SIXTEEN PAGES.

The Topeka State Journal.

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DEWEYS TO COME

Trio of Cheyenne Killers Will Be Brought Here.

Sheriff Lucas Sent After Prisoners Today.

THEIR STORY IS TOLD.

Appears for First Time in a Court Paper.

Claim That They Were Acting in Self Defense.

Application for Bail Made to Supreme Court.

Chauncey Dewey and his fellow prisoners, Clyde Wilson and William J. McBride, will be brought to Topeka as soon as possible, and given a hearing before the supreme court on an application to admit them to bail. The application was made at noon today by Senator John E. Hessin of Manhattan and A. E. Harvey, of Lincoln, Neb., attorneys for the Deweys.

SHERIFF A. T. LUCAS.
Who will bring the Deweys to Topeka.

The application is for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the prisoners acted in self defense in killing the Berrys, and are therefore entitled to be admitted to bail. The application is made by C. P. Dewey, the father of Chauncey Dewey, who has not heretofore figured in the trouble.

Sheriff A. T. Lucas, of Shawnee county, was this afternoon sworn in as a special marshal of the supreme court and has been sent after the prisoners. The writ is directed against Sheriff Robert McCulloch of Cheyenne county, and Sheriff Bradley of Sherman county. It was made returnable forthwith, but it is not expected that Sheriff Lucas can get back to Topeka before Tuesday or Wednesday.

JUSTICE DID RIGHT.

The attorneys for the Deweys do not seem to especially blame Justice Hall for handling their clients over without bail, for they say that public sentiment was so strong that he would have been in danger had he done otherwise.

"We did not ask or expect that our clients should not be bound over," said Senator Hessin today. "In fact I think it would have been unwise all around had such action been taken, in view of the public feeling in Cheyenne county at this time."

If the justice of the peace had allowed our clients to be released on bail, even," continued Attorney Harvey, "he would have been in about as much danger as Dewey and his men. Public sentiment is so inflamed up there that the justice was absolutely controlled by it, and I don't think he could have done otherwise with safety. For that reason we made no attempt to introduce testimony in order to get our men released on bond, but instead we come to the supreme court and ask to have our cases brought here where public sentiment will not rule the court, and we ask that they be admitted to bail."

This is doubtless a shrewd move on the part of Hessin and Harvey to get their clients out of the reach of mob violence. As long as they remained in that part of the state there was danger that they would be lynched. Their attorneys therefore did nothing that would inflame the settlers there to sudden action but instead allowed the Deweys to be bound over without bail as the best means of satisfying public sentiment at the time. Then they hurried to Topeka to file their petition for a writ of habeas corpus. Unlike the usual application, they ask that the prisoners be brought before the supreme court in person forthwith. This will get them away from the danger of lynching. In the meantime the militia will probably remain on guard over the Deweys until Sheriff Lucas gets to them, but whether he will have to go to St. Francis or they will meet him at Goodland is not known.

Sheriff Lucas could not act in his capacity as sheriff of Shawnee county in going after the prisoners, but it was necessary to swear him in as a special marshal of the supreme court.

The Dewey side of the fight is told for the first time in the petition for the writ as filed in the supreme court today, and even this story is very meager as to details. The petition says:

Your petitioners, Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and William J. McBride, represent and show unto the court that each of your said petitioners are unlawfully imprisoned and restrained of their liberty by Robert McCulloch, sheriff of Cheyenne county, Kansas, and Sheriff Bradley of Sherman county, Kansas, and in jail at Goodland, Kansas, and that said imprisonment and restraint are illegal and wrongful; that said illegality consists in this, to-wit: That on the 15th day of June, 1903, said petitioners were arrested by the sheriff of Cheyenne county on warrants issued in four separate cases upon complaint of one L. D. Hotchkiss, charging in said complaints that the said Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and William J. McBride, in the first case with the deliberate and premeditated murder of Burchard B. Berry on the third day of June, 1903, unlawfully and feloniously shooting and killing him; and in the second case upon a warrant issued by J. W. Hall, justice of the peace in and for the county of Cheyenne, wherein your petitioners were charged with having on the third day of June committed the offense of murder by unlawfully, deliberately and feloniously shooting and killing one Alpheus Berry; and in the third case on a warrant issued by the justice of the peace aforesaid, on said date, wherein your petitioners were charged with having on the third day of June committed the offense of murder by unlawfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and feloniously shooting and killing one Daniel P. Berry; and in the fourth case on a warrant issued by the aforesaid justice of the peace wherein your petitioners were charged with having on the third day of June committed the offense of deliberately, willfully and premeditatedly shooting one Roy Berry, with intent to do him great bodily harm. . . . .

