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Kansas City Daily Journal.

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VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 296. THURSDAY. KANSAS CITY, APRIL 4, 1895. THURSDAY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Great Piano Sale

As our fiscal year closes May 1, 1895, in order to reduce our stock we will offer the following bargains in Pianos during the month of April:

1 Chickering, Square	$ 25 00
1 Henry F. Miller, Square	35 00
1 Hazelton, Square	45 00
1 Schomacker, Square, carved legs and rosewood case	95 00
1 Chickering, Square, carved legs, rosewood case, good as new	125 00
1 Hardman, Square, good as new	125 00
1 Steinway, Square, carved legs, rosewood case	135 00
1 Knabe, Square, carved legs, rosewood case, good as new	130 00
1 Smith & Barnes, Upright, new	170 00
1 Henry F. Miller, Upright, fine tone and action, case in perfect condition	155 00
1 small Valley Gem, Upright	70 00
1 $350 Stultz & Bauer, new, walnut case	225 00
1 $350 Stultz & Bauer, new, ebonized case	200 00
1 $350 Stultz & Bauer, new, in white mahogany	235 00
1 G. W. Strope & Co., Upright, used one year	145 00
1 Guild, Upright	95 00
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ	20 00
1 Kimball Organ	25 00
1 Western Cottage Organ	35 00
1 Estey Organ	35 00
1 Shoniger Organ	15 00

All of the above Pianos and Organs are worth at least double the money asked in this sale.

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A NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Hon. William L. Wilson Takes the Oath of Office to Succeed Mr. Bissell.

Washington, April 3.—Contrary to expectations Hon. William L. Wilson took the oath of office as postmaster general to-day. Chief Justice Fuller appeared at the postoffice department at 11 o'clock and administered the oath in the presence of the principal officials of the department. Mr. Bissell received the employes of the department this afternoon and ended his official labors to-day.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of the chief justice, and Miss Wilson, daughter of the new postmaster general, were present at the ceremony. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Wilson conferred for a short time and saw some of the heads of the bureaus. Then Postmaster Dayton, of New York, introduced John N. Parsons, president of the Letter Carriers' Association of New York, and the latter on behalf of the carriers presented the retiring postmaster general with an engrossed copy of resolutions passed by the association commending the administration of Mr. Bissell, his enforcement of the eight hour law and his extensions of the civil service laws.

Secretary Gresham sent Mr. Bissell a hickory walking stick which he had himself cut and trimmed from the grounds of the president's summer home at Woodley. Shortly after these preliminaries, the employes of the department were introduced to Mr. Wilson and said good-by to Mr. Bissell. Mr. Wilson will enter the active discharge of his duties to-morrow. Mr. Bissell left for New York to-night to attend to some private business.

WALL PAPER.
Special sale on all papers this week.
Our work is the best and prices lower than any other house. Let us estimate your work.
NORTH Furniture and Carpet Co.
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HE IS GETTING WEARY.

Comptroller of the Currency Will Not Receive a Committee From Kansas City on the Receivership Question.

Washington, April 3.—(Special.) The only new application that arrived to-day for the place of receiver of the National Bank of Kansas City, is that of J. C. Quick, Jr., of Kansas City, and the suggestion was made in the office of the comptroller of the currency that Mr. Quick had been "very slow" to look after this little matter. The only applicant to arrive to-day is the Hon. Phil E. Chappell, who called on the comptroller, accompanied by Senator Cockrell. Mr. Chappell passed over his case with some care, believing that if he should get the place that he would handle it in a way that would meet the approval of the department. Senator Cockrell observed, of course, that he had known Mr. Chappell "a great many years" and that he was always right in business matters as well as in politics. Mr. W. C. Perry, of Kansas, called on the comptroller to say good-by, for he was compelled to go to Boston and look after some business matters. He would not get back until Friday and should the appointment be made before that time he would likely have no reason to stop over when he passed through town on his way West. But in the event that the appointment has not been made by that time Mr. Perry intimated that he might stop off for a time and make another call.

Representative Tarsney spent some time with the comptroller to-day also and it was his opinion that the appointment of Mr. Teasdale would be the one thing that would settle things all right in Kansas City. Of course he is not the only man who could watch the closing out of the business of a bank, but he could do it in a way that would reflect lasting credit on the administration. Mr. Tarsney went over the whole matter in a routine fashion with the comptroller and on leaving the comptroller looked like a man who had completed the butt end of a day's work.

