisting mainly of criticisms of the canned beef and refrigerated beef from soldiers who ate it and watched its effects in Cuba and Porto Rico.

David Fleischman, a bellboy in the Hotel Morrison, told of a visit to the stock yards in the company of an unknown man whose purpose he supposed to be an experiment in the matter of preserving beef by chemical treatment.

W. Clark Marshall, the provision specialist whose testimony was expected to be sensational, threw no additional light on the question, his evidence being principally the expression of the opinion that canned beef as now put on the market is totally unfit for human food.

The court examined to-day Lieutenant J. D. L. Hartman, of the First cavalry, who was acting regimental quartermaster while the regiment was stationed at Lakeland, Fla. He testified that refrigerator beef was received from Armour & Co. It was brought to Lakeland in cars. At first it was very good, and there was no objection to it, but in three or four days it began to get poorer in quality. In two instances a board of survey rejectered the beef. In one case the witness rejected a whole carload. The stench was observable before the car was opened.

David A. Fleishman testified that he was employed as bellboy at the Hotel Morrison, Chicago, during the month of June, 1898. "One day in June," he said, "a gentleman in room 131 asked me if I would be at leisure to go to the stock yards with him. I went out there with him and had to carry two boxes, tin or galvanized iron boxes. He went out to see some man about some meat, he told me. We took the boxes and went to a car where there were three or four rows of meat. In each of the boxes there were four smaller packages, containing, as I recall it, a black or rather a light gray colored substance. He put this into perforated trays made for that purpose, set fire to it and placed it under the meat. I asked him what that was done for and he said it was done as an experiment to preserve the meat.

"Next day I was to go back and get the cans; I asked him whether it was to kill germs or anything like that, but he said no, simply to preserve the meat. I put my finger on the meat and tasted it and it burned the end of my tongue. I called attention to the fact that the meat looked rather larger than it did when we were there before. He said that was simply an enlargement of the meat from the ice. There was a sulphurous smell to the car and another odor which I cannot describe. I took the cans back to the hotel.

"I noticed in one end of the car there was a card marked 'Tampa, Fla.' This was at Armour's packing house. There was only one car; there were only about three rows of beef. I think it was halves. I asked him who he was and if I am not mistaken he told me he was a quartermaster, or a quartermaster general, or something like that. He was about 5 feet 10 inches tall, wore eyeglasses, and I should judge was about 45 years of age. He wore no uniform, but dressed in plain clothes. I understand from what he said that he had some connection with the military service."

Dr. F. F. Murdock, who was for two years president of the auxiliary staff in the Chicago health department, and is an analytical chemist, was the next witness. He stated that he had made several examinations of both canned and refrigerated beef, dating back several years. With reference to the examination of fresh beef the witness said that at three different times there were brought to him pieces of what seemed to be ordinary meat from the markets, which evidently had been kept for some time, presumably in a refrigerator.

"I found salt in every small quantity," said Dr. Murdock, "and some of the meat was coated with boracic acid. In other specimens I found that they had been coated with a preparation of salicylic acid for preserving the meat. I gave the opinion that salicylic acid was not only detrimental to digestion, but produced nausea. Boracic acid, while in itself nauseating, delays the process of digestion, and hence is not a fit preservative for meat used as a diet. I understood this to be refrigerator beef; found boracic acid in two specimens and salicylic acid in one."

Dr. Murdock, in reply to questions by Major Lee, said: "I can see how a coating of some preservative could delay the tainting of the outside of the meat, if it was exposed to the sunshine in a moist climate and a low latitude. If something of that kind is not used, I cannot see how meat can be kept a great length of time in a moist climate. And if that outside coat was cut away it would not affect the value of the meat as a ration."

"How long would refrigerator beef that had been refrigerated a considerable length of time keep after it had been removed from the refrigerator in a hot climate and a low altitude without any artificial coating?"

"My opinion is that it could not keep more than a few hours; six or eight hours."

"Have you ever found horseflesh put up in cans and sold on the market here in Chicago?"

