Kansas City Daily Journal.

VOLUME XXXVIII, NO. 136. SATURDAY. KANSAS CITY, OCTOBER 26, 1895. SATURDAY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Journal, Oct. 26.

Dear Madam!

It may be to your present interest to know that we are selling a complete line of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves and Queensware of a Superior Quality at prices much lower than you can procure the same grade of goods from anywhere else in Kansas City and that with our Cash Prices we give you Time to pay.

NORTH Furniture and Carpet Co.
1216 TO 1224 MAIN ST.

TO-DAY,
1,000 CANS OF TOMATOES 5c CAN.

These are our 10c Tomatoes, Standard 3 lb cans.

Come early; they will not last all day.
500 pkgs Arbuckle's Coffee, 19c pkg.
5 barrels pure Maple Syrup, 35c gal.
Comb Honey, 8c lb.
Fine California Hams, 5c lb.
Sugar Cured Hams, 8c lb.
Breakfast Bacon, 7c lb.
8 lbs new Navy Beans, 25c.
5 gals. Headlight Oil, 50c.
New dried Lima Beans, 5c lb.

R. H. Williams
537 AND 539 MAIN ST.
All Goods Boxed and Delivered to Depot Free of Charge.
Bring or send this advertisement.

NOTICE...

We have extra help and will wait on everybody promptly to-day.

JOHNSON BROS.,
..LEADING..
Cut Rate Druggists.
1107 MAIN STREET.

SILVER!!
W. H. HARVEY,
AUTHOR OF
"Coin's Financial School,"
Will lecture under the auspices of the LINCOLN CLUB,
WEDNESDAY, at 8 p. m.
Gilliss Opera House,
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
ADMISSION 50c AND 75c.
Reserved seats on sale at Jenkins' music store, No. 921 Main street, and Case & Baldridge, Sixth and Minnesota avenue, Kansas City, Kas.

Bauman's Shoe Store
Recently at 936 Main Street.
NOW AT
1413 Grand Avenue.

NORMAN & ROBERTSON,
ABSTRACTS
AND GUARANTEES OF TITLE.
Telephone 2036. 16 East 6th St.

RILEY HALL MAKES A CALL.

The Randolph County Statesman Goes to See Carlisle—The Only Goldbug Administration Man in Missouri.

Washington, Oct. 25.—(Special.) Representative Hall, of Missouri, spent an hour with Secretary Carlisle to-day, and the time was spent in talking over the political situation in Missouri and incidentally a little administration pie for his personal use. Mr. Hall announced to the secretary that he was the only goldbug administrationist in the state of Missouri; some others of the organization might play goldite here, but when they got into Missouri their voices could not be heard. Mr. Hall left for the north this afternoon.

Representative Tarsney called on Secretary Carlisle to-day and passed the compliment of the day, and assured the secretary that the Durgin Cut Stone Company, of Kansas City, would be able to supply the Kansas City public building on time, and that if the contractors are now delayed it is with a strike.

STATE'S EVIDENCE IN

WITNESSES FINISH THEIR STORY OF THE GANG'S CROOKED WORK.

HOW FRAUDS WERE COMMITTED

TESTIMONY INTRODUCED BY THE DEFENSE AT A NIGHT SESSION.

Ex-Deputy Recorder of Voters Fred Fleming Takes the Stand—Never Saw or Participated in a Crooked Registration—A Night Session Held.

It was past 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the hearing of evidence in the trial of Ralph L. Krueger, indicted for election frauds at Kansas City during the fall of 1894, was resumed before Judge Ryland at Lexington.

The delay was caused by the swearing in of forty good men and true from which to select a jury to try Henry Johnson, a colored citizen of Johnson county, who was indicted for killing one George McDonald at Higginsville, Mo., August 3, 1895, during a quarrel.

The seats in the court room for the use of the spectators are divided into two sections, one for white people and one for negroes. The separation is well established, too, for when Johnson, who is a negro, was brought into court, his friends, who were present to hear him arraigned in great numbers, all filed to the east side of the room and the jurymen all sat at the west side.

The state's witnesses were reinforced yesterday morning by the arrival of Samuel Jarboe, Dr. Burchard and Malcolm Jackson. Holly Jarboe could not appear, as he is ill.

Dr. Burchard, whom Coroner Bedford beat for the office from which he gets his title, although a witness for the state, sits an interested spectator inside the bar during the introduction of testimony. The rule excluding witnesses from the court room does not apply to him.

Fred Fleming arrived yesterday morning from Kansas City and will be placed on the stand on behalf of Ralph Krueger when the state has finished.

Fred Geist, clerk in Justice Case's court, is also at Lexington, a witness for the defense.

The dismissal of the three cases against R. L. Krueger by the state on Thursday cost Jackson county nearly $1,500. There were 225 witnesses in the cases and they received on an average $6.50 apiece. One man stood in the hall of the court house and bought the claims for $5 each as the witnesses filed out of the court room.

