THE HOME NEWSPAPER.
The Journal, $4.00 a year by mail, 10 cents a week by carrier.

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VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 344. WEDNESDAY. KANSAS CITY, MAY 22, 1895.—TEN PAGES. WEDNESDAY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AWFUL EXPLOSION.

FIVE TONS OF NITRO-GLYCERINE VANISH IN FLAME AND THUNDER.

FOURTEEN MEN ANNIHILATED.

THE MINUTE FRAGMENTS OF THEIR BODIES SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE.

EFFECTS FELT FORTY MILES.

HUGE TREES AND TONS OF METAL HURLED BROADCAST.

The Accident Occurred at the California Powder Works at Pinole, Across the Bay From San Francisco—All the Employes Dead—Some Singular Results.

San Francisco, May 21.—A terrific report and concussion which was distinctly felt all tirough the city and at towns around the bay, for a distance of forty miles, was at first believed to have been caused by an earthquake, but proved to be an explosion in the nitro-glycerine and mixing houses, store house and guncotton departments of the California powder works at Pinola, across the bay. The crew of the glycerine house, four in number, and the foreman of the mixing house were all killed, as were nine Chinese working in the latter department. The explosion occurred in the nitro-glycerine house, and was probably caused by the Chinese dropping a can of the explosive. The cause cannot be definitely ascertained, however, as all connected with the building are dead. There were 200 Chinese in the adjacent mixing room, and at the sound of the explosion all ran and the majority escaped. The force of the explosion was tremendous. Huge trees were thrown into the bay, a distance of half a mile, and nitro-glycerine tanks weighing a ton each are now lying 500 yards distant from the scene. Toes, hands, legs and other parts of the mutilated remains of the dead are scattered along the road for a mile. The nitro-glycerine house first went up, then the mixing store house and guncotton in the premises followed. The nitro-glycerine house, of which not a vestige remains, was a three story frame structure 200x50 feet. It contained 8,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 2,000 pounds of Hercules powder. A remarkable feature of the explosion is that although the store house, containing 1,000 pounds of Hercules powder, is completely wrecked, its contents are intact. In all 10,000 pounds of explosives went up with a roar and a sheet of flame. The fatalities are as follows:

Killed:
Clare Johnson, foreman glycerine house.
D. A. Doane, of Pinola.
M. Minugh., of Oakland.
C. Velegas, of Martinez.
W. D. Taylor, foreman of mixing house.
Nine Chinese.

FOUR MINERS SUFFOCATED.

Explosion of Powder in a Mine Results Fatally.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 21.—The first reports of a disastrous explosion at the Monongah mine to-day were wildly exaggerated, and a number of very sensational stories have been sent out over the country. The exact facts are: At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon a Pole carelessly ignited a can of powder in mine No. 4 of the Monongah Coal and Coke Company, and a terrible explosion followed. The accident occurred in the main air course leading to mine No. 2, about 500 feet from the mouth of mine No. 4, and the smoke was thus driven throught the different parts of the mine, suffocating four miners. Quite a number of others were seriously but not fatally affected by the smoke. The names of the dead are:

C. L. Bertcher, an old man, who leaves a large family.
William Shaver, aged 15.
Luke Verika.
Andrew Dunloe.

Mine Inspector D. M. Harr is on the ground and is making an investigation. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

BRADBURY ON HIS MUSCLE.

He Has Several Fights and Finally Lands at Police Headquarters.

At 7:30 last night I. H. Bradbury and Grant Lewis engaged in a quarrel at the corner of Independence avenue and Charlotte street. Bad blood has existed between the men ever since their indictment for election frauds. Bradbury was intoxicated and was walking down Independence avenue when he met Grant Lewis, who was standing on the corner of Charlotte street. Few words passed between the men when Lewis, it is claimed, accused Bradbury of slandering him. Bradbury made some reply, when he was knocked down by Lewis. On regaining his feet it is reported that Bradbury drew a gun. At this point "Mustache Bill," a mutual friend, stepped between the two excited men and tried to separate them. It is reported that Bradbury then tried to shoot "Mustache Bill," but was prevented by being thrown to the sidewalk and held until the arrival of officers.

Bradbury and Lewis were taken to the Central police station and searched. No firearms were found on either of the men. Both gave bond for their appearance in police court this morning.

It was learned later that this was not the first trouble that Bradbury had yesterday. At 5 o'clock yesterday evening he entered the saloon of Richard Stone on Grand avenue and assaulted John Peeler. It is claimed that Bradbury knocked him down and was only saved from seriously injuring him by the interference of bystanders. Early in the evening, it is also claimed, Bradbury assaulted a man named Lewis Woods on Grand avenue. Bradbury was dragged away from Woods by Jeff Brennan, a constable in Justice Krueger's court.

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W. J. LONG, 1020 Walnut.