"Not put in cans, but I have had samples brought to me purporting to be fresh beef from the market, and have found some of these samples to be horseflesh instead of beef."

Dr. John G. Burne, of Chicago, who was assistant surgeon of the Second Illinois volunteers while the regiment was at Jacksonville, stated that he had condemned the refrigerator beef several times before it left the wagon which brought it. He had also returned some of it to the cars, taking it back in wagons and telling the agent of Swift & Co. that he could not use it. He had refused the meat seven times in one month on account of the bad odor and bad taste. The men complained bitterly that they could not eat it.

Albert G. Manns, the chemist, of Armour & Co., testified that a large number of chemicals were used in the manufacturing department, but none in the packing house except borax and boracic acid, which were used in packing some goods for the foreign markets.

The witness stated that the refrigerator beef sent to the army was shipped in the usual way and that no chemicals were used on it.

W. Clark Marshall said he had been a specialist in meat provisions since 1848, although he had not been in any of the establishments in seven or eight years.

"Please explain the nature and character of your experience with reference to canned meats, more particularly canned roast beef, so called," said Major Lee.

"I have investigated and experimented in the matter since 1848. The process of canning meat to-day robs the meat of all its nutrition, leaving nothing but fiber, fat and gelatine in the can. I consider it entirely unfit for human food. The government chemist describes it as a mass of insoluble matter. In the packing houses this mass of insoluble matter would come under the head of tankage and would be used as a fertilizer.

"How long will canned roast beef keep?"

"If properly canned it will keep for twenty years."

Enterprise Has a Ticket.

ENTERPRISE, KAS., March 22.—(Special.) The citizens have nominated the following ticket: Mayor, C. Hoffman; police judge, C. B. Holt; city clerk, James Frey; street commissioner, Louis Loeb; councilmen, B. A. Flack, J. B. Ehrsam, J. F. Buhrer, E. F. Grosser, C. B. Hoffman.

The only issue in the election this spring is the city ownership of water works.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

PRESIDENT LEAVES JEKYL.

Returned to Thomasville Yesterday and Will Leave for Washington Early Next Week.

THOMASVILLE, GA., March 22.—President McKinley and Vice President Hobart returned to the home of Senator Hanna this evening, much refreshed and pleased with their trip to Jekyl island. The visit has been one of quiet enjoyment throughout. Politics cut not the slightest figure. The meeting of Speaker Reed and the president was confined to two exchanges of common courtesies in the presence of a number of other persons. At Jekyl the president was made one of the large island family and permitted to exercise his own pleasure without any forced attentions. Nearly four hours to-day were spent in a pleasant water trip from Jekyl to Brunswick. N. K. Fairbanks, H. W. Cannon, Nelson Page, ex-Secretary Bliss and the ladies of their families accompanied Mr. McKinley to the latter place.

At Brunswick all the shipping, including three Spanish vessels, saluted the president's cutter, the Colfax. H. H. Raymond, Southern manager of the Mallory line, presented to the president a good-sized Spanish flag from the bark Taffalla, which had been waved in salute as the president's boat steamed down the harbor to Jekyl last Monday. It was accompanied by the following not: "This is the first Spanish flag which saluted President William McKinley after the conclusion of peace between the United States and Spain, and is now presented to the president at Brunswick, Ga., March 22, 1899, with the compliments of Rosendo Torras, late vice consul of Spain."

This courtesy greatly pleased Mr. McKinley. The presidential train was given a parting cheer and pulled out of Brunswick at 1:45, reaching Thomasville at 5:35. The presidential party drove at once to Senator Hanna's and rested during the evening. Friday the president probably will go to Tallahasse, returning the same day. Early next week he will leave here for Washington.

WASHINGTON'S TACT.

The First President's Shrewd Knowledge of Feminine Foibles.