Samuel Jarboe, father of Holly Jarboe, who ran against O. W. Krueger for justice of the peace last fall, was the first witness placed on the stand yesterday morning. Mr. Jarboe stated that he knew John May very well and had talked to him about the election, both before and after the nominations. His son was a candidate on the Democratic ticket. May had told him that Holly would get all the votes at the Fifth precinct that he was entitled to. He swore to Holly Jarboe's good character and standing in the community and Democratic party. Did not know why his son received no larger vote in the precinct.

Before the election he said he had gone to Recorder of Voters Owsley and requested that Holly be allowed to name a portion of the judges and clerks in the Fifth precinct. This Owsley told him would be impossible as O. W. Krueger had already named the judges and clerks and everything was in readiness for the election.

Birdie Custer, formerly Mrs. Will R. Clark, stated that she saw A. O. Clark at Krueger's drug store Sunday before election, and he told her that he lived in Kansas City, Kas. He also said he had made arrangements to act as a judge at the election in the Fifth precinct.

A. W. Burnett, an attorney at 502 Independence avenue, was the next witness introduced. He was a candidate before the Republican primaries for justice of the peace. He had had a talk with Dr. Krueger the day before the latter made known his candidacy for the same office and stated that he understood Mr. Krueger to say that he would be a candidate before the Republican primaries. On his arrival down town next morning, he found Dr. Krueger's cards announcing his candidacy scattered everywhere and everybody's hands. He then went to John May and told him that he would be elected if nominated. May told him that if he (Burnett) were successful in securing the Republican nomination for the office of justice of the peace, Krueger would probably not be a independent candidate and beat all others by 1,000 majority. "Why, there are only 800 legal voters in the ward, I told him," said the witness.

"I'll bet you $50 that over 1,000 voters are registered in that ward," returned May.

The witness said he backed down for want of funds to back his own statement.

On cross-examination he said that he did not remember that Dr. Krueger got more votes at the election than Holly Jarboe. He did remember that the latter got more votes than he, himself, did.

H. C. Arnold was here recalled and the Sixth precinct poll book offered in evidence through him by the state.

The defense here interposed a serious objection to the introduction of evidence from the Sixth precinct of the Second ward in a trial where the state had introduced all the charges of fraud against the defendant in the Sixth precinct. The court overruled the objection and Mr. Hall, for the state, asked Mr. Arnold to describe the manner in which the first 200 votes cast at the election were recorded in the poll book. He said they were written in alphabetical order and were all marked "colored."

At the introduction of the poll book of the Seventh precinct, Second ward, the defense made the same objection as in the case of the Sixth precinct, but the court promptly overruled it. It was described by Mr. Arnold in a like manner as the Sixth precinct poll book.

The result of the election in the Sixth precinct was here read, showing that Judge Black, candidate on the Democratic ticket for judge of the supreme court, received 239 votes, while Judge Robinson, the Republican candidate, received only 82 votes. On the other hand, O. W. Krueger, Republican candidate for justice of the peace, received 129 votes, while Holly Jarboe, the Democratic candidate, only received 61 votes.

Mr. Arnold introduced 257 transfer cards, showing the names of voters transferred from the Fifth precinct of the Second ward to other precincts in the ward, and also out of the ward altogether. This took place shortly before the election.

According to Mr. Arnold's cards, there had been 149 names transferred from the Fifth to the Sixth precinct; six from the Fifth to the Seventh; nineteen from one precinct in the Fifth precinct to another in the same precinct, and forty-two names which were taken out of the Second ward altogether to other wards in the city.

The cards did not state whether the voters thus transferred were white or colored. He did not have a copy of the official ballot of the last election. He read from the records the number of votes cast for the different candidates for justice of the peace in the Second and Sixth wards and also for the candidates for constable in the same district. The records showed that Krueger received 2,272 ballots and Holly Jarboe 793; that Brenner, Krueger's constable, received 1,993 votes, while his opponent, Smith, the Democratic nominee, received 597.

Mr. Hall, for the state, asked Mr. Arnold whether there were many scratched Democratic ballots in the ballot boxes at the last election. Before he could make reply Attorney Williams, for the defense, jumped to his feet and objected to the witness answering the question, stating that the supreme court, in making its decision which kept Mr. Arnold from taking the ballot boxes before the grand jury, had ruled also that his knowledge regarding the contents of the ballot boxes was sacred, and could not be used except in contest cases which were the outcome of the last election. Mr. Hall and Mr. Taylor held that no such ruling had been made by the supreme court. That such evidence in contest and other cases was necessarily of a secondary character, such as judges and clerks of the election could give, because of the fact that all primary evidence, the ballots themselves, was shut out by the decision of the supreme court.

