# Kansas City Sunday Journal.

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## SCHOOL BOND ISSUE.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION TAKES ACTION IN THE MATTER.

### FORM OF BONDS SUBMITTED.

WILL BE IN DENOMINATIONS RANGING FROM $50 TO $1,000.

**Bids Must Be Submitted June 4 and Delivery Made July 1—Other Matters of Necessary Detail Acted Upon by the Board Last Night.**

The board of education met in adjourned regular session last night. All the members were present. The board devoted its time to the consideration of the proposed school bond issue. A resolution containing the form of the bonds to be issued was submitted to the board for adoption, after the bids on the bonds have been received. Resolutions were adopted referring to the school bond issue, showing that more than two-thirds of all the votes cast were for the loan, and also referring to the resolution adopted March 9, all of which the secretary was ordered to record. The resolution adopted March 9 is as follows:

"Whereas, In the judgment of this board it is expedient that the school district borrow $200,000 for the purpose of erecting school houses, and to issue therefor the bonds of the school district; therefore,

"Resolved, That there be submitted to the qualified voters of the school district of Kansas City in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, at the biennial election of school directors to be held on the 7th day of April, 1896, a proposition authorizing the board of directors of the said school district to borrow on behalf of the school district the sum of $200,000, for the purpose of erecting school houses, and for the payment thereof to issue bonds of the school district, such bonds to be of the denominations respectively of either one thousand dollars ($1,000), five hundred dollars ($500), one hundred dollars ($100) or fifty dollars ($50) each, in such amounts of each or any denomination as may before their issue be determined by resolution of the board of directors of the school district, and to be dated July 1, 1896, payable twenty years from their date, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year; both principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, in the city and state of New York; and authorizing the levy and collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds within twenty years from date."

A resolution was also adopted, directing the president and secretary to advertise for sealed bids for the purchase of the entire issue of the bonds or any part thereof, the bids to be deposited at the office of the board of education at or before 12 o'clock, noon, Thursday, June 4, and which must be accompanied by certified check or cash equal to 2 per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for, delivery of the bonds and payment therefor are to be made July 1. The bonds will be of the denominations of $1,000, $500, $100 and $50.

It was further resolved that the resolution recognizing the form of bonds to be issued be filed and open to the inspection of any person who may contemplate bidding for any of the bonds.

The bonds for $1,000 will be issued in the following form:

"No. ..... $1,000.00

"United States of America,
"State of Missouri,
"County of Jackson.

"The School District of Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and state of Missouri, is indebted and for value received promises to pay the bearer the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) on the first day of July, A. D. 18.., with interest at the rate of four per centum per annum from the first day of July, 18.., payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, in each year, upon the presentation of the proper interest coupon therefor, hereunto annexed. Both principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America at the Ninth National bank in the city of New York and state of New York.

"This bond is one of a series of ..... bonds numbered consecutively from ..... to ..... both numbers inclusive, ..... of which are for the sum of $1,000 each; ..... of which are for the sum of $500 each; ..... of which are for the sum of $100 each; ..... of which are for the sum of $50 each; amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000), issued for the payment of money borrowed for the purpose of erecting school houses in said school district of Kansas City, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the general assembly of the state of Missouri, entitled, 'An act to repeal article III, of chapter 122, of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, of 1889, and article, being entitled, 'Organization of school districts in cities of over 300,000 and less than 350,000 inhabitants,' and to enact in lieu thereof a new article providing for the organization and government of school districts in cities of over 300,000 and less than 350,000 inhabitants, approved March 25, 1895, and in pursuance of a resolution of the board of directors of said school district of Kansas City, adopted ..... in authority therefor having been vested in said board of directors by the qualified voters of said school district at an election held on the 7th day of April, 1896, at which a proposition to borrow money for said purpose, and to issue said bonds in payment thereof, and to levy and collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of said bonds within twenty years from date, was submitted to the qualified voters of said school district, at which election more than two-thirds of the votes cast were 'for the loan' and in favor of the proposition, the result of said election and of the submission of said proposition having been first given in the manner provided by law.