His excellency, the first of a long line of presidents of the United States, was an excellent judge of men and manners, also of women, who are not so clearly read at first sight. Underneath his courtly grace and dignified address Washington posessed a keen and shrewd knowledge of feminine foibles. His humor and worldly wisdom illuminate a letter written about a young lady who was contemplating a second marriage. It was evidently in response to some appeal for his advice that Washington wrote: "For my own part, I never did, nor do I believe I ever shall, give advice to a woman who is setting out on a matrimonial voyage. First, because I never could advise one to marry without her own consent, and secondly, because I know it is to no purpose to advise her to refrain when she has obtained it. A woman rarely asks an opinion or requires advice on such an occasion till her resolution is formed, and then it is with the hope and expectation of obtaining a sanction, not that she means to be governed by your disapprobation that she applies. In a word, the plain English of the application may be summed up in these words: 'I wish you to think as I do: but if, unhappily, you differ from me in opinion, my heart, I must confess, is fixed, and I have gone too far to retract.'"

What more could be said in dealing with such a case? Men and women upon whom the "Advice Habit" is fastening can learn a useful lesson from George Washington, who refused to rush in on the delicate ground where angels fear to tread.

TO FIGHT BELL COMPANY.

Independent Telephone Manufacturing Interests Are Arranging a Combination.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Independent telephone manufacturing interests have organized to fight the Bell company with a trust of their own. At a secret session this afternoon, the ways were greased for the launching of a $7,000,000 combine. W. T. Blaine, president of the Victor Telephone Manufacturing Company, of this city, is in charge as promoter-in-chief. It is represented that options are in hand or in prospect for 90 per cent of the factories producing "independent" apparatus.

It is declared that one of the most influential factories outside of the Bell breastworks—the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company, of Chicago—has thus far resisted all overtures to join the combine. Mr. Kellogg could not be found to-day to speak of the trust plans. The representatives of the Stromberg-Carlson Company, which appears among those reported to have pooled issues, denied that they had as yet decided to do so.

"With ourselves and the Kellogg people outside," said President A. Stromberg, "Mr. Blaine's organization, as far as being a formidable rival of the Bell is concerned, would fail of its purpose. We are the only possessors of patents able to compete with the Bell for large exchanges. We have had flattering offers to join the combine, but are satisfied with present conditions up to date."

COAL COMBINE PROPOSED.

An Effort Being Made to Consolidate All Mines in the Pittsburg District.

PITTSBURG, PA., March 22.—An effort, which is supposed to be backed by Eastern capitalists, is being made to unite all the producing coal mines in the Pittsburg district. Several attempts within the last two years have been made to bring about a combination of the operators, but those interested have never been able to get all the operators to agree to any one plan.

The Morgan syndicate is supposed to be back of the present scheme. Agents have been in the district for some time and it was stated to-day that every operator had been approached and asked to give an option on his mines and property. It was proposed to buy the mines outright, paying cash on closing the deal, or to give the operators stock in the new concern. The new trust, should it be formed, will be capitalized at about $25,000,000.

ARKANSAS MINING BILL.

House Passes a Measure Providing That Coal Must Be Weighed Before Screening.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 22.—A bill providing that all coal mined in Arkansas shall be weighed before screened passed the house by a unanimous vote to-day. The bill makes it a finable offense for any coal operator to neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of the measure. Protests were filed by every coal dealer in Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and other cities, but these were ignored by the legislature. The bill was introduced in behalf of the miners, who are now on strike.

SUNDAY PAPERS IN LONDON.

Daily Mail Will Follow the Lead Taken by the Daily Telegraph.

LONDON, March 23.—The Daily Mail announces its intention to publish a Sunday edition simultaneously with the Sunday edition of the Daily Telegraph.

In making the announcement, it says it thinks a Sunday edition unnecessary, but, inasmuch as the Daily Telegraph has begun, the Daily Mail does not intend to be left behind.

An Ambitious Warrensburg Teacher.

WARRENSBURG, MO., March 22.—(Special.) Miss Martha Parker, a teacher in the high school, has announced herself as a candidate for county school commissioner of Johnson county at the April election. Miss Parker has been a successful teacher in the district schools of the county for several years. Her opponent is J. N. McElvain, a Populist who has been indorsed by the Democratic ticket in return for Populist support for the Democratic county ticket last fall. Miss Parker is a Republican.