It was the first serious question that had come before the court since the opening of the R. L. Krueger trial, and Judge Ryland, not being informed as to the decision in question, withheld his decision until he had a chance to post himself.

At this point, Malcolm Jackson, the colored witness for the state, who was arrested in Kansas City Thursday on an attachment from Judge Ryland's court, was brought into court by a deputy sheriff to answer why he had refused to attend. He said it was because he had neither money nor clothes. Judge Ryland, at the suggestion of Mr. Neal, refrained from fining Jackson, but settled the costs of the attachment upon him, and he is now in jail at Lexington in default of payment of the same.

The Afternoon Session.

At the afternoon session of the court, Mrs. Ella Dill, who lived last fall at 201 East Eleventh street, was first introduced. She knew Joe Schaeffer, a clerk in the Sixth precinct, and said he lived at her house. On the Sunday before Thanksgiving Schaeffer left town. Dr. Krueger was the physician of the Schaeffer family.

William F. Mink, who was a judge in the Seventh precinct, and afterwards ran away to St. Louis with A. O. and W. R. Clark, said that A. O. Clark came to his home and took him to Dr. Krueger's drug store. There Clark took his name and gave him a slip and told him to transfer. He did this and registered from 34 Grand avenue, a place he knew to be a vacant building, and where he had never lived. He had a wife and child living at 1039 Tracy avenue, and she was there on the election. He had a talk with Clark after the election and gave him a slip showing that he had voted, a box containing 28 ballots was dumped before him and he was ordered to go to counting. At 2 in the afternoon Dr. Krueger came in a ballot while business was dull, rattled as he did so that they ought to be earning their salaries. He said that a few minutes later, C. S. Owsley came into the polling place and told Dr. Krueger that he must not permit the vote to go over in the Seventh precinct. Dr. Krueger was in the room a portion of the day. He had told Mr. Owsley that he would look out for that. He voted about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On cross-examination he said he had only met Krueger one night before the night before election in Dr. Krueger's drug store. Had not talked with him regarding the election before that event. Did not know how he came to be appointed a judge of election. On October 10 he went to Krueger's drug store with A. O. Clark and was then informed that he would be made a judge.

He acknowledged making false statements to Mr. Long in the American Bank building during the Dollord-McCurdy contest regarding his connection with election frauds.

"Were you under oath when you made these statements?" asked Mr. Williams.

"I was not," answered Mink. He was a counting judge.

On election day he did not know but thought that fraudulent votes were being cast. He acknowledged making false affidavit as a judge of election to the report of same; acknowledged having been convicted in the United States court of opening a letter which did not belong to him; said that his wife got a divorce from him last fall; acknowledged that she charged in her application for the decree that he was without employment and could not support her. He identified the copy of his divorce papers. Said there were over 500 votes cast at the polls in the Seventh precinct.

He acknowledged having been aware that he was in the midst of great fraud on election day; that he made false statements at the Dollord-McCurdy contest investigation when he swore that he thought everything was regular at the election booths.

He swore that A. O. W. Krueger had hired him to act as a counting judge; that A. O. Clark first proposed it to him and took him to Krueger's drug store. Krueger told him that if he saw too many votes going the way he did not want them to go, he should scratch them with his short pencil and put them the other way. He had neither one of the candidates would get the benefit of the votes. He said Clark gave him to understand that he would get $6 per day from the county and the possibility of $10 on the outside from Krueger. Said he had a little when he presented his short pencil the night before. He went under the name of W. F. Logan at St. Louis last winter. He did not pay for the room at 34 Grand avenue, nor did he pay for the room where he and Clark slept the night before the elections. Did not know who paid for them.

Witness swore when asked by Mr. Neal on re-direct examination that he went to St. Louis because he learned that an indictment had been found against him for election frauds in regard to a letter and affidavit which were at this time placed in evidence. Witness said he had written to O. W. Krueger for money. The letter was written by him. He was with A. O. and W. R. Clark in St. Louis. They got an answer from O. W. Krueger asking how much they wanted to keep quiet. W. R. Clark wrote to Krueger that they would take $25 apiece and in a few days more another letter was received which had no signature, stating that their price was considered a little high, but that the writer would try to raise the money.

George J. Pierce then met them in St. Louis, and going to East St. Louis, they entered a saloon. When they came out A. O. Clark told witness that he had the money and handed him one. Later they returned to St. Louis, where A. O. Clark signed a paper and gave it to Mr. Pierce. Clark told him it was a note payable to Mr. Pierce for $70 which he had signed.

The affidavit filed was one in which the witness had taken oath that he saw nothing wrong at the November election in the Seventh precinct. He had sworn to it at the instigation of O. W. Krueger. He knew differently at the time he made the affidavit and he swore at the stand that the affidavit was false from beginning to end.

