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LARGEST MORNING CIRCULATION IN KANSAS CITY

Indications.

Washington, Feb. 12—The following are the weather indications:

For Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Generally fair; northwest winds.
For Missouri—Fair; northwest winds.
For Kansas—Fair; northwest winds.

GOOD MORNING.

The Gascogne has come in safe, but the John G. Carlisle is still at sea.

Those New York railroads whose trains were blockaded by the snow will probably hear from Judge Gaynor regarding their charters.

The hotel waiter who has an irresistible yearning to go into whiskers has mistaken his calling. His rightful place is in Populist politics.

Florida will take notice that it was never subjected to such outrageous meteorological treatment under a Republican administration.

Butter is reported "firm" at Elgin. Butter that couldn't be kept firm this sort of weather ought to be emptied into the soap grease barrel.

The country has no particular objection to Mr. Bissell's resigning, but it could name half a dozen other cabinet members it would prefer to see go.

The indications are that the attempt to blacken the character of ex-Governor Anthony will result in his confirmation without a dissenting vote.

The syndicate of capitalists who take the next issue of bonds at an increased rate of interest are so pleased with their bargain that they will pay in advance.

The future oldest inhabitant is supposed to be busily laying up weather information with which to astonish and humiliate the natives fifty years hence.

If the grand jury does not find a good big batch of true bills against election thieves the people of Kansas City will be greatly disappointed and deeply disgusted.

The idea that Miss Anna Gould's future husband is without intrinsic worth should be dismissed. He is pronounced the best cotillion leader in all France.

The burning need of the country at present is statesmen at Washington with sufficient sagacity to keep the government out of the hands of pawnbrokers.

It is noticed that Colonel Bill Doolin is lying very low. Deaths in the Territory are becoming entirely too fatal for the free and unlimited circulation of Colonel Doolin.

Fort Scott saloons have closed, in obedience to an order from the police commissioners. It may be mentioned in this connection that Fort Scott saloons have closed before.

The case of the Michigan woman who preached her dead husband's funeral is nothing to blow about. There are women right here in Kansas City who frequently preach their live husbands' funerals.

"The priests may ride bicycles," says a contemporary, "but they must do it with due regard to their cloth." And so must other bicyclists. Reckless scorching often plays hob with the rider's cloth.

The Indianapolis Journal finds consolation in the thought that "the life of the present congress will end in less than a month." It will be news to many readers to learn that the present congress ever had any life.

Enterprising baking powder firms have made all possible invasions of newspaper space except one; they haven't asked yet to have the names of their products substituted for the names of the papers. This will come next.

An Oakland minister preached last Sunday on dancing and illustrated his sermon by going through the forms of various dances in the pulpit. Next Sabbath he will probably talk on card playing and call the deacon up for a friendly game of poker.

The Missouri legislature will next tackle the cigarette picture. If there is any other really great reform that has not received attention at the hands of the Missouri legislature someone would confer a favor by mentioning it. As we understand it, this important body means to do a thorough job.

The Kansas railroads are hauling coal and contributed supplies to the sufferers in the Western counties free of charge. While it is generally expected that the railroads will do this, they are under no legal obligation to use their rolling stock for such a purpose and the favor should be appreciated at its true value.

It should be remembered that the roads are victims of the hard times themselves and are less able than for many years previous to give free service.

IMPORTANT ACTION.

The meeting of the Commercial Club last evening was one of the most important ever held by that body. Questions of vital significance to Kansas City were disposed of in a way that can but redound to the benefit of the city and action was taken that will mean much for the future.

While the political questions mean much for the moral cleanliness of our elections, the action regarding the manufacture of oleomargarine means that a sentiment has been aroused that will protect this most important industry at all hazards.

But it was not alone in the disposal of such economic questions as pertain directly to the growth and progress of Kansas City that the club shows its broad spirit, but in its action regarding the distressed residents of our sister states there was an evidence that the business men of Kansas City do more than look to their own material welfare. The action was timely and carries with it the hearty sympathy of every citizen of this municipality.

WHAT IS IN THE CONTRACT?

If even a half that is said about the contract for the 3¾ per cent gold loan is true, Cleveland and Carlisle have good reason for their refusal to let the document be seen by the public. The friends of the administration have for several days been busy explaining why the rate of interest was fixed at so high a figure, and in their explanations there are several extremely interesting points.

One is that the gold pawnbrokers who have promised to take the bonds have agreed as a part of the consideration that they will maintain the gold reserve of the treasury. The cuckoos who gave out this interesting information profess to be ignorant of the means by which the protection will be given, but suggest that it might be done without another loan.