F. M. DeBORD, —Headquarters for— PAINTS, GLASS, ROOM MOLDING AND WALL PAPER. Tel. 1999. 1113-15 Walnut St.

GOOD OKLAHOMA DOCTRINE.

Republicans of That Territory Meet at Enid and Pass Some Excellent Resolutions.

Pond Creek, O. T., May 21.—(Special.) The Territorial league met at Enid yesterday, with about 300 delegates. J. V. Beckman, of Arkansas City, addressed the league upon the financial issues. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: C. W. Bacon, Pawnee county, president; E. O. Tyler, colored, Kingfisher county, secretary; J. R. Wallace, Noble county, treasurer.

The following resolutions were adopted: "We, the Republicans of Oklahoma, recognize the fact that the financial question is the issue of paramount importance and of supreme interest in the minds of the American people. We favor the free coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and the repeal of the present coinage laws and their re-enactment as they existed prior to the demonetization of silver, with unit of value fixed at 371¼ grains of pure silver, as provided by such laws, and that the American product of silver be fully protected by a tariff on foreign silver.

"We also favor the passage of such laws as will protect the money of this country from the unfriendly manipulations of gold standard combines. We further favor the enactment of a law prohibiting the making of contracts for payment of money in gold.

"But while we recognize the fact that the financial question is the issue of paramount interest, we do not forget that other questions of national importance are clamoring for attention. The failure of the present administration on financial lines has been so conspicuous that its failure in all other lines has been for the moment lost to view. With an alarming deficit in our revenues with each succeeding month, the country demands the return of the tariff and reciprocity policy of the Republican party.

"With our flag mocked and derided in many quarters of the globe, the national spirit of independence and partiotism demands a strong American hand at the head of the state department and a fair exponent of American sentiment in the presidential chair.

"With the surviving soldiers of the Union treated as supplicants to whom favors must be thrown with a grudging hand, the patriotic gratitude of all loyal Americans rises in indignant revolt; with the ruinous competition of foreign papper labor degrading the standard of American workmen, the spirit of fair play and of simple justice to our own people demand the most stringent restriction upon the introduction of foreign pauper labor within our borders.

"For these and other sins of omission and commission too numerous to detail, we denounce the administration of Grover Cleveland; we declare its attitude toward our own territory in its imbecile and unstatesman-like methods of opening public lands, in its unreasonable delay in opening new tracts to settlement, and its refusal to grant homes to settlers wrongly discriminated against as unfriendly and disastrous, and we confidently look to the incoming Republican congress to reverse this policy, particularly in the matter of granting free homes to the settlers of Oklahoma and in granting early statehood to this territory.

A TRAMP NEWSPAPER MAN.

Freeman Harding, of the New York "Herald" Overhauled in a Box Car.

Topeka, Kas., May 21.—(Special.) The police made a haul of seven tramps from a Union Pacific box car last night. Among them was a one-armed man who was just as dirty and just as ragged as any of the rest. When taken to the police station he asked to see the chief of police and when that functionary appeared the pseudo tramp produced unquestionable credentials which proved that he was Freeman Harding, a staff writer on the New York Herald. Mr. Harding is making a three months' trip as a tramp with the purpose of preparing a series of his stories for the paper. He was released and caught the first freight train west.

FRUIT PROSPECT IN HOWELL.

The Recent Cold Snap Caused No Damage in the Big Red Apple Region.

West Plains, Mo., May 21.—(Special.) The late cold spell did not touch the fruit in this region and a large crop seems now certain. The yield of both apples and peaches will be the greatest one known in Howell county, as thousands of young trees are coming into bearing. Strawberry shipments are now at their height and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis is preparing to move the peaches as fast as they become ripe. Grapes also promise an abundant yield, and growers are jubilant over the prospects for good prices.

Stabbed by a Boy.

Oscar Davis, 12 years old, was seriously stabbed early last night by an unknown boy at Sixth and Washington streets.

Davis drives a garbage wagon for his uncle, who lives at 312 East Fourth street. At 7 o'clock last night, while on his way home with the wagon, he saw a rat hide under a rock on the bluff at Sixth and Washington streets. Davis jumped off the wagon and started to search for the rat when, he claims, a number of boys standing on the sidewalk below the bluff threw rocks at him. One of the rocks thrown hit him and he went towards the boys to see why they were throwing at him. He had just reached the sidewalk when one of the boys drew a knife and plunged the blade into his right shoulder, cutting a gash nearly two inches deep and one inch long. His assailant then ran away.

Davis was taken to the Central police station, where Police Surgeon Hyde dressed the wound.

The Rebellion on Its Last Legs.