He said he was a deputy constable for Justice Krueger for several weeks after the election. That he was sworn in by Constable D. Brenner in Justice Krueger's office. Mr. Krueger had told him that he wanted a deputy constable for "night work." He held the position for some two months before going to St. Louis to escape the indictment.

Alonzo McCloskey was next called to the stand. He is a barber in Kansas City, Kas. On November 6 last he lived at Thirteenth and Wyandotte. He knew William F. Crider, an indicted election judge of the Sixth precinct, and knew he lived at Fifteenth and Wyandotte streets during the election.

Talked, before the election, to Crider, who told him that he going to act as a judge in the Second ward. Said Dr. Krueger asked him to serve as a judge, as it was a Democratic ward and he wanted to have Republican judges there so that they would be insured of a fair show.

On cross-examination he said he had known Crider for many years and that his reputation as a citizen of Kansas City was good. Crider told him that over 200 votes had been counted which were never cast.

Mrs. Sarah E. Parker knew F. G. Knolle at election time. He lived at 2359 Agnes avenue, over a mile from the polling place in the Sixth precinct, where he served as a judge and where she was. He had a family of four children. Said Dr. Krueger had placed him in the position so he could help him to be elected. He said before the election that he would live down town in a room rented by Dr. Krueger, but she noticed that he only occupied the room one or two nights. The room was near Fourth and Main streets.

Seward L. Tabor, 3026 Cherry street, said that Willis Isham had told him that he would be appointed as a judge in the Sixth precinct of the Second ward and that Dr. Krueger would have him appointed. Isham had told him that he would receive $6 for his services as judge. He knew that Isham did not live in the Second ward.

A. J. Lawton, 1218 Vine street, said he lived, on election day, at 1507 Bell street. He had a family at that number. He was appointed a judge in the Sixth precinct by Dr. Krueger, who had asked him to do him a personal favor by acting as a judge of election. He assured him that there would be no trouble about it afterwards. The day before the election he transferred to the Mound City house on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. George J. Pierce went to the recorder of voters' office with him and then saw to it that he got a comfortable room at the hotel. He was at the polls all day during election. He did not see many fraudulent voting at the polls. He said there were about 200 votes counted at the Sixth precinct, which had never been cast. He went to the polls at 6 a. m.; was there an hour when somebody emptied a box full of votes on his table to be counted. He was sure they had not been voted regularly.

On cross-examination Lawton said he was a registered physician, but was not practicing much. He had a patent medicine which he manufactured and sold; had been talking before the election of moving into the Second ward.

He identified his signature in the poll books, making affidavit that the vote was genuine. He said he did this according to instructions of Mr. Miller, who was in charge of it. He said nothing about there being marked votes in the polling place in the Sixth precinct to anybody until after he had been indicted. He never talked to the defendant about the election or his acting as a judge, either before or after the election. He was admitted to bail before he said anything to any of the attorneys for the prosecution about the crooked work in the Sixth precinct.

Mrs. A. J. Lawton, knows Dr. Krueger. Before the election Krueger had asked her husband in her presence, to vote for him, and also to act as a judge in the Sixth precinct. Her husband remained away from home only one night. He then stayed at 314 Grand avenue. Her husband had signed papers which Dr. Krueger had brought to him, after which Krueger told him he was competent to act as judge. Had never seen the defendant until yesterday.

A. J. Lawton was recalled, and on re-cross-examination said he was taken to office of Mr. Neal, where he gave bond. He was not taken to jail, but stayed at Fourteenth and Cherry all night alone. He next day gave bond in the criminal court. He was arrested in Dodge City, Col. He pleaded guilty before Judge Wofford, but in spite of that plea was not placed in jail. He returned in the custody of an officer.

After a brief consultation the attorneys for the state decided to introduce no further evidence for their side, and the state's case was allowed to rest. It will consume at least a day for the introduction of the defense's testimony, and Judge Ryland ordered a night session in order to finish the case this week.

Mr. Fleming for the Defense.

Mr. Williams, for the defense, announced that he would make no statement to the jury of what the defense proposes to prove, relying wholly upon their plea of not guilty and the trend of the evidence to establish their case.

Fred W. Fleming was the first witness introduced. He was a deputy in the recorder of voters' office in Kansas City under Charles S. Owsley. He said it was not customary to fill up one registration book with names and then go to the next, but that often several books were in use before they were filled up, he (Fleming) registering the names of Henry, William and Robert Johnson, James Woodward and a number of other names which were stricken from the books by the board of revision.

Fleming read from registration books name after name of colored voters who were transferred from the Fifth to the Sixth precinct during September, 1895, and evidence was introduced to befuddle the jury and offset Bradbury's evidence that registering was done illegally. He stated that Bradbury said to him that large numbers of colored men wanted to register. The first night Owsley, Bristow and he registered fifty colored men, who were there with Bradbury.

