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

Kansas City Daily Journal.

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VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 353. FRIDAY. KANSAS CITY, MAY 31, 1895.—TEN PAGES. FRIDAY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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225 COATS AND VESTS

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$5.00 AND $6.00 PANTS NOW..... $3.50
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JUDGE MARTIN'S TERM.

There Is a Difference of Opinion as to When It Will End.

Colonel W. C. Jones, a prominent Democratic politician from Iola, Kas., was in the city yesterday. "An interesting and intricate situation confronts the voters of Kansas," said he to a Journal reporter. "When Chief Justice Horton resigned from the supreme bench of Kansas a few months ago Governor Morrill appointed his successor, David Martin, of Atchison, under the impression that he was to fill the vacancy until the general election this fall.

"Now, the constitution of the state of Kansas makes a difference between a general election and a regular election, and the problem now perplexing the legal minds of the state is as to whether Judge Horton's successor can be elected at a general election or is the constitution to be construed to mean that no election can be held to fill a vacancy except at a regular election. The supreme judges are elected for three years and the term for which Judge Horton was elected expires in January, 1897, the election falling on the previous November.

"It appears that the law as it now reads is susceptible of either construction. Some action is necessary to determine what shall be done in the matter and this action will be taken early next week.

"Governor Morrill will submit the problem to five of the best lawyers in the state, selected by the different political parties. If the lawyers agree the election will be held this fall or in the fall of 1896, as their interpretation of the constitution determines which is the legal time for the election to be held.

"If the lawyers do not agree as to the meaning and intent of the constitution on the question involved an agreed case will be made up and submitted to a competent court of record for decision.

"The Democrats will have a candidate in the field at the election, whenever it is held, and if you want my opinion the nominee will be Judge J. D. McCue, of Independence. I suppose that the Republicans will nominate Governor Morrill's appointee, Judge Martin, of Atchison.

"On the silver question I am in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and the quicker we can have it the better."

RECEPTION TO FRIENDS.

Given by the Members of the Junior Class of the High School.

The junior class of the high school last night gave a reception to their friends at the Casino. The evening was an enjoyable one, being devoted exclusively to dancing. Principal Buchanan and Professor Wolfson, Miss Thatcher and others of the faculty were present during the evening. The chaperones of the occasion were: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Buchanan, Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Luther. Refreshments were served during the dancing. The reception lasted until a late hour and all went home feeling that the party had been one of the pleasantest entertainments of the school year.

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

Mrs. Harriman Beaten in Her Suit Against the Pullman Company.

After being on trial in the United States circuit court for seven days, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday for the defendant in the action brought by Mrs. Maggie Harriman against the Pullman Palace Car Company. Mrs. Harriman wanted $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by an upper berth falling on her head.

Professor Warman's Last Readings.

The last of Professor Warman's interesting lecture readings will be given at the Summit Street M. E. church this evening.

Alderman W. W. Morgan:—"Yes, sir! Every man ought to vote for the amendments. I don't see how he can dodge the issue."

CAPTURED THE THIEF.

Money and Valuables Stolen From the Residence of Mrs. J. Weston Recovered by Officers.

Yesterday afternoon complaint was made to Chief of Police Irwin that the residence of Mrs. J. Weston, No. 2202 Grove street, had been robbed during the absence of the family, of a $100 check, $10 in money, a pair of gold bracelets, a gold watch and many valuable papers.

The robbery occurred about 1 o'clock. At 11 o'clock last night Officers Joyce and Erickson recovered the articles and arrested the thief. At the Central station he gave his name as Harry Thompson. He acknowledged taking all the articles and told the officers where they could be found. An officer was sent to the address given by Thompson and recovered the property.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Found in the Basement of the Grand Missouri Hotel.

A piece of gas pipe about a foot in length and plugged at both ends is now at the Central police station. The pipe was found by Engineer Long, of the Grand Missouri hotel, yesterday forenoon. He had gone to the basement to move a large ice chest. When the chest was moved the pipe was found lying on the floor. Long picked it up and saw that it was an infernal machine. He gently laid it down and started for the police station. An officer was sent to the hotel and removed the strange object to the station, where Captain Flahive examined it. After the dust and dirt were vleaned away from the ends of the pipe a small fuse was seen. It was an inch long and had once been lighted. Captain Flahive pulled the fuse out of the pipe and pried out one of the plugs at the end. It was filled with a coarse black gunpowder. The Grand Missouri hotel was unoccupied two years ago and the police believe that the bomb was placed there at that time, but no one has advanced a reason why it was deposited there.

CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

W. D. Halfield, of Noble County, O. T., Taken to the Penitentiary.

At 10 o'clock last night Sheriff John A. Hansen, of Noble county, O. T., arrived in Kansas City, having in custody William D. Halfield, lately sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Lansing, Kas., on the charge of perjury. Halfield's case is a peculiar one, according to the statement of Sheriff Hansen. On December 15, 1893, Halfield went to Perry from Arkansas City, Kas. Before starting on the trip he placed $200 in the Farmers' National bank on the understanding that the bank at Perry was a branch bank of that institution and that funds could be drawn by him at Perry. On reaching Perry he found himself short of ready money and drew a $10 check on the Bank of Commerce in payment of his hotel bill. The check was refused payment by the bank and Halfield's arrest followed. At his trial he proved his bank account in the Farmers' National bank at Arkansas City, but was convicted on the evidence of the check he had drawn on the Bank of Commerce. Halfield was at one time quite a prominent lawyer at Winfield, Kas.

The case has been appealed to the supreme court and pending the final hearing Halfield will be confined at Lansing.

THE LIMB BROKE.

Joseph Long Injured by a Fall While Capturing a Squirrel.

While Joseph Long, aged 22 years, living at No. 810 East Fifth street, was out on the Porter road yesterday afternoon, a squirrel darted across the road and ran up a tree. Long climbed the tree and getting out on the limb grabbed the squirrel by the tail. Just then the limb broke and Long and the squirrel tumbled to the ground. In the fall Long received a gash in his left arm. He walked to police headquarters and had the wound dressed by the police surgeon.

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Furniture and Carpet Co.,
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MR. UHL MAY BE PROMOTED.

Intimations That the President May Name Him as Successor to the Late Secretary Gresham.

Washington, May 30.—(Special.) Although the president and cabinet are absent from the city, the talk about Mr. Gresham's successor continues. There is nothing definite to proceed upon beyond the fact that in thirty days from the time Mr Uhl became acting secretary of state the president will be required to name a new secretary. Gossip has taken a wide range in connection with this important position. In some quarters it is believed that Ambassador Bayard will be recalled from England and given the portfolio of state. Another report is that Ambassador Eustis will be requested to take the position. Don M. Dickinson has been mentioned frequently since last Tuesday and some of the gossips affect to believe that Mr. Carlisle will move from the treasury to the state department. But very little has been said about Mr. Uhl, the present acting secretary of state. A member of the cabinet, just before he boarded the funeral train for Chicago, said that the president had acquired a strong liking for Mr. Uhl and might see fit to promote him to the much-coveted position. Since the beginning of Mr. Gresham's illness Mr. Uhl has attended all the cabinet meetings and the president has been able to get a good insight into his character. Mr. Uhl is a Michigan man. He is not popular with the newspapers by reason of his disinclination to talk when matters of public interest are being handled by the state department. The cabinet officer already referred to expressed the opinion that neither Dickinson nor Carlisle would be offered the place, and he added that he did not believe Mr. Bayard would care to be relieved in the middle of his term as our chief representative in Great Britain, where he is quite popular. It is believed here that the president will go to Gray Gables soon after his return to Washington and take his time in naming Gresham's successor.

CHEERING NEWS OF THE COLIMA

Later Dispatches Seem to Indicate That the Loss of Life Has Been Greatly Exaggerated.

San Francisco, May 30.—Little news has been received in the city regarding the wreck of the unfortunate Colima. The only intelligence which has come is of a more cheering character than previous dispatches, and the fears of anxiously waiting friends of unfortunate passengers have been replaced by a feeling of uncertainty not unmixed with hope. Early in the day the Pacific Mail Steamship Company received from its agents at Manzanillo the bare announcement the Colima had foundered at sea fifty miles from Manzanillo, May 27, at 11 a. m. (this should probably be 11 p. m.), and that a vessel, likely the San Juan, had been sent to her assistance. Subsequently, Lewis R. Brewar, a Guatemalan planter, whose wife and three children were passengers on the Colima, received the following message in response to his telegraphic appeals for information regarding his loved ones:

Manzanillo, May 30—3:50 a. m.—Your wife and children have not yet appeared, but the shipwrecked passengers are being continually picked up from boats."