Colon, Colombia, May 21.—According to advices from reliable sources, the insurrection in Cuba is rapidly falling. The revolt, it is represented, lacks the support of the better class of Cubans; that the Spanish military commanders are succeeding in isolating the trouble to one district, and that the end of the uprising is expected in a few weeks. A band of insurgents, pursued by troops, has burned the railroad station at Maya and two stores near Songo.

Bank Officers to Be Tried.

Parsons, Kas., May 21.—(Special.) The cases against Angell Matthewson and F. H. Snyder, officers of the defunct City bank that closed during the panic of 1893, will come up for trial to-morrow morning. The officers are charged with receiving deposits when in an insolvent state. The cases have attracted great attention and able counsel has been employed on both sides.

Case Against Hobbs Dismissed.

The case of G. W. Hobbs, charged with obtaining board from the Metropolitan hotel under false pretenses, was dimissed in Justice Walls' court yesterday. The prosecuting witness failed to appear.

TO-DAY and THURSDAY we shall place on sale several broken lots of our High Class SPRING SUITS in sizes 33, 34 and 35, at a

DISCOUNT of 20 %

From marked prices. These are Bargains.

WOOLF BROS., HIGH GRADE CLOTHING DEPT., 1118 MAIN STREET.

A ROW IN PROSPECT.

FELLOW SERVANT LEGISLATION WILL PRECIPITATE A STUBBORN FIGHT.

SENATE ENGROSSES PEERS' BILL

HOUSE WILL TAKE UP THE HIGBEE MEASURE AND PASS IT.

DEMOCRATS IN A PREDICAMENT.

NO ADJOURNMENT UNTIL STONE SIGNS THE ELECTIONS LAW.

Senator Lyman Introduces a Concurrent Resolution for Adjournment on May 25—Legislators Eat Penitentiary Hash and Beans—Graham Ousted.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 21.—(Special.) This extra session of the Thirty-eighth general assembly has reached a crisis, a show down. With the passage by both houses to-day of an elections bill, the decks are cleared, and nothing now stands in the way of a record on the fellow servants bill. The situation may be stated in a few words. The anti-lobby bill was never a strong factor in this remarkable fight. Perhaps this was due to the poor construction of the bills introduced, perhaps the members considered the passage of such a bill a reflection on themselves and a confirmation of the charges made in Governor Stone's message.

The elections bill was delayed in consummation simply because of politics; the lobby cared little for it one way or the other. It is upon the defeat of a fellow servants bill that the lobby has staked its hopes and united strength. In the house a number of fellow servants bills were introduced, referred to the committee on labor and there allowed to lie, it being the policy of the caucus to dispose of an elections bill before action was taken on any other legislation. The senate labor committee, to which was referred Senator Baskett's railroad fellow servant bill, met and decided to report a general bill instead. Two nights later the committee reconsidered its action and voted to report a straight railroad bill. Then it went into the senate. What happened then? Why, Senator Peers offered a general bill, with an insurance clause as a substitute, and it was adopted. Then the general solicitors of three big railroad corporations came along and the senate postponed action to hear what they might say. The lobbyists had their say, and again the senate took up the Peers bill. Since that time people who have wandered into the senate chamber have listened to long hours of dreary talk. Dreary for the most part, although there have been a few rather sensational incidents. Nearly every senator in the chamber has taken the floor. They have indulged in self-laudation. They have prated of their own honesty while impugning the motives of others. They have denied allegiance to the lobby and sworn to their love for the workingman. They have denounced the governor of the state, and they have indulged in criimination and recrimination. They stopped talking this afternoon at 5:50 o'clock and ordered the Peers bill to engrossment.

Then was exposed what a hollow mockery, what a roaring farce the whole business was. Immediately after the bill was ordered to engrossment, Senator Lyman presented a concurrent resolution providing for a sine die adjournment Saturday, May 25, at noon. Senator Lancaster moved that consideration of the resolution be postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The motion failed to carry, the vote being 15 for and 17 against, but the secretary didn't see it that way, and the president declared the motion to postpone carried. The resolution to adjourn will probably be adopted to-morrow. If it is every effort will be made to get the house to do likewise. Successful in this, the Democratic senate will have dodged. But it will not be successful. The Republicans in caucus to-night settled that. Seventy members of the house attended the caucus. They decided by an overwhelming majority that they would to-morrow take up the Higbee bill, which is a copy of the Iowa law, a straight railroad fellow servant bill, and pass it. They will then send it to the senate and give that body ample time in which to act. They also decided that they will not adjourn until Governor Stone had signed the elections bill.

It was a master stroke. It will put the Democratic senate in a hole so deep that it will require much wriggling to extricate itself with clear garments. It is a show down BRW.

This is the vote on the motion to engross Peers' general bill: Ayes—Amelung, Bledsoe, Brewster, Drum, Goodykoontz, Gray, Harrison, Klene, Lancaster, Landrum, Love, McClintic, Mott, O'Banion, Orchard, Peers, Powers, Seabaugh, Sturnell, Yeater.

