A HIGH OLD TIME

LIVELY SESSION OF KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ALMOST A RIOT ON THE STAGE

WILD STAMPEDE OF DELEGATES TO GET OUT OF RANGE.

Yesterday Occupied in Settling Contests—Stone-Goebel Combination Succeeds in Electing Temporary Chairman by a Narrow Margin.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 21.—The first law of heaven had little to do with the regulation of to-day's proceedings of the Democratic state convention. On the contrary, order gave place to great confusion, and, after sweltering through nearly eight hours of tedious hearing of contests, the convention, without nominating a chairman, adjourned until evening, in a whirlwind of chairs, fans, tally-sheets and reporters' copy. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

This finale was as unexpected as it was lively. The sweltering, packed-in, jammed-together mass of delegates, politicians and on-lookers had yelled itself hoarse, fanned itself pallid. It was more in a humor to do justice to a dinner than a prize fight. Feeling was at high tension over an argument that was in progress before Chairman Johnston over the contested delegation from Kenton county, the home of William Goebel, one of the leading candidates for governor.

Congressman Ellis, of the Sixth district, a venerable gentleman of much vehemence, was eloquently presenting the Goebel side of the case and was being interrupted at short intervals by noisy demonstrations of approval. As much of this interference came from the stage, which was crowded with candidates, guests, officers of the convention and newspaper men. Chairman Johnston announced that the platform would be cleared at the next interruption. A 200-pound furalite, a little the worse for political and spirituous excitement, mounted a chair and challenged Major Johnston to carry out his threat, announcing incidentally that force would be necessary in his case.

Quick as a flash, Jim Williams started from the front of the stage for the intruder in a business-like way. Williams is a local character of some repute in gunnery and his activity was the signal for a stampede toward the exits. Almost everybody was standing on chairs when the affair occurred, and the result was a general scramble to get out of the way and a general disarrangement of furniture. Half a dozen men surrounded each of the belligerents and the disturber was hustled out, not, however, till the crowd had cleared a space in the middle of the stage about thirty feet in diameter, having a fringe of huddled humanity around the edge, crouched in corners or behind sheltering walls. As no weapon was drawn, this struck the humor of the crowd, and quiet was restored; but, meanwhile, Chairman Johnston had declared the convention adjourned until evening.

Aside from this incident the day's session was a dull monotony, varied only by an occasional heated discussion between heads of rival delegations or an outburst of applause as one or another of the candidates scored an advantage in the roll call for temporary chairman. For this position, the Stone-Goebel combination nominated Judge David B. Redwine, of Breathitt county, while the Hardin men put up W. H. Sweeney, of Marion county. When the roll had been called once, Redwine had 540½ votes and Sweeney 428½, but 150 votes had been passed on account of contests.

These were taken up by counties, and Chairman Johnston, of the state central committee, heard arguments by both sides before recognizing a contested delegation. This consumed the entire day's session and caused changes, which left the vote at adjournment as follows: Redwine, 569½; Sweeney, 528½.

When the convention got together this evening, Chairman Johnston took the Kenton county contest under advisement, after which he decided in favor of the regular delegates in two districts and threw out the third. Mr. Johnston then announced the result of the ballot for temporary chairman, declaring Redwine elected by a vote of 551 5-6 to 529 1-6 for Sweeney. This marked the success of the first step in the Stone-Goebel combination.

The announcement was received with tumultuous applause. Judge Redwine made a very brief speech of thanks to the convention and assumed the chair. After empowering the chairman to appoint committee members for the state-at-large, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

There is doubt as to just what the Stone-Goebel combination will develop. On the surface, the plan is to nominate Stone for governor and give Goebel's friends the remainder of the ticket and the state central committee. It is not improbable, however, that Goebel may show sufficient strength in the convention to secure his nomination at the head of the ticket. This would upset all present calculations and probably cause a realignment of forces. The net result of to-day's work was the elimination, temporarily, at least, of Hardin as an important factor in the convention.

OLD ALGER STORY REVIVED.

It Is Said Mr. Alger Is to Be Succeeded by Ambassador Porter.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Journal, in a special from Washington, which it spreads all over the first page, revives the old story that Secretary of War Alger is to resign. According to the story, he is to be succeeded by the present ambassador to France, Mr. Porter, who in turn is to be succeeded by Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

May Shut Off a Privilege.

Some talk has been made to the effect that the issue of commutation books, giving twenty-five rides for $2.50, will be stopped by the Kansas City & Independence electric railway. The reasons given are that many people abuse the privilege by distributing the tickets among friends instead of keeping them in the book and using them themselves, as the rules require.

Preserves

Bliss' Bear Brand Is Best

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS

Bliss Syrup Refining Co., KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

GIVE FILIPINOS HOPE.

Unpatriotic Declarations in America Causing Prolongation of the War.