No signature is attached to the message, presumably to avoid expense. As soon as the telegram was translated, Mr. Brewar gave copies of it, and it was posted in hotels and on newspaper bulletin boards, which were soon surrounded by crowds, sanguine that previous accounts of the drowning and death and disaster had been exaggerated, and that further advices would announce that all the passengers and crew had been saved.

No other news came for the waiting crowds, however. All the steamship officials are confident the loss of life has been small. They think the fact the passengers in the boat picked up represent equally in numbers the cabin and steerage passengers, and that it was manned by several of the crew, proved the captain was in full control of passengers and sailors, and that there was no panic on board. Late this afternoon it was reported the Pacific Mail had received a message announcing the landing of two cabin passengers in a small boat. This was denied at the office, where it was stated nothing of either survivors would probably be heard until the return to Manzanillo of the San Juan from her searching tour.

Later Reports Not Encouraging.

San Francisco, May 30.—As further particulars are being received concerning the Colima disaster, the outlook for the passengers and crew not already reported saved is very poor. The Pacific Mail shortly before 6 o'clock to-night received the following from its agent at Manzanillo:

Manzanillo, May 30.—Colima foundered, going down astern, sinking entirely in ten minutes. No strong wind, only heavy swell. Same swell caught Mexican schooners Josefina, Albinna, and American schooner Hayes. Captains of these schooners report swells only, entering here for safety.

A later dispatch reads: Colima sunk in 120 fathoms. Steamer we sent last night found nobody alive. Three cabin passengers and two sailors got ashore at Coahuayana alive. Until now twenty-six persons saved.

The Pacific Mail officials now admit that there is hardly any chance of other passengers being saved. The fact that the steamer sank in ten minutes would indicate that only a few of the people on board the steamship got away.

San Francisco, May 30.—At 10 o'clock tonight the Pacific Mail Steamship Company received the following telegram from its agent at Manzanillo:

"Having received news that people can be saved near the mouth of a river fifty miles south of here, steamer has been sent with personnel of this agency. Will wire further particulars. The Colima can not be afloat again. She is a total loss."

THE FLOODGATES OPENED.

General and Heavy Rains in Kansas Refresh the Parched Fields and Fill the Farmer With Hope.

Emporia, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) It has rained here more or less nearly all last night and to-day, and this afternoon water fell in almost solid sheets. Corn will be much benefited and farmers will now have stock water, which was becoming very scarce.

Minneapolis, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) A heavy rain has been falling here all day; about one and one-half inches of water has thoroughly soaked the ground and improved the prospect for a corn crop 25 per cent. The rain was general all over this county.

Golden City, Mo., May 30.—(Special.) A heavy rain fell last night and its arrival was greeted by the detonations of anvils, explosion of firecrackers and other manifestations of joy. It brings the certainty of good crops and will unloosen many a purse string. Spring river is booming and Muddy creek is up for the first time in a year. The rain was badly needed, and crop prospects are very bright again.

Downs, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) A big rain fell here here to-day, which will prove of great benefit to growing crops. A washout at Logan delayed trains for several hours.

Chillicothe, Mo., May 30.—(Special.) Rain commenced falling last night at midnight and continued until noon to-day. The fall was greater than the total of all the rains during the past year. Wheat and oats in Livingston county will make about 50 per cent of an average crop.

Junction City, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) The drouth here was broken this afternoon by the first general rain since last fall. A shower fell last night, two more this forenoon, and shortly after 1 o'clock a general rain fell for several hours. At 6 o'clock the indications point to an all night rain. Corn is not injured. But few fields of oats are entirely knocked out and some wheat, with good weather, will make a crop.

Beloit, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) The best rain of the season fell last night and today. Oats are badly injured by drouth, but corn is looking well.