"In witness whereof, the said the school district of Kansas City has caused this bond to be sealed by its president and secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, this 1st day of July, A. D. 18..."

The coupons for interest upon each of the bonds for $1,000 shall be in the following form:

"On the 1st day of ..... for value received the School District of Kansas City, Mo., will pay the bearer, in gold coin of the United States of America, at the Ninth National bank of the city of New York, and state of New York, twenty dollars ($20) for six months' interest on bond No. .....

"The form of the bonds of said other denominations, and of the coupons for interest upon them, shall be the same as above provided, with such changes only as the differences in their denominations may make proper and necessary.

"After the bonds have been executed, the president and secretary of the school board will present them to the state auditor and procure their registration according to law. A resolution will thereafter be adopted, pledging the school district of Kansas City to collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on all bonds as they mature, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal within twenty years from July 1, 1896.

### Stabbing Affray at Sturgeon, Mo.

Sturgeon, Mo., April 18.—(Special.) At a festival given by the colored people of Sturgeon, Dave Hicks stabbed Vester Harvey, who it is thought will die. Hicks has been arrested.

### M. U. Annual Addresses.

Columbia, Mo., April 18.—(Special.) H. G. Proctor, editor of the Railroad Gazette, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address before the state university commencement class Tuesday, June 2. President W. H. Harper, of the University of Chicago, has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual university address on June 3. Hon. Thomas B. Catron, delegate in congress from New Mexico, will deliver the annual address before the alumni.

## A STRONG REFUTATION.

**Marcy K. Brown Denies Statements Contained in an Affidavit Made by Ford A. Allen.**

To the Editor of the Journal:

Upon returning after several days' absence from the city, my attention has been called to a statement of one Ford A. Allen, which appeared a few days ago in the columns of two of the city papers, stating, in substance, that during the recent campaign I approached him with a suggestion for him (Allen) to make an offer to Judge Jones to trade off a poll with the trades unions of Kansas City, which he (Allen) claimed to have, in return for A. P. A. votes, which he (Allen) desired in order to secure his election.

I know not what trades this man Allen may have been attempting to make, on his own account, but his statement, attempting to connect me with his political machinations, is an absolute falsehood. I never made any such suggestion to him, or to any other human being, and I brand the whole statement, as far as I am concerned, as an infamous falsehood, with special emphasis on the word lie.

The whole story is so ridiculously absurd that it bears on its face its own refutation. The man, Allen, may claim to have a poll with the trades unions of Kansas City, but I am the last man in the city who would claim to have any influence with the A. P. A. organization. From my knowledge of members of trades unions of this city, no class of citizens are more independently, upright and honorable than they, and neither the man, Allen, nor any other man, can claim to carry them around in his pocket, in numbers of 500, as his statement seemed to imply, to claimed for cash, to trade off for A. P. A. votes to boost himself into office.

Some of my political enemies are evidently back of the man, Allen, members of the court house gang, who are hunting me, and whose opposition and enmity I am proud to have. Respectfully,

MARCY K. BROWN.

## PROMOTES TEMPERANCE.

**Bishop Fallows, Founder of the Chicago "Home" Saloon, Says It Has Been a Success.**

Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, bishop of the Reformed Episcopal church, and rector of St. Paul's church, Chicago, arrived in this city yesterday morning. He will preach at Christ Reformed Episcopal church this morning at 11 o'clock and this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Bishop Fallows is noted as the originator of the "home" saloon idea, which he thinks will, to a large extent, solve the liquor problem and crippe the liquor traffic. He said yesterday morning that the single "home" saloon set up by him in Chicago a year ago has not only paid expenses, but netted 15 per cent on the investment. A "home" saloon is nothing more than a saloon at which only strictly temperance drinks. It has all the adjuncts of an ordinary saloon, such as mirrors, lights, pictures, game tables, newspapers and free lunch.