MANILA, June 21.—The insurgent army has taken to the swamps and hills beyond Imus. The largest force is supposed to be in the neighborhood of San Francisco de la Malabon, holding a position more toward the lake or toward the coast, according as exigencies demand.

General Wheaton returned to Imus to-day, bringing three men who were wounded in yesterday's fighting.

The heavy rains that fall nightly make campaigning uncomfortable. The roads are still good, but the rice fields adjoining them are pools of water.

The Filipinos will not fight unless they can meet our troops in positions most advantageous to themselves, or take our reconnoitering bodies in ambush.

It is impossible to learn what effect the recent defeat has had upon their leaders. This should be disheartening, for they had boasted that the Americans could never conquer the province of Cavite, Aguinaldo's home country, where he always worsted the Spaniards.

General Otis recently received a letter signed by native women of the province declaring that, if all the men were killed, the women would still keep up the fight against the Americans.

Copies of the insurgent organ, Independencia, show that the Filipinos' hopes of success are kept aflame by political movements in America. The Independencia prints reports of alleged speeches made at alleged meetings in the United States denouncing the war, and it asserts that these represent the dominant American sentiment. It declares also that the Filipinos will continue the war until the next presidential campaign, which is "sure to result in a decision to withdraw the American troops from the Philippines."

It is reported that the Spanish garrison at Baler, in the province of Principe, on the east coast of Luzon, which had become reduced to thirty-three men, finally surrendered to the Filipinos after holding out for a year.

The Filipinos imprisoned two Englishmen at Tachlobon, on the island of Samar, southeast of Luzon. The British first-class cruiser Grafton steamed to that point from Cebu and her commander demanded their release. When this was refused, he landed a force of marines and cleared his ship for action, whereupon the Englishmen were handed over.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

General Otis Sends Another Long List of Killed and Wounded to Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—General Otis reports the following additional casualties:

Killed—Fourteenth infantry, June 10, Company I, Thomas W. Andrews, near Las Pinas; 13th, D, William Summers, Eli Goodren, at Zapote river.

Fourth infantry, near Des Marinas, 29th, B, Corporal Pete Goorsk; E, William E. Coak; D, Daniel Donovan; K, Charles Hope.

Wounded—Second Oregon, at Norzagaray, April 25, F, Quartermaster Sergeant Charles R. Herrington, head, slight.

Fourteenth infantry, near Las Pinas and Hepota, June 10, 11, 12, L, First Lieutenant H. G. Learneard, leg, slight; K, Charles S. Girton, face, slight; L, Harry E. Emory, leg, severe; Robert Cryan, leg, severe; Enoch Walgren, eye, slight.

Twelfth infantry, L, William J. Gilliardy, head and hand, moderate; John Long, shoulder, moderate.

First Montana, San Fernando, 16th, C, Warren Morris, shoulder, slight; Charles E. Robb, thigh, slight; M, David Silver, abdomen, severe; A, Sergeant George W. Boardman, lip, slight; D, James W. C. Dennis, buttock, slight.

Twentieth Kansas, M, William Eckworth, shoulder, severe.

Seventeenth infantry, C, John Beaudreau, elbow, slight; Robert Ford, foot, slight; C, Sergeant James H. Laughton, arm, slight.

Fifty-first Iowa, C, David Walling, forearm, moderate; D, Nathan D. Rockefellow, lung, severe; Charles E. Lucas, ear, slight; Louis S. Woodruff, finger, slight; K, Corporal L. D. Sheets, thigh, severe.

Fourth infantry, near Des Marinas, 19th, B, Paul Wagner, face, severe; Frank Huss, leg, moderate; Frank Sulks, thigh, moderate; Herbert Mifflin, abdomen, severe; D, William Donnelly, face, severe; Thomas Charleton, thigh, severe; Clarence Martin, abdomen, moderate; William G. Henry, arm, moderate; Sam Haynes, chest, severe; Artificer George Dilts, abdomen, severe; K, Charles F. Kreeger, forearm, slight; Charles A. Layman, moderate; Thomas Parker, thigh, moderate; Artificer Edgar Kiphart, thigh, severe; L, Arnold I. Mason, chest, severe; Fred Davis, leg, moderate; William Prignitz, knee and leg, moderate; Corporal William T. Lang, neck, severe.

FILLS A HERO'S GRAVE.

Fred Maxfield, a Kansas Volunteer, Dies of Dysentary in the Philippines—His Record.

The fears of Mr. and Mrs. David Maxfield, of Kansas City, Kas., with regard to their son, Fred Maxfield, a private in Company B, Twentieth Kansas, reported dead, were verified yesterday morning, when Frank Kinney, deputy clerk of the common pleas court and a brother of Maxfield, received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin saying that the name given in the dispatches as Warfield should have been Maxfield.

