# Kansas City Daily Journal.

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## COOKE ON THE STAND.

LOCAL MANAGER OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME TESTIFIES.

### CITES INSTANCES OF CRUELTY.

GIVES RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION THAT HE MADE.

**Showing Very Unfavorable to Governor Smith—Cooke Opposed to the Keeley Cure in the Home—Prosecution Will Rest To-day.**

Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) The Soldiers' home investigation was resumed this morning. While nothing of a sensational nature was brought to light, there was much developed that was unfavorable to Governor Smith. The testimony of Colonel Sidney G. Cooke, of Herington, Kas., local manager of the institution, was, perhaps, the most damaging that has so far been adduced against the home management. Colonel Cooke was the first witness, and his examination was conducted chiefly by Colonel R. W. Blue. In response to repeated complaints made to him, on the part of home members, he said, he went to the home, and ascertained by careful investigation that marked cruelty was practiced on the inmates. He called the police force before him collectively and individually and found that the force had lied to him, and he then had Lieutenant Robertson and three of his subordinates relieved from the force.

Colonel Cooke said he had officially entered his complaint against the practice at the home of taking orders on pension money in payment for the Keeley treatment. He believed that such orders were contrary to law.

He expressed himself as against the Keeley treatment at the home, because it had a tendency to build up a favorite class and to promote jealousies. He also said he thought that it was wrong for Governor Smith to hold the position of president of the National Keeley League, at a salary of $1,200 per annum, and he had entered his protest at the annual meeting of the national board of managers for the home.

M. B. Lockhart, of the home, testified to rough and cruel treatment, saying he had seen inmates "bucked," gagged and placed in straight jackets.

Edward D. Yager testified that he was downtown and returned to the home five minutes late; that he was arrested and taken before the governor, who said he must leave the home; that he was sent to Dr. Jones for medical examination and in a few days he was discharged from the home. He complained to Colonel Cooke, who had him readmitted.

Charles Ellison testified that a friend of his, named Hiram Greenwood, was confined in the insane ward for four months without being examined, and that it was shown later that he was not insane at all. Cornelius Shea, who had been a member of the home police force, testified to cruelty on the part of the police force. Said he had seen men put in straight jackets and detained in this condition over night. Nearly all of such punishment was given to men under the influence of liquor.

Colonel Cooke, the local manager, was recalled and in response to a query as to cruel treatment he had investigated, said that a man named Moog, nearly 75 years of age, was arrested on returning to camp, for being absent without leave. Captain Drake, in command of Moog's company, told the officer of the guard that Moog was sick and not able to go to the guard house, but he was, nevertheless, locked up. Next morning he was taken before Governor Smith, who gave him thirty days on the "dump," and the following day Moog was removed to the hospital, where he died in a very few days.

"Next," said Colonel Cooke, "I investigated the case of a man named McDonald who was arrested in the amusement hall during an entertainment. He was dragged downstairs and was knocked down and was then thrown into the guard house. The next day he had to be placed in the hospital for medical treatment."

The investigation will be resumed tomorrow morning, when it is expected that the prosecution will close and the defense will offer evidence in rebuttal.

## DIGGING FOR BURIED TREASURE

**St. Joseph Grocer Searching for $35,000 Supposed to Have Been Hidden by Stage Robbers.**

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 24.—(Special.) About thirty-five years ago a stage was robbed at Belmont, and the robbers buried the $35,000 in gold they took from it on the highest peak of the bluffs northwest of the city. That is the legend that has been handed down since that time, and a great many people believe it. John Krainbeuhl, a grocer at Water and Pauline streets, believes that there is plenty of gold buried on the hills, and he has been searching for it. Three months ago, he hired a number of men and set them to work on the hills. They have excavated in several places and the trees near the summit have been taken out by the roots. Some of the excavations are thirty feet deep and forty or fifty feet across the top. A great trench has been dug in one place and the ground has been torn up all over the highest peak. Krainbeuhl says he did not find any money, but neighbors say he did and that he has the whole treasure in his possession.