He said men were registered from the northeast corner of Second and Wyandotte and First and Wyandotte, simply because they gave that as their address. If he had taken second thought he would have known that such localities were vacant lots. He said it would have been possible for men to register such large records in Crider's office more times. He had never talked with Bradbury about registration of men. He did not know of the registration of fictitious names from West Third, Fourth and Fifth, Broadway and Wyandotte streets and was in the office on three nights when Bradbury was there. Men came in such large droves to register that he might have overlooked Bradbury. He met Bradbury on the street and was informed by him that he had been removed from his job on the street; and he talked to him over the matter with John May to have him reinstated. He met John May in the elevator at the city hall and spoke to him regarding Bradbury. Bradbury was afterwards reinstated.

On cross-examination Fleming stated that it should be proved that men had registered who had no right to do so, or from fictitious numbers, their names were erased, with the word "void." He said it never occurred to him that too many names were being registered from certain places on West Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and Third streets.

He said the registration of 1893 was very light except during September and October, when it was very heavy and consisted mostly of colored people.

I. H. Bradbury was taken before Justice of the Peace Price to-day, charged with disturbing the peace of a Kansas City World reporter in the court house corridor. He denied the charge, which was withdrawn by the reporter. Bradbury stating that his threats were not of a personal character. The reporter swore over an alleged statement made by the reporter that Bradbury was drunk and disorderly on the streets Thursday night, and that Bradbury threatened the reporter with personal violence if the report appeared in print.

A report was started around the court of Lexington yesterday that I. H. Bradbury, one of the state's chief witnesses in the Krueger trial, had attempted to commit suicide the night before. It was said by Bradbury that the report was given out in relation by the Kriegers in the hopes of favorably influencing the case on trial. The Journal correspondent spoke to Bradbury yesterday about the report. Bradbury stoutly denied it and stated that there was no question but that the rumor had been started by the Kriegers. A visit at Bradbury's rooms in the house developed the fact that Bradbury had retired at 9 p. m., and that he was not "walked" to overcome the effects of morphine poisoning, as the rumor stated, but had slept throughout the night.

SHERMAN FOR M'KINLEY.

He Will Doubtless Present the Name of Ohio's Favorite Son at the Next Republican Convention.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A special to the Chicago News from Washington, says: Senator Sherman, despite his years, will, in all probability, be an active participant in the Republican national convention of 1896. The role will be a new one for the senator. In the conventions of 1880, 1884 and 1888 of his party he was a candidate for president, either active or passive, and of necessity did not attend the convention. He was a silent figure in the proceedings of 1892. His announcement now that he is not a candidate, on account of his years, that he has at last given up the ambition of his life and is now outspoken for McKinley, is made seriously. The senator has been asked by friends of McKinley to be one of the delegates-at-large at next year's convention, and will, in all probability, be requested to present the name of Ohio's favorite son. The information comes from a friend of McKinley's.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE IN ADAIR.

A Most Successful Meeting Held at Kirksville by the Agriculturists of That County—Attendance Large.

Kirksville, Mo., Oct. 25.—(Special.) A large number of the most well-to-do and progressive farmers of Adair county was in attendance at the farmers' institute, held here yesterday, under the auspices of the state board of agriculture. Judge D. A. Ely, member from this district, presided.

The speakers from abroad were Hon. N. P. Murray, chairman of the committee on agriculture in the Thirty-eighth assembly, who told how to grow orchards for profit; T. B. Terry, of Ohio, on the value of clover in maintaining soil fertility, and H. J. Waters, of Columbia, on the practical work of the agricultural college and experiment station.

Several such institutes have been held here before, but this meeting excelled previous ones in attendance and interest.

PLUNGED THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Railroad Accident Near Newton, Kas., Will Delay Traffic Several Days.

Newton, Kas., Oct. 25.—(Special.) A Missouri Pacific train went through a bridge across State creek on the edge of town this afternoon and wrecked several cars. The engine had crossed the bridge when a coal car jumped the track and crashed through. Another car followed and took with it the baggage car. No one was seriously injured, although several were badly bruised and scratched. The wreck will delay traffic for several days.

The Model's new store at Tenth and Main presents a lively appearance daily. The best dressers are learning that The Model is the proper place for the proper styles at the proper prices. You'll be apt to fall in line, too, if you read the daily bulletins for economical dressers published in this paper. To-day, see page 5.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

ENGLAND IN TURMOIL

RUSSIA'S MOVE IN THE FAR EAST CAUSES GREAT EXCITEMENT.

A BIG WAR IS THREATENED.

NEWSPAPERS CLAMOR FOR BRITISH INTERVENTION AT ONCE.

The Foreign Office Displaying Unwonted Activity and the Startling News is the Talk of the Whole Empire—Government Has Its Hands Full.