R. W. Goldsby, of Kansas City, chatted for a half hour with the comptroller. He discussed applicants to some extent and suggested that it might be well to end the trouble by appointing Major Ewing, who is now receiver of the Wichita National bank. The comptroller knows the major very well, as he has been with the department for some time as bank examiner and as receiver of the Wichita bank. It was intimated that in the event no one of the more prominent applicants was selected it might happen that Major Ewing would be detailed to do the work.

Vice President Campbell, of the bank, wired the comptroller that it was desired on the part of some of the depositors and directory that a committee come on and explain matters to the comptroller. He suggested that if the comptroller would agree to hold the matter up until Monday next they would come on. The comptroller wired back that the committee need not come and if they had anything they desired to say it would serve their purpose just as well for them to explain it to Mr. Lynch, the special agent of the bureau. The comptroller later in the day expressed himself as just a little weary of the rough and tumble fight over the matter and it is very plain that he does not care to bring on any one who wants to talk about the case. He appears to be of the opinion that he can decide the matter with the information on hand and does not want to encourage arrivals from Kansas City.

It is observed that the comptroller decided yesterday that he would like to talk with Mr. Lynch before he makes the appointment. This being his conclusion he wired Mr. Lynch to leave Kansas City tonight and get here as soon as possible. The comptroller stated that he did not think he would make the appointment until Mr. Lynch arrives, as he wants to confer with him about certain matters that have lately developed in the fight.

It is reasonably certain that the comptroller has been impressed with reports that certain parties are pressing the appointment of Mr. John Perry with the hope that his appointment would give them the advantage in reaching certain lands in Texas included in the assests of the bank. This report has been circulated rather industriously and it is understood that the comptroller has been cautioned about the matter and from this the conclusion is reached that possibly the comptroller is not so certain as he was that he will appoint Mr. Perry. Rather interesting charges of this character have been freely made and while they do not directly reflect upon Mr. Perry they come in such a way as to indicate that certain parties trying to work a deal of this sort are by far more anxious about his appointment than he is personally himself. Then it is also claimed that the comptroller has been warned against the appointment of Mr. Perry on the ground that it would offend the labor organizations, for the reason that strikes in the coal mines have attracted no little attention and been productive of no little ill-feeling. Those fighting Mr. Perry, of course, are not inclined to waive anything and are using everything for all they estimate it is worth against him.

The comptroller received a message from Mr. Perry to-day stating that he understood that parties claim that he could not attend to the duties of the office for the reason that he is now a very busy man. He informed the comptroller that he would never have applied for the office had he discovered that he did not have time to look after the business. He assured the comptroller that he would have an abundance of time to attend to the work of settling up the affairs of the bank.

A number of messages came in to-day for Mr. Orear, of the state treasurer's office. They came from different parts of the state and showed the usual earnestness in his behalf. The messages continue to pour in for Mr. Teasdale from Illinois and Missouri. The comptroller expresses himself as very much gratified over the seeming fact that so many of his personal friends in Illinois know him so well. It is the opinion of the comptroller that Mr. Teasdale is a much widely known man.

PERHAPS HUNG BY A MOB.

The Body of Newton Walters, the Boston Mills Fiend, Found Hanging to a Tree.

Galena, Kas., April 3.—(Special.) Sheriff Arnold arrived last night at the scene of the tragedy of the killing of James and George Cox, yesterday, at Boston Mills, and immediately started in pursuit of the murderer, Newton Walters. His body was found to-day by the posse hanging from the limb of a tree in Levi Kinker's barnyard, where he had been working for several days and about two miles from where the killing took place. It is thought by some that a mob swung him up, but the general supposition is that he took his own life. Little Jimmie's body was found at the bottom of Spring river, last night, where it was thrown by Walters, and the older brother, George Cox, died this morning from the effects of his shot yesterday. Hundreds of people visited the scene of the murder to-day.

SOFT HATS
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JURY CANNOT AGREE.

ELEVEN ARE FOR CONVICTION AND ONE FOR ACQUITTAL.

THE TAYLORS BREATHE EASIER.

RUMORS THAT JURORS HAVE BEEN BRIBED TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A SPECIAL GRAND JURY LIKELY.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AND INDIGNATION IN CARROLLTON.

Many Predict That Summary Vengeance Will Be Taken on the Taylors in Case of an Acquittal or Disagreement—John Horning's Sensational Statement.

Carrollton, Mo., April 3.—(Special.) The jury in the Taylor case is still out and there is apparently no prospect of reaching a verdict.