## TO VOTE ON POSTMASTER.

**Contest at Sedalia to Be Settled at a Primary Election Next Month.**

Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Another campaign is on in Sedalia, and the contest now is over the postmastership of this city. The term of Postmaster V. P. Hart, the present incumbent, will not expire for a year and a half, but to end the contest for the office, which was started even before Major McKinley was elected president, the Republican city central committee has ordered a primary election to be held on December 12. The candidates, who are prominent local Republicans and popular citizens, are Captain John M. Glenn, commander of the Republican Flambeau Club and deputy county clerk; W. M. Johns, Jr., chairman of the Republican county committee; David J. Temple, an ex-passenger conductor, and William LaTour, who has gained some celebrity as a photographer. Captain H. C. Demuth, who was postmaster of this city for fifteen years, will probably enter the race.

### WARNING TO OFFICERS-ELECT.

**Must File Statements of Their Campaign Expenses at Once.**

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Secretary of State Lesueur gives out the following:

"Persons elected to office in the various counties of the state at the late general election who fail to file with the clerk of the county court a sworn statement of their expenses and a duplicate with the recorder of deeds, within thirty days after the election, cannot be commissioned. The time expires on December 2, only nine days from to-day. Persons elected to state and district offices must file their statements with the secretary of state within the same time."

## PRAIRIE FIRE IN OKLAHOMA.

**Sixteen Persons Reported Burned to Death by Flames Started by Outlaws.**

Oklahoma City, O. T., Nov. 24.—(Special.) A band of outlaws closely pursued by a posse of deputy United States marshals started a prairie fire in the Seminole country this morning to aid them in making their escape. The fire swept over a large area, destroying everything combustible in its path and causing the death of several persons. One account is that no less than sixteen persons perished in the flames, but this story is not credited. Nearly all of the persons reported burned to death were half-breeds. It is declared that the lives of the dozen or more pupils at a Catholic mission school, near Rochelle, were saved only by the greatest exertion on the part of the sisters of the institution, who fought the flames with blankets, and by "backfiring."

Authentic information concerning the reported holocaust will not be available until to-morrow, as the scene of the fire is far from a telegraph office.

## TWO CHILDREN PERISH.

**Burned to Death in the Seminole Reservation Fire—Loss of Life May Be Heavy.**

Perry, O. T., Nov. 24.—(Special.) News reached this city to-night of the burning of the two children of William Bledsoe, near Sasakwa, in the Seminole nation. For the past two days furious prairie fires have swept over that country, aided by prevailing winds, and it is feared that great damage has been done to property and much stock lost. Bledsoe and his wife were away from home and had left the children, a boy and a girl, aged 12 and 14 years, to look after the farm during their absence. The fire swept down on the place unnoticed by the children until too late for them to seek safety by flight. The only means of escape left open for them was by going to the cellar under the house, but as the house burned the timbers holding the floor gave way, letting the floor fall on the children, holding them down until burned to death. It is feared that later reports will bring news of great loss of life.

### LITTLE AUTHENTIC NEWS.

**Stories of Heavy Loss of Life Not Credited at Guthrie.**

Guthrie, O. T., Nov. 24.—(Special.) A furious prairie fire has been sweeping over the Seminole reservation since early this morning. Authentic news is almost unobtainable, but it is creditably reported that two children of William Bledsoe, a farmer, have been burned to death. Wild rumors are flying around to the effect that fifteen or sixteen halfbreeds have lost their lives, but there seems to be no foundation for them, although they have been telegraphed to newspapers all over the country.