Nays—Ballard, Baskett, Busche, Dunn, Gash, Kennish, Lyman, Madison, Morton, Walker, Williams and Wurdeman.

It must not be supposed, however, that this vote indicates anything.

ELECTION BILL PASSED.

The Compromise Measure Receives the Unanimous Vote of Both Houses—Efforts of Brown et al Fruitless.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 21.—(Special.) By unanimous vote both houses of the general assembly to-day passed the elections bill, recommended by the conference committees. There was not one dissenting voice, though Senator John Martin, of Ray county, died hard. He declared the adoption of the report to be a complete surrender on the part of the Democrats. The bill is already being enrolled and within twenty-four hours will be ready for the governor's signature.

It must not be supposed, because the vote was unanimous, that no fight was made on the measure. At the eleventh hour, Marcy K. Brown, Fred Fleming and John P. O'Neill, of Kansas City, made a desperate struggle to encompass the defeat of the bill. At 12 o'clock last night they went to the rooms of Lieutenant Governor O'Meara to secure his aid. He would not see them, and then O'Neill left a note for the president of the senate, in which he asked that gentleman's assistance in defeating the bill. This morning Brown, Fleming and O'Neill succeeded in getting the majority of the Democratic senators into a caucus, and a plan to postpone consideration of the bill was formulated. When the scheme was brought to light in the senate, however, it got but five votes. They were cast by Lancaster, Bledsoe, Goodykoontz, Love and Morton.

The house passed the bill about 5 o'clock, having waited for printed copies to be distributed, without any discussion whatever.

THE PASS BILL DIDN'T PASS.

House Slayed Mr. Julian's Pet Measure by 75 to 36.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 21.—(Special.) After a long and heated discussion, which has been continued from day to day for a week, the house, by a vote of 75 to 36, killed Julian's pass bill. While this bill may have had merit, it granted extraordinary privileges to members of the legislature and state officers, and was literally ridiculed to death. It provided free transportation for the public servants named on all railroads, boat lines, street railways and with all transfer companies in the state.

Hinde's primary elections bill was ordered printed and Tubbs' bill compelling railroads to report under oath to the railroad commissioners a statement of all persons transported free or at reduced rates on their lines was ordered to engrossment.

Griffith, of Livingston, presented a resolution just for fun. It suggested that whereas John T. Crisp was in Washington, and whereas John G. Carlisle was away on a political tour, that Colonel Crisp be appointed, temporarily, secretary of the treasury. The resolution was laid "under the table."

RAVENOUS LEGISLATORS.

Members Dine at the Pen, Making Great Onslaughts on Hash and Beans.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 21.—(Special.) Over 100 members of the legislature and a so a majority of the clerks and newspaper correspondents in attendancee upon the legislature, ate dinner to-day at the penitentiary. The big dining room was cleared and dinner was served from tin plates, etc., the same as are in use for convicts. It was prison fare, pure and simple, hash, beans, soup, coffee and bread. The visitors were evidently hungry. They did full justice to the dinner. Warden Pace walked from table to table to see that all were properly served, and convicts were the waiters. The meal was served at 11 a. m. Before noon everybody had eaten and the tables were again cleared. Then the convicts in long lines, single file, marched into the room and were given their noonday meal. It was a sight which many of the visitors had never seen before. All told about 250 visitors took dinner with Colonel Pace.

FRANK GRAHAM AGAIN OUSTED.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Puts Him Out and Gets Sued for $10,000.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 21.—(Special.) Shortly after the senate convened this morning Frank G. Graham entered the chamber and took a seat in the rear of the lobby. Sergeant-at-Arms J. P. Wells at once requested that he leave. This Mr. Graham declined to do unless force was used. Wells then took Graham by the arm and partially pulled him from his seat. He then walked out and securing an attorney brought suit against the sergeant-at-arms for $10,000. The Post-Dispatch proposes to test the right of the senate to exclude its correspondent from the chamber. By resolution of the senate the attorney general was requested to conduct the defense.

SUPPLEMENTAL MESSAGE.

Governor Stone Asks for the Passage of Two Bills.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 21.—(Special.) Governor Stone this afternoon sent to the general assembly a supplemental message asking for the passage of two bills. One provides for an appropriation of $12,000 for the payment of the three circuit judges of St. Louis, recently created, and the other corrects an error in the bill defining certain judicial districts and fixing the time of holding court therein. Through the error, court was to be held in Carroll and Sullivan counties simultaneously. Both bills were introduced and read a first time.

THEY HAVE THEM ON THE HIP.

General De Quesada Says the Cuban Insurgents Are Going Have Things Their Own Way.