From the best information to be had, it now stands, and has from the first, eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. There is no telling how long the judge will keep them out, possibly until next Sunday. The rumor is gaining credence on the streets that some one of them was offered inducements to hang the jury. So strong is the suspicion that the prosecuting attorney is investigating the matter and if he can get sufficient evidence the judge will impanel a special grand jury immediately to investigate, and should there prove any foundation for the rumor it will certainly go hard with the guilty ones. Feeling is running high. All day crowds have congregated on the streets and the sole topic of conversation has been the expected verdict. As the hours slipped by the feeling increased and by night almost all hope was lost of the jury being able to agree. At one time to-day the sheriff was compelled to disperse a crowd that had congregated around the jury room. The Taylors are feeling much better than they have for the past few days, evidently regarding the delay as favorable to them.

The feeling throughout the city at the delay of the jury is one of intense indignation. The streets are filled with groups of men who discuss the situation in all its bearings, with now and then a significant remark about lynching. The delay in reaching a verdict also corroborates in the popular mind the charges of bribery that have been flying about the streets for the last two days. Old John Horning, who made the expose, is one of the most respected citizens in the county, and his statement, as a matter of course, made a great sensation. Horning was on the panel of forty men, from which the jury was selected to try the case. He says that Charles Dickinson, who was also on the panel, told him the following story: "After I was drawn on the panel and had returned to my home to await the beginning of the trial, I was approached by Frank Yehle, another member of the panel, who offered me $750 if I would agree to hang the jury. Yehle said he had accepted $750 and agreed to vote for acquittal, and had been authorized to secure other jurors for acquittal. I refused the offer, and Yehle said he would go to Judge Barney Hudson."

Sydney Miller, the prosecuting attorney, declares he will sift the matter to the very bottom and punish the guilty parties to the extent of the law.

Adjutant General Wickham was here last night, and while he denied that he came with any view of ascertaining the feeling in regard to lynching and the probable calling on the militia, it is considered that his visit had some significance in that direction.

There are many who predict mob violence in case of an acquittal or a disagreement by the jury.

BALFOUR ON BI-METALLISM.

The Conservative Leader Makes an Able Plea for the Double Standard Before the Bi-Metallic League.

London, April 3.—The annual meeting of the Bi-Metallic League was held to-day at the Mansion house, the official residence of the lord mayor of London. Sir Joseph Dimsdale presided. Among those present were Lord George Hamilton, the Duke of Fife and Sir Donald H. McFarlane and Mrs. Charles H. Vincent, members of the house of commons. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Conservative leader in the house of commons, made a strong speech in favor of a double standard. He said that the belief in bi-metallism was growing, not only in London, but throughout the civilized world. One great change was noticeable. It was seldom now asserted that bi-metallism was intrinsically impossible.

Formerly a bi-metallist was regarded as a dangerous faddist. Economists who placed value on the lessons of experience, had before them the undoubted fact that while the Latin nations maintained the bi-metallic system, the par of exchange of gold and silver was preserved for the whole world, despite wars, industrial revolutions and discovery of the precious metals. Some persons admitted that monometallism in a large portion of the world had depreciated prices and put a bound on imports. Thus, for instance, Great Britain bought from India and other countries wheat at a price below its legitimate value and these persons figured that this was an advantage to the consumers and, therefore, benefited the mass of the community.

Mr. Balfour declared, however, that he was convinced that nobody in the city was so foolish as to suppose that the interests of Great Britain benefited generally by an unlimited fall in prices, not that any large body of city men was so unscrupulous as to desire that the debts owed by foreign nations should be artificially augmented by a change in the value of the currency in which they were paid. (Cheers.)

Another argument was that the banking supremacy of London would be threatened by a currency change, but no mono-metallist was ever able to explain how. He contended that London, as the financial center of the world, would gain rather than lose by anything placing the currency of the world on a sounder basis. The third argument was very absurd.

This was that a change would depreciate gold and therefore persons having deposits in banks payable in gold would withdraw them instantly. The change threatened thus to cause such a commercial crisis as the world had never seen. This argument was supported by Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Though a panic was probably unreasonable, there appeared to him no grounds to suppose that the people would do anything so inordinately silly as to withdraw their deposits because the world's currency was going to be put on a stable basis, which, except in particular international transactions they would never discover and except for its slow effect on the great movements of commerce, would have no effect on private individual convenience. The fourth and strongest argument was "let well enough alone." But bi-metallists asked was it well enough. People talked about the excellence of the British system, but they find, although the gold standard obtained in Great Britain, that silver is the currency of Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements, while in India debts are paid in something which is neither silver nor gold, but the strangest product of monometallic ingenuity the world has ever seen, and as arbitrary as any forced paper currency and as expensive as any metallic currency the world has ever heard of—a standard varrying according to the arbitrary will of the finance minister of India. This triple system was manifestly ridiculous. Some alteration of this system was imperatively required. If Britons would turn to the world at large they would find the case much stronger. To consider home interests alone in framing a currency while Great Britain was connected with foreign countries by every commercial tie was a violation of the common sense of every practical business man. When the country depended for its very bread on foreign nations and if it were cut off could not live a day and would have ruin staring it in the face, it was the height of folly to attempt isolation respecting the currency medium. He did not believe that the common sense of the nation would long tolerate such a state of things. In view of what was proceeding in America, Germany and France and even in Great Britain, he was convinced that men of all classes would soon combine to end the reproach to our civilization.