## MR. BRYAN IN DENVER.

**The Hero of a Lost Cause Receives the Adulation of His Centennial State Admirers.**

Denver, Col., Nov. 24.—If William J. Bryan had come to Denver as the conquering hero, whose victory presaged the restoration of silver and the return of prosperity in Colorado, he would not have received any more enthusiastic greetings than those given him to-day. The occasion of his visit is the twentieth anniversary of the admission of Colorado to the Union. Before being nominated for the presidency he had agreed to speak at the exercises in commemoration of this event. He arrived at 7:15 o'clock this morning and was met at the depot by a committee, including T. M. Patterson, C. S. Thomas and Mayor McMurray. Even at that early hour several thousand people were assembled about the Union depot who swung their hats and cheered lustily. Mr. Bryan was driven at once to the residence of Hon. C. S. Thomas, where he breakfasted and remained until 10 a. m., when he went to the Brown Palace hotel to attend a reception given in his honor by the women of Denver.

The interior of the hotel was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. Mrs. T. M. Patterson, president of the Equal Suffrage Association, presided. In introducing Mr. Bryan, she said: "Women of Colorado, I present to you the first president of the twentieth century, William Jennings Bryan."

Mr. Bryan spoke for half an hour, being frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause from 2,000 women, who filled the rotunda and balconies of the hotel. After the speechmaking, the ladies filed past the stand, shaking hands with Mr. Bryan, while the Colorado State band played popular airs.

As a souvenir, Mr. Bryan was presented by the ladies with a memorandum book of Colorado chased silver, having declined to receive any gift of great value.

A remarkable ovation was given to Mr. Bryan this afternoon when he was driven through the downtown streets in company with Senator Teller, Congressman Towne and other prominent champions of free silver. The throng was so dense that Mr. Bryan's carriage had to be stopped every two or three blocks, and he made about a dozen short speeches. He was wildly cheered all along the route.

At the state house grounds there were fully 20,000 people assembled, including 5,000 school children. Mr. Bryan made a few remarks and then returned to the Brown Palace hotel.

**Bryan May Lose an Elector.**

Richmond, Va., Nov. 24.—An elector may be lost to the Democrats in Virginia by the same technicality that caused the board officers to give Flood the certificate for congress in the Tenth district. Some of the votes intended for Charles M. Wallace, Jr., were returned without the "Jr." and others for C. M. Wallace, Jr. Five Republican electors had more votes returned than Charles M. Wallace, Jr., but as all five got the same number, the board has not decided how to award the certificate.

**Republican Senators to Caucus.**

Washington, Nov. 24.—There is such a diversity of opinion among Republican senators in the city as to the course to be pursued at the next session with reference to the tariff that it is considered quite probable a caucus will be held very early in the session to decide upon a line of action.

**To Succeed His Father.**

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 24.—At the Democratic congressional convention to nominate a candidate to succeed to the unexpired term of Hon. Charles F. Crisp, Charles R. Crisp, eldest son of the late ex-speaker, was nominated by a rising vote. Mr. Crisp will be elected without opposition. He is a young man just 26 years of age, and will be one of the youngest men ever in congress.

**And New Jersey Used to Be Doubtful.**

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 24.—The board of canvassers to-day computed the official vote of New Jersey. The official plurality for McKinley and Hobart is 87,692. The total average vote for the Republican electors was 221,367; for the Democratic electors, 133,675.

**Official Vote of Illinois.**

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 24.—A tabulation of the official vote of Illinois for president shows the following vote: McKinley, 604,467; Bryan, 463,299; Palmer, 6,195; Levering, 269; McKinley's plurality, 141,168.

## COMES OUT AT LAST.

BREIDENTHAL A CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

### FORMALLY DECLARES HIMSELF.

YIELDS TO THE IMPORTUNITIES OF HIS FRIENDS.