It has leaked out from another source that the reserve is to be protected by the manipulation of the rate of exchange. To accomplish this the band of pawnbrokers will see to it that the rate of exchange shall be kept down below the shipping point. That is, when the rate shall advance so as to threaten the removal of gold for shipment to Europe, the syndicate of foreigners concerned in this loan shall depress the rate so as to turn the movement of gold this way.

If there be anything of this sort in the agreement between Mr. Cleveland and his foreign allies the country ought to know it, for it will prove beyond successful contradiction that the gold scare has been engineered by these same money dealers for the very purpose of forcing an issue of bonds and committing the government to a single gold standard basis.

But there is nothing in this explanation to warrant the payment of 3¾ per cent for money. There is no other country in the world with as good credit as the United States. The 2¾ per cent English consols have recently sold at a premium of 5¾, and French 3 per cent rentes were quoted at 103 francs 21 centimes Monday. England has a debt of 4,446 millions and France a debt of 3,550 millions, while the United States is involved in debt only to the comparatively insignificant amount of not quite 900 millions, less cash in the treasury. The government could have borrowed money two years ago at 2½ per cent, and plenty of it. No longer ago than 1891 expiring 4½ per cent bonds of the United States were renewed at an even 2 per cent rate.

Now why is it that Mr. Cleveland goes into a deal with a ring of foreign gold sharks, through the friendly medium of one of his former partners in business, and makes a contract to pay 3¾ per cent?

The country should know all about this gold deal. If there is any partnership business in the contract the people should be let into the deal on the ground floor.

HE WANTS TO KNOW.

The recent developments in the monetary conspiracy have set people thinking more than ever about the present status of silver and to ask themselves why it is not a good enough money. A correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, asks several questions which present themselves to many minds just now, and the Journal will undertake to answer them in brief. Silver, under the present laws, is a full legal tender for the payment of debts, but not strictly a legal tender in all that the word implies, for the holder of a silver certificate on presenting the same, may, under the ruling of the treasury department, demand payment in gold. With both silver and gold as legal tender coins the option would in all cases remain with the payer. This, however, is merely a ruling of the department, and is without the force of law.

There was absolute free coinage of silver, as well as gold, from the time the first coinage act took effect, in 1792, until the passage of the act of 1873, which stopped the free coinage of silver.

By the act of 1874 legal tender was taken away from any standard dollars then in existence. This was the act adopting the revised statutes. The substitution of the trade dollar, characterized as the "trick" dollar, was a ridiculous performance all through. It was limited in legal tender power to five dollars.

The act of 1878, known as the Bland act, restored to the silver dollar its legal tender character, except that it was not made "the standard of values"—the quality given it in 1792 and transferred to gold in 1873. But instead of restoring free coinage, it provided for the purchase of silver bullion by the government, to be coined in amount not less than two million dollars a month. The issue of certificates in the place of coin dollars was also authorized by this act.

The "Sherman" act of 1890 provided for the purchase of silver and the issue of certificates limited to the market value of the bullion purchased. This act repealed the purchase and coinage features of the Bland act.

The repeal of the "Sherman" law left no specified authority for the coinage of silver save at the option of the treasury department.

That, in brief, is where we are today as to the standing of silver as a money metal. The treasurer may coin what he already has on hand, if any, but so far as in his power he has discredited its legal tender quality, and that has made it possible for the gold ring to put the country in a hole.

THE WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

The cold and stormy weather of the past week or so has stimulated business in some lines, but, generally speaking, it has brought more loss and distress than benefit. Had the winter opened with the usual icy weather, the benefit to all classes of trade would doubtless have been as stimulating as usual, but the season is too far gone for frigid blasts to drive people to the purchase of things which they have gotten along very well without so far.

It is not wise to forget, however, that the testimony of dealers generally tells of a very good trade for the first part of the winter—in fact, up to the present inclement period. The chances are that the entire winter will round up with as good a showing of business as was expected by any, and even better than last year.

The thing to do now is to get ready for the opening of spring. It is close at hand and before many more suns rise and set the demand for spring and summer supplies will be heard. The real estate man and the builder will be stepping around in a lively way, the mechanic who has been laid off on account of frost will again take up his tools and the common laborer will be once more in demand. Then there will be a settling up of store accounts and other scores and money will begin to move in all channels.

It is a poor time to grumble when the annual season of dullness is so far advanced as now. It is better to be hard at work planning for the campaign about to open.

