

A NEW RACE

IT IS SAID THAT BAKER AND LONG ARE PULLING TOGETHER.

EVIDENCE OF IT IS STRONG

PLAN IS FOR LONG TO SUCCEED BAKER IN THE SENATE.

His Friends Are Lining Up for Baker Now and He Will Expect Help From Baker in 1903-Long Sore to Make the Race.

HUTCHINSON, KAS., Aug. 12.—(Special.) The indications that the forces of Congressmen Long in this district will unite in supporting Senator Baker for re-election in 1901, and, in return, the Baker forces are to support Long for senator in 1903.

One of the leading Republicans of the district and a staunch Long man is responsible for this information. He does not claim that any formal agreement to this effect has been entered into between Senator Baker and Congressman Long or their adherents, but that such an alliance is the natural outcome of the present political situation.

"All of Long's strong political friends," he said, "have lined up for Baker, and it is my opinion that Baker will carry the Seventh district practically solid. In 1903, Burton's greatest strength was in the Seventh; in fact he would not have been a serious factor in that contest had it not been for his Seventh district following, which forsook Joe Ady, the district candidate, for him. This was the result of Mike Sutton's influence and missionary work in the short grass counties in the west end of the district.

There are other strong indications of a Baker-Long alliance. Orin Morse, the census supervisor of the Seventh district, has always been known as a distinctly Long man, and until his appointment was announced, he was listed as an anti-Baker man. It is now thoroughly understood that all his appointments of census enumerators will be made with a dual object in view, the election of Baker to the senate in 1901 and the election of Long in 1903.

W. Y. Morgan says he is not making senators, but simply trying to make a record as state printer for future use. Outside of the men who have been avowedly against Baker but are now for him, nearly all of Long's strongest supporters in the big Seventh are known Baker men. The gentleman already quoted said in the same conversation: "Although Mort Albaugh is now, for prudential reasons, very wisely fighting shy of the senatorial question, yet when the time comes you will find him lined up for Baker and doing everything in his power for the Leavenworth man. We can't do anything else; every friend he has in the district is every man who has helped him in politics in the past ten years and thus enabled him to attain his greatest political standing. For Baker, and will be, and Mort is a man who stays by his friends in such matters, even though he believes them to be wrong."

And there is no question about Albaugh being for Long for senator in 1901, should he enter the race. Another fact that strongly supports the Baker-Long alliance is the well known partiality of Baker for Long. In the handling of the postoffice patronage Long is the only congressman in the world who had no difficulties. The relations between the two men have always been very cordial and pleasant; they have never clashed, and Long has in almost every instance got everything that he wanted. Well posted politicians are confident that no man in the state would be more congenial to Baker as a colleague as Long.

Some of the mutual friends of the two men contend that an alliance between these two men is a matter of course, and of even greater benefit to Baker than to Long; that Long's career in Kansas politics is a record of success based on one fact; that, although Long has been nominated for congress four times in succession, yet there has been only one roll call in the four conventions nominating him, and that one in the 1892 convention. He was nominated by acclamation in 1884, with strong opposing candidates, and in the face of the defeat of 1892, he was again re-elected by acclamation in 1898, in the face of two defeats to one election, and the imbecilities and griefs growing out of dispensing the postoffice patronage in 1897. These facts his friends explain by the fact that he is the best organizer ever known in Kansas politics; that he is especially strong along those lines in which Baker is regarded as weak.

But whatever the inner facts may be about the Baker-Long alliance at this time, those who figure on the senatorial contest of 1901 might as well start out by taking Chester L. Long into consideration as a factor in that contest. His closest personal and political friends have recently dropped enough to indicate that Long will be in that fight, with the big Seventh thoroughly organized at his back.

FUSION NOT HARMONIOUS.

One Populist of Dickinson Refuses Democratic Support and Demands Are Hot.

ABILENE, KAS., Aug. 12.—(Special.) The fusionists are having a hard time to manage both ends of their campaign. The Democratic candidate for county clerk, a stalwart, and captured his convention unexpectedly. Many Populists openly declare that they will not vote for him. One Populist candidate, in conducting the fight for high school trustee, has withdrawn from the Democratic ticket, refusing to have his name on the ticket with the Populist. This has made the Democrats warm, and there is some lively excitement in prospect. The old soldiers in both parties are incensed at the resolutions adopted by the conventions declaring the government "incompetent" in conducting the Spanish war, and condemning the management of the Philippine fighting.

SEMPLER IS WITH CLEMENS.

Thinks Populists Will Make a Mistake if They Begin an Anti-Trust Fight.