London, Oct. 25.—The dispatch from Shanghai yesterday afternoon announcing the departure of a fleet of fifteen Russian warships from Vladivostock for Chemulpo and Fusan, Corea, and the Times' dispatch from Hong Kong announcing that Russia has obtained the right to anchor her fleet at Port Arthur and construct railroads on the Liao Tung peninsula, have caused intense excitement in official circles here as well as in those having commercial relations with the far East. These most important statements are looked upon generally as being a sudden reopening in an unexpected quarter of the far Eastern question in its widest sense.

The Shanghai dispatch added that the Japanese fleet in Formosan waters had been recalled, that several British warships had been ordered to Corea, and that preparations for a struggle were visible on all sides.

The Hong Kong cable message to the Times caused that paper to remark editorially to-day: "Russia cannot possibly imagine that the great powers will view with indifference such a destruction of the balance of power, which is almost unparalleled in its audacity. China's option to purchase the railways is a jest almost too comical to find a place in any serious diplomatic transaction. Under the indicated conditions Manchuria would practically become a Russian province, while Pekin would be within Russia's grip."

"It is admitted here that the situation presented is so grave that should the news prove true it will make war, for Britain and several nations will more than likely take part. It should be added that there is every reason to believe that the story from Hong Kong is authentic, and all sources of information agree that the powers interested in the far East will find themselves confronted by a condition of seriousness which cannot be overestimated.

The afternoon papers of this city all publish long articles to the effect that British intervention in the far East is necessary.

The St. James Gazette says: "Even war with Russia would be less disastrous than to allow her, without a blow, to get such a grip upon China. She could throttle all the other powers and shut off their commerce. Unless Russia and China give the necessary assurances, it is a case for an ultimatum, and perhaps the most serious step our diplomacy has had since the Crimean war."

The impression is general in the official world, and it is re-echoed by the press, that neither America nor Germany can allow the Pacific to become a "France-Russian lake," as the Globe puts it, and it is generally thought that the diplomats will be sufficiently strong to combine to resist Russian aggression.

The Pall Mall Gazette sums up the startling news from the far East with the statement that "Russia has annexed China," and in the course of a long article on the subject adds: "If the treaty is to stand, roll up the map of Asia."

In conclusion, the Pall Mall Gazette urges the reoccupation of Port Hamilton by the British and the immediate strengthening of the British fleet in Chinese waters "lest Japan, too, should be knocked out."

Since this important news was circulated the greatest activity has been displayed in the government offices here, particularly at the foreign office, and at the admiralty, and the coming and going of messengers was continuous throughout the morning and business was resumed in the afternoon.

At the different clubs the "war scare" in the East is eagerly discussed, the grave situation of affairs in Venezuela having almost completely dropped out of recollection in the alarm of the moment. Nobody seems to doubt but that report that the Russo-Chinese treaty gives Russia the most favored nation clause is not applicable, which may cause a great war. The correspondent of the Times at Hong Kong, who sees the sensational news, is reported by his newspaper to have "no close relation with men who are liable to penetrate beneath the surface of things," and it is therefore concluded that the news he has just sent cannot be disregarded.

Naturally the public mind will be in a state of great unrest until some official intervention or, better yet, further official announcement, which would leave Great Britain with her hands full of troubles, large and small, including the dispute with Brazil regarding Trinidad, the serious misunderstanding with Venezuela on the subject of the boundary lines, the revolt in Egypt, preparing to reduce the king of Ashanti to submission, the still serious state of affairs in Armenia, the unsettled state of the Egyptian question, and now the most grave condition of affairs in the far East.

The United States on the Lookout.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The navy department is giving careful attention to the situation in Corea. The United States has no especial interest in the complication beyond the protection of American interests there, and probably under no circumstances would do more than take precautions to this end by sending some of the ships now in Asiatic waters to the scene, in case official advices should confirm the reports of prospective trouble.

FOREST FIRES IN WISCONSIN.

Conflagrations Devastating a Wide Stretch of Territory in That State—Strip of Fire Thirty Miles Long.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 25.—The forest fires in the vicinity of Seymour and New London continue to spread with alarming rapidity. They are burning furiously on both sides of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul track from Oneida for a distance of thirty miles west. Many stacks of hay and barns in the neighborhood of Seymour have been burned. At New London the fire on the road are frequently set on fire, and large forces of men are constantly employed in watching the bridges and culverts. Last night the smoke in the city was so dense as to be painful to the eyes, and many were unable to go into the open air for this reason.

Fires Near Berlin, Wis.

Berlin, Wis., Oct. 25.—An underground fire, which has been burning in a marsh four miles north of this city, broke out afresh to-day, and the flames were carried into the woods by the high wind which has prevailed. By dint of hard work on the part of farmers and help from the city, the city fire was put under control. If the high winds spring up again the fire will cause considerable damage, as several large farms are in its path.

Messages have been received here from north and west of Hollis calling for safety men and teams and plows to come and help fight the forest fires, which are raging within two miles of the city.