Your petitioners further allege that they were residents of the counties of Cheyenne and Rawlins, and in the employ of C. P. Dewey; that the said C. P. Dewey was the owner of a large ranch situated in the counties of Sherman, Rawlins, Cheyenne, and Thomas, and had in his possession thereon during the years 1902 and 1903 large herds of cattle, and he had largely improved buildings, fences, wells, windmills, and other appliances the aforesaid ranch; that in the development of the said ranch large tracts of land were purchased by the said C. P. Dewey, which had been used and occupied by the settlers theretofore without charge and without compensation therefore. That by reason of the purchase of the land aforesaid the settlers within said territory, including the said Daniel P. Berry, Burchard B. Berry, Alpheus Berry, and Roy Berry, became angered and incensed against the said C. P. Dewey and his employes, and at different times, and notably in the months of June and July, 1902, the said Roy Berry, Burchard B. Berry, and Beach Berry, in company with about 15 other persons, all armed with revolvers or guns, came to the premises of said C. P. Dewey, and where the said Chauncey Dewey was employed as manager of said ranch, and in a threatening, angry, insolent, violent and menacing manner demanded of them that they should cease the purchase of land, withdraw their cattle from said pastures, and abandon said premises or that violence would be meted out against them, and upon their failure to do so threatened them with violence.

KILLED THEIR CATTLE.

"That at and since said times the said Roy Berry, Burchard Berry, Beach Berry, Alpheus Berry and Daniel P. Berry have unlawfully and wrongfully caused injury and damage to said ranch and to the property of said C. P. Dewey, by unlawfully and wrongfully shooting the cattle of said C. P. Dewey, destroying his wells, setting fire to the prairie and other unlawful and wrongful acts, and by making repeated threats of personal violence, that the cause of the acts aforesaid, and of the threatened action of violence, and of the repeated threats of the said Berrys to do bodily injury to the said Chauncey Dewey, Clyde Wilson and William J. McBride and the other employes of the said ranch, your petitioners, all the employes in general of the said C. P. Dewey on the said ranch, and for the purpose of self-defense only, the said Chauncey Dewey armed and equipped the employes on said ranch with guns and revolvers, and that in so doing your petitioners believed that at all times when carrying said arms they were in absolute danger of bodily harm from the said Berrys, and the said employes of said ranch refused to remain longer in the employ of said C. P. Dewey and under the management of said Chauncey Dewey, unless they were permitted to carry arms in self-defense.

STORY OF THE KILLING.

"That afterwards, by virtue of an execution issued out of the district court of Cheyenne county, there was levied upon the property of Alpheus Berry, a certain windmill and wooden tank by Robert McCulloch, sheriff of Cheyenne county, and was advertised for sale on the 2d day of June, 1903, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day; that on said day one Al Winchip, an employe of said C. P. Dewey, at said sheriff's sale purchased said tank, and an order was given by the said sheriff to the said Al Winchip to carry the same away; that on the same date the said Berry consented to and authorized the said Al Winchip to come on the following day and take the said tank away; that in pursuance of said request your petitioners, with others, went to said premises for the purpose of lawfully and peacefully taking away said tank and that while in pursuit of said duty, they were unlawfully assaulted, with arms by the said Berrys firing upon them with guns and revolvers, and that when the said assault was made, the firing being first commenced by the said Berrys, your petitioners in self-defense, and for the purpose of protecting their lives, were compelled to and did fire upon the said Berrys, and that there resulted from such assault a pitched battle in which the said Roy Berry was wounded and Alpheus Berry, Daniel Berry and Burchard Berry killed, their lives, and your petitioners aver that the said deadly assault by the said Berrys was by them preconcerted and premeditated and for the purpose of killing your petitioners, and your petitioners aver that in going to the said premises they were actuated only by proper and lawful motives and for the purpose of securing only the property which had been purchased as aforesaid, and for no unlawful purpose whatsoever and without anticipating at any time any assault, injury or damage by the said Berrys, but because of the threats previously made by the said Berrys against your petitioners, and which had been communicated to them, and because of the knowledge of the fact that the said Burchard B. Berry, Roy Berry and Beach Berry were continuously armed and were likely to be present at the place where said property was located, they carried with them as usual their arms, and had the same in their possession on the 3rd day of June, 1903, when said assault was made upon them and that on said date and notwithstanding the fact that the said Roy Berry, Alpheus Berry, Daniel P. Berry, Burchard B. Berry and Beach Berry lived a long distance apart from each other, yet they were all assembled at the house of Beach Berry, fully armed, at a distance of one and one-half miles from the location of the tank, and in plain view of the same, and from whence they could plainly see the arrival of your petitioners, and afterwards in pursuance of the agreement heretofore set forth went to the house of Alpheus Berry, where the said Daniel P. Berry then was and where said tank was located for the purpose of doing injury and violence to your petitioners; that because of the death of the said Daniel P. Berry, Burchard B. Berry and Alpheus Berry, and because of the lack of information of the true condition which surrounded their death, and because of the misrepresentations which had been industriously and maliciously circulated among the people of Rawlins and Cheyenne and Sherman counties, the people therein became hostile and angered and threatened to hang your petitioners."