New York, May 21.—General De Quesada, in an interview upon Cuban affairs, announces: "The hour has arrived. The war will soon be at its height. In six months General Campos will be forced to return to Spain. Already peace overtures have been made to us by the regular troops. We have issued orders that the next envoy that comes to us from the Spanish troops with terms of peace shall be treated as a spy and shot on capture. We have so informed the Spanish government. We are daily receiving recruits and financial aid. This will be the effort of our lives and we will win. The yellow fever will get in its work very soon now. Nature and labor circumstances are with us. When the sugar mills close down we will gain thousands of recruits. I cannot say when I shall start, but it will be in a short time, and I will take a force down that will startle the troops there."

General De Quesada refused to say where he was going to get his men. He claimed that the money would come largely from contributions, much of which he gave himself. He asserted that he was breaking no international law, for the law says that recruits and arms must not go out on the same vessel, but that they may go separately. He said: "I can take 1,000 men out on one vessel and 5,000 rifles on another. The two ships can meet beyond the three mile limit and transfer the load, and nothing can be said."

NEW KANSAS CORPORATIONS.

Charters Filed With the Secretary of State at Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., May 21.—(Special.) Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state for the following new companies:

The Hettinger Drug Company, of Wichita, with a capital of $25,000. The directors are: H. H., I. H., C. L., A. M. and M. A. Hettinger, all of Wichita.

The Cana Falls Baptist church, of Hewins, Kas. Trustees, Isaac Rick, F. G. Henderson, Peter Durland, Albert Hume and H. Blankenship. Capital stock, $1,200.

The Metropole Club, of Cherokee, without pecuniary benefits, and consequently without capital stock. Directors: D. C. Williams, J. F. Jones, S. M. Brown, A. W. Ray and W. E. Turkington.

The Spelter City Ethletic Club, headquarters at Weir City. The charter filed announces that the purpose of the club shall be to promote sociability, sport and "ethletic" exercises.

BEN CLOVER IN CLOVER NOW.

He Gets a Nice Fat Position at $29 Per Month.

Topeka, Kas., May 21.—(Special.) The state board of charities has appointed ex-Congressman Ben Clover to the position of farmer at the Topeka reform school for boys, at the munificent salary of $29 a month. Mr. Clover was caught up by the Populist wave of 1890 and washed into congress, where he served but one term. Last fall he supported the Republican ticket and was the target of his former political associates, who fired all sorts of quips at him over the penchant he once displayed for a pair of red slippers, which same cut a large figure in a divorce suit brought by Mrs. Clover.

Keith's Curtain Sale.

Our Curtain Sale still continues with unabated interest. Extremely fortunate purchases *of large quantities* of Curtains at *very advantageous prices* enable us to still show a practically unbroken line of *phenomenal values* in Lace Curtains.

We have just added new patterns of white Irish Point Curtains to the sale that are proving *very attractive.*

The class and range of goods on sale still includes *wonderful bargains* in Brussels, from $4.95 up. French Real Laces, Irish Point Curtains, Frilled Curtains and Frilled Muslin Curtains ranging in price from $1.65 to $65.00; *worth regularly* from $2.50 to $100. You *can't help* finding a bargain.

Have us reupholster your furniture and make your loose covers. Magnificent stocks for selection; moderate charges for labor.

Robert Keith Furniture & Carpet Co. Grand Ave. and Eleventh St.

MEETING CALLED.

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS IS ON.

WORK HAS BEGUN IN EARNEST.

SOME PLAIN, UNVARNISHED FACTS FOR DOUBTING VOTERS.

CITY MUST PAY FOR THE PLANT

DECREE OF THE COURT MAKES A JUDGMENT THAT MUST BE MET.

No Way of Evading the Payment of a Debt Contracted Years Ago—Why the Amendments Should Be Adopted.

Work in favor of the pending charter amendments was commenced in earnest yesterday afternoon. A meeting was held in City Counselor McDougal's office and a call drawn up calling a general meeting of the committees and a large number of specially invited workers. The call was issued under the signature of Chairman Charles Campbell and countersigned by Secretary Robert Gilham. The meeting will be held this evening in the headquarters at 714 Delaware street and will be the first official act of the campaign of education. The list of men selected for special invitation was prepared by John Sullivan, for the Democrats, and Judge L. C. Slavens, for the Republicans. They were aided by Judge McDougal, Acting Mayor Tiernan, James H. Oclebay, Wallace Love and Charles Campbell.

In addition to this general meeting, another meeting of the executive and finance committees will be held in Judge McDougal's city hall office at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At this meeting, steps will be taken to map out the work, prepare for mass meetings, assignment of speakers and the routine details of an aggressive battle in every ward in the city. There is need for the speedy and vigorous co-operation of all friends of the amendments, because facts have developed in the past twenty-four hours which show that there is a concentrated opposition, especially to the park amendment, which must be met at once. This opposition grows out of a misapprehension of the facts governing the park question and the committee feels that it can be overcome by educating the people up to the full knowledge of what it is they will vote for or against at the special election, June 6.

