NO GAMBLING HERE?

DEADLY DUEL WITH KNIVES IN A THIRD STREET CRAP DEN.

BOTH MEN FATALLY WOUNDED.

KNIFE BLADE DRIVEN THROUGH THE SKULL OF WILLIAM ELIX.

The Dirk Still Sticking in His Skull When He Fell Fainting at the Door of the Police Station—Fought Like Demons.

In a crap shooting resort in the rear of a barber shop at No. 109 East Third street two men fought near to death with knives last night. They began their fierce conflict in the gambling room, carried it on through the barber shop and out into the street, and it did not end until William Elix, alias John Turner, alias John China, one of the fighters, lay across the cable tracks in front of the barber shop door with a dirk knife sticking in his skull and James Ellis, the other fighter, sorely wounded through the body. The two wounded men were taken to the Central police station and Police Surgeon Iuen's room soon bore a hospital appearance. The surgeon expressed the opinion, upon making an examination, that the wounds would prove fatal in the cases of both the men.

The place where the bloody affray occurred is one of the most notorious in the city. For a long time crap games have been running there, both day and night, and dissolute characters of both sexes have

BUILDING IN WHICH THE FIGHT STARTED.

at times frequented the place and indulged in drunken orgies when the crap game was not in operation. The fight last night was all over $1, which had been taken from Elix's pocket by a woman while he was asleep in a corner of the gambling room on Sunday night. Last night Elix became intoxicated and accused Ellis of taking the money. Ellis denied it and Elix went away. About an hour later he came staggering back into the barber shop and reeled into the gambling room to the rear with an oath directed at Ellis. Elix had been staggering about the place and out on the streets for an hour making threats and it was not until he made a lunge at Ellis with the knife that the game of craps came to a stop. The gambling room was crowded at the time.

Elix suddenly threw his left arm about Ellis' neck and sank his knife into his left side. Ellis freed himself and knocked Elix over against the side of the building. The crap shooters scattered and the crap table was overturned. Ellis ran out into the shop with Elix at his heels and they came to a clinch in the front door way and reeled out into the street together. A muscular looking woman, braver than the men who were looking on, tried to push between the two men, shouting, "Don't cut any more." Ellis was still without a weapon. Elix made a lunge at the woman with his knife and she got out of the way just as Ellis struck Elix in the face with his fist and almost knocked him down. The latter was soon on the defensive with his knife and, after rallying from the blow, advanced on Ellis.

"Men, are you going to see me killed without a chance to make a fight for my life? Won't any of you give me a knife?" It was a motley crowd of spectators, men and women, and the appeal of Ellis for a weapon did not fail to touch them. A man named William Robinson, otherwise known in the locality as "White House Bill," brushed against Ellis, and in a twinkling an ugly looking blade gleamed in the latter's hand. With a howl of joy at finding himself armed, and with all the frenzy of his pent up rage the wounded man leaped upon his adversary. They clinched and neither could use their knives for a few moments. Locked together they reeled out into the street, the crowd looking, but the clamor failed to attract the police until too late. Just as Policeman Grogan started from the corner of Third and Walnut, to investigate the cause of the uproar, Ellis released himself from the clutch of his adversary and struck him two terrible blows on the head with his knife. At each blow the stout blade penetrated the skull. At the second it stuck there, and the handle, splintered by the shock, quivered above it as it left the assailant's hand. Elix reeled and fell upon the cable tracks with the knife still sticking in his skull.

Ellis, though so seriously wounded, ran. He went to his room at Sixth and Grand avenue and from that place to Sixth and Broadway, where he was arrested by Policemen Nichols and Gillespie. Elix was lifted to his feet and managed to stagger along, supported by two men, until he reached police headquarters, when he fell unconscious in the doorway. He was then carried in on a stretcher, Ellis' knife still sticking in his skull. In the police surgeon's room he seized the knife and tore it from his head and began to delirously strike about with it. Police Surgeon Iuen gave the wounded men temporary attention and then directed their removal to the city hospital. At that place operations were performed on both men. Elix's skull was trephined. It was found that it had been badly shattered and that the knife blade had passed into the brain. A large blood clot had already formed. Police Surgeon Iuen said it was the first case he had ever encountered where a man's skull had been penetrated by a stab in the head. At an early hour this morning the condition of both men was critical. Both were unconscious.

Prior to the removal of Ellis to the city hospital he said:

"John Newton, Kid Cann, Robert James and others of us were in the room back of the barber shop, and some of us were shooting craps. Suddenly John China—that's the only name I know him by—came in, and started at me with the words, 'I'm going to kill you, ——— you, for taking that dollar.' I told him before God I hadn't taken his dollar; that it was some one else who did it. He wouldn't listen to me but came at me with his knife and stabbed me. I struggled with him until I finally got a knife. I don't know how I got the knife, I was so mad. Then I struck at him with all my might, and I did it in self-defense."