The blow was a severe one to the young hero's relatives, for, though they feared it was their son, yet they had been buoyed by the hope that, perhaps, the fears were unfounded. The telegram from the adjutant general stated that he died June 13 from dysentery. An effort will be made to get additional particulars.

Private Maxfield was 21 years old and had lived in Kansas City, Kas., nearly all his life. He enlisted under the first call for volunteers and was ill for a number of weeks while the regiment was stationed in California. He recovered and came home on a furlough. While at home the Red Cross Society, of San Francisco, wrote a letter to his mother, advising her not to allow her son to go to the Philippine islands, as he was not physically able to stand the climate. His commanding officer had also told him that he could use his own discretion about returning. The letter written to Mrs. Maxfield, however, was delayed in the postoffice for over six weeks and when it was received the young soldier was on his way to Manila.

The last letter received from him was written on long strips of bamboo and inclosed in a hollow tube made from the joint of the bamboo. On this was carved the address. It was written in the trenches after the capture of Malolos.

DIED AT SAN JUAN.

A Naval Hero Escaped Spanish Bullets Only to Fall Prey to Disease.

James A. Cable, of Kansas City, Kas., national secretary and treasurer of Coopers' International union, received the sad news yesterday of the death of his brother, Corporal C. E. Cable, at the Marine Barracks naval station, San Juan, May 31. No other information concerning the cause of death or other particulars were received.

Corporal C. E. Cable was a gunner on board the Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship, at the time of the memorable battle with the Spanish at Santiago. He was promoted to corporal on account of his services behind the gun at that time. He left the flagship Brooklyn the day after the great naval battle as a guard with others over the Spanish Admiral Cervera and other prisoners, escorting them to Portsmouth, N. H. From Portsmouth Corporal Cable was sent to San Juan, where he remained.

Cable was born and raised at Bristol, Tenn. He had been in the service a little more than four years, and enlisted in New York.

TROOPS WILL FARE WELL.

Butter, Eggs and Milk to Be Added to Ration of Returning Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Commissary General Weston to-day issued an order directing that upon the return of the volunteer troops from the Philippines, either at San Francisco or at Portland, there shall be issued to them the following in addition to the regular ration:

With each 100 rations, twelve and one-half gallons of milk, ten pounds of butter and ten dozen eggs. These additions are of a kind that could not be obtained on board ship and will no doubt be appreciated by the men.

Spanish Emissary Murdered.

MADRID, June 21.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Manila says Baron du Maronais, a Frenchman, who went to the rebel camp to intervene in behalf of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, has been treacherously murdered.

POPS PICK A MAN

J. W. BREIDENTHAL TO BE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

WILL BE FORCED TO ACCEPT

BOSSES DETERMINED THAT HE SHALL MAKE THE RACE.

Mr. Breidenthal Says He May Accept if the Nomination Is Practically Unanimous—Breidenthal Already Has a Fat Office.

TOPEKA, June 21.—(Special.) John W. Breidenthal, state bank commissioner, will be the Pop nominee for governor next year beyond a doubt. That has been settled by the Pop bosses. The bosses accidentally got together here a few nights ago. They did not discuss politics, so they said—just simply talked over old times. But to-day it leaked out that at the conference Breidenthal was notified that he would be nominated for governor, and that he would be forced to accept the nomination. Breidenthal has all along insisted that, under no circumstances, would he be a candidate or accept the nomination if it were tendered him. He sees the handwriting on the wall and doesn't like to be led to the slaughter. But the Pop bosses are determined that he shall lead the lost cause next year. They tried to convince him at the caucus that there was some show for the fusion nominee, but Breidenthal could not see it that way. However, he indicated that if the Populist convention nominated him practically unanimously he might accept. He would not do it with any idea of being elected, but because he owed it to his party.

Breidenthal has had the best snap of any of the reform statesmen. He has been bank commissioner since 1892, and his term of office does not expire until 1901. Although an officeholder for the past decade, he still insists that he is a Populist for principle and not for office. He goes on at a great rate about some of the Pop bosses being in the party for office only. This is one thing that has made him a number of bitter enemies in his own party. They claim that a man who has held office as long as he has has no right to talk about anybody else being in politics for what he can get out of it.

BOB SEMPLE'S PREDICTION.

Says the Pop Party Will Go Out of Existence After the Next Campaign.

TOPEKA, June 21.—(Special.) Bob Semple, deputy bank commissioner, is one of the few Pop leaders in Kansas who has the courage to admit that the Populist party is badly shot to pieces, and that it will probably go out of existence shortly after the 1900 election. "Our party has no national organization," said he to-day. "That went out of existence in the 1896 campaign. All we have left now is a local organization in this state, and that is badly racked. Many of our strong leaders have practically given up and are flocking to the Democratic party. The party in Kansas will probably last until the national campaign is over, and then go out of business. It will be a fight after that between the Democrats and Republicans. Of course, many in the ranks of the Populist party will not go over to Democracy. They will go back to the Republican party whence they came in 1890."

