# Kansas City Daily Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. NO. 191. FRIDAY. KANSAS CITY, DECEMBER 18, 1896.—TWELVE PAGES. FRIDAY. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## EXTEND THE SCHEME.

HOW KANSAS CITY STREETS MIGHT BE USED BY ADVERTISERS.

### ROOM FOR MANY MONUMENTS.

WOULD DISCOMMODE THE PUBLIC, BUT THAT WOULD NOT MATTER.

**The Sentiment Is Strongly in Favor of Putting the Proposed Benton Monument in the Triangular Space at the Junction.**

Of course public streets are not for private snaps and while Kansas City contemplates entering upon a work of beautifying no one should suspect that there is really anything mercenary in the work as proposed. It is understood that material aid from the outside will be donated in this great work. More than one business concern with headquarters outside the city has indicated a willingness to aid and really take part in this grand undertaking.

By way of making things even up just a little in this great work it is suggested that the middle of most any street in the business center has some value by way of advertising advantages and when the location is given of course the other party to the contract should do the rest and, indeed, they are quite willing. The agents of some of the larger business concerns doing business in the city have indicated that they would gladly proceed with the work of beautifying the city provided they be allowed to have something to say about the bronze tablet. In fact some of the gentlemen indicate that it might be a good plan of the city authorities to come forward with a proposition for bids on various localities for works of art. By this means it is believed that the city would be able to collect a fund of cash that could be used in straight park improvements wherever desired. Of course the park district in which location is selected should be given the funds received from the sale of any given site. This arrangement would prevent confusion and possible trouble over small cash matters.

It is understood that the Battle-Ax Plug folks are very anxious to secure a good and comfortable location near the Junction. They have in mind an equestrian statue and the man holding an enormous ax of course will represent the head of the original firm that started the business. The man responsible for the vast business of the concern should, of course, be seated comfortably on the horse and made so firm that cyclones and blizzards will not interfere with him. The ax in his hand will explain the full meaning of the statue and the whole work will be a daily treat to every one who may be so fortunate as to pass the Junction.

Then it happens that the Anheuser-Busch people are getting interested. They would be delighted to donate to the city an enormous arch across Main street at the Junction. This arch would, of course, be decorated in truly American style. The eagle would have the place of honor and around and about him would be the stars and stripes, and, it is needless to add, the work would not be complete unless it had something inscribed about Anheuser-Busch. It is given out modestly by a gentleman representing the concern that they do not want any inscription on the arch, but it is very certain that the authorities of the city would not think of accepting such a fine piece of work without placing the name of the firm where it could be read, at least with glasses. Of course this modesty on the part of the representative of the Anheuser-Busch people is very well understood, but it will be insisted that their name should cling to the arch on bronze, and no man who passes under this beautiful piece of work is pledged to do business with the great benefactors of the city. There is nothing mercenary about this beautifying the city and it all comes from the highest philanthropic motives.

In the grand rush to beautify the city Colonel Val Blatz is not to be left out. A beautiful fountain, with a copious flow of sparkling water for man and beast, would be an ornament. As planned it could be located in the middle of Main street, somewhere between Ninth and Tenth, but the chances are that Colonel Blatz would prefer it to be near the Junction. No one drinking from this fountain would be offended to see the name of the great and good friend of the city in bronze. Certainly no one, however much he might be delighted with the ornament, would feel compelled to call for Val Blatz when he desired to drink something besides water. There is nothing mercenary about this; it is a matter of beautifying Kansas City.

As to the Benton statue and works of that character, as estimated, they could be located in the woods around the city. A full line of presidents in bronze would look well distributed in the outer suburbs. While it is true that in all other cities statues of this sort are given first place of prominence, this need not be done in Kansas City. Thomas Hart Benton was not a beautiful man, and it could not be suspected that a statue of him would be beautiful, and hence it could not be utilized in beautifying the city. It is polish, shine and beauty that is in demand. Then, no one is thrusting a Benton statue on the city. In fact, it is proposed that the people of the city shall pay for it. Coming in this way, of course, as between Benton and most anybody else, the Benton statue would be relegated to the suburbs.