TOPEKA, AUG. 12.—(Special.) Bob Sempler, of the bank commissioner's office, like G. C. Clemens, takes issue with the other Populist leaders on the anti-trust question. While he does not go as far as Clemens and declare he will not support the Populist ticket, he runs on an anti-trust plank, yet he says the Populist state convention will not run on that plank if he has the trusts hard in its platform and will drive away hundreds of socialist votes. "This trust question is the worst in the least," said Sempler to-day. "It is simply the legitimate outcome of our competitive system. The sooner all the industries get into one big trust the better for the government will then step in and take charge."

Lyon County Republicans.

EMPORIA, KAS., Aug. 12.—(Special.) The Republican county convention was held to-day and all of the officers excepting treasurer were nominated by acclamation. Governor Eskridge, editor of the Republican, attempted to defeat a gold standard resolution, but his motion was lost by an almost unanimous vote.

Geary County Republicans.

JUNCTION CITY, KAS., Aug. 12.—(Special.) Geary county Republicans made the

GERMANEEER

EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN EMPEROR WILLIAM'S DOMAIN.

STORMS RAVAGE THE EMPIRE

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

Breach Between Germany and Austria-Hungary Grows Wider—Charges That America and England Show Antipathy in Samoa.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The diet will reassemble on August 15. Prince Von Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, and Dr. Von Miquel, vice president of the council and minister of finance, will return in time to attend the sessions which will decide the fate of the canal bill and will throw the combined weight of their influence in favor of the measure. The government now hopes the bill will pass by the summer adjournment, especially since Emperor William took occasion at the opening of the Dortmund-Ems canal to emphasize again the great need of such a new network of communication.

The ceremonies at the opening of the canal yesterday were quite imposing and were intended to mark the importance of the new waterway. The canal is 270 kilometers long, over eight feet deep, and ninety-three feet wide at the top, and fifty-seven feet wide at the bottom. It will enable vessels of 800 tons to go direct from the Baltic, Bremen and Hamburg to the New Dortmund harbor, where they can discharge their cargoes 150 kilometers inland.

Germany's relations with Austria-Hungary are the theme of much newspaper comment this week. The fact that Prince Von Hohenlohe, contrary to custom since he became chancellor, has not met Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, this year, to talk over the foreign policy of the two empires and the further fact that Emperor Francis Joseph in passing through Aussee did not find time to sign the railroad treaty which came the German chancellor, but contented himself with hurriedly greeting the chancellor from the car and chatted with him only seven minutes, are regarded in political circles here as proof of the relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary, despite the continuing of the nominal alliance, have ceased to be really intimate. Newspaper comment and popular feeling throughout Germany have for some time more bitter because of the growing Slavic ascendancy in Austria-Hungary. It is asserted that Emperor William shares this view, since the perception of the German element has become part of the settled system.

A large and influential portion of the press this week has reiterated these sentiments, and the government organs do not confirm or deny the statements. Several facts have come to the surface which tend in the direction indicated. Thus, the Prussian government has forbidden the lengthy stay, especially in the frontier districts, of the Austro-Hungarian delegates. The Austrian press protests against this measure. The Samoan situation, the secretary has issued a decree that all communications sent to Samoa must bear only the German name, and to which they are sent. To this the Hungarian press strongly demurs and is also much annoyed at the fact that the German minister, Count von Moltke, has refused to attend the Samoan conference at Hermandstadt. The German press has reported a number of attacks against the agrarian movement in Hungary.

Samoa is still occupying a good deal of attention in the press of commerce, of the bulk of the criticism, however, being directed against England. The movement of the Austro-Hungarian delegates to Berlin, in a bitter editorial charges both England and the United States, with showing systematic and deliberate efforts to injure the Samoan people from beginning to end, attacks the foreign office for yielding every point to the other side, and would have been wiser to renounce from the start all claims to Samoa and to have insisted on equivalents elsewhere.

The Cologne Gazette, however, in an inspired article, ridicules the notion that Germany is making mistakes of all the powers over trifling differences. The paper claims that the agrarians stir up trouble with the United States in order to render impossible the conclusion of commercial treaties and to stir for their own selfish ends. From semi-official reports it appears that the German claim for property destroyed in Samoa during the war is not properly so large as hitherto believed, namely, 300,000 marks.

The recent utterances of Baron von Stengel, of the Munich university, who is second in rank to the German delegates to the peace conference, regarding The Hague gathering, are almost unanimously disapproved in Germany. The National Zeitung says Baron von Stengel's private views are his own and must not be confounded with the views of the government.

The sending of delegates and models to the Philadelphia exhibition has been discussed warmly in the press this week. A number of chambers of commerce of the Rhinish provinces in Brandenburg and Saxony decline to participate, as have also a number of prominent merchants. The argument most is that participation means the fostering of American competition. The government, however, has taken a different view and has taken pains to make it public. The Liberal press mostly assumes a friendly attitude.