Even beer is sold, but it is home brewed and of a non-intoxicating kind. Bishop Fallows was the principal stockholder of this home saloon in Chicago after a close investigation of the saloon question. He came to the conclusion that it is impossible to keep pace with the influence and growth of saloons other than by a like business on rival temperance principles. He says that the experiment has proved so successful that in a short time both Chicago and New York will be filled with "home" saloons. One hundred are to be opened in the latter city by the Church of England Temperance Society. Bishop Fallows expressed the opinion that it will not be long before Kansas City is trying the plan.

To-morrow night the bishop will lecture in Christ church on "People Who Make Mistakes." Tuesday he will leave for Chicago, by way of Arkansas.

## CRUSHED BY FALLING ROCK.

**Four Men Killed in a Coal Mine Near Olyphant, Pa., Yesterday—Another Badly Hurt.**

Olyphant, Pa., April 18.—Four men engaged in driving a heading from the shaft to the slope of the Eddy creek colliery, near this place, were instantly killed today, and a fifth was painfully injured.

The dead are: James McHale, of Olyphant; William Catey, of Priestburg; James and Ralph Asbett, brothers, of Taylor.

The men were working at a point about 1,200 feet from the shaft and had just fired a blast. When the smoke had lifted they returned and commenced to clear away the debris. They had been at work only a few minutes when a roof weighing nearly thirty tons came down, killing the men instantly. Frances Lewis, who also was at work at the time, was badly bruised, but it is not thought fatally. The bodies of the unfortunate men were not recovered until late in the day. They were crushed almost beyond recognition.

## A YOUNG REVOLUTION DAUGHTER.

**How Little Lila Reed Had a High Honor Bestowed on Her.**

Among the distinguished visitors in Kansas City yesterday was little Lila Reed, the 6-year-old daughter of Judge Christopher Reed, of Wichita, Kas. Little Lila bears the honor of being the youngest member of the Daughters of the Revolution. This honor is enhanced by the fact that the motion to make her a member was made by the wife of the vice president of the United States, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson. At the meeting of the order held in Washington in July, 1894, the question came up as to what should be done with the badge of the order as members died. While this matter was being discussed Mrs. Stevenson received a message saying to her the situation of the death of little Lila. In tears she read the message to the convention and it was decided that as Mrs. Reed had been a member of the order, her daughter should also be a member by a unanimous vote and inherit her mother's badge. Previous to this no one had become a member of the society until they had reached their majority. Little Lila was yesterday visiting a child friend.

### HIS BRIDE GONE.

**A Groom Fails to Catch His Train, After a Sprint.**

He was a young man of a philosophical type of countenance, and he had just failed to catch the outgoing evening train to California. After his chase for the rear platform of the train he walked up to a passenger director at the depot and remarked rather ruefully, considering his subsequent explanation:

"I suppose you have often heard of the play of 'Hamlet' without the necessary Hamlet. Well, there it goes now, bound for the land of sunshine and lovely women complete. I'm the groom, you know, rather an important adjunct in a honeymoon trip, but, nevertheless, you see I'm not in it. My, what a lot of telegrams I'll have to pay out now. Those sandwiches, I'm afraid, are after that run. Say, how a year back here? Right across the street? All right. Sorry your duties will not allow you to join me."

The young man was R. K. Jones, of Elmira, N. Y., an abstracter. He is still at the New Albany, and awaits news of his bride of a week with the same philosophy exhibited when he was separated from her by the inflexibility of time tables.

### EX-STRIKERS SUSPECTED.

**A Chicago Employing Painter Murdered by Five Men.**

Chicago, April 18.—John F. Smith was murdered this afternoon at his place of business, 61 Market street, by five men, who made their escape. His firm, Patek, Smith & Co., painters and decorators, had trouble with their painters last winter and a strike resulted. The feeling was very bitter and the assault is supposed to be a result. This afternoon five men went into the establishment and, after a few moments' talk, invited Smith to step to the street. As he reached the doorstep he was struck with a piece of gas pipe on the head and killed instantly. His dead body rolled down the steps. John Ryan, a steam fitter, was arrested in connection with the murder.