It is believed that if the city authorities would only consent many fine pieces of art and statuary would be donated to the city, and it might be possible at the same time to round up some money for the park fund. This grave question will be taken into consideration at once, doubtless, as there is a pressing demand that the work of beautifying shall commence. Many have already placed large orders for statuary for Kansas City, thinking there would be no doubt but that space would be given in a big world like this. In due time Kansas City will have beauty to burn.

## FAVOR THE BENTON STATUE.

**A Majority of the Members of the Council Will Vote Against the Advertising Scheme.**

Judging from the opinions that have been expressed by the members of both houses of the city council, an ordinance granting permission to the Heim brothers to locate their exhedra at the Junction will not meet with favor. They give a number of reasons for objecting to it, all of which are from a practical, common sense standpoint. One of them said yesterday:

"In the first place, the exhedra, as planned, will not furnish seating room for more than thirty persons and probably standing room for about ten. The number waiting for cars at the Junction is usually in excess of this, and, as the cars are nearly always in motion, either going or coming, there would be a great deal of confusion in the exhedra if all insisted upon doing their waiting there. Then it would take up too much space at a place

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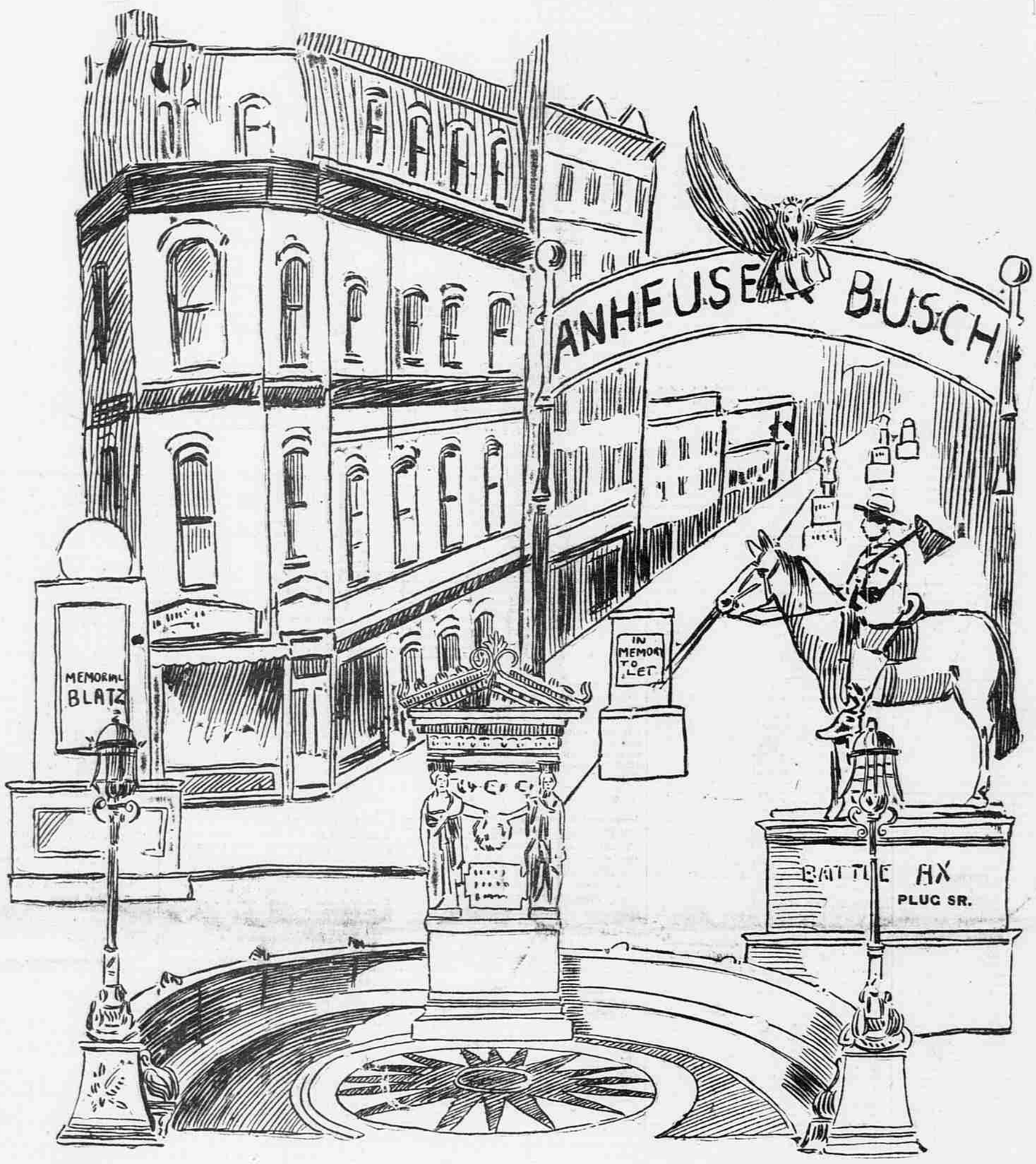
## THE JUNCTION AS IT IS TO BE