**His Enemies Will Make an Organized Fight to Down Him—Pop Conference Not a Howling Success—The Vote for State Officers.**

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) State Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenthal is now an avowed candidate for United States senator. The formal announcement was made to-day. Ever since the sweeping fusion victory in Kansas, Breidenthal, who, as chairman of the Populist state committee, furnished the brains for the campaign of the Popocrats, has been lionized by the great majority of his party. They claimed that he was entitled to the best office within their gift, and immediately beseeched him to permit the use of his name as a candidate for United States senator. At first he refused to consider the matter, but it finally dawned upon him that a six year job at $5,000 per year was not to be sneezed at—especially by a member of the party which would pass into history within the next two years, or four at the outside, and he began to think. The more he thought the stronger the pressure became. The temptation to-day reached that point where he was unable to resist longer and he gave it out that he would enter the race. Asked by the Journal correspondent to-night concerning his candidacy Mr. Breidenthal said:

"I don't care to say anything except that I have finally consented to become a candidate. My friends have been urging me to give them permission to go to work for me and I have concluded to do so. I am on quite friendly terms with all the candidates and hope to continue my relations with them, regardless of the result of this contest. So far as I am concerned, no personalities will be indulged in."

While Breidenthal's name has frequently been mentioned as a senatorial possibility, yet there was considerable uncertainty attached to it. Now that he has announced himself as a candidate the various factions in the Populist party which are opposed to him for anything will unite and make an organized fight to down him.

## A JOB FOR ED LITTLE.

**Governor-Elect Leedy Selects the Abilene Bolter for His Private Secretary.**

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Governor-elect Leedy to-day announced the appointment of Ed C. Little, of Abilene, as his private secretary. This takes Mr. Little out of the race for United States senator.

The position of private secretary pays $2,000 a year, beside offering great opportunities for a man of thrift.

Little was United States consul at Cairo, Egypt, under President Harrison. He was a Republican until McKinley's nomination, when he became a free silverite, since which time he has been drifting by easy stages into the Populist party, where he landed to-day.

## A KANSAS TURKEY IN CANTON.

**Mrs. Converse, of Pearl, Sent It for Major McKinley's Thanksgiving Dinner.**

Canton, O., Nov. 24.—Word received here announces the "largest turkey raised in Rhode Island" on the way to Canton for the president-elect's Thanksgiving dinner, and a gobbler of liberal proportions came by express this morning. The latter was shipped with the compliments of Mrs. N. P. Converse of Pearl, Kas., and was captive in a much labeled crate. Among the inscriptions were the following: "From an 800 acre farm with but one Republican on it." "Send the boy orator of the Platte a few of the wing feathers, so he can fly up Salt river." "Crown of thorns, cross of gold: they will lie idle four years; labor is too busy to wear the one or occupy the other." "Hurrah for McKinley, but drop a tear for poor Kansas. Down with Popocrats."

## KANSAS ELECTION FRAUDS.

**Hundreds of Indian Territory Residents Voted in the Sunflower State.**

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) The election frauds perpetrated by the Populists in the counties along the southern border of the state will be the subject of a judicial investigation, according to Lit Crum, of Oswego, who came to the state capital to-day. He says that hundreds of residents of the Indian Territory came across the state line and voted at the recent election. The scheme was all put up in advance by the Populists, who had control of the election machinery in those counties. A committee has been selected and is now engaged in working up evidence, not only against the illegal voters, but against those who engineered the deal, and a number of election judges and clerks. He says some arrests will soon follow.

### PEPPERELL VISITS TOPEKA.

**At Populist Headquarters Working for His Friends.**

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) W. H. L. Pepperell, who resigned his place as secretary of the Democratic state central committee during the campaign in order to hold his position as postmaster of Concordia, was in the city to-day for the first time since he received orders from Washington to give up one place or the other. He was at Populist headquarters for a short time, but said his visit had no political significance. "Just say I am out of politics," said he. "I am here on business." It is known, however, that he is in politics, and that he is pushing the claims of some friends for places under Leedy.

### A. A. STEWART SIDETRACKED.

**One of the State Printership Candidates Out of the Way.**

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) W. L. Brown, of Kingman, candidate for state printer, made a deal whereby he got one of his opponents out of the way to-day. A. A. Stewart, of Manhattan, was also a candidate, but withdrew from that fight with the understanding that Brown would help him get the office of superintendent of the deaf and dumb asylum at Olathe. It is understood that Brown became alarmed over the rapid rise of the stock of E. F. Heisler,

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## BREIDENTHAL BOLTS.