DEWEYS MADE A HIT.

Cathedral Academy Cadets in Sailor Costume at the Coates Opera House.

The annual entertainment of the Cathedral academy filled the Coates opera house last evening with an audience which was greatly pleased with the programme presented by the young men and boys of that institution, which is carried on under the direction of the Christian Brothers.

The music and recitations were all well received. Probably the most enthusiastic reception was given the drill by the Dewey cadets, composed of three companies of boys dressed in sailor costume, including the white trousers of sailor boys' hot weather dress parade uniforms. The evolutions of the drill were finely executed. The cadets also distinguished themselves in the song, "Hurrah for Dewey," and the descriptive ballad, "Wrecked and Saved."

A taking feature of the entertainment was "Let the Bug Hop," a pleasing minstrel first part copied after the celebrated example of the Megaphone minstrels. A religious play, "The Rising of the Moon," written by Maurice Francis Egan, of the University of Washington, was also well received. The music was by Kane's orchestra. The annual awarding of prizes in the academy will not take place until Friday, when the school closes for the summer vacation. Following is the complete programme of last evening's entertainment:

Overture, "Funston's March," orchestra.
Chorus, "Columbian Garland," academy choir; soloists, A. Dolan, W. Higgins, T. and R. Burns, J. O'Connor, L. McGuire.
Recitation, "The Biggest Piece of Pie," Ber Farley.
Physical culture, dumbbells, juniors.
Recitation, "General Funston," Leo McGarigle.
Solo, "Cruelty to Animals," John J. Ahern.
Recitation, "Dewey's Victory," William Lafferty.
Solo, "Killarney," Neil B. Hayes.
Recitation, "The Power of Habit," Martin L. Kane.
Music, orchestra.
"Let the Bug Hop," academic choir; Phil A. Wall, J. Ahern, William Higgins, John Casey, Neil B. Hayes, Thomas Burns, Jeremiah Higgins, Aloysius Dolan, Charles Terhurst, Robert Burns, James Purcell.
Recitation, "Fourth of July," Thomas Lyons.
"Break the News to Mother," Phil Wall, T. Burns, W. Gorman, Jeremiah Higgins, F. Dykstra, J. Ryan, J. Ahern, Fr. Nugent, E. Higgins.
Music, "Dewey's March," orchestra.
Solo and chorus, "Hurrah for Dewey," Philip Wall and choir.
Duet, "Ship Ahoy," Thomas Burns and J. Higgins.
Ballad, "Wrecked and Saved," Dewey cadets.
Military evolutions, Companys A, B and C, Dewey cadets, Elmer J. Segar, captain.
Music, orchestra.
Play, "The Rising of the Moon."

CHARACTERS.

Captain Edward Arden, U. S. A.....Joseph J. Madden
"Captain Tom" Crawford's Tigers....John J. Murphy
Ted, a Drummer Boy in Crawford's Tigers.John Casey
A Sentinel of Crawford's Tigers.....Walter Groves
First Soldier, U. S. A.....Edward Creegan
Second Soldier, U. S. A.....Arthur Cummiskey
Lieutenant Arden, U. S. A.....James O'Connor
Chorus, "Old Glory Forever," Academy choir.

THEY TWO WERE WED.

And Everybody in the Vicinity of the Union Depot Soon Found It Out.

Hanging out the window of a Pullman car of the Chicago & Alton train last evening was a placard on which was printed: "This car contains the bride and groom." In the stateroom were numerous other placards, bearing such inscriptions as "Just been married, yum, yum." "Wedding tour, paid ad." "We were two, now we are won." Underneath the latter card was printed a chain connecting two hearts. One car had "Honey," with the beaming face of a half moon looking at the word. The carpet and seats in the stateroom were covered with rice; stretched across the top was plenty of white satin ribbon, which supported several old shoes and a pair of socks.

Just at 6 o'clock the bride and groom came running across the platform with friends pouring rice on them at every step. It was M. J. Barnes, who had been married to Miss Alta Frame. The newly married couple left on the Alton for Chicago and the East to spend their honeymoon.

GILLETT CATTLE CASE.

Messrs. Dake & Keeler, of Denver, Win a Suit in the Federal Court at Leavenworth.

E. A. Keeler and Mr. Dake, of the live stock firm of Dake & Keeler, of Denver, and Judge Richmond, of Denver, were in the city last night on their way home from Leavenworth, where they were the interested parties in a suit over 465 head of cattle mortgaged by Gillett, the plunger, for $17,000. It was preliminary to several suits caused by Gillett, and growing out of similar circumstances.

The cattle were shipped by Dake & Keeler from Oregon to the Maple Hill, Kas., ranch, where Gillett was to feed them under contract. Gillett moved them to his home ranch at Woodbine and immediately mortgaged them to a Kansas City firm. The paper was sold to the Continental bank, of St. Louis. When Gillett left, the bank replevined the stock from Dake & Keeler. Redelivery bond was given the bank and once more the cattle were in the possession of the Denver firm.