It was learned yesterday afternoon that a meeting was held in the city hall Saturday night after the council meeting, at which an organization was perfected which has for its object, the defeat of the pending park amendment. The people concerned in this movement are under the impression that if the pending measure is defeated, that will be the end of parks in Kansas City. The committee will take especial care from the beginning to demonstrate that the only effect of the defeat of the new amendment will be to leave the park board with just as much power as it would have under the new deal, but to limit the time within which special assessments can be paid. A hot campaign on this line has been provided for and if there is any voter in the city who still lives under this misapprehension on election day it will be his own fault.

The water works question received a big boom yesterday when it was officially announced that defeat of the bonds may involve the property of every small householder in the city. The fact that the federal court has the power to force a levy to pay the purchase price of the plant and that this levy may be made collectable in one year, if the court so orders, has had the effect of opening the eyes of those who were inclined to vote against any bond issue. A misapprehension has existed and still prevails to a considerable degree, that the issue of these bonds would be invalidated by the law limiting the debt-making power of the city. On the authority of City Counselor McDougal, Judge Slavens, John C. Gage and other eminent attorneys, this is a mistake. It is held by the counsel for the city that the contract for the purchase of the plant was made in 1874, years before the debt-making limit was fixed.

This point was decided in the water works case and the court held that the bond issue was merely in completing a contract made before there was the limit as it exists today, and that this law does not apply to the water works controversy. In fact, the court held that the city must pay the price, that the company cannot refuse to sell and that if the city does not pay within a reasonable time, the court will enforce its judgment. This will be done, so say the counsel for the city, by mandamus requiring the city officers to levy a tax. If this tax is levied, payable in one year, it will amount to 3 per cent of the valuation of the taxable property of the city and the practical confiscation of the homes of the poorer classes, who would be unable to meet the tax. To avoid confiscation, the attorneys say, the city has provided for an issue of bonds with a low rate of interest, running a long time, making a necessary burden as light as possible. The one thing the committee will enforce on the minds of the people is, that there is no escape from the purchase and the people would better take the plant on a bond issue than pay for it in a lump on a single tax levy.

At the meeting held yesterday afternoon, as above mentioned, an address was prepared. It outlined the policy of the friends of the amendments and is addressed to the committees and the gentlemen whose names are embraced in the call. It calls attention to the fact that the preliminary meeting at which the work was taken up, was necessarily restricted in numbers. It also invites the co-operation of every citizen of the city in the work of educating the people up to their duty in the matter. The call reads as follows:

"The preliminary meeting called by the city counselor and held in his office on Monday last, was necessarily limited to a few who were directly or indirectly, officially or otherwise, interested in city affairs, and whose opinions were desired mainly on the question whether it was expedient to inaugurate an educational campaign in favor of the proposed charter amendments. That question was decided in the affirmative and the temporary organization was made permanent under the name of the general committee.

"This committee earnestly desires and invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen interested in the welfare of Kansas City. In order to get the people to understand the merits of the precise questions involved in these charter amendments and in arousing a sufficient public interest to get the voters to the polls on election day, much work must be done. This work can and will be done and the amendments adopted by the active aid of those who desire the upbuilding and continued improvement of Kansas City.

"The general committee will meet in the rooms, 714 Delaware street, at 8 p. m., on Wednesday, May 22, for the further consultation as to the conduct and management of the campaign. All members of the committee are expected and in addition thereto the following named gentlemen are also especially invited and requested to be present:

"W. W. Morgan, Felix LaForce, W. L. Dannahauer, Bryan Cunningham, J. A. Brinkerhoff, A. H. Fox, C. C. Johnson, Hugh McGowan, J. C. Eaglhoff, Conrad Murphy, D. P. Thomson, J. H. Hawthorne, H. M. Stonestreet, James M. Nave, L. E. Wyne, Joseph Shannon, Frank Askew, John Doggett, William Abel, S. B. Armour, Thomas Davis, George W. Tourtellot, Henry Tobener, Marcy K. Brown, George W. McClellan, J. J. Davenport, T. W. Brady, T. J. Green, R. B. Middlebrook, Louis Robidoux, William Scoville, William W. Sams, John Moran, John B. Stone, Andrew P. Foley, L. H. Waters, John Conlon, Johnson Clark, H. E. Fleming, Harvey Rhodes, John Keating, J. P. Fitzgerald, S. L. C. Hasson, P. F. Duffy, A. B. Olson, Ross Guffin, James M. Rhodes, James Anderson, A. R. Johnson, C. C. Yost, E. H. Phelps, F. C. Spalding, Mark Coppinger, George A. Neal, Samuel Inman, C. D. Wilders, J. R. Brinkley, Louis F. Timmis, F. W. Barcafer, R. H. Hunt, Frank Shannon, J. C. Bronough, H. N. Smith, John O'Flaherty, J. J. Grady, H. C. Kumpf, J. S. Botsford, John May, C. F. Ballingal, Frank O'Flaherty, W. C. Glass, Ed Collins, R. H. Godfrey, A. N. Church, Dennis Bowes, John Sullivan, P. D. Ridenour, Charles Schattner, W. F. Cartwright, J. P. Jackson, Michael Ross, H. F. Devol, Richard Gentry, Martin Regan, G. W. Lilly, W. A. Bunker, Pat O'Meara, J. H. Fink, Witten McDonald, Garrett Ellison, James Garner, Dr. F. B. Tiffany, R. D. Craig, John Burke, Wallace Love, Thomas Walker, Joseph L. Norman, Pat O'Rourke, C. E. Moss, James Pendergast, J. M. Patterson, George P. Gross, J. H. Butler, J. S. Cannon, George W. Jones, Charles Curry, A. A. Pullman, Thomas A. Dodds, R. C. Crowell.