LITTLE RHODY FOLLOWS SUIT.

Republicans Carry the State, Making Gains Over Last Year's Vote—Other Elections.

Providence, R. I., April 3.—The election in Rhode Island for state officers to-day was very quiet, little or no interest being taken. It rained during the forenoon, but cleared in the afternoon. The Democrats generally were slow in getting to the polls and even the clearing weather in the afternoon failed to bring out anything like the normal Democratic strength.

Voting almost everywhere favored the Republican candidates. East Providence was an exception to the general rule. There the license question was a live issue and created considerable interest. The election of a highway commissioner in the town of Johnston created some excitement.

Providence, R. I., April 3.—Twenty-one voting districts in Rhode Island give: Tippitt (Rep.), 3,504; Littlefield (Dem.), 1,938, showing a Republican gain of 287 over last year's vote.

Chicago, Ill., April 3.—The Republicans smashed all election records in Chicago. Complete returns give George B. Swift, the Republican candidate for mayor, a plurality of 41,110, the largest ever known here in a similar contest. The civil service law was carried by the large majority of 45,570. The other candidates of the Republican city ticket were all elected, although Trude, the Democratic candidate for city attorney, ran nearly 20,000 ahead of his ticket. The Republicans also made a clean sweep of the town offices, South, North and West, and in the annexed districts, Hyde Park and Lakeview, while in the town of Lake, the stock yards district, one of the supposed Democratic strongholds, the Republican landslide was remarkable.

The election gives the Republicans complete control of the city council, which will now contain fifty Republican aldermen and only eighteen Democrats.

Dr. Dyer, the People's party candidate for mayor, received 14,000 votes, a few less than half as many votes as were cast by the third party last fall.

About the only non-Republican who squeezed in was ex-Congressman Frank Lawrence, who, owing to a quarrel between Republican factions, captured a seat as an alderman by an exceedingly narrow margin.

Denver, Col., April 3.—The Republicans made a clean sweep in the Denver city election, every man on their ticket being elected by a majority of 2,500 to 3,000. The Republicans also elected all the aldermen.

In Pueblo J. R. Valentine (Rep.), was defeated for mayor by Dr. A. T. King, candidate of the People's party, by less than 75 votes. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected.

The Populists carried Leadville.

Party lines were not generally drawn in the city and town elections throughout the state, but where they were the Republicans appear to have made gains.

St. Louis, Mo., April 3.—Returns received this afternoon from the municipal elections held throughout Missouri, yesterday, indicate that a large majority of the cities heard from were carried by the Democrats, who elected their entire tickets or a majority of the candidates thereon. Of the forty-four municipalities heard from, the Democrats were successful in twenty-five, the Republicans in nine and the Citizens' tickets in five, while in five other cities there was a mixed result.

Among the larger cities in which Democratic tickets were elected are Springfield, Mexico, Independence, Nevada, Moberly, Joplin, Centralia, Paris, Popular Bluff, Salem, Monett, Carrollton, Fayette, Neosho, Gallatin, Richland and Bowling Green. Sedalia, Boonville, Carthage, Lamoni and St. Joseph, however, were the principal Republican cities, while Jefferson City was the only one of prominence in which the result was favorable to neither party. The town of which citizens' tickets were elected are of less importance, among them being Bevier, Holden and St. Charles.

Laramie, Wyo., April 3.—The entire Republican ticket was elected in this city by majorities ranging from 50 to 58.

Albuquerque, N. M., April 3.—The Republicans carried every ward in this city, electing their entire ticket by a large majority.

PROPERTY VALUES REDUCED.