Unpaid Troops Make a Demonstration

MADRID, March 22.—A band of repatriated troops made a demonstration this morning in front of the prefecture. The prefect advised the soldiers to disperse immediately, adding that otherwise he would be compelled to resort to force. The demonstrators left informing the authorities in a threatening manner that they had better pay the arrears due the troops within a month.

Arkansas Anti-Cigarette Bill.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 22.—A bill prohibiting the manufacture, importation, sale or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette paper to any person whomsoever, adult or minor, under penalty of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, passed the house by a two to one majority to-day.

MORE MEN FOR OTIS

ANOTHER TRANSPORT REACHED MANILA YESTERDAY.

FORWARD MOVEMENT SOON

INSURGENTS TO BE SUBJUGATED BEFORE RAINY SEASON.

Prisoner Says Aguinaldo Has Announced His Intention of Taking Manila Within Twenty Days—Rumors of Trouble on Island of Negros.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Additional reinforcements reached General Otis at Manila this morning, as is indicated by the receipt of a dispatch from General Otis saying that the transport Sherman had just arrived with the troops in good condition. The Sherman followed the Grant through the Suez canal and preceded the transport Sheridan over the same route. The Sheridan is expected to reach Manila in about two weeks. These three vessels will add about 5,000 fresh regular troops to the military forces in the Philippine islands and are expected to aid materially in the plans which contemplate the complete subjugation of the insurgents before the opening of the rainy season about the middle of April.

MANILA, March 22.—While apparently inactive since Sunday, really the opposite has been the case with the American forces. A reorganization, entailing many changes, has been in progress since the abandonment of the flying column. General Wheaton's and General Hall's brigades have not been assigned, but the Oregon regiment, the Minnesota regiment and the Twenty-second regiment have been concentrated at the camp on the Luneta, at the water front, in readiness for immediate transportation when the plans of the military leaders have been formulated.

Our troops are intrenched and the situation is practically unchanged. The enemy has refrained from making any attacks recently, and it would appear that the rebels are saving their ammunition for a decisive movement.

According to a prisoner captured by our troops, Aguinaldo has announced that he will personally conduct the reserves at Malolos and march into Manila within twenty days unless the Americans withdraw in the meantime. The concentration of rebel forces in the vicinity of Malabon gives color to the statement of the prisoner.

Advices received from Cebu by a coasting steamer say everything is quiet there. The United States transport Sherman from New York, on February 3, has arrived here. One child, two sailors and two privates died on the voyage, and one man was drowned in the Mediterranean.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Iloilo says:

"A scare is reported in the island of Negros. Upward of sixty Spanish refugee planters have arrived at Iloilo, and state that a native tribe, 20,000 strong, living on the Montescos river, twenty miles south of Bacolad, threaten to destroy the haciendas and crops. They have a few firearms, but are mostly equipped with spears and bows.

"The Spaniards requested arms from General Miller to defend themselves and their property.

"There is no change in the situation here. The wounded men are recovering."

A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

"Reports of fighting in the island of Negros, without any particulars, has reached Manila. The transport Indiana is leaving now for Negros, with one battalion of the First California regiment, under Colonel Dubose."

SERGEANT MORSE'S INJURY.

Was Shot in the Forehead During the Charge at Caloocan, February 10.

MOUND CITY, KAS., March 22.—(Special.) A letter received here last night tells of the wounding of Sergeant J. O. Morse, of the Twentieth Kansas, Company K, who was first reported in the list of injured as John O. Morseberg. Morse was struck in the forehead by a bullet in the charge at Caloocan, February 10. The bullet, which entered above the right eye, passed around to the side of the head and came out. The message which contains this among other news of the battle was written on the back of an old envelope by Lorillard Wickham, also of Company K, to his parents, as he sat in the trenches the day after the fight. He said he had just returned from the hospital, where he found Morse able to sit up and apparently improving.