"Members of the city council, members of the Commercial Club, members of the Municipal Improvement Association and kindred organizations are also respectfully invited to be present and participate in our deliberations. The notice is so short that it will be impossible to notify all in person, and it is hoped that every gentleman named will accept this call as a personal notice.

"CHARLES CAMPBELL, Chairman."
"ROBERT GILLHAM, Secretary."

President Meyer, of the park board, was much pleased with the result of the first meeting of the committees. He says that the work has received a strong impetus and that there is a rebound of sentiment in favor of all of the amendments. Speaking for Colonel C. F. Spencer, president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Mr. Meyers says he was misinformed when he spoke of opposition on the part of the street car lines.

"I saw Colonel Morse this morning," Mr. Meyer said yesterday, "and we talked the matter over at some length. He noticed my statement in the Journal and asked me to correct it. He told me the roads were not only not opposed to parks and boulevards, but were heartily in favor of them. He said there could be no difference of opinion on the water works question, and that his company believes that parks and boulevards will not only be valuable to the city, but to the street car lines. I was greatly pleased with the stand taken by the Journal and the report it published of our proceedings. I shall be glad to co-operate in every way that I can."

City Counselor McDougal said yesterday that it was time for the people to get rid of the idea that a defeat of the water works bonds would free them out of the scrape. He says the plant must be bought; that there is no way of escape, and that the defeat of the bonds would mean one of two things. The council would call another election at once, or the court would take a hand and order a levy to pay the price found due the company in its decree.

"There's no way of getting around this question," said Judge McDougal yesterday afternoon. "The contract for the purchase of the water works was made when the franchise was granted in 1874. There was an alternative by which the city should buy or renew the franchise. The city elected to buy and the court has held us to the contract. Now the issue of the bonds to pay for it is not an amendment calling for the creation of a debt beyond the lawful limit. The court holds that the debt was created before the limit was fixed, and that it is a lien on all the property in the city. This being the case, the point for the court to determine was the amount of the debt. This it fixed at $3,000,000. This must be paid. There is no way to get out of it, and the sooner this fact finds lodgment in the minds of the people, the sooner the trouble will be over. Now, having decided the amount, the court entered a decree ordering the city to pay the judgment and the company to turn over the plant as soon as the judgment is satisfied.

"This judgment must be paid. You cannot repeat this statement any too often, as it is the key to the whole situation. The court has the power to enforce its judgment, and as is shown by the order by us to pay the $91,000 hydrant rentals is very much inclined to do so. It remains for the city to provide the way, and the city has thought best, under the ruling of the court, to issue its bonds, running for a long time—twenty years—at a low rate of interest, that a necessary burden may bear as lightly on the people as possible. If the bonds are defeated, the council has the power to order another election, at an expense of several thousand dollars, to try again. I am inclined to believe this will be done. But if not, then the court, on motion of the company, may issue its writ of mandamus, compelling the city to raise that money and raise it at once. You see what a position that would put us in. Either the officers must get the money, or go to jail for contempt. I do not believe they will go to jail. It resolves itself into the question, of how to get the money and get it quickly, and I believe it will be by a direct levy. Oh, yes; this can be done. Possibly the court might go so far as to direct just how to raise the money. In such an event many a small property owner would wish he had voted for the bonds."

Acting Mayor Tiernan is authority for the statement that the defeat of the amendments would probably result in the calling of another special election at once. He feels that any action of this kind should be avoided, but believes there is misapprehension as to the condition of affairs. He says there will be a park board even if this pending amendment is beaten, and a debt for the water works, even if the bonds are defeated. He says the debt has been created by the court's decree, and that the issue is merely the city's provision for its payment.