## BULUWAYO'S DANGER

STATEMENTS DENYING IT ARE NOT WORTH CONSIDERING.

### MAY BE IN REBEL HANDS NOW.

LATEST ADVICES GREATLY INCREASE THE ANXIETY.

**One of the Most Terrible Massacres on Record May Have Occurred Already—Boers Continue Their War Preparations.**

Cape Town, April 18.—No official statement from any source is worth considering for a moment if it takes the ground that Buluwayo is not in danger. Buluwayo is in the greatest danger. In fact, ere this the town may be in the hands of the Matabeles, and one of the most terrible massacres on record may have occurred.

The latest advices received here from Buluwayo have greatly increased the anxiety felt for the safety of that place. Military men, scouts, Dutchmen and Englishmen, residents of all classes, volunteer troopers and government officials concur in the statement that the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, has not told the truth if he has notified the home government that Buluwayo is in no danger. It is evident to everybody here that the British at Buluwayo are in a most critical position. The chief point of their weakness is in numbers and the numerosity of the hordes of Matabeles gathering for the attack. They again large numbers of Mashukulumbes, presumed to be friendlies, have, by some excuse or other, succeeded in entering the town, and it is well known that they have planned to rise and strike at the British as soon as the warriors of the Matabeles are heard across the line of defense. The Mashukulumbes, who in Buluwayo got there by permission of the white, and the latter were foolish enough to fall into the trap. These Matabeles are armed and an outbreak must soon occur.

**Buluwayo's Small Garrison.**

It has been stated that Buluwayo is held by 1,000 men; this is not correct. As stated in these dispatches, the number of fighting men at Buluwayo is under 800, and of these a small number, compared with the 15,000 Matabeles in the vicinity of Buluwayo are reported to have been stationed to hold Manawa pass, which is a steep defile, with another turnings, and can be rendered impregnable.

Other advices, however, announce that a strong force of Matabeles, which is intended to leave Buluwayo yesterday in order to attack a Matabele impi, composed of Lobengula's crack Induna regiment, from which the native police, who have been shown to have started the rebellion, were recruited, is in such a position as to cut off the most formidable in our attack Matabeleland in point of numbers and efficiency. These warriors have been secretly profiting for some time past by the drill tactics of police troopers, and as the latter took with them arms and ammunition, they have acquired what they lack by their hands on the Martini carbines, ways most formidable, is likely to prove more than a match for the small British force.

**May Be Another Isandula.**

In fact, nobody here can understand the rashness of such a sortie being permitted, and it is feared that the awful disaster of Isandula may be repeated. The British force numbers only 1,000 men, but, though there are three engages with overwhelming numbers, the main body of the Matabele army may be hurled against Buluwayo and overwhelm it in spite of the defiance and courage of the white men, who are the enemy. Besides, as already stated, the attack of the Matabeles from the outside is more than likely to be assisted by a rising of the Matabeles inside the fortifications. Every effort is being made to keep this fact as far as possible, but people here present a great disaster if the slim British force engaging the 15,000 Matabeles is allowed to cripple itself and expose in a sore plight the town of Buluwayo. The feeling at Buluwayo seems to be that the majority of the leaders are dashing, inexperienced men, who are prone to upset the recent first and estimate its numbers later, generally too late.

In addition to the Induna impi, it is known that two other formidable Matabele regiments are in close proximity to Buluwayo, and it would seem that a new, carefully drawn up and as being carried out with skill and deliberation, which gives substantial color to the report that the Boers are behind the whole scheme.