When the Memorial Advertising Idea Is Thoroughly Carried Out.

## IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED.

UNEXPECTED STRENGTH DEVELOPED IN THE SENATE.

**Excludes Foreigners Over 16 Who Cannot Read and Write Some Language—The Bill Now Goes to Conference.**

Washington, Dec. 17.—The senate to-day passed the immigration bill, known as the Lodge bill, with a new section providing that the exclusion shall not apply to persons arriving from Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there. The strength for the bill was greater than had been expected, the final vote being 52 to 10. As passed the bill amends the immigration laws so as to exclude from admission to the United States all persons over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the language of their native country, or some other language, but an admissible immigrant, over the age of 16, may bring in with him, or send for, his wife or parent or grandparent or minor children or grandchildren, notwithstanding the inability to read and write.

For the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write as required by the foregoing section the inspection officers shall be furnished copies of the constitution of the United States printed on numbered uniform pasteboard strips, each containing five lines of the constitution, printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose and so constructed as to conceal the slips from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant may designate the language in which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of these slips from the box and read, and afterwards write out, in full view of the immigration officers, the five lines printed thereon. Each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspector before another drawing is made. No immigrant failing to read and write out the slip thus drawn by him shall be admitted; but he shall be returned to the country whence he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him, as now provided by law.

The Cuban section added to the bill provides that the act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there, provided that such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

An amendment by Mr. Elkins proposing a $10 a head tax on immigrants coming in other than American ships occasioned considerable debate and was finally tabled, as were several other amendments.

The immigrant measure now goes into conference, the bill passed to-day being a substitute for the Corliss-McCall bill, passed by the house.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the senate to-day agreed that when it adjourned to-day it be until Monday next. The house amendments to the lands of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company were non-concurred in, and Messrs. Hill, Platt and Clark named as senate conferees.

Mr. Chandler, Republican, of New Hampshire, presented a large number of petitions from Alabama reciting that by reason of the election methods prevailing in Alabama the state was without a republican form of government at the present time. It brought out a statement from Mr. Allen that the Alabama investigation proposed by him had been defeated by Republican votes.

Mr. Chandler responded that the defeat was due to Mr. Allen's mismanagement of his resolution and that the investigation could be resurrected.

A bill was passed authorizing the Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Sabine river between Louisiana and Texas, and another to authorize the readjustment of accounts of army officers who were graduates of West Point Military academy.

### WICHITA RESERVATION OPENING.

**Matter to Come Up in the Interior Department Very Soon.**

Washington, Dec. 17.—(Special.) The opening of the Wichita reservation promises to come up for early action in the interior department. It is understood that Secretary Francis has practically sustained every point made by Congressman Curtis in his argument in favor of appointment of the alloting agents, and the men will be named in the course of a few days. The secretary is out of the city and no action has been taken, but it is expected that something definite in that direction will be forthcoming before the holidays.

### Change in the Indian Bureau.

Washington, Dec. 17.—The house committee on Indian affairs to-day authorized a favorable report on a bill to abolish the offices of commissioner and assistant commissioner of Indian affairs and to create in their stead a board of Indian commissioners of three members.

### Congressional Notes.

Hastings, the Cherokee delegate, has arrived in Washington and is stopping at the National to look after Indian Territory legislation.

A bill introduced yesterday by Representative Bull, of Rhode Island, appropriates $50,000 for the erection of a monumental statue to James G. Blaine in Washington.