William Robinson, of No. 218 East First street, who gave Ellis the knife, was arrested by Policeman Grogan. He claimed that Ellis forcibly took the knife out of his pocket.

Both men are single. They worked for the Litchfield Transfer Company.

The tragedy occurred in a notorious den—but Chief Speers says there is no gambling in Kansas City.

Quality not quantity is what the people want. Continued trials prove that a single teaspoonful of Dr. Price's is worth double the quantity of any other baking powder.

Board of Equalization.

The board of equalization held its first session yesterday morning and will continue in session until Saturday afternoon, equalizing personal property assessments. The board consists of Mayor Davis, Comptroller Shannon, Alderman Eyssell and Councilmen Olson and Kidwell. The board will adjourn Saturday until April 8, when it will sit for three days as a board of revision and appeal.

Liquors for Kansas.

Shipped daily in secure packages by GEORGE EYSSELL, Druggist, Opposite waiting room, Union depot.

Interesting and Beautiful.

The Literette is something new in the literary world.

PLANNING FOR A CONVENTION.

Executive Committee of Western Winter Wheat Millers' Association Meets.

The members of the executive committee of the Southwestern Winter Wheat Millers' Association, Messrs. Richard M. Davis, of St. Joseph, Mo.; H. D. Rush, of Leavenworth, Kas.; W. H. Waggoner, of Independence, Mo., and Augustine Gallagher, of this city, were in session for a couple of hours at the Coates House club rooms yesterday morning discussing ways and means of making the second annual meeting of that association, that is to be held in this city during June, one of the greatest meetings of millers ever held in the West. The first meeting was held last June, and while it was a very great success in point of numbers, interest and general results, the members and officers of the association have resolutely set about to far eclipse it with the next one. In addition to having the live millers of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma in the association, the committee believes it is possible to have also the greatest exhibit of fine flour and machinery ever made in the West and one that is in keeping with the aggregate importance of the milling industry in the section covered by the membership of the association.

One point of interest in addition to the regular programme of the meeting at that time is that the new Rex mills in Toad-a-Loup will be completed and ready for business on July 1. That will put them in almost a finished state at the time of the millers' meeting, and it will give the visitors an opportunity of seeing the new rebuilt mills, and possibly be witnesses of the formal opening. The mill was an important one prior to the fire and when open for business again will be equal to the best in the land.

Mr. R. M. Davis, the president of the association, is one of the youngest millers of the country, but has an established reputation as one of the most live and successful managers in the West. He is a great admirer of orgafiization and was one of the most ardent workers in the work of effecting the organization. Being elected to the presidency, he at once went to work with plans for making the association effective for great good, and has been untiring in his efforts for the advancement of the milling interests of the Southwest. He and Mr. Gallagher went to Washington and labored for ten days with the state department for the purpose of interesting the department in securing concessions from the Mexican government that would afford the millers an opportunity of sending their flour into Mexico without the payment of $7 per barrel, that being the tariff rate now in force. It is so exorbitant that it acts as a complete barrier and is prohibitive. To secure the repeal of that objectionable feature is one of the objects of the organization, and the members are hopeful of its final success.

THEIR FINAL EFFORT.

Retail Butchers Will Appeal to the National Organization.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association, at the meeting Thursday evening, is expected to appoint a committee of members to go to St. Louis and lay the local grievance against the packers before the national association officers and ask that the matter be taken up by the national association and assistance given in the fight. The secretary of the national association has already been on the ground and investigated the matter. At the time of his visit he stated that in the event that such a step was decided on, the national association stood ready to lend the entire strength of its organization to bring about the correction of any wrong that was suffered locally.

In the preliminary work so far the local butchers have observed the wishes of the national association, as it has been expected from the first that such a step was finally to be taken. The fight of the local association has been in progress for three weeks, but it is stated at the house against which the fight is being directed that there has been no appreciable effect and that, so far as business is concerned, the packers have no knowledge of any fight being in progress.

The packers, it is stated, are helping each other in the fight, while it is claimed the butchers are not standing together. The retail association here has not been able to bring all the butchers of the city into the membership, and for that reason the aggregate fight made is not equal to the full strength of the butchers of the city. The fact that many influential butchers of the city have not gone into the association has weakened the association from the first.

MR. JAMISON'S BRIEF.

It Will Be Filed With the Supreme Court of the State To-day.