**The Kansas Pop Leader Wants Pie for Himself, but Is Too Virtuous to Participate in a Pie Conference. Will It Be "Senator Breidenthal."**

## HAS FLED TO MEXICO.

RESULT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD'S BOGUS DIVORCE EXPOSE.

### GUILTY ATTORNEY CONFESSES.

ADMITS THAT FOR $350 HE FORGED A DECREE OF DIVORCE.

**Returned It in Exchange for the Decree and Letters—Randolph E. Hunter, of Oklahoma City, the Man—Crime News in General.**

Perry, O. T., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Attorney Randolph E. Hunter, a prominent member of the Oklahoma City bar, has skipped the territory for Old Mexico, on account of the recent expose of the New York Herald relative to the granting of bogus decrees of divorce in Oklahoma to certain New York parties. No small sensation was produced by the statement that a prominent attorney of Oklahoma City had, in answer to a decoy letter, obtained for a person in New York, who assumed the name of "Mrs. Sheridan" a bogus decree of divorce, for which he received $350.

Suspicion soon rested upon Lawyer Hunter and the rumor became general that he was in some manner connected with the frauds, and, finally, the matter was fixed almost to a certainty on him as the guilty man. His partner, with whom he was associated in the practice, demanded an explanation, which was evaded with unsatisfactory answers.

The pressure at last becoming so great that he could no longer resist it, and the talk of an investigation caused the young man to make a confession. He stated that he had answered the decoy letter, and, in her reply, Mrs. Sheridan promised to pay $200 to begin with, and $150 more when the decree was granted. He stated that he obtained the $200 and then made out the bogus decree, forging the name of the clerk of the court, for which he received the balance of the $350 promised.

After the matter had been closed, the people in New York who represented "Mrs. Sheridan" wrote Hunter and demanded $500 hush money or they would bring suit against him for the fraud perpetrated. Hunter says he immediately wrote them, stating that if they would return him all his correspondence and the bogus decree he would return to them the $350 which they had paid him. This he stated they did, and he returned the money paid, but the revelations were too sensational and the criminal nature of his action so encompassed him with the fear of arrest and punishment that he fled.

Hunter is 30 years old and single. He spent his boyhood days at his home at Bedford, Ind., graduated with honors from the Cincinnati Law school, and became a prominent politician of his native state. Before he came to Oklahoma, three years ago, he had a prominent position in the treasury department at Washington. He was highly esteemed socially and by the members of the bar at Oklahoma, and his downfall was a sensational surprise.

## HARRISON'S HOUSE ROBBED.

**Burglars Visit the Ex-President and Get a Gold Watch and Some Money.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 24.—Burglars visited the residence of ex-President Harrison on North Delaware street at 11 o'clock last night. While Mr. Harrison and the members of the family were in the lower part of the house, the thief or thieves nimbly climbed upon the porch and entered the library window. From there they went into Mrs. Harrison's room, where a gold watch and a small sum of money were secured. It is believed the thieves were frightened away, because nothing in the other rooms was disturbed. The watch belonged to Mrs. Harrison's first husband and was highly prized. General Harrison has asked the police to put forth every effort to recover the watch, and has offered a reward of $50 for its return.

### SHOT HIMSELF WITH A MUSKET.

**An Independence, Kas., Young Man Attempts Suicide.**

Independence, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) E. Hole, a young man 23 years old, attempted suicide on the main street of this city last night. He had been drinking some during the afternoon and last evening came up town with an old musket. He told several of his friends good-by, saying that it would be the last time they would see him. His brother, suspecting something was wrong, followed him and was horrified to see him step out into the street, carefully place the muzzle of the gun against his forehead, and pull the trigger. The load tore out one side of the boy's face, and he now lies unconscious and dying at his father's home. It is thought that his action was due to despondency caused by ill-health.