State Board of Equalization Completes Its Labors at Jefferson City—Assessors Commended.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 3.—(Special.) The state board of equalization for the equalization of the value of real and personal property for the taxes of 1895, based upon the assessments as made by the county assessors for June 1, 1894, completed its labors to-day. A year ago this board endeavored, through a convention of assessors, to obtain better equalization of properties by closer obedience to the requirements of the statutes, providing that assessments shall be made at actual cash value, with the hope that assessors generally would try to comply with the law, and that the legislature would pass such enactments in the reduction of the levy and otherwise as would secure greater uniformity. This expectation has not been realized, as the effort to assess according to the statute was only made in fifteen counties of the state. The fact that these fifteen counties did so assess, while the others failed to do so, created even greater discrepancies than usual, so that to secure equalization the board was obliged to make very considerable reductions in the valuations as returned by the assessors. The fifteen counties named were those which had been assessed according to their oaths and the requirements of the law are to be commended and no doubt if their example had been followed the general assembly would have made such reduction in the levy as would have prevented by that means any increase in the taxes to be paid by the people, as all these things were not accomplished no other course was left open to the state board to equalize valuations between the counties than to reduce in the fifteen counties mentioned and to raise valuations in a few others, where they were found much too low. The work of the board is shown in the aggregate by the figures given below:

Acreage property—Returned by assessors, $337,876,622; decrease by board, $25,632,461; increase by board, $4,679,966; net decrease by board, $20,952,498; value as fixed by board, $306,923,534.

Town lots—Returned by assessors, $410,693,363; decrease by board, $5,259,178; increase by board, $1,745,881; net decrease by board, $3,513,297; value as fixed by board, $407,180,066.

Personal property—Returned by assessors, $216,048,473; decrease by board, $3,164,995; increase by board, $1,651,547; net decrease by board, $1,513,448; value fixed by board, $216,535,025.

Aggregate returned by assessors, $966,617,868; net decrease by board, $35,959,543; aggregate as fixed by board, $930,658,325.

The following preamble and resolutions have been adopted by the board:

"Whereas, Influenced by the state board of equalization, a convention of assessors assembled in the capitol May 22, 1894, and passed resolutions in favor of assessing all property in the state at actual cash value, as provided by the statutes; and,

"Whereas, Assessments in the state were generally not made upon the basis above indicated, and in consequence no reduction of levy was provided by the general assembly; and,

"Whereas, The state board has been compelled, in order to equalize, to reduce valuations in said fifteen counties; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the board that the assessors in this state, who, in 1894, assessed the property of their counties at its actual value, and in so doing obeyed the clear provisions of the statute, deserve and are commended for their action as faithful and conscientious officers. The fact that circumstances have conspired to cause their valuations to be reduced by the state board of equalization can in no sense reflect upon them, as they were actuated by the best and purest motives."

SILENT PRAYER DIDN'T CURE.

A Little Son of a Christian Scientist Dies Under the "Treatment."

Cincinnati, O., April 3.—A Commercial-Gazette special from Marion, Ind., says: The 2-year-old son of Elwood F. Hollowell died this morning. The father is a Christian Scientist and relied upon silent prayer to effect a cure. A year ago Mrs. Hollowell died, the husband refusing to call a physician. The neighbors in South Marion are very indignant and called at the office of Prosecuting Attorney Cline to see if some action could not be taken against Hollowell for willful neglect of his child.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

GOVERNOR STONE CALLS ON THE LEGISLATURE TO MEET APRIL 23.

THREE THINGS MUST BE DONE.

AN HONEST ELECTION LAW AND FELLOW SERVANTS BILL DEMANDED.

THE LOBBY MUST BE OUSTED.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE HONOR OF THE STATE ARE AT STAKE.

In His Proclamation Governor Stone Denounces the Lobby in a Most Sensational Matter and Refers to the Election Crimes in Kansas City and St. Louis.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 3.—(Special.) The following is the full text of the governor's proclamation reconvening the legislature in extra session:

State of Missouri, Executive Department, Jefferson City.

For a number of years the state has been disgraced by an organized and salaried lobby maintained by special interests at the capital during the sessions of the general assembly for the purpose of influencing legislative action. Encouraged by a seeming lack of public resentment at their presence, and emboldened by repeated successes, these lobbyists have been from year to year increased in numbers, influence and audacity until they have become an almost dominating force in legislation. So confident have they grown in their strength and so potent in influence that they now ply their vocation almost without disguise in defiance of public authority and in utter contempt of public opinion. It has come to pass that almost every important measure of legislation must undergo the scrutiny of the lobby before its fate can be determined. What it approves is not without hope, but what it condemns is lost. Perhaps the most conspicuous illustration of this disgraceful domination is to be found in the treatment accorded the so-called fellow servants bill. I do not now discuss the merits of the measure; I refer only to the means adopted to suppress and defeat it. Those means have been so generally discussed in the press of the state, and the people have thus become so familiar with them that I deem it unnecessary to relate them in detail. A number of senators and representatives, as well as many good citizens, who have felt appalled at the overshadowing influence and humiliated at the triumph of the lobby, have pressed upon me the importance of reconvening the general assembly to the end that the issue may be fairly presented and an open test made as to whether a just legislative measure of this character can be enacted into law in spite of the contaminating influence of the lobby, which boasts their ability to direct the current of legislation. These are strong words, I know, and I write them with the keenest regret. But it is clear to me that the time for mild protest is past. We are now confronted by the question, whether the people or the lobby shall rule in Missouri. The public safety and the honor of the state are at stake. Every senator, member, public official and citizen familiar with the truth knows that these words are just and fit the situation at Jefferson City. I believe the condition of affairs to which I have adverted is alone sufficient to make it my imperative duty to recall the senators and representatives elected by the people in special session to consider the most important subject of legislation to which I have referred, which has been so long delayed and so often defeated by influences dangerous to the public right. In this way I discharge my duty to the people from a multitude of other perplexing questions incident to a regular session and thus every senator and representative can be afforded unhampered opportunity to discharge his duty to his constituency with the greatest deliberation and intelligence.