In the supreme court at Jefferson City to-day Prosecuting Attorney Jamison will file his brief in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted in behalf of Recorder of Voters Arnold to release him from his constructive imprisonment for contempt of court in refusing to obey the order of Judge Wofford to produce certain ballot boxes for the inspection of the grand jury. The prosecuting attorney and James S. Botsford and George A. Neal, his assistants, appear as the attorneys for Marshal Stewart, as respondent in the case. In their brief they will set forth that the criminal court has authority by virtue of its inherent powers as a court of record to order the recorder of voters to produce the ballot boxes, having in fact the same powers as the circuit court. The brief will show that by the act creating the criminal court of Jackson county it was vested with the same rights and powers as the circuit court.

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT.

Proceeds Will Go to the ex-Confederate Association.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Ex-Confederate Association will be given this evening at the Academy of Music. The following programme will be rendered:

Overture—By the Jolly Fellows Glee Club.

Address—"The Blue and the Gray," Hon. Webster Davis.

Piano solo—Gavotte (Klein), Miss Minnie Merine.

(a) Lullaby (Pease); Serenade (Moszkowski), Mrs. M. A. Pursley.

Violin solo—"Fantasie de Ballet" (De Beriot), Miss Agnes Proctor.

Soprano solo—"Who's at My Window" (Osborne), Miss Mabel Haas.

Duet—"Autumn Winds" (Roekel), Misses Jennie and Zella Minor.

REFERRED TO COURT EN BANC.

Quo Warranto Proceedings Against the Gas Company.

The quo warranto proceedings against the Kansas City Gas Light and Coke Company were referred to the court en banc by the supreme court at Jefferson City yesterday. The mandamus asked for by the Laclede Gas Company, of St. Louis, involves practically the same questions as the quo warranto proceedings, and the two cases will go together. The Laclede Gas Company's exclusive franchise expired five years ago, and since that time it has refused to pay anything to the city. The city then refused to allow it to make any extensions and the company brought mandamus proceedings to compel the street commissioner to grant the necessary permits.

California peaches and nectarines sold for high prices recently at Covent Garden, London. Now, our English cousins realize what delicious shortcake is, supplied, as they are with Price's Baking Powder and ambrosial fruit from the land of the setting sun.

Punishmet of Children.

At a meeting of the Mothers' and Kindergarten Union, held yesterday afternoon, Mrs. E. R. Weeks, the president of the organization, read Miss Elizabeth Harrison's lecture entitled "Right and Wrong Punishments." Miss Harrison is the president of the Chicago Kindergarten college, and a widely known kindergarten teacher. The essence of the lecture is that the punishment of children should never be arbitrary, but always retributive. The subject was discussed by Mrs. Mary Feitshans, Mrs. A. D. Johnson, Mrs. F. W. Griffin, Mrs. Clayton Bell, Mrs. G. B. Morrison and others. The discussion led to a talk on the injudicious punishments in vogue in the primary schools. The consensus of opinion was that if the mothers of the children who attend the schools will co-operate in seeing that the children's rights are preserved, the punishments will be done away with.

Wilson Arraigned.

The police department received yesterday from Little Rock, Ark., clippings from the newspapers of that city giving accounts of the arraignment of Charles Wilson, a former sporting man and election plugger of this city. It will be remembered that Wilson was arrested in this city and that remarkable efforts were made by his friends to secure his release, some of them going so far as to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the Little Rock official who came to this city after Wilson, on a charge of falsely swearing to the complaint against Wilson. The clippings from the Little Rock papers state that Wilson has been positively identified as a highwayman who committed robberies in Little Rock during February. The papers refer to him as the "dude bandit."

FLED UNDER DIRE THREATS

I. H. BRADBURY TELLS WHY HE BECAME A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

He Was Told That He Would Not Live to Go Before the Grand Jury—He Was Furnished With Plenty of Money.

I. H. Bradbury, charged with illegal registration in the Second ward, and who was sent out of the city by members of the North end gang because he possessed damaging information concerning the methods of certain prominent gang politicians, was brought back to Kansas City from Portland, Ore., by Deputy Constable Boley, yesterday morning. Bradbury was not only willing but anxious to return, but every method known to the ingenuity of the gang was employed to prevent his return. The best lawyers in Portland were employed to fight the removal of Bradbury from Oregon, and it is very likely that they might have succeeded had not Bradbury finally stated in court that the fight was not being made on his behalf, as he was perfectly willing to return and stand trial. He stated that he had had no peace of mind since being sent away from his home; that he had been pursued by a warrant on one hand and either threatened or cajoled by emissaries of the gang on the other hand. His life had even been threatened because he had refused in San Francisco to make a false affidavit regarding testimony he had given before the committee of safety prior to his departure from Kansas City. He had left Kansas City, he said, because he was told that his life would be in danger if he remained.