Senator Vest, from the committee on commerce, yesterday reported favorably the bill authorizing the Kansas City, Shreveport & Gulf Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Sabine river between Louisiana and Texas.

Mrs. Parsons, of Caney, Kas., appeared before the house Indian committee yesterday and made an argument in favor of an extension of time for the building of the Coffeyville & Southwestern railroad. The matter was referred to a committee of three to report when the committee meets after the holidays.

## AN ATTACK ON MR. GOMPERS.

SENSATION IN THE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

**President Charged With Dickering With Politicians—After a Hearing in Executive Session Mr. Gompers Is Indorsed.**

Cincinnati, Dec. 17.—Delegate Mahone, of the Street Railway Union, created a sensation in the convention of the American Federation of Labor at noon to-day by rising to a privileged question and stating that very damaging rumors were being circulated against the general officers, and moving that a committee of five be appointed to investigate these charges. Mr. Mahone would not name the charges, and none would mention them, but the rumors were generally conceded to be in connection with the agitation for the annual election to-morrow afternoon. A motion to table Mr. Mahone's motion was lost, yeas 13, nays, 59.

A motion demanding that Mahone specify the charges in writing was carried, yeas 40; nays, 29, when a recess was taken till 2:30 p. m. On reassembling for the afternoon session there were many visitors present to hear the charges and the discussion of the same. The charges were not taken up in open session, however, an executive session being demanded. The executive session continued from 5 p. m. till 8 p. m., and resulted in the vindication of President Gompers and the retirement of Secretary McCraith, whose term expires next month. While the rumors of charges surprised President Gompers and all others except a select few of the delegates, there seems to have been much agitation during last night in consultation rooms over the sensation that was to be sprung to-day.

Ex-Secretary A. G. Wines and Secretary August McCraith were separated by friends while quarreling in a room at the Denison house in the early morning hours and revolvers are said to have been drawn. The trouble was between President Gompers and Secretary McCraith and dates back to the last campaign. In the absence of President Gompers it is said that Secretary McCraith edited the Federationist. McCraith is considered a socialist and was afterwards a silver man, but in the absence of President Gompers he kept out articles on the silver question that had been previously appearing in the organ of the Federation. At a subsequent meeting of the executive council this matter, with other differences between the president and the secretary, were considered and Secretary McCraith was compelled to apologize to President Gompers. It is charged after this action of the executive council Secretary McCraith conspired against President Gompers and tried to make a case against the president on the correspondence of the latter with certain prominent political leaders in the silver movement.

In the executive session, Delegate Mahone, who sprang the question on the rumors of charges earlier in the day, read a paper setting forth the rumors that President Gompers had acted with politicians and even negotiated with them during the recent campaign. Mr. Mahone said he would not present it as a charge and that there was a rumor of only one offense and that was that President Gompers had participated in politics.

Secretary McCraith, who originated the rumors on which the charge was based, then made a statement about keeping politics out of the federation and read all the letters that President Gompers had written and had received from political leaders during the recent campaign. These parties wanted President Gompers to meet Chairman Jones in Chicago. This proposition was declined. Then it was proposed to have President Gompers meet other silver advocates in Chicago. President Gompers replied that he was too busy to leave his office, but would talk the matter over if the parties would come to Indianapolis. It was admitted that at least one representative of the silver cause did come to Indianapolis to see President Gompers. None of the letters had been filed away with the private papers of President Gompers, but all were filed with the official correspondence of the president and labeled "politics."

Secretary McCraith and others could get the letters and read them, and the secretary did produce all of them in evidence. Secretary McCraith said he felt President Gompers had done wrong, and called the attention to the executive council to the matter. Mr. McCraith also stated that President Gompers had been at Chicago at least once during the campaign. On investigation, the executive council reported that they knew where President Gompers was while in Chicago; that he did not meet Chairman Jones or any other politician there, but that he went there to confer with the president of an international union.

Some of the delegates, especially those from the West, stated that they were surprised that there was not more in the case, as the rumors that had reached them greatly magnified the charges.

President Gompers was requested to make a statement, but he said only a few words and announced that all his correspondence and his actions in the official capacity of president of the Federation were as open to the delegates and the world as the correspondence which Secretary McCraith had seen fit to bring to this convention.