**Armament of Buluwayo.**

The armament of Buluwayo, according to advices received yesterday, is five seven pounders, one Hotchkiss pompom, three Maxim guns, one Gatling gun, three Nordenfelt rapid-fire guns, the two latter having been sent to the front by the British Bechuanaland Rifles, and four Martini Henry and four old Bell guns, of little use except in close quarters. The town has now about 50 Lee-Metford rifles available, besides the rifles of the mounted volunteers, etc., which are of all bores, though the majority are Lee-Metfords and Martini Henrys. For the defense of the magazine ammunition is fair, but there were only about 1,000 rounds of cartridges in Buluwayo. Large consignments of cartridges at Buluwayo and those who have seen the Matabele in action predict that unless Buluwayo is relieved at the rate of hundreds of shots to a man it is known that a million cartridges will not suffice to enable Buluwayo to be held for any length of time against the repeated attacks of a force, particularly superior. The to make matters worse, it is whispered that the million rounds of cartridges have already been shipped down north, and it is hinted that supplies should reach Buluwayo shortly. The fact not only to capture, but it is much further expenditure of ammunition.

It is known, however, that 5,000 pounds of rifles and ammunition left Kimberley on March 28, and that the rifles, cases and supply ought to reach Buluwayo shortly.

**Food Supply Giving Out.**

Here, it must be added, another difficulty arises. It is known that the food supply of Buluwayo is slowly giving out, mainly owing to the numbers of natives the town has to feed, in addition to the white inhabitants, the refugees, the garrison, and the thousands of horses and mules. It is true that sixteen wagons loaded with provisions are reported to have reached a spot about sixty miles from Buluwayo, where they are waiting for a favorable opportunity to run into town. The garrison has been communicated with and the escort of the provision train is to be strengthened, then the wagons will be pushed on to Buluwayo.

Thus it will be seen that stops have been taken to relieve Buluwayo with provisions, arms and ammunition, and 200 volunteers are being hastily equipped and sent to the front. Everything depends upon the coming war, and it is possible that the Matabeles may capture the provision and ammunition trains, in which case the situation in Buluwayo would be desperate indeed.

It is stated on the other hand that the chiefs of the native tribes of Bechuanaland, which the relief forces must traverse, have been peaceable in their demeanor up to the present, and are helping the government. In consequence, it is expected that numbers of wavering chiefs who remember Lindi will join the British when they learn that the troops are going to the front.

**Boers Preparing for War.**

There is no change in the situation so far as the Boers are concerned. They are continuing their preparations, apparently for a great struggle, and it is feared here that the fact that the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, thought it necessary to notify President Kruger that the dispatch of reinforcements to the cape did not imply a change in the friendly policy of Great Britain towards the Transvaal will encourage the Boers in their idea that Great Britain is afraid of them, and that it will require only a combined effort on the part of the Boers of the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony to drive the British out of this part of the world. The Boers boast of being able to muster about 60,000 fighting men, and they claim this force can defy the whole British army.

**Skirmishes With the Rebels.**

Buluwayo, Matabeleland, April 18.—The rebels are increasing in numbers in close proximity to the forces of the loyal regiment established by the Enigeli. Forty-eight men attacked the vanguard of the Matabele at Gwaio, and drove them back to the main body. The English lost a man of mixed descent and two of the native police were killed, however. According to the reports received here, over five of the rebels were killed.

As soon the scouts again encountered the Matabeles in the neighborhood of the Gwaio river, Major Allen, in the lead, with a party of 30 men, was surprised by a volley from the bush back of the horses, which were scattered by the fire of the rebels. Advices so far as received by the telegraph agree in stating that the Matabeles were killed or wounded during these latest conflicts. The Boers, however, growing more and more restless, and a fight is expected.

**British Troops Eager to Sail.**

London, April 18.—The announcement made in the house of commons yesterday by Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, that the government intends to transport to Natal the Dublin fusiliers, the garrison in South Africa, has caused great satisfaction here. The transport Tantallon castle, the first one engaged, is now especially chosen for the purpose, and will sail from the Dock. There was great joy at Aldershot camp when the orders to prepare for service in Natal were received, and the Middlesex regiment, the crack regiment