The action of the Kansas house of representatives in voting down the proposition to reduce the legal rate of interest is one in regard to whose wisdom there will be honest difference of opinion. It is argued with force and plausibility that the rate of interest should be lowered to correspond with the reduced prices of all kinds of commodities. It must be remembered, however, that the great work undertaken by the Kansas people is the redemption of the state, not only from Populist rule, but from the bad repute into which Populist rule brought it. The confidence of capital must be regained. Business men and investors must be made to feel that the law-making power is not their enemy, but their friend, and that their interests are to be looked after and protected. For this reason it may well be doubted if a policy in the least unfriendly to capital is a proper one to pursue at present. The state's standing abroad, which it is desired to promote, will be injured rather than helped by such a policy. The action of the house is in accord with the governor's recommendations and is probably sound statesmanship.

"You men who rail so loudly at
High theater hats," asserts
A lady cynic, "have no word
Against high theater skirts."
Well, that is true, O lady fair,
But this excuse we've got:
The lofty hat obscures the view,
The high skirts—they do not.

It is safe to say that if the Republican party were in power this government could easily market all the bonds it wished to at 3 per cent. It is furthermore safe to say that if the Republican party had continued in power there would be no occasion for issuing bonds at any price.

He bought a new base burner,
'Twas called the "Radiant Rome."
And chuckled o'er the prospect
Of comfort in his home.
Alas, alas! his chuckles
All speedily did turn
To curses. Zero fiddled
While Rome refused to burn.

The Washington Post reads Mr. McKinley out of the list of presidential possibilities, and the Philadelphia Times does the same service for Mr. Reed. If some mugwump or Democratic organ will now oust Mr. Harrison the labors of the next Republican convention will be much simplified.

KANSAS CITY PEOPLE.

Nevadans Appreciate Goodness of Deed and Say So.

From the Nevada, Mo., Evening Post.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian church desire in this public manner to return their sincere thanks to the daily press of the city, to all the singers who took part and to the pianist and members of the orchestra who assisted them in their recent concert, for having so nobly stood by them in the face of such inclement weather.

These kindnesses they most heartily appreciate.

To Mr. D. W. Graves, for his zeal and interest in training the choruses, they owe much.

To Mr. J. G. Campbell, of Kansas City, they feel under great obligations for valuable assistance rendered, and to Mrs. Dr. Ridge they owe a debt of gratitude which they feel they can never repay. Hers was a grand exhibition of Christian love and sympathy which prompted her to leave a sick bed and come here and lend her lovely selections, purely from a desire to do good. She received no remuneration, nor did she desire any, for her services. It was greatly regretted by her auditors that her indisposition became so great that she was forced to omit her last number on the programme. Her highly cultivated voice, her charming manner and her lovely disposition won for her a warm place in the hearts of all who were so fortunate as to hear her sing or meet her socially. We trust we may frequently have the pleasure of hearing her sing in our city in the future.

He Wants to Know.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Kindly inform me to what amount is silver a legal tender under present laws? Also, it is claimed that silver was demonetized in 1873, presumably by the passage of the trade dollar act. But does not the Bland-Allison act of 1878 restore the standard dollar? And is the coinage clause of this act of 1878 now in effect or remain unrepealed? If not, under what law is silver coined at the present time?

The silver question seems to be the main political topic at present. I like the views of the Journal upon this question—am a farmer. The arguments published in the Journal the past two years, together with the action of the present administration, have convinced me that the free coinage of silver is the salvation of the American producer. Notwithstanding we are taunted with the idea that we want to pay our debts with a depreciated money, I claim it not only as a right, but a duty I owe to self and family to secure all I possibly can for my labor. And am willing to take my chances as to integrity of purpose, not only in this world, but in the great hereafter, with those whose great aim is to secure the produce of my labor at as little value as possible through legislation.

W. W. PALMER.

Glascow, Kas., Feb. 11.

Prominent Sedalia Man Missing.

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Pope Higgins, a prominent young lawyer of this city, and a member of the firm of Longan & Higgins, has been absent for ten days, and nothing has been heard from him, and his friends are very much alarmed. Mr. Higgins left Sedalia a week ago Saturday for Kansas City, intending to return on the following Monday. Whether he reached that city cannot be ascertained, and his prolonged absence has deepened into a mystery which cannot be fathomed.

Captain Albert Parker Stricken

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Word was received here to-day from San Diego, Cal., that Captain Albert Parker, well known throughout Central Missouri and who come into prominence as a large holder of Cass county bonds, had received a stroke of paralysis and is in a precarious condition, his death being hourly expected.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CHILL THAT STRUCK THE CLEVELAND FINANCIAL POLICY.

Bill Springer's Vaulting Ambition—Couldn't Sit Still Long Enough to Hold Down a Seat on the Circuit Court Bench.

Editorial Correspondence of the Journal.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1895.