Sergeant Morse is a son of Captain O. E. Morse. He is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan, class of '91.

UNIQUE CASE DECIDED.

United States Court Disposes of Property Found on a Corpse Picked Up at Sea.

BOSTON, March 22.—In the United States district court to-day before Judge Lowell, the unique case of W. H. Lowell and others, of Gloucester, owners, master and crew of the schooner W. H. Cross, versus ninety-nine gold coins and other valuables, derelict on the high seas, was decided, the property being divided among the libellants. The valuables were picked up by the master and crew of the schooner August 17 last, some distance from the scene of the Burgogne disaster. They were attached to the body of a man and were estimated to be worth $1,000. The body could not be identified, and had to be buried at sea. No one appeared to claim the property, and the court was asked to award the amount to the salvors. The court divides the property in halves, holding one half as salvage, of which one-third is to go to the vessel's owners, one-third to the master and one-third to her crew. The other half will be held by the government.

THREE BIG MINING DEALS.

Consideration in One, $150,000; in Another, $120,000, and in the Third, $40,000.

JOPLIN, MO., March 22.—(Special.) Three big zinc mining deals were consummated here to-day. The "Get There" mining lease on forty acres near Prosperity, was sold to a Boston syndicate that is largely interested in zinc mining property. The consideration was $150,000. The Three Friends mining lease of 160 acres, near Belleville, Mo., and 160 acres of mineral land in fee simple were sold by the Three Friends Mining Company to Robert Ables, of St. Louis, for a St. Louis syndicate, for $120,000. The Three Friends mine produced 700 carloads of zinc ore in five months, valued at $36,256. The Little Blanche zinc mine, near Oronogo, was sold to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, of Kansas City, for $40,000.

Choate to Take Curson Mansion.

LONDON, March 22.—Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador, has finally decided to take a lease of the London residence of the viceroy and vicerene of India, Lord and Lady Curzon, of Kedleston, at No. 1 Carlton House terrace, a magnificent mansion of the old-fashioned type, in the most exclusive section of London.

Candidates Not Satisfied.

ABILENE, KAS., March 22.—(Special.) A. W. Livingston, Republican candidate for school board, and Theo Nuss, non-partisan candidate, have withdrawn. Non-partisans have nominated B. W. Brennaman for council, and J. M. Gleissner for school board, both in Second ward.

Forty-nine Still Missing.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Besides the fifteen dead whose bodies have been recovered, forty-nine persons who are supposed to have been in the Windsor hotel when it was destroyed on Friday are yet unaccounted for. No bodies were recovered today.

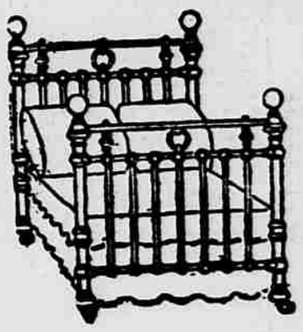
CASH IF YOU DESIRE IT — **BUCHANAN** — CREDIT IF YOU PREFER IT

SQUARE DEALING INSTALLMENT HOUSE.

1215 AND 1217 M'GEE STREET.

A fair trial is all we ask. Our light expenses enable us to save you from 25 to 33⅓ per cent on all kinds of House Furnishing goods. Here are just a few of the many bargains for

To-day, Friday and Saturday:



$4.00 White Enameled Brass Trimmed Beds..... $1.96
$6.00 White Enameled Brass Trimmed Beds..... $3.25
$7.50 White Enameled Brass Trimmed Beds..... $4.67
$10.00 White Enameled Brass Trimmed Beds..... $6.35
$14.00 White Enameled Brass Trimmed Beds..... $9.20
$2.50, 24x36 top, oak or mahogany polish finish..... $1.27
$1.10 Jardinier Stand, oak or mahogany polish finish..... 60c
$15.00 Mantel Folding Bed, antique gloss finish..... $9.67
$4.50 Kitchen Cabinet..... $2.27
$20.00 3-piece Bedroom Suite, antique gloss finish..... $12.50

Our spring stock of Ingrains, Brussels, Moquet and Velvet Carpets is now complete. Come and get our prices before you buy. We also carry a full line of Straw Mattings, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Draperies.