A verdict was rendered for the Denver firm by a jury in Judge Hook's court yesterday.

Ever since Grant G. Gillett, the cattle plunger, read in The Journal that some of the commission men were talking of making a personal appeal to President Diaz for his return to the United States, he has been uneasy in Chihuahua. Gillett realizes that what Diaz says goes in Mexico, extradition treaty or no extradition treaty, and if the powerful president of the Mexican republic was made to feel that a man was being sheltered in Mexico whose dishonest transactions had bankrupted dozens of honest people and caused the suicide of several, he would only have to say the word and Gillett would find himself on Uncle Sam's side of the river.

So Gillett has been uneasy to the extent of "hiding out" when any Kansas City people happened in Chihuahua, and now the word comes that he has suddenly gone, bag and baggage, from the city. He went in the night to the City of Mexico and is said to be planning to go to some Central American country, where he thinks he would be safe. Gillett for a time contemplated going to Peru, but, after studying the extradition treaties of that country with the United States, concluded even Mexico was safer. He now believes he can lose his Kansas friends if he can get into the interior of some Central American country.

WANTS JESTER ARRESTED.

Brother of Willie Gates Demands Punishment of His Alleged Murderer.

WICHITA, KAS., June 21.—(Special.) A. A. Gates, of St. Charles, Ill., telegraphed Sheriff Simmons here to-day, asking that Alexander Jester, of Shawnee, O. T., who is accused by his sister, Mrs. Cornelia Street, of Shawnee, of murdering Willie Gates, of Valley Center, Kas., near Warrensburg, Mo., nearly thirty years ago, be arrested at once at any cost. Mrs. Street wrote Sheriff Simmons nearly a month ago, saying that her brother, Alexander Jester, who was with young Gates on a trip by wagon through Missouri, had murdered the young man Gates for a team and wagon and a watch. Jester was accused at the time, but no conclusive evidence was found against him and he was released. When Mrs. Street's letter came to the sheriff here, no relative of the dead man could be found. The telegram from A. A. Gates, a brother, of St. Charles, Ill., came from information he had secured through a newspaper story of the affair, telling of Mrs. Street's letter. Jester is now a wealthy and prominent man in the Indian Territory. He had some trouble with his sister's husband, W. B. Street, who induced his wife to tell the sheriff here what she knew of her brother's connection with the murder of Willie Gates. When Gates was murdered, he was on his way to Iowa, and fell in with Jester, who was going to Eastern Missouri. Gates lived at Valley Center, Kas., and he and Jester met near Eldorado and traveled on into Monroe county, Mo., when Gates disappeared. No trace of his body could ever be found. After twenty-six years his sister tells of the whole affair which promises to lead to sensational developments.

CASE OF MRS. RICH.

Mexican Government Names a Commissioner to Work for Her Extradition.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Mexican government has designated a commissioner to present the extradition case against Mrs. Rich, now held in Texas on the charge of having killed her husband in Mexico. The case is of unusual interest, as it is the first under the new extradition treaty between this country and Mexico, and because of the peculiar ciricumstances of the alleged crime. In some respects the case is like that of Mrs. Maybrick, as Mrs. Rich is an American woman charged with killing her husband in a foreign country. For this reason, the American officials are loath to surrender Mrs. Rich until the case against her is well established, as her extradition would mean a foreign trial and punishment. On the other hand, the Mexican authorities hold that the crime will go unpunished unless the accused is surrendered to Mexico, as the American courts would not have jurisdiction over a crime committed abroad. The Mexican authorities have been allowed until the 27th inst. to make out their case before the court at El Paso, where the accused is held. The papers will then be forwarded here for final consideration. Under the treaty, the president has discretion to grant the extradition or to refuse it, without reference to the hearing.

ON TRAIL OF ROBBERS.

Montana Officers About to Overtake Men Suspected of the Union Pacific Holdup.

HELENA, MONT., June 21.—United States Marshal Woolman this evening received information from the under sheriff of Carbon county that Sheriff John Dunn and two special deputies had probably come up with the Union Pacific train robbers in the Stinkingwater country. The under sheriff telegraphed the following:

"Following received by B. E. Vaill, banker, from Sheriff Dunn:

"We are hot on trail and will probably mix with them before this reaches you. Two men about half a day ahead of us headed up Stinkingwater on the south side. Four following with saddle and pack horses headed toward McCullough peak. We expect to overtake them tonight. Dick Hicks, myself and Frank Beller. Can't get help."

If the suspects are the robbers and the sheriff and his men come up with them there is sure to be a fight. United States Marshal Woolman is inclined to believe that the two suspects arrested near Dillon, in Beaver Head county, are not the men wanted. The Union Pacific has sent a man from Cheyenne to identify them.