Bradbury arrived in the city at 5:45 o'clock. He passed most of the forenoon in the grand jury room, and there is little doubt but that he made some very interesting disclosures. After dinner he was again taken before the grand jury and passed a part of the afternoon there. Before he was taken back into the grand jury room after dinner he was taken before Judge Wofford and arraigned on the charge of illegal registration, for which he is under indictment. He entered a plea of not guilty, and his bond was fixed by Judge Wofford at $750, which he furnished with Captain James S. Cannon and George Hoffman as sureties.

As Bradbury was leaving the court a deputy constable stepped up to him and served a subpoena for him to appear before Justice Krueger on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

"If I go there I want to be protected," remarked Bradbury yesterday.

Several tough looking individuals hung about the jail building entrance as Bradbury went out into the street.

"There's the dog-faced —— —— ——," one of them said.

Constable Eylar, who was standing by, said: "There'll be a number of you who'll look dog-faced, sure enough, before this investigation is over." The man who had made the vicious remark disappeared into the building.

Bradbury went to his mother-in-law's house on East Fifth street. He appeared considerably worn by his long trip and the ordeal through which he has passed.

"It's five weeks ago, last Saturday, that I left Kansas City," he said, "and I'm glad to come back. I have never been away as long before in my life. I am a young man with a wife, to whom I have been married a comparatively short time, and I had intended to brave this matter out instead of being a fugitive from justice, hounded wherever I might go, a man without home or friends. I was tired of being a dupe of men who have used me only to get me into trouble at last.

"The Friday before I left the city my wife told me that John Moran's porter had called at the house to say that Moran wanted to talk with me. Moran asked me when I visited him if I had testified in a certain contest case. I replied that I had not. He then said: 'The captain wants to see you at Eighth and Main streets.' The captain is John May. I went to see May and he told me that I needn't deny anything, that he knew all about the statements I had made regarding the election in the Second ward. He told me it would not be safe for me to remain in the city. 'You will not live to get before that grand jury,' he said, 'if that's what you're going to do.' He frightened me considerably by his talk. He told me to see Moran in the morning and I would be furnished with tickets and money so that I could leave for San Francisco. The next morning Moran gave me a ticket and some money for traveling expenses. I carried a note to a man named Rooney in San Francisco, a friend of John May. This man was to have paid me $25 upon my arrival for expenses, but he had received other instructions. They were evidently afraid that I might try to return, if given enough money, and so Rooney only gave me $5 a week. While in California I met John May, who said he had just come from Kansas City. I told him I was surprised to find him in California. He told me that I needn't be surprised, that he had come to have a talk with me. His manner was very threatening, but I knew he did not have the hold on me in San Francisco that he had in Kansas City. I felt that he and I were on equal terms there. He could not have done anything to me there and escaped with impunity. I asked him what he meant. He told me that he had been positively informed of my statement before the committee of safety.

"Then May drew a document from his pocket and said: 'I want you to sign this. It won't hurt you and we will take care of you.'

"Then May drew from his pocket an affidavit, already prepared, stating that all that I had said before the committee of safety was a lie, and that I had perjured myself for pay from the committee of safety. I told him that I would not make an affidavit of that nature. Furthermore I told him that I wanted to return to Kansas City; that I was heartily sick of being a fugitive, away from wife and home. He then told me that I had been indicted for perjury and other offenses and that I could not escape the penitentiary if I returned to Missouri. 'Besides,' he said, 'it wouldn't be safe, for you might not reach the grand jury room alive.' I was told that if I went to Portland I would be given a job and my wife would be sent to me. He tried to get me to go to Australia, but I refused. Well, we went to Portland and my wife was sent there. I was given a job at McCormick's hotel. McCormick was an acquaintance of John May. I could not help feeling shaky in view of the threats that had been made, and I was glad when Boley came after me."

A cyclone of applause greets the good work done by Dr. Price's Baking Powder. Inferior powders are nowhere.

Lecture by Miss Ida B. Wells.

Miss Ida B. Wells, the colored lecturer and anti-lynching agitator, who has lectured extensively in this country and in England, last night delivered a lecture at Allen chapel on the subject, "Lynching of Negroes in the United States." Miss Wells is a good speaker and her address was closely followed. In part, she said: "The negro people have suffered untold injustice because they do nothing to right their wrongs but pray. For 200 years they endured slavery because they did nothing but pray. In the South the negro is defrauded of his rights as much to-day as he was at the close of the war. The South to-day sends to congress forty-one representatives more than it is honestly entitled to."

She said that in the past year there had been 197 lynchings, and in the last three years there had been 1,000 lynchings of negroes, only 280 of which had been charged with assault of white women. "Whenever I hear of a lynching in any part of the United States," said she, "I at once send a detective to find out for me the facts of the case, and I have the true statistics of all the facts of lynchings that have occurred in the entire country for the past several years."