Fort Scott, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) This county was visited to-day with the heaviest rain of the season, which commenced at 1 o'clock this morning and continued unceasingly until 9 o'clock. From farmers it is learned that the rain reached all parts of this county and is of untold benefit to the crops, some of which were greatly in need of water.

Washington, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) After three days of wind and sand storms this locality was last night favored with a good rain, and it rained again this afternoon for an hour. It was the first for over a month and was badly needed. It is still raining and will probably continue for some time. Corn is not injured. Oats were badly damaged, but will come out now. Wheat was already gone.

Atchison, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) For the first time in several years the Central Branch of the Missouri Pacific reports a washout along its lines in Northern Kansas. The washout occurred near Logan, in Phillips county, this morning, where a rainfall of five inches last night and to-day is reported. At Lenora, the Western terminus of the road, the rainfall is estimated to have been eight inches. The rain was general all over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska, though not as heavy as at the points above mentioned, and will be of the greatest value to the largest average of corn planted in years.

Peabody, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) A soaking rain has been falling here all day, which will benefit the growing crops exceedingly after two days of hard winds.

Minneapolis, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) A heavy rain has fallen here to-day, which comes in time to save the growing corn.

Baxter Springs, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) The heaviest rain of the season fell last night. Over two and one-half inches have fallen in the past twenty-four hours, and a big corn crop is almost assured. Wheat and oats will be much better than anticipated. Chinch bugs have done little damage and the last rain will fill all small grain. Reports from Southeastern Kansas of serious damage to grain have been greatly exaggerated. A. Willard, our largest wheat raiser, has 400 acres of wheat looking fairly well and some of it will yield twenty bushels per acre. With half a crop at present prices farmers have no reason to complain. With the big crops of last year and fair prices Cherokee county was never in a more prosperous condition. The output of coal and mineral in this county last week amounted to over $50,000.

Galena, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) A soaking rain visited this section last night. It began about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and scarcely stopped until 5 this morning. This is really the only rainfall here for months and vegetation had suffered greatly. Wheat will be short, but the rain is in time to help the corn.

Syracuse, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) The great wind storm of two days' duration wound up here last night with a rousing big rain, lasting twelve hours, thoroughly saturating the ground. The alfalfa crop in the Arkansas valley is in excellent condition.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 30.—(Special.) Soaking rains have fallen in this vicinity during the past twenty-four hours, doing much good. Reports to-night from the Burlington lines West state that heavy rains are falling.

Wichita, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) Special dispatches received here to-night from fifteen points in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma say that a fine rain fell to-day.

Columbus, Kas., May 30.—(Special.) A soaking rain fell last night, which insures two-thirds of a wheat and oats crop. The corn crop never looked more promising at this season of the year.

THE ROCK OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Appropriate Monument Dedicated to General George H. Thomas.

Chicago, May 30.—General George H. Thomas post, No. 5, dedicated a unique and appropriate monument in Rose Hill cemetery to-day to the memory of the great soldier whose name the post bears. The monument stands in the center of a lot purchased by the post. It is a great rock of granite, signifying the "Rock of Chickamauga," the title which General Thomas earned at that famous engagement.

The members of the Thomas post, which is now the largest in the G. A. R., conducted the exercises. The dedicatory oration was delivered by General John C. Black.

The monument is eleven feet nine inches high and weighs 33,900 pounds. On one side is a polished surface which bears the inscription: "General George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., Department of Illinois, Erected 1894. Membership 1,272." On the top of the stone are the words: "The Rock of Chickamauga."

MARTI AND GOMEZ NOT DEAD.

Neither of the Cuban Insurgents Killed as Reported.

New York, May 30.—A special to the World from Havana, Cuba, says: That neither Marti nor Gomez is dead or even wounded is said to be positively known here. Moreover it is asserted upon what is pronounced good authority that neither was at Boca do Dos Rios at the time of the battle in which the Spanish reported that Marti was slain and Gomez was wounded. The man who was killed at Dos Rios, and the finding of whose body afforded a basis for the story that Marti fell, was a Cuban spy, it is declared, who was carrying correspondence of the leaders and other mail matter.

DEATH OF HON. DANIEL PROCTOR.

Twice a Member of the Missouri Legislature and an Old Settler.