Well, there is a chill and a blizzard all over the continent this morning, and it raged yesterday with intensity everywhere, from which the wires bring intelligence. A like condition struck the financial policy of the administration yesterday in the house. Not only that, but the blizzard struck every proposition—even the Reed substitute, which only provided to legalize a bond issue such as Cleveland is doing with doubtful legal power. It may not be noted how the house voted on all. Reed's substitute was the Republican proposition and it got 109 votes, with 187 against—or defeated by seventy-eight. The Springer bill itself got 135 votes to 162 against—or lost by twenty-seven majority. Then there was an amendment by Bland requiring the treasury notes issued under the Sherman act of 1890 to be redeemed in accord with the third section of that law, and directing the coining of the silver bullion in the treasury. The vote on this was 109 to 114—or within six votes of passing. It was the free silver vote of the house, and is very significant. As this is the second administration bill lost in the house, any expectation of currency legislation by this congress may be considered indefinitely postponed, although there is no telling what Springer may attempt. As he has only twenty-four days of congressional life left to him, he may grow desperate and attempt anything—for Springer never grows despondent.

* * *

And, by the way, the Sangamon statesman is after a circuit judgeship in Illinois, and there are people just mean enough to insinuate that his zeal for Cleveland's financial policy, the exact reverse of what Springer has heretofore advocated, is inspired by the ambition to fill this place. Office is necessary to Springer's bread and butter, for he has always had it, and now, more than ever, it is a ground hog case. Still, there are men who oppose his ambition in this direction. Said one of them the other day: "Bill is a good fellow, but he is not fit for a judgeship. He couldn't sit still long enough to hear a case, but would jump into it himself, argue it and decide it before he heard the attorneys of either side." That man has got the redoubtable William M. down to a very fine point. Soon the name of Springer will disappear from the Congressional Record, which will make quite a hole in the cost of printing that publication. Without Springer, Kilgore, Holman and some others nearer home that might be mentioned, the constant reader of the house proceedings will hardly kwon that it is the same Record he has known heretofore. We shall see how the country gets along without them.

* * *

The people can now turn their attention to other things since Cleveland has got his $100,000,000 gold loan negotiated while congress was being fooled with his preposterous $500,000,000 fifty year gold bond scheme. It was rather an artful dodge on the part of so gross an intellect as is superimposed on the fat knight of the executive office. The scheme must have been incubated by some lean Cassius. Perhaps it was the plan of some of his back-door cabinet, for Carlisle has never been credited with that kind of talent. He never pulls strings, but is content to be pulled. Poor Carlisle. Never in this generation has a man collapsed so completely as he. I always liked Carlisle, for in his personal intercourse he is so genial, and as a presiding officer he was so courteous and so fair. But his amiability seems only to have got him into inconsistent and indefensible positions since he became finance minister of Grover Cleveland. He has not for a single day attempted to carry out the policy which, as a member of the house and senate and as speaker, was his effort of years to put into practice by the government. It is idle to attempt an excuse for this change of attitude and at the same time preserve the reputation of the secretary as all the time a wise statesman or as governed by the results of conscientious conviction. It was a fatal day to his ambition and reputation both when he cast his fortunes with Mr. Cleveland. But still he did not invent this latest confidence game on congress, by which it was diverted and amused, while he got away unchallenged with his hundred million loan.

* * *

Some may think I am a little persistent on this subject, and perhaps I am, and there may be a coloring of I told you so about it all, for it has been the strange luck of Mr. Cleveland to have escaped the just judgment of popular condemnation to a greater extent than any of our presidents. At the outset of his first term he was made the subject of gush to an extent that was nauseating, and even the Republican press was not exempt from this strange exaggerated puffery. Then he had Republican assistance in his onslaught on the Sherman act, and even yesterday he depended on help in that direction. The secret is now not far to find. All these years Mr. Cleveland has been the president of the money power, and there are Republicans belonging to that guild as well. All that I regret in the matter is that circumstances have not forced them to a show of hands. But the world can now see Cleveland as he is, and know him as he has been. The Journal, from 1885 to this day, has held to the same opinion of the occupant of the White House and always expressed it. I may therefore be pardoned for a little expressed satisfaction over the correct diagnosis of the man and his policy.