INDORSED BY A CHEMIST.

WHAT PROFESSOR SCHWEITZER SAYS OF BUTTERINE.

A Letter and Report Sent to the Armour Packing Company—Complete and Delicate Tests Made of Four Brands.

The action of the Missouri legislature in passing a bill that virtually kills the butterine industry of the state has awakened general interest in that table luxury. In view of this fact, the following letter and report of P. Schweitzer, professor of chemistry at the Missouri state university, to the Armour Packing Company, will be read with interest by the public:

University of the State of Missouri, Agricultural College Experiment Station, Department of Chemistry.

Columbia, Mo., Feb. 12, 1895.

Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—You have submitted to me the following three questions:

First—Whether or not there is contained in the brands of butterine you manufacture any objectionable or deleterious constituent.

Second—Whether, from my own knowledge and experience, there is associated with the manufacture of butterine any objectionable feature which would tend to condemn it as an article of food.

Third—Whether, in palatableness and digestibility, butterine is inferior or not to average butter.

To aid me in answering these questions you have sent me a case with four brands of butterine, such as are used by you in the ordinary line of trade, and containing samples of "Creamery butterine," Silver Churn butterine," "Crescent butterine," "Choice Dairy butterine," and, in addition, samples of the constituents which enter into its manufacture, viz.: Neutral fat, butter oil, olive oil.

I have undertaken to answer these questions from a purely physiological point of view, and give you herewith my opinion, not recently formed, but the result of many years of close observation and numerous and thorough chemical and microscopical tests of the articles actually found in retail trade.

First—Is there in the brands of butterine you manufacture any objectionable or deleterious constituents?

As the result of an examination just finished, and made both with the microscope and the delicate tests applicable to such cases, I pronounce each of the four brands of butterine tested to be wholly and unequivocally free from any deleterious or in the least objectionable substance.

This result simply coincides with numerous similar examinations made in previous years, of oleomargarine and butterine, with a view of arriving at a correct and just opinion of the question propounded, which, in my capacity as professor of agricultural chemistry here, I was called upon, year by year, to give to my classes.

Second—Is the manufacture of butterine from my own knowledge and experience, associated with any feature which would tend to render it objectionable as an article of food?

I have closely observed the manufacture of oleomargarine and butterine in two establishments, located in different states, from beginning to end, beginning with the caul fat as it came from the slaughtering houses to the turning out of the finished product ready for packing and shipping.

In point of cleanliness, as determined by sight and smell, neatness of implements, care and entire absence of any offensive feature during the whole process, it is decidedly superior to most dairies that I have seen in operation, and is approached only by the larger and better equipped ones that command an interstate trade.

Third—Is the palatableness and digestibility of butterine inferior or not to that of average butter?

Carefully made physiological experiments have furnished the data upon which I pronounce the existence of no difference whatever in the palatableness and digestibility between butterine and butter of average quality. The very best butter is perhaps slightly more, and, perhaps, all inferior grades decidedly less, palatable and digestible than butterine; but such difference, where it exists, would be less in degree than, for instance, between porterhouse and rump steak, when prepared exactly alike.

In conclusion, I would say that the opinions I have given you regarding the three questions are the opinions of the scientific world; no difference as to them is any longer possible of objection, therefore, based upon the use of butterine must rest upon other grounds, and these are usually, though often well meant, founded upon economic errors.

Corned and smoked meats differ from fresh meats; condensed milk from that fresh from the cow; but who would object to producing the former as injuring the butcher's trade or stop the latter as interfering with the profits of the milkman? And were it done, the former would be no particle better off than now, just as the interference with the manufacture of butterine would not put a cent into any farmer's pocket.

I see I have drifted somewhat from my subject; but while insisting upon butterine being sold for what it is and not as butter, my profession forces me at times to engage in the discussion of economic questions. Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) P. SCHWEITZER,
Professor of Chemistry.

Honest competition is commendable. Our opponents admit that Price's Cream Baking Powder was fully honored by Gold Medals of the World's and Midwinter fairs.

City Hall Notes.

The board of public works will meet this morning and wrestle with the Tenth street grading case, and other matters laid over from previous meetings.

Property owners in the extreme eastern part of the city are arranging to hold a meeting this week to discuss the proposed sewer systems in the eastern part of the city.

At the next meeting of the council, an ordinance will be introduced to grade Dora avenue, from Brooklyn avenue to Alton avenue. This will afford another outlet to the northeast bluffs.

OF INTEREST TO STOCKMEN.

THE LAST OF THE DELEGATES HAVE RETURNED FROM FORT WORTH.