Braymer, Mo., May 30.—(Special.) Hon. Daniel Proctor, ex-representative of Caldwell county, died at this place today, aged 83 years. Mr. Proctor was born in Washington county, O., in 1812, and in 1856 moved to Missouri, settling in this county near here, where he resided until last year, when he moved to Braymer. He served two terms in the general assembly of this state, the Twenty-third and the Thirty-ninth, as a Republican. He was also a minister in his last days and was held in high esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and nine children.

Nelson Crews—"I cannot see how any poor man can fail to vote for all the amendments. He owes himself that much."

DUTY OF THE VOTER.

SHOULD CAST HIS BALLOT FOR ALL THE AMENDMENTS.

MAKE THE MAJORITY LARGE.

ONLY A FEW CITIZENS WHO ARE OPPOSED TO PROGRESS.

THE COMMITTEE IS ENERGETIC.

OPEN AIR DEMONSTRATION OF THE WHEELMEN TO-MORROW NIGHT.

How Municipal Ownership Has Benefited the People of Chicago—Inside History of the Water Works Company's Franchise—Ward Meetings to Be Continued.

As the time for the special election draws near, the committee advocating the adoption of the charter amendments is concentrating its efforts in the direction of getting out a heavy vote. What little opposition has been unearthed is so scattered that it will be of no avail to even endanger the propositions, but the committee feels that the moral effect on money centers and other communities will be greatly increased by the ratification of municipal ownership of the water works and the establishment of a fine system of public parks, by such a vote as will forever close all mouths against the progress pluck and civic pride of Kansas City. With this in view, the committee will direct its attention during the remaining days of the campaign to a systematic canvass of each precinct. The man who fails to vote will not be able to say that his duty has not been placed before him in the strongest possible light.

Meanwhile the ward meetings will be kept up every night. To-morrow night there will be the grand open air demonstration at the corner of Fifteenth and Vine streets, the wheelmen's meeting. Those who think that parks and boulevards are not good things can get some new light on the subject by attending this meeting and listening to the arguments presented by the speakers. Those who think the city is getting the worst of the bargain in buying the water works plant can learn the facts concerning the long and bitterly contested fight in the courts. They will learn that what the city gets for $3,000,000 was considered worth three times that for purposes of security by capitalists of the East. Some facts with reference to the bonding capacity of the works will be given which will change the ideas of the skeptical on this subject.

Possibly some of the most convincing figures of the advantage of city ownership of the water works can be found in Chicago, one of the few cities in the country that never permitted a private corporation to get a hold on its water supply. With a plant worth $16,000,000 this representing the actual cost only and not the market value of the lands added to the first cost, the rates to the householder are less than one-third the rates charged by the present company in Kansas City. Chicago furnishes a fine example of the argument that water works pay for themselves. The city began as far back in 1847 to put in a water plant. Bonds for $250,000 were issued. When the commissioner tried to sell them, he found that the man who might have to pay was circulating a letter saying that the bonds could never be paid. They were sold and were paid when due out of the revenues of the plant, and the surplus was used to extend the system until to-day it is the finest and largest in the whole country.

The water department in Chicago has control of nearly 1,000 miles of mains, half a dozen tunnels out into Lake Michigan, as many large pumping stations with valuable real estate surrounding them, all of the real value of $25,000,000. It runs its own repair shop, its own extensions and does everything but the casting of mains and the forging of machinery. Everything that is done is paid for out of the revenues of the plant, yet with the continual increase made necessary by the rapid growth of the city, the rates have been falling for years. It was able to furnish the world's fair for the six months of the exposition with all the water needed for fire protection and the usual uses, free of cost, the exposition company making the connections and holding the South Park board harmless in the removal of such pipes, etc., as were taken up after the fair closed.

It furnishes employment for thousands of people, give every house a cheap water supply and can furnish water free for any good reason which will increase the importance of the city. Figures as a rule are uninteresting, yet in this connection it would be well to see how city ownership of water works pans out in such a city. All renting contracts are made for a year and usually on leaseholds. In nearly every case where the rent is equal to $30 a month, the water rate is so low that the landlord pays it out of his rent. Apartment houses are let, the owner always caring for the water supply and making a computation on the rental value of the whole building. An eight room flat renting for $30, which was well out on the West side, four miles from the lake, was assessed $8 a year for water. This included laundry, there being the usual appurtenances for washing clothing in the basement; a sink in the kitchen for all culinary purposes and a full supply for a large bathroom. All of these privileges went with the flat at the modest figure of only 66⅔ cents a month. Indeed, in many of the smaller flats the landlord is glad to get $1 a month additional from his flat and pay the water rent. He makes money in the end by doing so. The rate for smaller houses is in proportion, but all have the bath and laundry, as no house in the city will rent easily unless both are provided.