* * *

The regret that he did not succeed in putting his Republican sympathizers on record is from the fact that the next national convention is only sixteen months distant and the people cannot afford to make any more mistakes nor should coalitions be allowed to deceive them. Relief can only come by a return to the money of the world, for business can never revive as it has been until it gets the measure of its values to do business with. Gold is the measure of the value of money, not of commodities or labor. Silver has been in all time the money of the masses and the standard of the value of labor, because it is the coin of circulation. Gold never was, and by its nature never can be a money of circulation. It is a money of accounts and it can only circulate as money in the form of the note of hand of him who owns it. It is strange so simple a fact has so long been kept from the understanding of the people. It is so plain and so practical that only unthinking heedlessness has prevented it from being the test of all voters years ago. There must be no more "parity" humbug, no more "intrinsic value" gibberish in national platforms, nor international ratios in the mouths of candidates. The people will have a silver platform and a silver candidate in 1896—and they are hunting him now.

V. H.

WEBSTER DAVIS ON LINCOLN.

Kansas City's Mayor Discourses on the Great President at Lancaster, Mo.

Lancaster, Mo., Feb. 12.—(Special.) Mayor Webster Davis, of Kansas City, Mo., delivered an address here to-night at the celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. He spoke for two hours. After briefly sketching his life, he drew many lessons for the youth from the example of his life. His address contained several amusing stories and anecdotes of Lincoln. He closed as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln lived and died at precisely the right time. Had he worked with men at an earlier or later period, his name might have been lost to future generations.

"Among the names on the world's wondrous scroll of fame there would have been no Julius Caesar had there been no aristocratic domination; there would have been no Oliver Cromwell had there been no civil and religious tyranny; there would have been no Abraham Lincoln had there been no negro slavery. His mission in the world was a glorious one.

"He was a man of many virtues, and of many peculiar characteristics. In his breast there grew and flourished every quality which could adorn and dignify a heroic nature.

"No one left to him the prestige of a great name, whereby he might with freedom and ease assume a lofty position in society; no one bequeathed to him riches, whereby he might demand and receive the fawning of snobs and the cheap flattery of worshipers at the shrine of mammon. None of these was for him, but, instead, his inheritance was poverty and an humble name, honesty and common sense. He walked life's journey through the gradations of labor and poverty. Like the lofty pine, which sometimes springs up amidst the rocks on the mountain side, with scarce a crevice in which to fit its roots or soil to nourish them, but which, nevertheless, overtops all the trees of the surrounding forest, Lincoln, by his own inherent, self-sustaining energy and genius, rose to an altitude of fame which is the pride of his countrymen and the marvel of mankind. All men were irresistibly drawn to him, as to one before whom nature herself could stand up and say to all the world, 'This is a man.

"He was a tall man, but his head leaned forward, not backward. Though towering head and shoulders above his fellows, it was easy for him to stoop to whisper words of cheer into the ears of the humblest and lowest of stature. He knew no caste, class, condition or inequalities of rank among men; he knew them simply as brothers. He sat beside the humble laborer as he rested from his toil and talked with him with as much ease and pleasure as he conversed with the man of boasted wealth and learning. Always generous and kind hearted to a fault, he threw no shafts from the bow of envy, and hurled no stones from the sling of malice. The world became richer on his coming into it and poorer on his going out of it. This is vastly more than can be said of many of our public men.

"As tempest-tossed mariners, when lost on the ocean, often obtain their bearings by the aid of the North star, a glimpse of which they obtain through a rift in the storm cloud, and by it are guided to a haven of safety, so our nation's defenders, in the awful rebellion, when, in the clouds and darkness and gloom of that terrible storm, they were often almost lost as they struggled with the crested waves, far away from a friendly port, while clinging to the constitution and the Union, as the sheet anchor of hope for the welfare of countless millions yet to be; by the eye of faith they pierced the murky atmosphere to the silver lining of those clouds above and beheld a brilliant star beckoning them on; following which, they rode the red billows of war in triumph and anchored at last in a blessed haven of peace—it was the glittering, Union-saving star of Abraham Lincoln.

"In this age of political connetition and chicanery, when men, the equal sovereigns of a free man's land, will sell their votes, the most precious jewels ever owned by men, for a trifle, and then bellow loudest for purity and reform; when men so often resort to ballots as the means in the accomplishment of their selfish purposes; when money weighs heavier than brains and trickery sells for more than honest ability; when dishonesty is at a premium; when ignorance, coupled with cunning, is far more valuable and greatly preferred to intelligence linked with integrity; when deception wins, while truth fails; vice prospers, while virtue begs, impurity in politics fattens on the fat of the land; while purity, in filth and rags, goes hungry; when the qualities of deceitfulness, knavery, and artifice in man are counted as jewels and meet with a ready sale; when upon every hand is seen the desperate struggle for bread in the midst of plenty; the selfish greed of the rich in the midst of wealth; when unworthiness too often in indolence and luxury, while true merit is compelled to drive life's problems in toil and travail; when the murmur of discontent and restlessness, like a deadly miasma, rises from city and hamlet, from workshop and factory and from mill and farm; amid scenes and conditions like these it is supremely elevating to have our minds drawn to the contemplation of the character of a man like Lincoln, whose fame was not won by courting the shifting gales of popularity, nor by truckling to the schemes, the arts and seductions of the loathsome demagogue.