Prominent Business Man Accused.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., June 21.—(Special.) Minnie Glick, age 16, who mysteriously disappeared from this city three months ago, returned to-day from St. Louis, accompanied by Mrs. Ella Ceresa, a midwife of St. Louis, who endeavored to secure a warrant for the arrest of a prominent business man who is alleged to be the father of the girl's child. A warrant is withheld, pending investigation.

West Trial to Begin To-day.

SEDALIA, MO., June 21.—(Special.) In the West train robbery trial to-day, a panel of forty jurors was selected and the hearing of evidence will probably commence to-morrow. The attorneys for Stubblefield, West's pal in the holdup, applied to-day for a new trial, and the petition was taken under consideration by Judge Longan. Twenty-two errors were alleged by the defense.

Banker Mason Appeals.

TOPEKA, June 21.—(Special.) Harry E. Mason, the Marion banker who was recently convicted on the charge of wrecking his bank, and sentenced to two years in prison, to-day appealed his case to the supreme court. He was given a stay of execution while the case is pending in the supreme court, and his bond was fixed at $4,000.

Murder and Suicide.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 21.—Mrs. Lillian Atwood was shot and killed by Harry Brant, a piano player in a house of ill-repute, who then killed himself. Mrs. Atwood formerly lived in Minneapolis, Minn. Her husband was engaged in business on Lake Calhoun, where she met and became infatuated with Brant.

For Killing an Officer.

NEVADA CITY, CAL., June 21.—The jury in the case of Ed Moore to-day returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the punishment at life imprisonment. Moore killed Officer Kilroy, who was trying to arrest him.

Advertising Kansas Lands.

Have you got anything in Kansas Real Estate you want to sell or exchange? If so, you can make a bargain through the columns of The Journal. You can reach the people who are looking for just what you have to offer quicker and cheaper that way than in any other. Journal results are something wonderful. Here is just one example:

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 21, 1899.

KANSAS CITY JOURNAL.

Gentlemen—I placed a six line advertisement in the Real Estate Column of The Journal, advertising my Kansas lands, and in the five days in which it was inserted I received one hundred and fourteen replies, coming from Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and Kansas. There is nothing that beats a sure thing.

A. B. Sellers

MRS. FUNSTON WRITES

SHE GIVES A VIVID IDEA OF HER LIFE AT MANILA.

How Funston First Met His Wife—Their Courtship—Mrs. Funston's Friends and Family in Oakland, Cal.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

From peaceful Oakland to the bloody battlefields of the Philippines is a change that few women would desire, but Mrs. Fred Funston enjoys it. She was Miss Eda Blankart when she was wooed and won by the dashing colonel of the Twentieth Kansas and taken to the scenes of the war in the far-away tropic isles. Funston wooed as he has fought—with a rush. The dauntless young man who had explored in Alaska and fought with Gomez had known the young lady only five weeks and was engaged only two days when the marriage ceremony was performed.

It was a case of "Veni, vidi, vici." The marriage took place at the family home of the Blankarts, 1319 Tenth avenue, Oakland, on October 25, 1898, and two days later the transport Indiana sailed with Funston and the Kansas troops aboard.

But little more than a week afterward his wife sailed to join him. She has been with him since on the firing line, and her experiences as told by letters to her family are of extraordinary interest.

At the handsome home of the Blankarts a day or two ago the father, mother and sister of Mrs. Funston alluded to the courtship and discussed the news received from Mrs. Funston and the general. Otto Blankart, the father of Mrs. Funston, was not at home when the courtship and marriage took place.

It is an exceedingly pretty tale, that of the wooing of the young woman by the brave soldier. The courtship took place at the family home, though the young people first met at the residence of a friend in Belvedere.

None the less interesting are the letters from the front from Mrs. Funston, in one of which she tells of following her husband and carrying a revolver for her protection. In another she recounts how, when the insurgents began firing she was hustled off to a place of safety. Under date of Manila, February 4, she writes:

As I write I can hear the boom of cannons and the firing of rifles. At about 10 o'clock this evening our last visitor left us, and twenty minutes later I was lying very comfortably in bed and Fred was just about to put out the light when Metcalf knocked at the door and said:

"There is firing on the outposts!"

I can tell you it did not take our men and Fred very long to get into their clothes. Fred got a little excited in his hurry to dress, and I flew around helping him.

As soon as I got him off I began to dress myself. As usual, under exciting circumstances, I was as cool as a cucumber. I gathered up my most valuable belongings, packed my trunk as full as possible, locked it, and, before you could say Jack Robinson, I was ready to be off. Bert Mitchell, Fred's cousin, came for us, Mrs. Whitman and myself, with another soldier, leaving the house, with our clothes, except what we had on our backs, and our trunks and furniture in charge of three Chinamen.