This is one example of what the people can expect from municipal ownership of the water supply. This plant has more than paid for itself and at no time have the people felt any burden. The rates charged all along the line are cheaper than those for gas, the latter being in the hands of the trust. In fact, so cheap is the water that landlords are putting in steam and hot water apparatus in all the large flat buildnigs, and charging no additional rent for them. Flats in Hyde park, containing several rooms, with steam heat, rented for $25 last year and there was no indication as the moving day. May 1, approached, that there would be any increase.

One thing which is being dwelt upon with good effect by the speakers at the ward meetings is the bad impression a stranger gets from the unsightly bluffs which confront him as he enters the city. It is urged that if these were properly terraced and the groups of shanties removed, the value of the city as a place of residence would be doubled. The first impression of any city, it is urged, is often very difficult to remove and many a man who passes by would stop, if the plans of the park board are carried out and the West and North bluffs beautified.

The fact that the proposed amendment confers no added authority on the park board, and that it is constituted under the existing charter and is here to stay, has robbed that portion of the people who oppose the measure, the identity of whom has not been discovered, of a stock argument against parks. When the people realize that there will be parks, whether or not the amendment is adopted, the argument in favor of defeating the amendment vanishes. Then when the provisions of the old law, as it is, and the new law, as it will be, are contrasted, and it is seen that the new powers conferred on the board are for the purpose of lessening the burden on the men who will have to pay for them, the last foothold of the enemy is lost.

The only thing, therefore, which the committee is determined upon, is that the amendments shall be adopted by such an overwhelming vote as will teach the outside world that this city is alive to all of its interests and will let the whole land know that the age of civic pride has dawned here—that this city is not only the greatest commercially in the West and Southwest, but the most beautiful, the most progressive and with a people up to date on all questions which will add to its desirability as a home city. Justly proud of its educational facilities, of its systems of government of the municipal departments, the city will show that when anything comes up which will add to its importance and residence value, it will not be outdone by Chicago or any other city in America.

SOME INSIDE HISTORY.

How the Men Who Established the National Water Works Company Obtained the Franchise.

Bit by bit, as the days pass by, the inside history of the water works company of this city comes to light. It now develops that the men who secured the franchise twenty years ago, never put $1 of their own money into the plant. The franchise, which bound the city then struggling against a world of competition, to the payment of a certain amount of hydrant rental for the first year, to be increased from time to time, arbitrarily, under that franchise, was bonded as soon as the ink was dry and the works constructed with the proceeds of the bonds. Then the principal promoter of the scheme sold out his interest in the plant for $50,000 within less than two years after the franchise was granted by the council.

The franchise was secured by the original company because the people of this city, then but 35,000 strong, felt financially unable to stand the strain of paying for them. They were assured that the works themselves would pay the bonds and provide for all extensions, but granted consent to the issue. The result was that F. M. Mahan, of Memphis, the man who originated the scheme for building the works in that city, who happened to be here on a visit, while out of employment, pushed the franchise through the council and secured the same kind of a contract which he secured from Memphis. He then bonded the franchise, before the first spade had been stuck into the ground, and constructed the works with money secured by borrowing the whole amount.

The original plant, that is the plant on paper, because no work had been done and nothing but the contract with the city was in existence—was bonded, as the recollection of W. L. Cameron goes, for $800,000. The city was afraid to undertake the building of its own plant on an issue of less than half this amount. The contract was plastered over the face of the bonds themselves, this binding the city to payment of the interest, in case the company, of which Mr. Mahan was the head, should fail to carry out the provisions of the contract with the bond takers. But Mr. Mahan had no intention of failing with such a good thing from the city. He had an assured income from this source, which would increase with the lapse of time, and he went to work. With his associates he constructed the old Turkey creek plant, and when the works were in operation and success was certain, quietly sold out. For twenty-one years the city has been living under this contract, until it has been compelled to buy the works for $3,000,000.