"Young men should ever draw lessons of patriotism from the example of his noble life, and they should revere his memory as most sacred, and should ever regard his tomb as freedom's shrine—where patriot knees may bend and patriot eyes may weep so long as freedom has a worshiper and equal rights a devotee."

MR. DEBS IS OUT OF LUCK.

He Would Have Been Acquitted Had it Not Been for Juror Coe's Sickness.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Judge Grosscup has postponed the Debs trial until the first Monday in May. He discharged the jury to-day on account of the serious illness of Juror Coe, and a new jury will be summoned when the case is again put on trial.

A dramatic scene followed the decision of Judge Grosscup, discharging the jury. The jurymen left their seats, and, while some stopped to shake Judge Grosscup's hand, the majority of them hurried to where the prisoners were sitting, and surrounded Debs. They slapped him on the back, shook hands with him again and again, and expressed profound admiration for his bearing during the trial.

"Debs," said Juror Baird, "when this trial opened I was in favor of giving you a five year sentence, but now I am anxious to see you free."

Similar expressions were heard from the other jurors, and it was evident that the case would have resulted in an acquittal had it not ended in a mistrial. The attorneys for the defense were crestfallen at the sudden ending of the case, all expressing the opinion that victory was in sight for the defendants, when Juror Coe's illness stopped the proceedings.

The defendants were equally sorry that the trial could not proceed. Debs expressed himself as confident that he and his associates would have been acquitted. The continuance of the case leaves the American Railway Union directors free temporarily, but under two bail bonds each.

The appeal from the contempt sentence is still pending in the supreme court, where each defendant is under bonds, and the bail in the present or conspiracy case will stand until the trial is resumed next May.

Of Interest to El Reno and Medford.

Washington, Feb. 12.—(Special.) Delegate Flynn and Colonel Forest, of El Reno, appeared before the sub-committee having under consideration the bill to donate to the town of El Reno and Medford a section of school land adjoining each town. The sub-committee is composed of Crawford, Davis and Latimer, of the public lands committee.

It was decided to favorably recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment that the money secured from the land be used for school purposes, to be divided per capita among the school children of the township. This amendment was agreed to by Flynn and Forest, and the sub-committee will recommend that a favorable report be made, in the hope of getting it through this session.

PROBING INTO THE FRAUDS

GRAND JURY BUSY ON RECORDS AND WITH WITNESSES.

It Is Understood That Several True Bills Have Been Found—Arrests Will Probably Soon Be Made—Canny Again Examined.

The special grand jury kept busily at work from 9 o'clock yesterday morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all of the time except one short interval being devoted to the consideration of the election cases. It is universally accepted that indictments have been found against the perpetrators of the outrageous frauds in the Fifty-second precinct, and that a number of others will be found before the grand jury completes its work.

The first witness examined yesterday morning was H. Clay Arnold, recorder of voters. Mr. Arnold came to the grand jury room, bringing the poll books and registration books of precinct 52. He remained in the jury room as much as two hours and after he had been dismissed T. J. Canny, who gave the original evidence of the frauds committed in precinct 52 and who was before the grand jury on Monday, was again summoned and his second examination occupied the time of the jury until noon. It is believed that when Bergman, another of the judges in this precinct, gives his testimony the case will be closed so far as that precinct is concerned and indictments which have already been agreed upon will be returned.

In the afternoon a number of witnesses were examined, most of them being called upon to testify in regard to the residence of certain judges of election who are charged with having served and voted illegally in the precincts in which they acted as judges on election day. These witnesses were: Mrs. Sarah C. Parker, Mrs. William Hundley, William Hundley, Frank Kertzman, Mrs. W. W. Hare, Alonzo C. Jones, Mrs. Jennie O. Roke, E. J. Noonan, G. N. Curtis and John Kane.

The testimony of Mrs. Jennie O. Roke was in regard to her knowledge of the residence of Willis V. Isham, the clerk in the employ of J. D. Swan, who served as a judge in the Second ward when his real residence, it is alleged, was away out on the East side. Others of the witnesses testified concerning the real residence of Martin Welch, a member of the gang who served as judge in precinct 49 of the Ninth ward. One of the witnesses was John Kane, a clerk at the Mound City house on North Main street, who went before the grand jury with the register of the hotel. The gang voted men in droves from the Mound City house, the registration book of the precinct being in many instances a copy of the register of the house.