We started off on foot to the barracks, about three good blocks away. We could see the signals from the fleet as we walked along the street and could hear the boom of the Monadnock's guns.

The Second and Third battalions had gone to the front, while two companies of the First are guarding barracks here—one the Third battalion barracks and one the First battalion barracks. Ours is the Second battalion. More in my next.

A Letter From the Front.

February 10, 1899.

Yesterday morning Caldwell, Fred's striker, came in with a note from Fred, telling me to come out to the lines.

You can imagine how delighted I was. I went out in a carametta, with a soldier driving; Caldwell on horseback, riding in front, and another armed soldier in back. I myself carried a loaded pistol.

I drove over the ground which Fred and his men had taken, foot by foot, and saw the holes in houses made by their rifles; also the damage done by the Third artillery guns. When we arrived at the lines Fred was not there, so Dr. Smith and Dr. Rafter entertained me. Suddenly, shots were heard, and soon the Mausers were cracking at a great rate. I was hustled off to a place of safety behind a barricade, and I felt like a great big coward.

I was not in the least afraid, and should have preferred to stay out in the open. Soon, however, the firing ceased, and very shortly afterward Fred put in an appearance.

We learned that he had been the cause of the shooting. He and two or three other officers had gone way over toward the insurgents' lines to reconnoiter and had been discovered by the black imps and fired upon.

After resting a few minutes he took me over to the left, on a little knoll, from which I had a splendid view of the enemy, of course, through field glasses. From there we went to headquarters, where I was introduced to General Otis and other officers. I felt quite elated—not many women can boast of having been on a battlefield during war times.

Story of the Courtship.

"Many different stories have been published from time to time," said Mrs. Blankart, "as to how General Funston, who was then colonel, first met Eda, and how and where the courtship took place. None of them has been correct, though some of them have had some of the facts. But all of them have been more or less amusing. For instance, there was one story circulated all over the United States which set forth that when Mrs. Funston, as the bride, left here she went in disguise in men's attire, and accompanied by a lady friend similarly disguised, aboard the same transport with her husband. This was entirely incorrect. No effort was ever made to go on the transport. Mrs. Funston, on the contrary, went with General Miller, on the Newport, some two weeks after General Funston had gone. There were several other ladies, all wives of officers and their friends, who were aboard, so that Eda had plenty of pleasant company.

"General Funston first met Eda at the home of C. O. Perry, in Belvedere. It has been stated that he met her at a church social; but he did not. Through friends of ours here my daughters were introduced to several officers and others of the Twentieth Kansas soon after their arrival. They were all members of the Phi Beta Society. There were two meetings of this society, and each time General Funston was invited, but was prevented by important orders relative to his office. Finally a social entertainment took place at Mr. Perry's to which the colonel was invited, and there he met Eda. This was on Sunday, and the following Tuesday he called at our home here to meet her again, and after that he came frequently.

"The acquaintance lasted five weeks, during the latter part of the colonel's stay here. Two days before the end of the five weeks the colonel proposed to Eda. He was going away and asked her to go with him. It was a pretty sudden thing to all of us. Mr. Blankart was away in New York, the boat was about to go, and here were these young people wanting my consent.

"I knew that I was being placed in a pretty responsible position. But though we had known Colonel Funston but a very short time, he never had any opposition from any of us. I always liked his modest ways. He was the most unassuming young man I ever saw. He did not more than allude to his experiences in Alaska, Cuba or elsewhere, which the newspapers and magazines have been printing by the page. He never talked about himself. But I always liked him. I felt that he was a young man who, though unassuming, had real merit. I could trust the future of my daughter with him, and I told him so. My consent made the young people very happy.

"It was a question whether my husband could reach home in time to attend the wedding. We knew the transport was scheduled to sail, but in most cases hitherto there had been delays. We hoped it would be so in this case, so I telegraphed to Mr. Blankart announcing the engagement, and asking him to hurry home to attend the wedding. He started, but could not get here in time. There was no delay in the transport's leaving, so just before the steamer departed we called in our minister, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Coyle, of the First Presbyterian church here, and he performed the ceremony in our house. A few of our personal friends and of Colonel Funston's family were present. We have, of course, never regretted the giving of our consent, for we all feel that General Funston is a brave, noble man. As Mr. Blankart did not arrive in time he has never seen General Funston. The telegram I sent him announcing Eda's engagement was a great surprise to him, for when he left a few weeks before, she had not even met her future husband.

Funston an Ardent Suitor.

"Though Colonel Funston was so quiet and unassuming, he was ardent as a suitor, reminding one of that other Lochinvar, 'so dauntless in love and so famous in war.'

"My daughter when out upon the firing line lately met General Otis. She also met Admiral Dewey, with whom she was delighted. She wrote home that he was an extraordinarily modest man. 'Just like Fred,' she said. Mrs. Funston while at the front also witnessed some of the engagements. At Calumpit she was taken up into the tower of a church, where she saw the insurgent line quite plainly. She also saw a soldier brought in on a stretcher who had been wounded three times.