After considerable discussion, which reflected more on those who had circulated the rumors of serious charges than on President Gompers, Delegate Penna, of the Miners' Union, offered resolutions declaring that "we indorse the president's position, dismiss the charges and exonerate him from all blame."

During the informal hearing of the case there was an exciting discussion of the silver question, but there were only three dissenting votes and the three voting in the negative announced that they did so on account of their opposition to the free coinage of silver, which they would not indorse in any form, although they desired to indorse President Gompers.

The following was offered by George W.

Continued on Second Page.

## IRRIGATION CONGRESS ENDS.

NEXT ANNUAL CONVENTION AT LINCOLN, NEB.

**E. R. Moses, of Kansas, Re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee—New Arid Lands Act Favored—Resolutions.**

Phoenix, A. T., Dec. 17.—(Special.) The fifth national irrigation congress closed this afternoon, after one of the liveliest sessions ever held. A warm discussion was precipitated by the reception of the report of the committee on resolutions affecting a portion of the report supporting the Carey act, in connection with amendments thereto lately introduced by Representative Herman in the house of representatives. The resolution finally took the following shape and was adopted:

"That we favor cession of the arid lands of the nation to states only under conditions so strict that they shall absolutely insure the settlement of such lands by actual settlers in small tracts and absolutely prevent the monopoly in large bodies under private ownership."

Other resolutions favored the appointment of a national irrigation commission to be appointed by the president; storage reservoirs constructed by the government in favorable locations. The Wright act of California was commended in the main and suggestions made for improvement of its provisions and the usual thanks were extended to the officers and to the city.

The congress elected the following named to be officers for the ensuing year:

Chairman of Executive Committee E. R. Moses, of Great Bend, Kas., re-elected, as were also Vice Chairman Brigham Young, of Utah, and E. F. Hudson, of Illinois; treasurer, E. L. Brainerd, of Connecticut; national lecturers, J. S. Emery, of Kansas, and I. A. Fort, of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., was fixed upon by unanimous vote as the site for the next congress, El Paso being presented and withdrawn.

The national committee chosen embraces: Arizona, James McClintock; California, J. D. Schuyler; Colorado, A. L. Kellogg; Connecticut, J. B. Abbott; Idaho, F. J. Mills; Illinois, Dr. Clark Galpin; Indiana, Hon. Benjamin Harrison; Iowa, Professor J. L. Budd; Kansas, J. H. Churchill; Maryland, G. W. Garrett; Montana, J. Emery; Missouri, H. C. Weber; Michigan, Fred B. Spread; Minnesota, T. M. Frost; Nebraska, A. C. Wolfenberger; New Mexico, C. H. Fanch; New York, Dix W. Smith; Nevada, L. H. Kyler; North Dakota, W. W. Barrett; Oklahoma, Professor Henry E. Glazier; Ohio, B. F. Shuart; Pennsylvania, George W. Alperton; Rhode Island, M. G. Utely; Texas, W. S. Marshall; Utah, L. W. Shurtliff; Washington, L. S. Howlett; Wisconsin, J. E. Godding; District of Columbia, Judge Emory B. Best.

This evening the California and Connecticut delegations received members of the congress at the Adams hotel.

## URGED TO GO SLOWLY.

SECRETARY OLNEY WANTS NO CUBAN ACTION NOW.

### OTHER PROTESTS RECEIVED.

A FEAR THAT COMMERCIAL VALUES WILL BE DISTURBED.

**Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Will Report the Cameron Resolutions, Declaring for Cuban Independence—Still Active.**

Washington, Dec. 17.—The Post to-morrow will say:

"The secretary of state has cautioned the members of the senate committee on foreign relations to go very slowly in regard to the Cuban question. The secretary of state urgently recommends that all action be postponed in congress until the end of the present campaign, when, if the Spaniards are not successful, he believes, as recommended in the president's message, that some form of intervention should be applied by the United States."

It is stated that Secretary Olney will go before the senate committee to-morrow and give a great deal of confidential information relative to Cuba which is in his possession. A majority of the members of the committee express ignorance of the intention of Mr. Olney to appear before the committee, but there is no doubt that he told Senator Sherman, who saw him for a few moments to-day, he would be glad to appear at the committee's meeting to throw all the light possible on the subject for the guidance of the committee. For the protection of his advisers, Secretary Olney undoubtedly will ask that his communications be kept strictly secret.