The other case taken up yesterday was that of Dr. John W. Crosswhite, charged with the betrayal of Minnie Hinkle. Several witnesses were examined in this case.

LIST OF ROAD OVERSEERS.

Appointments Announced by the County Court Yesterday.

The county court yesterday announced its list of appointments of road overseers for the road districts of Jackson county. The list is as follows, with postoffice address of each: District No. 1, Jacob Burton, Grand View; No. 2, John Bart, Mastin City; No. 3, Albert Stephenson, Hickman's Mills; No. 4, Harvey Ashcroft, 2249 Troost avenue; No. 5, J. F. Greenwood, Westport; No. 6, J. W. Campbell, Twenty-third street and Indiana avenue; No. 7, Frank Hardesty, 601 East Twelfth street; No. 8, F. H. DeRhodes, Independence avenue and Porter road; No. 9, George Knoche, Masonic building, city; No. 10, H. C. Rice, Raytown; No. 11, H. W. McKeever, Raytown; No. 12, Robert W. Campbell, Raytown; No. 13, N. B. Orr, Leeds; No. 14, W. S. Hughes, Independence; No. 15, J. W. Morrow, Independence; No. 16, James Russell, Independence; No. 17, Walter Dalton, Independence; No. 18, Clem Powell, Independence; No. 19, F. M. Searcy, Independence; No. 20, James Frazier, Atherton; No. 21, W. H. Kreeger, Lee's Summit; No. 22, W. E. Rodgers, Lee's Summit; No. 23, Allen Eckard, Lee's Summit; No. 24, A. W. Hendrickson, Little Blue; No. 25, Warren W. Welch, Blue Springs; No. 26, S. B. Harris, Jr., Blue Springs; No. 27, S. Y. Saunders, Lone Jack; No. 28, J. C. Brown, Tarsney; No. 29, Sol Davis, Sni Mills; No. 30, D. C. Wallace, Blue Springs; No. 31, James Armstrong, Grain Valley; No. 32, Samuel Russell, Grain Valley; No. 33, John Burns, Blue Springs; No. 34, John N. Meyers, Blue Springs; No. 35, James Hall, Pink Hill; No. 36, Joseph Akers, Levasey; No. 37, H. Truitt, Buckner; No. 38, Francis McPherson, Lake City; No. 39, William Hamilton, Sibley; No. 40, E. A. Ott, Atherton; No. 41, Frank Hulse, Oak Grove.

Circuit Court Record.

Division No. 1—Scarritt, Judge.

16140. W. H. Harris vs. W. A. McVitie et al; attachment; verdict; judgment for the plaintiff.

22767. Otto Nelson vs. Aldridge M. Bradley et al; equity; answer.

16142. C. W. Swomley vs. Kansas City & Independence Rapid Transit Railway Company et al; damages; on trial.

22927. Abbie R. Grover vs. S. F. Grover; divorce; order publication.

Division No. 2—Slover, Judge.

22395. Oscar Dahl vs. John H. Thomson; notice of election contest; order recount of ballots.

21736. Fannie Payne vs. R. D. Payne; divorce; order publication.

19624. State ex rel Pryor vs. Peter H. Tiernan et al; mandamus; dismissed for want of prosecution.

18824. Wheeler Savings bank vs. John P. Tracy; damages; motion to set aside nonsuit.

19616. National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, vs. E. L. Martin et al; notes; answer.

19211. Charles L. Skinner vs. Mary K. Lynch et al; equity; execution stayed 90 days.

Division No. 3—Ibouse, Judge.

21217. L. B. McConaha vs. C. R. Lockridge; motion for costs.

22733. S. C. Rhodes vs. American Accident Insurance Company; policy; answer.

21953. City Bank of Minneapolis vs. Maud D. Nickels; attachment; answer.

22839. Assignment of Wilson Grocery Company; Eben Whyte, assignee; supplementary inventory filed.

17273. Mary A. Hoffman vs. E. G. Altman et al; damages; motion to reinstate cause on docket.

21077. J. T. Browning vs. Grand Avenue Cable Railway Company; damages; answer to amended petition.

19461. F. W. Scharerte vs. H. M. Holden; note; dismissed.

19491. State ex rel Cornelius and Margaret Boyle vs. John Forsberg, Gus Davidson et al; action on penal bond.

Division No. 4—Henry, Judge.

19558. John Johntz et al vs. W. A. Slaughter et al; replevin; William B. Slaughter files assignment of judgment for $2,500.

20830. R. H. Balding vs. G. W. Cole et al; damages; plaintiff files affidavit in support of motion to set aside order appointing a receiver herein; motion heard and sustained.