A Letter Acknowledging Courtesies Sent to Railroad and Newspaper Men to the People of Fort Worth and Others—At the Yards With Stock.

The last of the delegates to the Fort Worth cattlemen's convention got back Sunday and were at the yards yesterday. They were even more enthusiastic than the first delegates that got in Saturday. They say Kansas City was received with open hands everywhere, and that the ranchmen admit that Kansas City is their rightful market and the "boys" here are taking care of the trade they are making in Texas. It is said that twice as much money as ever before has been put out among the Texas cattlemen this year.

The members of the Kansas City delegation to the convention forwarded yesterday through Secretary Woodbury, of the Live Stock exchange, a letter of thanks to T. W. Carter, live stock agent, and other officials of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad; Eli Titus, general live stock agent, and other officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; S. Williams, live stock agent; W. Allen, general freight agent; W. B. Groveclose, assistant general freight agent, and other officials of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, and the International & Great Northern railroad, for courtesies in the way of transportation over their respective lines. Also to representatives of the press at Fort Worth, Galveston, Dallas, and other cities in Texas, as well as at Kansas City, for the able manner in which the Fort Worth convention was handled, and for the many courtesies extended the Kansas City delegation to the Texas Cattle Growers' Association; and that, but not least, to the people of Fort Worth and the members of the chamber of commerce of Galveston for the royal manner in which they looked after the comfort of the members of the Kansas City Live Stock exchange and the Commercial Club, while on their late trip through the Lone Star state.

Among other things the letter states that the clubs found a great improvement in the cattle situation in Texas, and that many shippers of Texas cattle had discovered that, in addition to Kansas City being the nearest, it is also the best market. Such of the party as visited Galveston last year were much gratified to note the great improvement in the matter of deep water at that port, it being fully demonstrated to them that deep water at that point is only a question of a short time.

William G. Gore, Blue Springs, Mo., reports the number of cattle on feed in his section short. Fat hogs all run. Wheat looking only fair.

John Thams, Denver, Col., is here after horses.

C. A. Bishop, Tonganoxie, Kas., was in yesterday with cattle.

R. S. Bishop, Montrose, Mo., was here yesterday with cattle.

J. H. Stoner, Cameron, Mo., says cattle are doing well in his section. Supply about a third short. Fat hogs all gone, but plenty of young ones. Corn selling at 40 to 45 cents.

J. F. Miller, Lafayette, Mo., was here with hogs. He reports about as many cattle in his county as usual, and says they are doing fine. Hogs short. Wheat all right.

Colonel Jesse Evans was in from his ranch in Western Texas yesterday. He says the past winter was the hardest ever seen in Texas, and that he has been connected with the ranch interest of that state for a generation. His range lies in Borden, Dawson and Lynn counties. Up to January 27 the weather had been unusually fine, and the cattle were beef fat. But on that date a deep snow set in, and the ground was covered with it to the bed of Double Mountain fork. It froze and all the only water cattle got was in the way of snow, and the feed was next to nothing. At times the snow was over two feet deep, and covered the ground for weeks. Elk were in great abundance, and before the opening of the weather died from starvation. The cattle, however, pulled through with light loss, as the fall range was fine, and the cattle went into winter very strong. About March 1 the snow disappeared, and good rains set in and grass started, and cattle immediately commenced to recover, and are doing well, considering the hard weather in February.

Eddelman & Corn, Weatherford, Tex., were up with cattle yesterday.

R. J. Love, Purcell, I. T., had in cattle yesterday.

Jake Anderson, Hamilton, Mo., came in with cattle and sheep yesterday.

J. H. Winton, Pottsboro, Tex., was here yesterday with cattle.

J. R. Simmons, Cabool, Mo., was at the yards yesterday with cattle.

Superintendent Rust, of the stock yards, who was at Fort Worth in the cattle convention, says Kansas City is not only known throughout Texas, but appreciated.

The department of agriculture at Washington has extended the time for the admission, under rigid inspection, of cattle from the state of Sonora, Mexico, owned by American citizens, and which have been brought into the United States before the recent regulations establishing the quarantine line were promulgated, up to March 31. But after that time they can only be imported under regulations of February 5, 1895.

Judge Daniel Braymer, of Braymer, Mo., who has been feeding a big bunch of cattle near Purcell, I. T., was here yesterday with a shipment of three loads from there. They were consigned to that veteran salesman, S. T. Rial. They averaged but 1,096 pounds, yet he obtained $4.55 for them. Judge Braymer is a good feeder, and is a most successful handler of cattle. For the first three months he fed 200 of his cattle on straight corn and the other 300 half corn and cotton seed meal mixed. The gain was over 50 per cent greater with the mixed feed than with the straight corn. The first of March he put all on mixed feed, and reports them as doing much better. Messrs. S. T. Rial & Co. say they were nice pony beeves, and indorse the judge's feeding highly.