## QUARREL ENDS FATALLY.

**Dead Bodies of Herman Myer and Nora Richardson Found at Indianapolis.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 24.—A newsboy discovered the dead bodies of Herman Myer and Nora Richardson lying on the sidewalk in pools of blood in front of a vacant house on Bergermyer avenue this morning. The hand of Myer clutched a 32-caliber revolver, every chamber of which was empty. A large jagged hole was in the region of his heart, while three bullets had entered the woman's body. Myers and the Richardson woman were each about 25 years of age. In the pockets of Myers' clothing, which were emptied at the morgue, a number of love letters were found which had passed between the two. In one of these letters, written by the woman, Myers was urged to come to Haughville and marry her at once. The correspondence also showed that the woman was soon to become a mother. Myers is thought to have killed the woman and taken his own life as the result of a quarrel between them. Nora Richardson was a working woman and Myers was a laborer and formerly lived on Northwest street. The coroner will hold a post mortem on the body of the woman.

## IN JAIL NOW FOR BIGAMY.

**Cruel Nebraska Deceiver to Be Well Punished for His Double Crime.**

Warrensburg, Mo., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Charles E. Jenkins was arrested yesterday at Jefferson City just as he was released from the penitentiary after serving a sentence.

On March 12, 1895, Jenkins and Miss Myra L. Marsh, daughter of a prominent Henry county farmer, eloped to Warrensburg and were married. They went to Belton to live, but a few weeks later it developed that Jenkins had abandoned a wife and several children in Nebraska before coming to Missouri. He was arrested and taken to Clinton, the county seat of Henry county, where he was allowed to plead guilty to seduction, as he could not be indicted there for bigamy. He was sentenced to two years, and while serving his time the girl whom he had deluded and betrayed committed suicide at her father's home in Montrose.

The Johnson county grand jury indicted Jenkins for bigamy and he will be tried at the January term of the criminal court. Those who are familiar with the details of the case express the hope that he may receive a heavy sentence.

### DETERMINED TO KILL HERSELF.

**Maude McDonald, of Fort Scott, Takes Another Dose of Poison.**

Fort Scott, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Maude McDonald, a handsome young woman of the town, who has gained considerable noteriety by her frequent attempts at suicide, first by taking embalming fluid, next hair dye, and then strychnine, made another unsuccessful attempt on her life here to-day by taking a large dose of strychnine. As on the former occasions, her life was saved by the prompt use of the stomach pump. She declares she will yet succeed in baffling her friends and the physicians, and end her own life.

**Killed Himself While Drunk.**

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Herman Wolters, a teamster, committed suicide here this morning about 3 o'clock while drunk by jumping from the capitol bluff, a distance of fifty feet. It is thought he killed himself because he had secured a divorce from his wife yesterday on the ground of desertion and she obtained possession of the children.

**Store Burned by Burglars.**

Fort Scott, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Early this morning the general store of Whiteside & Stroud, at Uniontown, eighteen miles west of here, was entered by burglars who set fire to the building, which, with its contents, was totally destroyed. There is no clue to work on.

**Burglars Frightened Away.**

Fort Scott, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Early this morning burglars broke into the Missouri, Kansas & Texas depot at Hiattville, fifteen miles south of here, but were frightened away before they secured anything. They made their escape on a hand car, which they abandoned near this city.

**Gallatin, Mo., Prisoners Escape.**

Gallatin, Mo., Nov. 24.—(Special.) George Adams, a housebreaker, and Charles Dav-

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## MAY THE BLIND SEE?

MARVELOUS RESULTS ACHIEVED AT ST. LOUIS YESTERDAY.

### EXPERIMENTS WITH X RAYS.

PERSONS TOTALLY BLIND HELPED TO DISCERN OBJECTS.

**Some Without Eyeballs Made to See by the Use of the Fluoroscope—New Theory as to the Function of the Retina.**

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 24.—(Special.) Dr. Heber Robarts conducted a series of interesting experiments with "X" rays at his office, 2914 Morgan street, to-day, with a view to ascertaining whether the blind may be able to see by the aid of rays. The fact that Dr. Robarts intended to conduct experiments of this sort led to the presence of about forty sightless persons at his office. Among them were a few pupils from the state blind asylum at Nineteenth and Morgan streets. These people, and the various forms of disease or accident which caused the loss of sight, afforded Dr. Robarts ample opportunity for testing the effect of the rays on sightless persons.