When You Want

A good article, if it's made of gold or silver, we have it. Things useful ornamental and essential crowd our trays of sterling silver novelties.

Veil Clasps, 60c.
Violet Holders, 50c.
Letter Seals, $1.
Scissors, $1.30.
Salve Boxes, $1.75.
Bonnet Brushes, $2.
Links, 50c.
Pocket Knives, 75c.
Lorgnettes, $5.50.

Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards and Fine Writing Papers.

Jaccard's Kansas City
1034 MAIN STREET.

MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Editors at Warrensburg Discuss Many Themes of Interest to the Craft—Election of Officers.

Warrensburg, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Missouri Press Association attended chapel exercises at the normal this morning and Walt Williams made an address. Afterwards the following papers were read and discussed: "Subscription Department," W. L. Robertson, Plattsburg Democrat; discussion, H. P. Childers, Troy Free Press; trying climes, Liberty Tribune; and others; "Business Department," F. W. Rundnett, Clayton Watchman; discussion, C. M. Crane, Rolla Herald; "Newspapers and Legislation," C. Roach, Carthage Democrat; discussion led by W. O. Jewett, Shelbina Democrat; "Business Department," C. J. A. Hudson, Macon Times; discussion by H. E. Blanton, Paris Appeal; "Country Half Prices; Interpretation and others," Should an Editor Hold Office?" E. M. McMillin, Hillsboro Democrat; discussion led by W. R. Rogers, Trenton Republican; "Home Editions," J. G. Gallemore, Salisbury Spectator; discussion led by E. J. Conger, Lamoni Bulletin. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: H. E. Robinson, Maryville Republican, president; H. C. Burchard, Windsor Review, first vice-president; E. E. Bean, Brookfield Argus, second vice-president; H. P. Childers, Troy Free Press, third vice-president; recording secretary, Leon Latham, Lamoni Record; corresponding secretary, R. M. White, Mexico Ledger; treasurer, W. L. Thomas, School and Home, St. Louis.

KANSAS JOB FOR A MISSOURIAN.

J. Sam Brown, of Sedalia, Appointed Receiver for the First National Bank of Wellington—Other Receiverships.

Washington, Oct. 25.—(Special.) Comptroller Eckels has taken a short cut to making a receiver for the First National, of Wellington, by appointing J. Sam Brown, of Sedalia, Mo. The plan of tangling a Missourian up with a Kansas appointment may not be relished by Colonel George T. Pitts, of Wellington, who applied for the appointment and had again the indorsement of ex-Senator Plumb. Colonel Pitts continues to be out of luck dealing with the treasury. It so happens that Brown for some time has been receiver of the American National, at Arkansas City, and his work will be spread over both banks, as they are near each other, and of course the combination salary will suit Colonel Brown.

Comptroller Eckels stated to-day, with a smile, that of course it will not do to make a local man receiver of the bank, as he would be one entangled in factions. There was information to-day that the receiverships of the State National, of Wichita, which is now held by Ly Leland, of Eldorado, and that of the Wichita National bank, held by Major Ewing, of Kansas City, Kas., may be consolidated. The chances are that one of the receivers will be made a special examiner under instructions from the currency bureau.

TARIFF NOT YET SETTLED.

Ex-Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, Forcibly Tells Why It Isn't—Monroe Doctrine and What It Means.

New York, Oct. 25.—Governor Daniel H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker at the rally of the Republican State Club, of this city, to-night. The governor devoted his speech to national issues. He said the bugaboo of free trade had been exploded, and there would be little difficulty in manufacturing an adequate protective tariff from this time forward. The tariff question was not, and could not be settled on a basis that would run the country in debt at the rate of $40,000,000 a year.

Referring to the Monroe doctrine, he said it was as much a part of the national existence as the Declaration of Independence. It meant that the United States would not permit a foreign power to further colonize the Western hemisphere. The Monroe doctrine was another name for Americanism. No country had ever attempted to violate it except Great Britain, unless in the attempt to put Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. To discipline those who violate the Western hemisphere was to be the cradle of liberty for lovers of freedom throughout the world, who want to come here.

W. F. Daly offered resolutions, and they were passed with a shout, repudiating the opinion of the United States attorney general regarding Cuba, and declaring sympathy for the cause of Cuban liberty.

MISSOURI BAPTISTS ADJOURN.

The Sixty-first Annual Association of the State Closes Its Work at St. Joseph.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 25.—(Special.) The sixty-first Baptist General Association, which has been in session here the last four days, closed to-day. The session opened this morning with a report of the Missouri Baptist Historical Society. This was followed by a report from the directors of the Missouri Baptist sanitarium at St. Louis, the institution is now in good circumstances, and is accomplishing a great work. It affords a good religious home for persons in poor circumstances, who can pay but little for medical treatment and board. The receipts and expenditures of the sanitarium during the year have been about $2,000 per month. Last year the institution gave away the sum of the Missouri Baptist Ministers' Aid Society. The report showed that the society was in excellent condition.