It is the expectation of all the members of the committee that a vote will be reached at the meeting to-morrow on the Cameron resolution, declaring for Cuban independence and the friends of the resolution express no doubt that the resolution will receive the approval of a majority of the committee.

The intention of the majority is to vote to report the resolution Monday and allow it to remain on the senate calendar until after the holiday recess.

The report that has already been prepared is known to be very satisfactory to the majority in favor of action and it is not believed there will be any facts presented by Secretary Olney which will materially change the conditions. Already there is a protest against any action by persons who fear that values will be disturbed and business injured by any declaration of the kind proposed. Different senators have urged members of the foreign relations committee not to be hasty in the matter of acting on the Cuban resolutions and suggested delay, but so far it has not influenced the majority members of the committee. The reply has been that the best way is to have the crisis, if it is to come, and be over with it as quickly as possible.

An effort was made to-day while the senate was in executive session, to secure reconsideration of the vote by which the senate agreed to adjourn over until Monday, in order, it is understood, to permit opportunity to present a report to-morrow on the Cameron resolution, in case one is agreed upon by the committee. The motion was made by Senator Carter, after a conference with Senator Cameron. The friends of the resolution apparently did not realize that the adjournment of the senate until Monday next might have the effect of delaying a report until after the adjournment had been decided upon. They then concluded that their measure might be crowded out entirely until well into January. They had little hope of securing reconsideration, and the result of Senator Carter's motion proved that in this they were correct. The senate declined to consider the motion, but acted promptly upon a contra-motion by Senator Aldrich, to adjourn.

The conservatives on the Cuban question are inclined to regard this result as significant, as showing the feeling of the senate on this question, but the Cuban advocates assert that such is not the case, as the test was by no means full of fair. The incident and the inference drawn from it, however, serve to bring to the surface the fact, which has been growing more and more patent daily, that theer is a strong element in the senate opposed to any radical agitation on the Cuban question at this time because of its supposed adverse effect upon the country's business interests.

## THE DEATH OF MACEO.

**Still Disputed From Some Quarters, but Accepted as a Fact by the Cuban Junta.**

Key West, Fla., Dec. 17.—Passengers who arrived here from Cuba last night report that General Pratt had wired General Weyler from the province of Matanzas that he had an engagement in that province with Antonio Maceo's forces, led by Maceo himself, and that upon receipt of the telegram conveying this information all the festivities which were in progress in Havana to celebrate the death of Maceo were ordered to be suspended.

The passengers further stated that a number of newspaper reporters, to convince themselves of the truth or falsity of the report of Maceo's death, went to Punta Brava, province of Havana, and one of them had an interview with the insurgent chief, Baldemero Acosta, who told him that the Spaniards who had come to search for Maceo's body would not find it, as Maceo was at the head of his army and was moving towards Oriente. He also stated that he had accompanied Maceo to the province of Matanzas, where he left him, after an affectionate parting. When he left Maceo the latter was suffering from a slight wound.

New York, Dec. 17.—Dr. J. Castillo, of the Cuban junta, says that in the opinion of the junta there can be little doubt of Maceo's death, and that it is generally believed that he came to his death through treachery on the part of Dr. Zertucha. In order to learn the facts about the engagement in which the patriot was killed, emissaries have been sent from Havana to find the troops which he commanded. Several have returned and reported that they could find no trace of the insurgents, showing that they had retreated further inland. Five soldiers who were wounded were found in huts which had been turned into hospitals, and they told the agents of the junta that Maceo was not dead. However, not much faith is pinned on the assurances of the wounded men of Maceo, since the latter may have been shot after the former had been rendered hors de combat. The suspicion is extant that Zertucha fired the bullet which ended Maceo's brilliant career, but it is pretty well established that the treacherous physician had informed the Spaniards of the plans of the Cuban chief.

With the information in their possession about the intentions of Maceo, the forces under Major Cirujeda permitted Maceo to cross the trocha without molestation and then fell upon him in largely superior numbers at a convenient place. It is cer-