COUNTY VICTORY

FOREIGN INSURANCE TAX MEASURE MAY LOSE.

DEMOCRATS ARE NOT IN LINE

STATE FUND MUST BE AUGMENTED OTHERWISE.

Amendment to Jones' Bill May Solve Question of Diverting County Funds to the State—Fight Against State Board of Charities.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 22.—(Special.) The action of the house to-day on the bill introduced by Jones, of Howell, to appropriate to the counties one-half of the foreign insurance tax for the years 1897 and 1898, as provided in the law of 1895, indicates that the administration will not be able to keep the Democrats in line for the Seibert plan to save the credit of the state by appropriating revenue belonging by law to the counties. This plan contemplated diverting the insurance tax and $100 on each dramshop license from the counties to the state. If the present alignment is maintained both measures will be defeated.

When Jones' bill came up for engrossment to-day, Murphy, Democrat, of Pulaski, offered an amendment appropriating to the counties the insurance tax for 1899 and 1900 as well. This appropriation made, it would then have been impossible to use the county moneys to relieve the state treasury deficit. The administration forces did not appear to realize this until after the amendment had carried. Then the administration woke up. Whitecotton played the role of a Democrat and moved a reconsideration of the amendment.

"I want to know," he asked tragically, "if the Democrats are going to allow the Republicans to mold the revenue legislation of this house?"

Slate, Democrat, of Maries, berated Whitecotton for surrendering to the administration and endeavoring to make a party issue out of a matter which struck Democratic as well as Republican counties.

Huck, of Ste. Genevieve, and Coltrane, of Greene, attempted to defend the proposed inroad upon the county revenue, but Dr. Tubbs, of Osage; Johnston, of St. Louis county, and Kiskaddon, of Franklin, punctured their arguments.

Kiskaddon admitted that the treasury was in a deplorable condition, but he was amazed that some scheme of taxation could not be devised, without taking money which legally belonged to the counties.

Whitecotton's motion was defeated by a vote of 59 to 69. The Republicans and a few Democrats voted solidly to protect the funds of the counties. The amount which the bill will save to the counties is estimated at $250,000.

Bohart moved to lay the bill over informally, so as to allow the Democrats time to get "light" from the governor's office. The motion was declared to have carried by a vote of 63 to 62. Jones, of Howell, served notice that he would call up the bill tomorrow morning.

With all hope gone of passing the dramshop and insurance revenue measures, the Democrats will be forced to fall back on a beer tax, such as is provided by the Rider bill or a franchise tax measure. The special calendar committee to-night advanced the beer inspection bill, and it will soon come up in the house for passage. This bill antagonizes the breweries which contribute heavily to the Democratic campaign fund. This is causing no little worry.

As stated in The Journal to-day, the house committee on eleemosynary institutions decided last night to report favorably the Kneisley bill, abolishing the state board of charities and corrections. The governor heard of the proposed action and this morning some of the Democratic members of the committee received invitation to call at the governor's office.

It was easy for the governor's emissaries to get Dr. Murphy, of Pulaski, to hold up the report of the committee, although the right of a chairman to do this is questionable. The governor's private secretary and brother-in-law, Paul Moore, took a seat behind Murphy to bolster him up. This was not a hard task even for Mr. Moore. Dr. Murphy presented his reports, but did not include that on the board of charities bill. He called a meeting of the committee for 1 o'clock and the action of last night was reconsidered. A minority of the committee, however, Cashion and Thielenius, Republicans, will report the bill favorably tomorrow. A fight will then be precipitated against the board led by Hall, of Saline; Slate, of Maries, and Kneisley, of Carroll. Grave charges will be made against Dr. J. T. Coombs, superintendent of the Fulton asylum, and the record made by the present board of charities will be aired extensively.

Thomas J