INTERIOR SYNOD SESSIONS.

Reformed Church Ministers Holding an Interesting Session at Abilene.

Abilene, Kas., Oct. 25.—(Special.) The synod of the Interior English Reformed church continues to grow in interest and the session today was well attended. The matter of church publications was taken up. The Reformed Church Herald, at St. Joseph, Mo., the organ of the synod, is reported as having cost $25 more than the receipts for the first year, mainly because not giving it the attention it ought. The management is thought by the synod to need revision and it is proposed to enlarge the paper and make it more representative of the church. The Chicago mission shows a deficiency of about $50, but this was made up by the pastors, who pledged the amount.

Wichita university was the subject of a report by D. R. Sharp, president of the board of trustees, who says it is not flourishing, the school being in debt. It is feared that it may be necessary to close it, but the matter was referred to a committee to report later in the conference session. The educational work of the school has been satisfactory.

The organization of the synod was completed by electing S. P. Harrington, of Dakota, Ill., vice president; F. L. Althaus, Elmhurst, Ill., corresponding secretary. This afternoon and evening were devoted to the Woman's Synodical Missionary Society. The president, Mrs. P. L. H. Hoy, Lincoln, Neb., made the annual address. Papers and discussions followed by Miss Jean Love, Kansas City; Miss Jennie Eich, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. H. C. Lewar, Abilene, Kas.; Mrs. M. C. Summers, Muscatine, Ia.; Mrs. A. S. Dechant, Abilene.

Members of the synod who are graduates of Franklin and Marshall college formed an alumni association to-day and elected: D. S. Fluke, D. D., Lisbon, Ia., president; J. B. Krome, Illinois, secretary. A banquet was enjoyed by about fifty alumni and guests at the Pacific house this evening.

SENATOR PALMER DECLINES.

Is Will Not Be a Candidate for Re-election to the Senate.

Chicago, Oct. 25.—A special to the News from Springfield, Ill., says: United States Senator John M. Palmer has authorized the announcement that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

Missouri Supreme Court.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 25.—(Special.) The following proceedings were had in division No. 2 of the supreme court to-day:

Millie R. Sherwood vs. Grand Avenue Railway Company; ten days allowed appellant to file briefs.

Anna M. Hewitt vs. John J. Steele; argued and submitted.

Hutchison vs. Shelley; submitted on briefs.

Adjourned until November 18.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 26, 1895.
Today we open for the market to be Cut Transcontinent yesterday—7 P. M., 60 Minutes ago.

BARGAIN COUNTERS

For Monday—We Will Sell:

780 Men's Fleeced Ribbed Undershirts and Drawers, at

19c Each.

An assorted lot of Stamped Linen Doylies, tray cloths, centerpieces and dimity bags—worth from 20c to 35c each—your choice for

10c.

East End Walnut St. Floor.

An assorted lot of Fancy Eiderdowns—some of them mill lengths—made to sell for 25c—will be

13c Yard.

Honey Comb Bed Spreads—the 95c kind—Monday for

65c.

1,575 yards of 36 inch Bleached Cotton, Mill lengths, will be sold for

2c Yard.

BOOKS.

GOOD READING FOR SUNDAY.

"Hypatica"—Charles Kingsley.....10c
"The King's Stratagem"—Weyman.....50c
"Half a Hero"—Anthony Hope.....80c
"Father Stafford"—Anthony Hope.....58c
"Hiram Golf's Religion" (The Shoemaker by the Grace of God).....75c
And thousands of others.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co.

BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO.

FREE THINKERS IN SESSION.

They Are Holding a Meeting in New York to Bring About a Number of Things.

New York, Oct. 25.—The national congress of Free Thinkers, with representatives from every city and state in the Union and Canada, was opened in Harmonie hall to-day. The special object of the congress, which will last three days, is stated to be to further the total separation of church and state, secure the impartial taxation of all property, secular public schools, abolition of Sabbatarian and blasphemy laws, free speech, free press, free mails and the rights of man, woman and children.

On the platform with Samuel P. Putnam, president of the Free Thought Federation, were Secretary George E. Macdonald; Professor and Mrs. Parkhurst, Brooklyn; Mrs. Lillian Harman, Kansas; Dr. S. W. Westmore, Buffalo; Franklin Steiner, Iowa, and others. Mr. Putnam in his congress took for his theme the subject, "Home or Reason, Which?"

At the afternoon session Edward Dobson spoke on "Free Thought" and Daniel Burns read a paper on "Evolution Under Free Thought." A letter was read from Judge C. P. Ware, of Chicago, who said: "Thoroughly organized we would put ourselves at once a power in the land to which all organized forces strugg