Mason S. Peters, who was at Fort Worth with the cattle "boys," says he never saw anything to eclipse Texas hospitality, and if we have won their trade, they have won our hearts.

Mr. J. F. Pool, of Roswell, N. M., was at the stock yards yesterday. Mr. Pool says that a railroad syndicate has been building a railroad from Roswell, N. M., to Panhandle City, Tex., to connect with the Kansas Southern at that point, and when it is completed Kansas City will be the live stock market for all of that territory.

A trip around the world would convince you that Dr. Price's Baking Powder is sold everywhere.

Lecture on London.

Rev. W. B. Mucklow, late of London, but now of New York city, gave a very interesting and entertaining stereopticon lecture on "London, the Modern Babylon," at the First Congregational church last night. Rev. Mr. Mucklow has given the lecture in many cities and has invariably been complimented on the views he presents and the excellence of his descriptions. The lecturer showed all of the places of interest in the English capital and all the great buildings and monuments, the houses of parliament, Westminster abbey, Buckingham palace, the Nelson monument and many other points. The closing illustrations were especially beautiful. The entire proceeds of the lecture will be turned over to the Boys' Club, at Seventh and Wyandotte streets, an institution which originated with Rev. Dr. Hopkins, the pastor of the church.

It Is Never Too Late

To cleanse the teeth and render the breath odoriferous with fragrant SOZODONT, but it is best to use this wonderful Vegetable Elixir before the teeth begin to fall, and the breath to lose its freshness.

The Famous Hillmon Case.

Dr. S. F. Neely, United States marshal for the Eastern district of Kansas, was in the city yesterday afternoon for a few hours while on his way from Leavenworth to Topeka, where he goes to attend the closing of the famous Hillmon insurance trial. The case was opened for the fourth trial at Topeka on the 8th day of January last and has been steadily in progress since that time. This morning the arguments begin in the case and Dr. Neely was of the opinion yesterday that they would last four days, and it is hoped the jury will get the case not later than Saturday. It is a suit for life insurance and has long since become famous in legal circles.

Will Ask for a Veto.

City Physician Crow, Health Officer Waring and Chief Hale will go to Jefferson City to-day as a committee appointed by the board of health to present resolutions to the governor requesting him to veto the bill prohibiting the dumping of garbage in the Missouri river. The committee will present arguments to show how the bill would work a hardship upon the city at the present time.

Building Permits.

Frank J. Shinnick took out a permit yesterday to build an addition and make repairs at Fifth and Forest to cost $1,000.

The Kansas City Hay Press Company took out three permits to build a warehouse and two additions near the Fourth street viaduct, the cost aggregating $1,400.

MINISTERS' ALLIANCE.

A Short Address Delivered by Miss Ida B. Wells—Dr. Neel's Protest.

Miss Ida B. Wells, the young colored woman who has been addressing audiences in this country and England on the subject of lynchings in the South, spoke at the meeting of the Ministers' Alliance yesterday morning. In the absence of Rev. Dr. W. A. Quayle, who was to have read a paper on "The Evolution of the Evolutionary Hypothesis," Miss Wells was granted the whole time allotted to papers and discussion. She had previously been granted ten minutes in which to address the ministers. Rev. Dr. S. M. Neel, of the Central Presbyterian church, objected to the form of the motion permitting Miss Wells to speak. The lynchings in the South were the words used. Dr. Neel said that he thought it unfair to confine the talk to the outrages in the South, when lynchings occur in the North, as well. There is as much wickedness North as South, he said. However, Miss Wells spoke of the lynchings in Memphis several years ago, when a number of negroes were murdered and her newspaper office was wrecked because of an editorial she had written. She said that she has made a systematic investigation of lynchings which have occurred in the South, and she finds that they are on the increase. Lynching negroes is a fad, she said, which is growing more popular year by year. She was listened to very attentively by the ministers. Dr. Neel heard little of her talk, as he and Rev. J. O'B. Lowry were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the recent death, in Louisville, of Rev. Dr. John A. Broadeus, one of the foremost divines of the United States and the Baptist denomination. On the conclusion of Miss Wells' talk the executive committee of the Alliance was requested to draft resolutions of a conservative nature on the prevalence of lynching in the South, and submit them at the next meeting of the Alliance.

WONDERFUL PAPADURUS.

City Engineer Filley Thinks He Has Found an Ideal Paving Material.