The doctor considers that he made the most extensive and thorough test that has ever been made in this line. He is highly gratified with the result of the experiments, and said, after finishing the test, that it had been a success beyond his expectations. Even persons whose eyeballs were missing were able to distinguish objects with a clearness that surprised the experimenter. In some cases, however, no impression was made on the senses of the patients.

The apparatus used is known as the Nicola Tesla apparatus, a complicated machine, weighing about 500 pounds. This is attached to the wire of an ordinary incandescent electric light, the current being multiplied by the apparatus. The tube through which the rays ere presented to the senses of the afflicted person is known as the fluoroscope. It is held to the head of the sightless person, either in front, before the useless eyeballs—or sockets in the case of persons whose eyeballs are gone—at the side of the head, and then at the back of the head. Some of those enabled to see found the result best when held at the back of the head.

One case was that of Patrick McMahon, 76 years old, who had not seen anything for thirty years. His eyeballs were totally destroyed. A plate of lead was moved back and forth over the fluoroscope, when he exclaimed: "I see." The object appeared to him as a mere shadow, but he was able to tell its form. Still another case was that of Miss Kittie Helmke, aged 24 years, a pupil of the blind asylum, who had no recollection of ever having seen anything. She was able to distinguish shadows, but could not describe the form of objects placed before her.

Dr. Robarts thinks that the apparatus may be developed to a degree that will enable blind persons to see objects with a considerable degree of clearness; also that it may be simplified so as to be more readily adapted to the use of blind persons.

Dr. Robarts adduced from the experiments that the retina of the eye is not the actual point of contact at which an object is presented to the senses of the beholder, but that the retina is simply a mirror, which might be replaced with an artificial one, in case other portions of the eyeball remain intact. He contends that, by use of "X" rays, the object, light or shadow is presented directly to the corpora quadra gemina, or germ of sight, located between the cerebrum and cerebellum, on a line with the eyes, but nearer to the posterior wall of the skull than to the face. This conclusion that the retina is simply a mirror is directly at variance with all works on physiology, he says, even the latest of which teach that the retina receives the impression of the object, as does the prepared plate of a camera.

Further experiments are to be conducted by Dr. Robarts.

### TO DINE WITH THE QUEEN.

**Ambassador and Mrs. Bayard to Eat Turkey at Windsor Castle.**

London, Nov. 24.—Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard were "commanded" to-day to visit Windsor castle on Thursday next and dine with the queen. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard will also sleep at the castle that night, and Mr. Bayard, in consequence, has been obliged to cancel his engagement to preside at the Thanksgiving dinner of the American colony here.

**Chinese Diplomatic Changes.**

Pekin, Nov. 24.—Lo Sengle, Wu Ting Fang and Hwang Tsun Hsien have been appointed respectively Chinese ministers at London, Washington and Berlin. Yang Yu, the Chinese minister at Washington, has been transferred to St. Petersburg.

## TO RUIN THE ROAD.

ULTIMATE EFFECT OF THE SANTA FE RECEIVERSHIP ACTION.

### AS FORESEEN BY MR. GODDARD.

ALSO BRINGS DISCREDIT UPON THE STATE OF KANSAS.

### MOTION TO REMAND THE SUIT.

ARGUMENT WAS CLOSED YESTERDAY IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

**Question of Jurisdiction Discussed—Case Taken Under Advisement—Burlington Passenger Officials Visit Kansas City—Railroad News.**

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 24.—(Special.) The argument on the motion to remand the Santa Fe receivership case to the Jefferson county district court was concluded in the federal court this afternoon and Judge Foster took the matter under advisement. He will render a decision next Monday.