"I was in Memphis in 1873, when the yellow fever almost depopulated the city and practically bankrupted the town. Mr. Meahan was the man who was the originator of the water works there," said Mr. Cameron, yesterday. "He found things in bad shape, and left the city with his family. The fever broke the company and at that time he was doing nothing, but was a man of means, and left, saying he would look about a bit. I heard from him later on from Kansas City. He wrote to me for data regarding the building of the Memphis works, saying that he was about to get a franchise here, and wanted the information for use in framing it. I had the information and sent it to him. Then later he told me that he had secured the franchise and a good contract, similar to the one we—for I was superintending the Memphis works—had with Memphis. This provided that the city should pay a reasonable interest on the amount necessary to build the franchise. Mr. Mahan did not put 1 cent of his own money into this plant. He took that franchise and went to New York and bonded it for $800,000, as I remember it.

"Then he took the money raised on these bonds and built the works as they were originally. He sold by the concern for a couple of years and sold out for $50,000, which was net gain, as he had advanced no money, giving his time and talent only to the matter. He thought he had a good thing and I fancy the sequel has proved that he was right. He knew that he could pay those bonds, the act of God not interfering, as in the case with Memphis, from the surplus revenue of the plant, especially with a strong contract with the city and no legal limit on the charges to private users.

"You never had occasion to observe how that contract could be made to work up here, as we had in Memphis. As I said the contract with the city was made a part of the bonds and was written on the face of every one of them. This made the city liable to the bondholders. Your city was in the same fix and if anything had happened to bankrupt you, as did to us down there, you would have discovered something you never learned. When the company could not collect the rentals from the city and consumers were few because of the depopulation of the city, consequent on the yellow fever, the company defaulted on bonds and interest. Then the bondholders sued the city and there was a hard fight. The city was no more able to pay than the company and the works gradually became the property of the bond owners.

"You can consider yourselves very lucky that the bondholders did not have to sue. Incidentally, it is well to note that quite a number of your more progressive citizens were against the granting of that franchise. I know that Mr. Mahan had a hard time with Colonel Kersey Coates, who opposed him in every way, until he saw that the people would not do anything for themselves. Then he gave it up and agreed, as the city must have water works and if the people would not build them, then the right must be given to the man who would. They were constructed as I have said. The saving clause in the contract was the one which permitted the city to buy at the end of twenty years. If this had been left out, you would have had a much dearer bargain, as the price would have been at least double. I have figured on the earnings of the plant in every way possible, and my figures always lead to the same result—that $400,000 is about the amount the plant pays the company now."

In his discussion of this matter, which came up in the course of a conversation in which Mr. Cameron was relating some reminiscences of his first visit to this city, he said nothing of the terms of the contract with the company. Under that franchise the city was to use a certain number of hydrants. This was to form a basis on which to compute an interest charge to secure the money on bonds. Then the city was to put in more hydrants from time to time, the rentals taking a declining scale of cost after the first 100 or 200, as the case may be. It is stated on good authority that the company collected rentals for many of these hydrants which were on paper only, the council having failed to locate them as provided by the franchise. It required the passage of an ordinance every time a new fire plug was actually put in the ground, but the company could collect rents whenever the time limit was reached.

Meeting of the General Committee.

There will be a meeting of the general committee of the Citizens' Association, at charter amendment headquarters, 714 Delaware street, this afternoon. Yesterday being a holiday, the notices which were to have been sent out calling a meeting for the afternoon, were sent calling it for this afternoon instead. As there is important business for the committee, a full attendance is desired. The bringing out of a full number of the question to be taken up and all of the sub-committees from the wards are especially requested to be on hand promptly.

Meetings for the Week.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for a grand open air meeting in the interests of the pending charter amendments, at Fifteenth and Vine streets, Saturday night. It is hoped that the general committee will be able to have a wheelmen's demonstration on the afternoon and evening of the same day. The location was suggested as a good one for this purpose and efforts will be concentrated to bringing it about. Meetings have been arranged for which will fill the week with ward demonstrations. The meetings arranged for up to date are the following:

Friday night, at 2237 Grand avenue, J. C. Bronough, chairman. Mayor Davis, Judge Slavens, C. S. Palmer, J. H. Butler, P. E. Duffy, W. W. Morgan, J. B. Henderson, Frank H. Dexter, J. A. Reed and Minor Bass will be the speakers.