City Engineer Filley believes the solution of the street paving problem has been found, and within the next few weeks experiments will be made to test the durability of a new invention known as papadurus, a substance prepared from pulp of various kinds. The pulp is made from wood or straw, and is mixed with sand specially prepared, which gives it the necessary durability. The papadurus can be molded into any conceivable shape, and the most wonderful things are predicted of it by the inventors. It can be colored to taste and fashioned into anything that has shape. It is claimed that it makes an ideal pavement, and a number of bricks made from the preparation will be put down on some street in the city as an experiment.

The papadurus is claimed to be specially adapted to be made into furniture, coffins, car wheels, railroad ties, street pavements, building materials, etc. Contractors in St. Louis have designs that they will veneer some large buildings with the preparation, and if half that is claimed for it is verified, it will revolutionize railroad construction, street paving and building. The invention is one of a Topeka man.

Rudyard Kipling says he lives upon the borders of the Great American Pie belt. If the barrack room minstrel's cook would use Price's Baking Powder a radical change in his opinion of all things American might be expected.

MR. SNELL AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Introduced to the Officials by County Clerk Crittenden.

Attorney Richard Snell, the newly appointed county accountant, or assistant county counselor, visited the offices of County Clerk Crittenden at the court house in this city yesterday and held a long interview with that official. A gathering of county officials was in the county clerk's outer office when the interview was ended and the two came forth. County Clerk Crittenden introduced Mr. Snell all around and he was cordially welcomed to the ranks of officeholders by the officials whose accounts he will examine.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

The following couples were yesterday licensed to marry:

Name.	Age.
William Hickman, Kansas City	35
Mary Brown, Kansas City	32
Harvey W. Wylie, Kansas City	38
Mary F. Jenkins, Kansas City	41
Charles A. Norris, Parsons, Kas.	31
Josie Storey, Parsons, Kas.	22
Benjamin C. Ruffner, Kansas City	32
Ada Q. McKean, Kansas City	19

I Want to Rent

For five years, building, with six to eight thousand feet of floor space, with good light; first-class references. Address A. L. North, Journal office.

Births Reported.

The following births were reported to the board of health yesterday:

Parker, John E. and Anna W.; girl; Kansas City, Kas.; March 9.

Foldy, Frank and Mattie; boy; 1850 Mercier; March 17.

Bennett, H. C. and Lizzie L.; boy; 420 East Sixth; March 17.

Burnham, William and Effie; girl; 2718 Bellevue; March 17.

Abernathy, H. T. and M. S.; boy; 214 Garfield; March 18.

Lonz, L. and P.; girl; 1805 Independence; March 17.

Midlam, E. W. and Ella; girl; 1901 Vine; March 15.

Grim, Arthur and Mildred; boy; 3557 McGee; March 17.

Carlstedt, S. G. and Hildur; boy; 1851 Jefferson; March 16.

Deaths Reported.

The following deaths were reported to the board of health yesterday:

Latipes, Fannie; aged 1; March 16; 806 Campbell; croup; burial in St. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

Powell, Dock; aged 60; March 15; 859 Cedar; la grippe; burial in Oak Grove cemetery.

Crawford, Goolbren; aged 8; March 17; 826 Campbell; cardites; burial in Oak Grove cemetery.

Payne, James; aged 25; March 15; city hospital; pneumonia; burial in Frankfort, Ky.

Noland; infant; March 16; 1618 Grove; intubation; burial in Union cemetery.

Roberts, Mrs. Kittie; aged 36; March 16; 723 Southwest boulevard; suicide; burial in Oak Grove cemetery.

Nichols; infant; March 16; 2108 East Nineteenth; bronchitis; burial in Union cemetery.

McCabe, Guy; aged 11; March 17; 607 West Fourteenth; interstitial of the liver; burial in Union cemetery.

Hanna, Dora D.; aged 25; March 16; Littleton, Mo.; tuberculosis; burial in Elmwood cemetery.

Wastrom, Hattie; infant; March 16; 2230 Belleview; bronchitis; burial in Union cemetery.

Davis, Mrs. Agnes; aged 40; March 16; 1335 East Eighteenth; chronic rheumatism; burial in Oak Grove cemetery.

DeRhodes, Mrs. L. A.; aged 49; March 17; 415 Lowell; pneumonia; burial in Elmwood cemetery.

Stevens, Ernest; aged 21; March 15; 907 State Line; dropsy; burial in Union cemetery.

Maural, May; infant; March 18; Midland hotel; congestion of the lungs; burial in Union cemetery.

Foddy; infant; March 17; 1850 Mercier; premature birth; burial in Elmwood cemetery.

Felix, Mrs. Johanna; aged 58; March 17; 1109 McGee; dysentery; burial in St. Peter and Paul's cemetery.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.

Annual