21346. W. M. Canty et al vs. Frank Cooper; note; defendants file answer to amended petition.

22430. J. H. Chandler vs. W. H. Smallfield; ejectment; dismissed by plaintiff.

21470. J. F. Jones vs. Henry Harris et al; note; answer filed.

21358. H. D. Rush et al vs. P. Arnowitz et al; appeal; verdict for plaintiff.

21482. Mary Kinney vs. Kansas City Cable Railway Company; damages; plaintiff dismisses.

New Suits Filed.

22928. Martha E. Tagart vs. John W. Tagart; divorce.

22929. W. T. Johnson vs. Kansas City Cable Railway Company; appeal from Walls, justice of the peace.

22930. F. H. Woodbury vs. Nunemacher, Plazza & Co.; appeal from Hawthorne, justice of the peace.

22931. Valentine Seiser et al vs. L. V. Southwick et al; same.

22932. Sarah E. Spaulding vs. Kansas City Cable Railway Company; damages.

22933. Mrs. Letha Hannon vs. Ellen Hannon, a sister, and Hugh Lynch, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of John P. Hannon, deceased.

Court Notes.

John Simpson, sentenced by Judge Phelps to serve thirty days in jail any pay a fine of $10, was yesterday released. He had served the full term, but swore he had no cash and could not pay the fine.

The case of Hunt & Booth against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company was yesterday transferred from the circuit court to the federal court. The plaintiffs asked for $9,500 damages for breach of contract for handling corn from this city to Laredo, Tex., in 1892. There are seventy-two counts in the petition.

When the sleigh bells go a-ringing
Down the street,
When the prancing steeds are swinging
Where the snow is soft and clinging—
There's the time of year that's bringing
Bliss complete.
And the girl—a sylph you found her,
Waiting there—
When the thaw has made a grounder
Of your craft and home you flounder,
She's a good three hundred-pounder
You could swear.

—Washington Star.

Judge: Young wife—"When my husband gets cross, I always threaten to go home to my mother."

Old wife—"Mercy, child! how simple you are! You should threaten to have your mother come to you."

That wonderful complexion which has made Patti envied by other women of every country is not retained without care. The woman who is responsible for it is a complexion specialist. She says: "Mme. Patti cares for her complexion in this way: In the morning she rubs a little genuine olive oil soap on a soft cloth, moistened with tepid water, and upon that puts a little Patti rose cream, in order to counteract the natural effect of injury to the skin from impurities in the water.

ROSES ON GREEN.

"Patti washes her face as any other woman would, with a Turkish toweling face cloth, and puts on a little powder to complete the ablution. This she repeats after driving, or whenever her face needs a cleansing. At night, washing in the same manner, she after anoints her face with cream, which remains on during the night and causes the impurities of the skin to exude. When sending an order for any soap, cream or powder she always adds: 'Please omit scent.'

"She understands that if she were to take care of her face for a week and then neglect it for several days, she would lose the effect of all her labor."

From Good News: Mamma (New Year's day)—"Have you made any good resolutions?"

Little daughter—"Yes'm, one."

Mamma—"I'm glad of that. What is it?"

"Little daughter—"I has resolved that if ever I grow up and has a little girl I'll buy her a doll that will sit down better than mine will."

See the person.
Is the person fretting?
The person is fretting.
Is the person getting her new teeth?
That is just what ails the person.
She must be, then, a very young person.
Oh, no. She is a person of 40 or upwards.
Her new teeth do not fit.
New teeth seldom fit in the beginning.—Detroit Tribune.

Cincinnati Tribune: "Are you looking at the face of nature, Kitty?" asked her father.

"Yes," replied the little girl at the window. "It's covered with snow and looks just like mamma's face when she goes out calling."

"That's putting it on pretty thick, my dear," he observed in a tone of reproof.

"Yes," said Kitty, "that's the way mamma puts it on."

Detroit Tribune: They conversed with the sweet young thing.

"Don't you find that housekeeping makes you more attached to your home?" they asked in a sweet, gentle way.

"Yes," she replied.

Her mind reverted to the rebuke she had received at the hands of her cook but a moment before.

"At least," she added, "it makes me feel domestic hated."

There was neither charity nor warmth in the laugh which she harshly laughed.

Detroit Free Press: The lady from the back tier of counties was making her first visit in Washington, where all social business is conducted on strict rules, and one day she happened on a card of a Washington woman who lives in one of the largest houses in the town. In one corner of the card was the word: "Thursdays," and she didn't quite understand it.

"What is the 'Thursdays' for?" she asked the landlady of her boarding place.

"Oh, that