The elevation of Count Von Munster-Ledenburg, the German minister to France, to the rank and title of Prince Von der Heiburg is attributed generally to his patient and successful endeavors to render the relations between Germany and France gradually more pleasant. Most of the papers approve the award. The Verwaerts alone says the time for the promotion was unhappily chosen, since it comes in the midst of the anti-revisionist and anti-Chauvinistic clamors and charges against the French government, which thereby is impeded.

A clear sign of the improved French-German relations is found in the fact that a commission of German and French army officers is now engaged in the geometrical measurement of the frontier for the purpose of bringing the official measurement of both countries into complete accord.

A duel between two officers of the Tenth Uhlir regiment, Count von Hohenlohe and Prince von der Heiburg, was fought this week near Kottitz, Prussia. Count Solms was mortally shot in the abdomen. The motive for the duel was jealousy. Both the participants were among the emperor's favorites.

Throughout the week hail and lightning have done great damage to life and property, especially in East Prussia, the Rhine province and Wurtemberg. Lightning destroyed the tower of the cathedral in Oberrhein, an entire forest was burned and at Oberkling the hammer mill killed. In the Berlin suburb of Wendtschbunzow a party of excursionists was struck by lightning. The fire which broke out in the hall of the Prussian parliament, near Myslowitz, hall destroyed the entire crop, and great damage was done by hail at Seefeld, in the province of Posen. The crops were destroyed also at Starolenka, Gluschnin and Tulze, in Posen.

5 Cents a Day

FOR A RESIDENCE TELEPHONE.

COPPER METALLIC CIRCUIT, WITH LONG DISTANCE EQUIPMENT.

A new class of service will be introduced on September 1st, which will furnish residence telephones for

5 Cents a Day.

Best form of Long Distance Telephone and Copper Metallic Circuits.

This is in addition to the following schedule of rates heretofore in force.

UNLIMITED RESIDENCE SERVICE

COPPER METALLIC CIRCUIT LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES.

Special line.....	\$72.00
Two-party line.....	60.00
Three-party line.....	48.00
Four-party line.....	42.00
Ten-party line.....	24.00

MEASURED SERVICE

COPPER METALLIC CIRCUIT LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES. SPECIAL LINE RESIDENCE.

500 calls per annum.....	\$54.00
700 " " ".....	59.00
900 " " ".....	63.00
1000 " " ".....	66.00
1200 " " ".....	69.00
1400 " " ".....	72.00

No charge for incoming calls.

TWO-PARTY LINE RESIDENCE.

500 calls per annum.....	\$44.00
700 " " ".....	49.00
900 " " ".....	53.00
1000 " " ".....	56.00
1200 " " ".....	59.00
1400 " " ".....	62.00

No charge for incoming calls.

THREE-PARTY LINE RESIDENCE.

500 calls per annum.....	\$36.00
700 " " ".....	41.00
900 " " ".....	45.00
1000 " " ".....	48.00
1200 " " ".....	51.00
1400 " " ".....	54.00

No charge for incoming calls.

FOUR-PARTY LINE RESIDENCE.

500 calls per annum.....	\$33.00
700 " " ".....	38.00
900 " " ".....	42.00
1000 " " ".....	45.00
1200 " " ".....	48.00
1400 " " ".....	51.00

No charge for incoming calls.

TEN-PARTY LINE RESIDENCE.

Each outgoing call, Five Cents. No charge for incoming calls.

GROUNDING CIRCUIT RESIDENCE SERVICE.

UNLIMITED.

Special line.....	\$60.00
Two-party line.....	48.00
Three-party line.....	42.00
Four-party line.....	36.00

UNLIMITED BUSINESS RATES.

COPPER METALLIC CIRCUIT LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES.

Special line.....	\$96.00
Two-party line.....	75.00
Three-party line.....	60.00
Four-party line.....	51.00
Six-party line.....	36.00

MEASURED SERVICE.

COPPER METALLIC CIRCUIT LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES. INDIVIDUAL LINE BUSINESS.

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Every subscriber to the Kansas City Exchange has facilities for communicating with 4,400 other subscribers without additional charge, and by use of the Toll line he has more than one-half of the population of the country at his elbow.

Three hundred towns in Missouri and Kansas connected with Kansas City by Long Distance Telephone. Call Telephone No. 1 and a solicitor will visit you.

Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company.

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MEXICO.

Do you want a safe and profitable investment? Now is the time to get it. We will sell you the land, plant it to either one, two or three of the following products: Coffee, rubber, chocolate, oranges, lemons, coconuts or vanilla; attend and cultivate it for a period of six years, then make you a warranty deed without further cost.

This is the time for all persons of small means to invest in a safe enterprise that cannot fail. A small monthly