Friday night, at Hebern's hall, Ninth and Bell streets. Major Warner, Frank G. Johnson, Judge J. S. Botsford, Lee Johnson, D. J. Haff, Colonel John S. Crosby, Ralph Ingalls, J. B. Sublette and J. M. Jones will speak.

Saturday night, at Fifteenth and Vine streets, open air demonstration. Mayor Davis, ex-Mayor W. S. Cowherd, J. M. Jones, Colonel I. H. Waters and Frank H. Dexter will be the speakers.

Saturday night at Dougherty's hall, on the Southwest boulevard. John L. Peake, Frank G. Johnson, Ralph Ingalls, Colonel John S. Crosby, C. S. Palmer, W. W. Morgan, Herbert Hadley, and Peter E. Duffy will speak.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 31, 1895.

To-day we look for the weather to be cooler with showers.

Thermometer yesterday—Minimum, 68; maximum, 83.

The Big 7 Days'
JUNE SALE
Begins Saturday.

The end of June we take our Semi-Annual Inventory of Stock. This week we have had careful memoranda of all the reserve stock taken, and in every department where we have found too many goods of certain kinds we have marked them down for the Big 7 Days' June Sale.

All over the country this getting ready for stock taking has been going on and prices to clean up seasonable goods at the mills and in the stores of importers have been made, and in such lines that we didn't have a surplus of we have been large buyers. Buyers of such lots of merchandise which we could buy for little enough to make this sale doubly interesting to you.

Of the goods in our reserve stock which we now call *surplus*—you can see some at the counters and others in show windows.

Here are 50c and 65c Washable Stuffs that, beginning Saturday, will go for 25c.

Here 15c and 18c White Goods that Saturday will be 9½c.

The surplus of the $15 and $18 fine tailor made Outing Suits go Saturday for $7.98.

And the $18.50 Capes for $9.25.

1,990 yards of Cheney Bros.' Printed Chinas, this season's patterns, early season's price 58c, to close out, Saturday we say 37½c.

Saturday the surplus of our fine $5.00 Tan Congress Boots and our $6.00 French patent calf congress Shoes go at $2.98.

The Kids have taken a tumble; $2.00 down to $1.50, and the Milanese Silk Mitts 75c to 50c.

Those Corset Covers, $2.00 down to 98c. If you're up and doing you can make a dollar do more for you than in any sale of the kind ever made by us. In some instances a dollar will do the work of three, while in others it will do the work of only a dollar and a half.

The children's fine Muslin Caps are just a third—75c down to 25c.

The above hints to show you how big a sacrifice is going to be made of the surplus stock.

Now about the goods bought for little or nothing from somebody who was in the cleaning house humor.

We haven't in any sale given such values in Ribbons as in this one:

85c Dresden Flowered Millinery Ribbons for 25c and 50c.

All Silk Ribbons for 10c.

You'll buy two pairs of the new Sterling Silver Shirt Waist Sets for ordinary price of one, $1.50 for 75c.

The 65c Belts with silver plated white metal buckles will come under the big 7 Days' June Sale at 25c, and the 50c White Metal Belt Buckles also at 25c.

If to-day we had to buy those Silk Empire Fans, which Saturday will be 25c, we would have to pay 75c and $1 for them, and for the 35c hand-painted Silk Empire Fans we would have to pay $1 and $1.25.

The Ladies' Ribbed Silk and Lisle Vests, 65c, now down to 29c, offer a good opportunity for money saving.

It's when we come to the Laces that it's interesting—the 35c cream and white Net Top Oriental Laces, 15c, and the 65c oues for 22c; $1 Broiderie Anglaise in this sale at 33c, and 44-inch $1.50 Allover Drapery Net for 65c.

To-morrow we'll give you all of the particulars of the great sale. Whatever you do, don't miss tomorrow's paper. Read our advertisement carefully, study over it and be here early Saturday morning for first choice.

EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.