Honest Election Laws.

But there is also another question of the most commanding importance, and its proper settlement of which should not be delayed. I refer to the laws governing elections in St. Louis and Kansas City. In the preservation of a free representative government, nothing is so important as the purity of elections. Generally throughout this state I am confident elections are characterized by high integrity. But, unfortunately, this is not true in the large cities. It is known that gross frauds have been committed in those cities. The influence and opportunity for corrupt practices in large, populous municipalities are great, and experience proves that dishonest men of all parties have not been slow to debauch the elective franchise. Not a few outrageous and dastardly outrages have been perpetrated. Candor will compel a general admission that the disgrace of election frauds is fairly divided between the adherents of the different political organizations. The truth of this statement is made evident by the fact that both Republicans and Democrats, so-called, have been recently indicted in St. Louis and Kansas City for complicity or participation in such frauds. In one of the wards in Kansas City, which has a "boss" so conspicuous and potent that the ward is currently referred to as his ward, there are twice as many voters registered as there are adult males residing therein. This "boss" is a noted Republican politician. In the same city it is well known that election returns have been fraudulently changed in the office of the recorder of voters, so as to alter the result at the polls as certified by the judges of election. The officer under whose administration this crime was perpetrated was a Democrat. When such wrongs are not only possible, but are actually and boldly committed, it is evident that the public safety imperatively requires such changes in the law as will not only terminate existing abuses, but prevent their repetition in future. This is a question which affects the rights and interests of the people of the entire state almost as vitally as it does the people of the cities immediately concerned. When we reflect that about one-fourth of the total population of the state reside in St. Louis and Kansas City, and consider the tremendous influence which those cities can exert in the election of national and state officials, and on the legislative policies of the state, no thoughtful or patriotic citizen can be oblivious or indifferent to the paramount importance of vigilantly guarding the ballot box against every description of fraud and crime.

Called to Meet April 23.

Therefore, in view of the premises, and by virtue of authority in me vested by the constitution of the state of Missouri, I, William J. Stone, governor of the state of Missouri, do hereby convene the thirty-eighth general assembly of the state of Missouri in extra session, and I do hereby call upon the senators and representatives of the general assembly aforesaid to meet in their respective places in the capitol, in the City of Jefferson, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1895, for the following purposes:

First—To enact such legislation as may be necessary and expedient to properly define the relations between the different classes of employes of railroad corporations in this state, and also the proper relations between all such employes and the railroad corporations employing them, and to define and fix the legal liability between the different employes themselves, and, also, between such employes and the said railroad corporations for injuries done or received by one such employe as the result of the culpable negligence of another such employe, while engaged in the service of such corporations.

Second—To provide such legislative enactments as may be necessary and expedient to prevent the maintenance of an organized lobby at the capital of the state, either to obstruct or promote any legislative or executive act; and also to regulate the manner of presenting any question affecting legislation by persons interested therein, before the general assembly or any committees thereof.

Third—To enact such laws as may be necessary and expedient to prevent fraud against the elective franchise and to secure honest elections in all cities having over 100,000 inhabitants.

Fourth—To consider any other subject that may be submitted by special message during said extra session.

Fifth—To make an appropriation for the expenses of this extra session of the general assembly.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Missouri.

Done at the City of Jefferson, this 3rd day of April, A. D. 1895.

(Seal.) WILLIAM J. STONE.

By the Governor: A. A. LESUEUR, Secretary of State.

GROVER IS SAD AND PENSIVE.

In the Chicago Slump He Sees the Moral Chirography Without the Aid of Optic Glasses.