"The latest telegraph dispatches say General Funston has been wounded in the hand, but we know none of the details. We presume the wound is not serious or we would have heard, but we do not know. We are quite anxious about it. We know that whenever there is any fighting he is always right out at front in the most dangerous place. Eda says his men adore him, and that every time he comes in the soldiers go out and cheer him.

"General Funston is now 33 years old. He is in weight heavier than has been generally stated. When he was here he weighed 130 pounds. Most of the papers have had him down to 100, or scarcely more than that. But I suppose that when he was in Cuba and was worn down by campaigning in that unhealthy country he weighed less than when he was in San Francisco on his way to the Philippines.

"Mrs. Funston is nine years younger than the general, making her now 24 years old. Our family is not of German extraction, as the name would seem to indicate, but of French. When the Huguenots were driven out of France at the time so many of them came to the United States my husband's family, who were Huguenots, sought exile in Germany, where the name underwent a slight change, which change has followed us here.

"Of course we are anxious to hear as often as possible from General and Mrs. Funston. We are particularly anxious just now when we hear that he has been wounded. Still we are confident it is not a bad wound, or Eda would cable us in regard to it. We are all hoping the time will soon come when the war will be over, when our daughter and the general can come home. We know, however, that the general will not leave as long as there is any fighting to do."

LETTER FROM FUNSTON.

Expresses the Hope That Governor Stanley Will Be Renominated.

A letter has been received from General Funston explaining his retention at Manila, as well as some other things in connection with his movements. In part it is as follows:

"I am here in town against my will, but in accordance with the very strong advice of a medical sage, nursing my left hand, which had a disagreement with a Mauser bullet, and thanking my lucky stars that it was no worse. I suppose you would like to know all about the Rio Grande affair of April 27, which seems to have brought a brigadier's star, but it is a long story. You probably got it pretty fully in the dispatches, but as yet we do not know how correctly. General MacArthur has been loon enough to say that he does not believe the feat our Kansas men performed has a parallel in the history of wars as a desperate undertaking carried through successfully, absolutely without loss. It beat anything in Kipling, ten times over, and gave the 'Arabian Nights' a severe shock.

"An attempt to portray it on the stage would be called badly overworked melodrama and utterly impossible. And this is not bragging—only giving facts. It was worth ten years of ordinary humdrum existence to see those forty-five Jayhawkers, after they had crossed the river on rafts, drive a thousand or more well armed men out of their elaborate intrenchments by firing into them from the rear. And you should have heard them chaff and jeer when the Goo Goos turned on them at 300 yards' range in Maxim guns, firing 1,200 shots a minute. And you should have seen that Maxim go out of business when our fellows turned loose on it. If the chap who worked that murderous machine had kept his nerve better there would not have been a dozen of us got out of the thing alive.

"On general principles, I am not an expansionist, but I believe that since we were, by an unfortunate train of circumstances, thrown into this thing, we should stay with it to the bitter end, and rawhide these bullet-headed Asiatic ruffians until they yell for mercy. And after the war, I want a job of professor of American history in Luzon university when they build it. And I'll warrant that the new generation of Filipinos will know better than to get in the way of the handwaxon of Anglo-Saxon progress and decency.

"Metcalf, the new colonel of the Twentieth, is a brave and efficient officer, and will keep the regiment up to its old standard. Most of the officers of the regiment have shown up splendidly. Governor Stanley has done nobly by us, following every one of my recommendations, although several times under very severe pressure to do otherwise. He appreciated that a colonel's power over a regiment depends greatly on his recommendations for promotion taking precedence over any social or political pull. I hope my friends and those of the regiment will take account of this fact at the next state convention, though I do not anticipate that the governor will have any special need of help."

Small Fires Yesterday.

2:20 a. m.—2200 East Fifteenth street, three story brick used as a laundry. Loss on building, $25; caused by a defective flue.

12:50 p. m.—1911 Grove street, one story frame dwelling, occupied by William Kune. No loss; caused from sparks from a locomotive.

2:30 p. m.—St. Louis and Hickory streets. No loss; some empty barrels on fire in a vacant lot.

CITY NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS.

Chief Hale returned yesterday from New York, where he made a test and gave an exhibition of a fire alarm of which he is the patentee.

Superintendent Sanford is having a new roof put on the shed covering the tracks at the Union depot. It will be covered with galvanized steel, and will be in keeping with the numerous other improvements which have recently been made at the depot.

A shipment of earthenware including fine tableware, ornamental vases and a quantity of middle grade table and miscellaneous ware was received at the custom house yesterday. The shipment consisted of five packages and came from Tunstall, England, via Liverpool.

A LONG LIFE!

The Desire for a Long Life Is Almost Everybody's.