"There is a mistaken idea current," he said, "about the park matter. I understand some people think that if the amendment is beaten there will be no park board and no parks nor boulevards. This is an error which anybody can correct by reading the charter. Under article 10 of the charter, as it is now, ample provision is made for a park board, which is clothed with full power to acquire land for park and boulevard purposes and to assess taxes to pay for it. This board will operate under the existing law just the same, the only difference being that the new plan would make it easier on the people by extending the time during which installments in taxes may fall due. Absolutely nothing will be accomplished by defeating this amendment, but relegating the park matter to the supervision of the board of public works, as it is now. You won't get rid of parks or a park board. You might lighten your burdens substantially by voting the amendment into the charter, but you will gain nothing by defeating it."

A Suggestion.

A COOL HEAD A STRAW HAT. STYLES and PRICES.

King Hat Co. 1016 MAIN ST.

ARGUMENTS IN THE CHASE CASE.

They Will Begin Tuesday Morning With a Time Limit.

Topeka, Kas., May 21.—(Special.) The legislative committee which has been conducting the investigation of Warden Chase, of the state penitentiary, will meet in Topeka on next Tuesday morning to listen to argument of counsel. The committee has served notice upon the attorneys that but two hours will be allowed to each side, divided as the attorneys may arrange.

The stenographer has finished transcribing his notes of the testimony and the transcript makes two ponderous volumes. There are 1,500 pages of typewritten matter, or about 500,000 words in all.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 22, 1895.

To-day we look for the weather to be fair and warmer.

Thermometer yesterday—Minimum, 36; maximum, 45.

STORE TALK.

The Bits of Store News Which This Column Presents From Day to Day Is Interesting to the Ones Who Have a Care for Money Saving.

The More Thoroughly You Become Acquainted With This Column—the Better—We Think for Your Pocket-book and Ourselves.

We have put a great deal of money in a splendid stock of Laces, and have put these Laces on the counters and in the shelves of the center section Grand avenue floor, where there's plenty of light—and there must be plenty of light—the beauty of the new Laces demand it. And the demand for Laces as trimmings increases daily.

A new and pretty Lace—one of the most popular kinds in the champagne colored Valenciennes—in edges and insertions.....10c, 15c, and 25c yard

Matched sets of Platt Valenciennes—for wash dresses—edges and insertions .....18c to $1 yard

EMBROIDERIES.

Pretty Embroideries need not be costly—certainly not at present—perhaps at any time, and no reason why you should take the old styles when the new ones are as cheap or cheaper.

The newest production is the all over embroidered Batiste—with edges to match—natural linen color—made in the new punctured or Mederia style of embroidery; all over 46 inches....$4.98 yard
36 inches wide.....$3.50 yard
Edges 9 inches wide.....75c yard
Insertions 4 to 5 inches wide.....
.....$1.50, $1.69 and $1.98 yard

OUTING SUITS.

Poor work will make the best suits look mean. We give as much thought to the shapes and make up as we do the materials of which they are made—both must be the best for the price.

Notice these suits—moulded to the form. Inside and outside, not a slighted point. The eyes and fingers have followed every seam, and these artists have put lots of style and life in every garment.

AT $28.00 SUIT.

Tailor made suit of fine cheviot, finished Serge—paquin skirt—short, double breasted jacket, satin lined—colors, navy and black—skirt lined with haircloth percaline.....$28.00

AT $25.00 SUIT.

Traveling Suit of fine Serge—paquin skirt lined with percaline and haircloth—double breasted reefer jacket—satin lined in navy and black.....$25.00
Same style as above—in tan covert cloth.....$25.00

AT $22.50 SUIT.

Exactly the same as next above—but no haircloth in skirt.....$22.50

AT $20.00 SUIT.

Traveling or Outing Suit of navy or black serge—open coat—satin lined—wide paquin skirt.....$20.00

AT $17.00 SUIT.

Outing Suit of plain or cheviot finish serge—navy or black—open coat—skirt with organ pipe back—lined with haircloth and percaline.....$17.00

AT $13.50 SUIT.

Same style Suit as one next above—but in storm serge.....$13.50

AT $8.98 SUIT.

Outing Suit of storm serge—wide skirt—lined with percaline—open coat, with new lapels and collar—navy and black
..... $8.98

AT $6.25 SUIT.

Outing Suit, of ladiescloth—made with open coat—trimmed with three rows of Soutache braid—wide skirt—black, navy, brown and tan.....$16.25

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

You can wear them with any waist—and they are always right. One Skirt to half a dozen waists.

Prettily figured satin and taffeta Silk Skirts—haircloth and percaline lining—the wide late shapes..... $12.50
Crepon Skirts, paquin shape—haircloth and percaline—perfect fitting.. $10.00
Wool Crepon—paquin shape—haircloth and percaline—black and