Washington, April 3.—(Special.) There is distress in administration circles and Mr. Cleveland himself is very much cast down. It is all brought about by the result of the municipal election in Chicago. While, as a rule, the spring elections in cities do not have an important bearing on general politics, it is said that the president has been watching the course of political events in Chicago with unusual interest. This is due to the fact that the election was generally regarded as the judgment of the people upon the administration of Mayor Hopkins, who was a personal favorite with the president, and the recipient of federal patronage to aid him in his political aspirations at home.

The fact that yesterday's election in Chicago showed a change of 70,000 votes since the election which swept Mr. Cleveland into the president's chair, is said to have caused the executive no little concern. The change from 30,000 Democratic majority to 40,000 Republican majority demonstrates a slight change of sentiment among the voters of Cook county, and is said to have been in the nature of a shock to Mr. Cleveland.

Persons familiar with the political situation in Chicago affirm that yesterday's election was a double-header rebuke to the Hopkins Democratic administration and the federal administration. Of course, Mr. Hopkins was not a direct candidate, but the city administration was a member of his faction, and it was the Hopkins administration that was at the bar. Federal and municipal affairs were closely interwoven in Chicago politics. Mr. Hopkins was a constant supporter of Mr. Cleveland, standing by him in all his actions and endeavoring to swing the local Democracy into the same line. In return for this loyal support, the president lent a favorable ear to Mayor Hopkins in his recommendations for local federal appointments, and consulted him freely and conspicuously. The president took a personal interest in the political career of the young mayor, and, gratified by the enthusiastic support of Hopkins, repaid it with the sunshine of executive pie favor.

For this reason, therefore, it is whispered among politicians that the president felt that the sweeping disapproval of the Hopkins faction by the voters of Chicago was at the same time something in the nature of a blow at Democracy, and is annoyed accordingly.

It has begun to dawn on the president and his coterie of star-gazers around him, that possibly the people of the whole country may be in the frame of mind expressed by the Chicago vote, and all this will not prevent them from trying to continue to run the country, even after the present commissions expire.

TERRIBLE WIFE MURDER.

H. C. St. John, Son of Ex-Governor St. John, Commits a Fearful Crime Near Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City, O. T., April 3.—(Special.) An awful tragedy occurred at the residence of Hon. H. C. St. John, one mile west of this city, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when St. John shot and instantly killed his wife in a fit of jealous rage, caused by her connection with a young man of this city.

The facts are hard to get at as St. John is very reticent about the affair. He came to the city immediately after the tragedy and secured a physician, saying he had accidentally shot his wife. To a close friend, however, he said he had gotten a letter out of the postoffice this morning from his wife's private box and opened it. It was signed A. H. N., and made arrangements for an appointment. It would seem that he had been suspicious of his wife's behavior for some time. He brooded over this circumstance until dinner time and then went out to his home.

Mrs. St. John was sitting sewing and he upbraided her with her infidelity. She first denied, but when the proofs were shown she became angry and acknowledged the fact. This maddened him, he said, and he pulled his revolver and fired twice. The ball left struck her on the left breast, causing instant death. Coroner H. H. Black has impaneled a jury, but a verdict will not be given until to-morrow.

St. John, who is in the custody of the sheriff, is a son of ex-Governor John P. St. John, the noted temperance lecturer of Kansas, and is a bright attorney. He was one of the leading Republican members of the recent legislature and is a member of his county committee. This was his second wife; he married her in Garden City, Kas., in 1889. They have two children. His first wife secured a divorce from him in 1887 and is in Illinois.

A HERO OF THE WAR MURDERED

Major Hamilton, Who Planned the Famous Escape From Libby Prison, Killed at Morgantown, Ky.

Louisville, Ky., April 3.—A special to the Evening Post says: Morgantown is in a fever of excitement over the murder which occurred early this morning, of Major A. J. Hamilton, the famous originator and executor of the escape from Libby prison in 1864. Sam Spencer has been arrested and placed in jail with evidence against him. Alfred Belcher, who was with Spencer, says Spencer is the man who fired the shot. Major Hamilton's name is famous throughout the country and he has received many notices from the magazines in the United States. The escape of Major Hamilton and his associates from the famous old Libby prison at Richmond, Va., is one of the most interesting incidents of the civil war. Major Hamilton was one of the Twelfth Kentucky cavalry and with him were confined Captain James A. Johnson, of the Eleventh cavalry, and Lieutenant Ed Knoble, of the Twenty-first Kentucky infantry. They conceived the idea of tunneling out of the old prison and with only a few crude implements began the task. After digging for forty-five nights they saw daylight and with them 101 other officers made their escape. The officers named made their appearance in Louisville on the night of March 3, 1864. The tunnel they dug was fifty-seven feet long and three in diameter. Many of those who escaped were recaptured, however.