The argument of the most public and general interest to-day was that of Assistant Attorney General Goddard. Judge Myers had refused to recognize Mr. Goddard in the case in the state court and had stricken his amendments from the record. The strange relations existing between Judge Myers and the assistant attorney general made the remarks of Mr. Goddard very interesting. He said:

**Mr. Goddard's Speech.**

"I desire to close this matter briefly for the state. This case was brought to the attention of the attorney general's office on the 6th day of November by the governor of the state of Kansas. On the next day, a message was delivered at the attorney general's office from Governor Morrill in the following words:

"'Topeka, Kas., Nov. 7, 1896.

"'To the Hon. F. B. Dawes, Attorney General of the State of Kansas.

"'Sir:—In pursuance of the authority in me vested by the statutes of the state of Kansas, I hereby direct and require you, as the attorney general of said state of Kansas, to appear forthwith for said state and prosecute a certain suit now pending in the district court of Jefferson county, in said state, entitled, The State of Kansas Against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, filed in said court November 5, 1896, and take such action therein as may be necessary to protect the interests of the said state of Kansas.

"'E. N. MORRILL, Governor.'

"Section 71 of chapter 166 of the laws of 1879 in relation to state officers reads as follows:

"'The attorney general shall appear for the state and prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, in the supreme court in which the state shall be interested or a party, and shall also when required by the governor, or either branch of the legislature, appear for the state and prosecute or defend in any other court or before any officer in any case or matter, civil or criminal, in which the state may be a party or interested.'

"At that time the attorney general was absent from the city. After an exchange of messages between him and myself, Governor Morrill and I took this matter under advisement and considered what should be done for the best interests of the state and what was our duty in respect thereto. I will say frankly to your honor that we looked at the law upon which this action is based, and looked to see what benefits would accrue to the state of Kansas by reason of its prosecution. I must say that we failed to find any benefit accruing from a law, which, if applicable to railways, provides that the right of way of this railroad company from the northeast to the southwest corner of the state must be divided into small parcels and sold at public auction, and the proceeds, after paying the expenses of the proceedings, returned to the corporation owning the property.

**Would Destroy the Property.**

"Looking directly at the results of this action, we foresaw that the carrying out of this suit would mean the absolute destruction of the property, nothing more nor less; for the selling of the property of the company in such a way would certainly mean that. This was the only direct result which we could see to accrue to the state. We endeavored to look at this case broadly, as sensible men should, and to take a reasonable view of the whole situation. We considered the effect which the commencement of the action would have and had already had upon the credit of the state of Kansas, we considered the chances of ultimate defeat in the cause. I say, we took all of these things into consideration in determining what our course should be with regard to the case. When we considered, in connection with the case, the very ugly rumors which were then being circulated regarding the connection of certain individuals therewith, the reasons why it has been brought, our first judgment was that the case should be dismissed from the courts, and that it was the duty of the executive officers of the state to get rid of it as speedily as possible; but upon further consideration we thought: Here is a law of the state of Kansas, standing upon the statute books, and it is our duty to enforce all the laws of the state. We had faith in the courts of this country, and determined to leave it to the law to say whether or not this law should be held to be applicable in this case, and if so, whether or not it should be carried out.

"Acting upon that theory, I filed the amendments to the petition which now appears in the record of the cause. I set forth in addition to the facts already stated facts which I knew to be absolutely true, and no one has ever questioned the truth of one word contained in the amendments to the petition.

"I deem it, if your honor pleases, an honorable thing for an attorney to give to the court before which he practices the truth regarding the case that is being considered. This is especially true of a public prosecutor. I filed these amendments so that the court might know more regarding the case that was to be tried. If the case can be heard before the court, it was right that the hearing should be as speedy as possible, and by filing these amendments I placed the case in such a position that a demurrer could be filed to the petition and all the questions of law involved in the case—and which must ultimately be considered—heard upon the demurrer, and a speedy conclusion reached. If the amendments so filed raised a federal question or made it appear plainer that there is a federal question in the

Continued on Sixth Page.