Indian Allotments to Be Improved.

El Reno, O. T., April 3.—(Special.) Captain Woodson, agent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, who have been the past four weeks in Washington in the interest of the Indians, returned last night. Captain Woodson favors the plan of $500,000 being used to improve their allotments and the secretary will recommend to congress that a bill be passed authorizing the use of that amount of the Indians' money.

Gold For 60c. Jaccard's Kansas City

Thursday and Friday I will offer any piece of Gold Jewelry (not diamond set) at a discount of

40 Per Cent!

The extra discount is for two days only and includes

Brooches,	Sleeve Buttons.
Earrings,	Studs,
Watch Chains,	Collar Buttons.
Charms,	Baby Buttons.

All other articles will be sold at a discount of 33⅓ per cent.

Visiting Cards, 100 for 60c.
Wedding Invitations at reduced prices.

R. W. HOCKER, Trustee,
1034 MAIN ST.
Watch and Jewelry Repairing.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 4, 1895.

Thermometer yesterday—Minimum, 34; Maximum, 59.

To-day we look for the weather to be cloudy; warmer.

EASTER MILLINERY.

The Millinery corner is a busy place these days. Every nook and corner has something attractive to offer you for Easter. The assortment in every line is greater and better selected than ever, and the new things are crowding and jostling one another for recognition. We mean to suit every taste in our Millinery Store. Can't do it with poor things. The best for the least—that's the only way.

Now don't wait until the day before Easter before you select your Hat—most likely the one you want will be gone. The assortment is at its best now—so it's your time to buy.

Easter Cards, Booklets, Tokens. Your task will be what to choose where all is so fit.

Gems of the printer's art; wit without words; pleasant thoughts aptly put; with all the bravery of satin, silk and colors, delicately done or boldly. Something welcome as an Easter offering for big folk or little folk, for much money or little—you'll be surprised how little.

And the baby, too. Easter brightness in head things for the little ones. Much that is odd and pleasing in Caps—fluffy, puffy, snowy piles of lace and ribbon. Dozens more just as puffy and fluffy in another way.

Likewise Cloaks and Coats.

Ditto Infants' Outfits, including Afgans, Baskets and other baby comforts.

The caresses of the sun frequently wither the flowers, but they, poor things, must too often bear all its power unprotected. Man sometimes limits nature's force. The precious human flower must not be withered or wearied. Hence Parasols, which say to the sun, "Here shall thy proud rays be stayed." Parasols their sphere the air, and with all delicacy and grace their mission to shield against the sun.

And thus by eternal fitness they come into the glad freedom of Easter decoration. You'll find them by the scores near Walnut street entrance, and from $1.98 up to $25.00.

This bright spring weather calls for the brighter, newer shades in Gloves, as well as in dress fabrics, and you may be sure that every new and proper shape is in our complete Glove stock.

5-button Glace, newest 1895 Easter shades, $1.50.

8-button length Mousquetaire Suede, in the new mauve, Paris pearls and tans, $2.00.

8-button length Reynier Suede, newest Easter shades, new embroidery.

8-button Reynier Glace, with the new three row embroidery, in black and self, $2.00.

Easter Gloves, the newest kinds, for men.

Glove department, Grand avenue floor.

In our popular Boys' Dept, we have started our April Sale with the largest business ever known at this season in the Dept. The assortment was never so complete in all the different lines of Suits, Waists and Blouses, Hats and Caps.

To-morrow we will sell 50 tan cheviot junior Suits, worth $4.00 per suit, strictly all wool, trimmed with brown Soutache braid, for $2.98 per suit.

Also four new lines of double-breasted, light-weight cassimere Suits, worth $7.50 and $8.00, new goods, sizes 8 to 15; never shown until to-day, for $5.95.

3 lines of light-weight cheviot and cassimere Suits, regular $5.00 value, for $3.95 per Suit; sizes 8 to 15.

Four new styles of the Universal Suit, like cut (this suit cannot be found outside of our store in the city), sizes 3 to 8; $5.00 to $5.95.

Don't fail to see this suit, as we think it is the handsomest suit ever shown for boys of these ages.

SAILOR SUITS.

Two special drives, beginning Thursday morning, all sizes, from 3 to 8. Navy blue, all wool, hard finish Serge, trimmed with either white or black Soutache, 3 rows, cord and whistle pleated cuff; clothing stores ask $5.00; our price to-morrow, $2.98.

Also navy blue all wool Yacht Cloth Suits, black silk embroidered star or shield collar, silk cord and whistle, pleated cuffs; nominal value, $5.00; our price, $2.98 per suit.

The popularity of the Sailor Suit seems undiminished, and they