The petition then tells the story of the calling out of the troops to protect the petitioners and the circumstances surrounding the preliminary hearing at which they were held to the district court to answer to the charge of murder. It continues:

"Your petitioners further aver that they are not guilty of said crimes of murder charged against them; that there is no probable cause to believe your petitioners guilty of said charge; that the acts resulting in the death of Daniel P. Berry, Alpheus Berry and Burchard B. Berry do not constitute the crime of murder nor any felonious killing, but were wholly justifiable and done in self-defense."

TROOPS SENT.

Governor Cummins Finally Responds to Dubuque's Appeal.

Outbreak in Connection With Strike Is Feared.

PEACE AT ALL HAZARDS

Soldiers Are Ordered Out for No Other Purpose.

Since May 7 Every Attempt to Run Cars Has Failed.

Des Moines, Ia., June 20.—Governor Cummins upon receipt of advices that a crisis was approaching in the street railway strike at Dubuque, issued orders today mobilizing three additional companies of militia at that point.

Governor Cummins' action was based upon numerous messages from the mayor, sheriff and leading citizens of Dubuque, expressing a grave fear that tonight would witness an outbreak on the part of the street railway strikers and their sympathizers that might culminate in setting fire to some of the leading places of business. The situation was reported as extremely critical. The Waterloo, Independence and Maquoketa companies, which with the Dubuque company constitute the first battalion of the Fifty-third regiment I. N. G., will be patrolling the streets of Dubuque by nightfall under the command of Major Allen of Dubuque who will later be superseded by Adjutant General Byers of this city.

The strike was instituted May 7, since which time all efforts to operate street cars in Dubuque have precipitated rioting. Early this week a determined effort to resume operations caused the most serious outbreak, resulting in the destruction of much property and serious injury to a number of persons. Since then repeated urgent appeals have been made to the governor to send additional troops, the sheriff and mayor declaring that the local police and sheriff's forces, even when supplemented by the local company of militia, were helpless in the face of the mob of strike sympathizers. The governor refused to do more than hold the First battalion in readiness to rush to Dubuque upon the call of a threatening outbreak. Today, however, alarming advices concerning a secretly planned outbreak tonight impelled him to act. He telegraphed the Dubuque authorities that the troops are not there for the purpose of assisting the fight against the strikers in any way other than to preserve peace at all hazards.

WORLD EDITOR DEAD.

Mr. Van Benthuysen, at One Time on Leavenworth Times.

New York, June 20.—William Van Benthuysen, of the editorial staff of the World, is dead. He was about 47 years of age, and leaves a widow, three sons and two daughters. He had been in ill health for two years. He joined the World in 1898, coming here from the Chicago Tribune. He was born in Iowa near Bloomfield, where he first entered the newspaper business. Later he was employed on the Leavenworth Times, and in 1883 went to Chicago. On the Tribune he advanced rapidly from a reporter to chief telegraph editor, then to night editor, and in 1890 was appointed managing editor, which position he held until he came to the World.

The body will be taken to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, for burial.

MANY DIFFICULTIES.

Italian Premier Has Trouble Forming a Cabinet.

Rome, June 20.—The cabinet situation has developed many difficulties, Premier Zanardelli being unable to get strengthening material from the other parties, as most of the leaders voted against the government, while the best men of the majority are already in power. Therefore, after several attempts at reconstruction, it has been decided that the cabinet will remain as formerly constituted with the exception of Interior Minister Giolitti and Marine Minister Bettolo.

The chamber of deputies will reassemble June 25, when the government will ask for six months extension of the existing credits, there being no time to discuss or approve the budget before the close of the fiscal year, June 30. This request promises to bring about a struggle, as the opposition proposes to give the government only a month's extension, which it can not accept, because King Victor Emmanuel has promised to be in Paris July 16, and he does not wish to leave Rome until after the financial situation is settled.

A DOZEN HURT.

A Collision of Street Cars in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—In a collision today between two Spring avenue street cars at Fourteenth and Carr streets, a dozen passengers were injured, two of them seriously. The most severely hurt:

Motorman J. H. Moberly, internally.
Miss Katie Redfield, seriously bruised.
Mrs. Annie Hartnett, scalp wound.
George A. Melahurgh.
H. H. Miller.
A number of others suffered minor hurts.

Population of Douglas County.

Lawrence, Kas., June 20.—The census returns of the assessors show that Douglas county has made a gain of almost 1,400 in population since the last enumeration was made. The population of Lawrence is 11,726 and that of the balance of the country is 131,672.

KILLED BY JAMES GANG.

Widow of Victim Dies in Topeka Asylum.

The body of Mrs. Lucinda McLain, who died last Thursday evening at the state hospital, was sent to Lincoln, Kan., today for burial.

Mrs. McLain has been a patient at the state hospital for 20 years. Mrs. McLain was formerly Miss Bunick of Lincoln, Kan., and her father, Mrs. C. Bunick, was in Topeka today to attend to the sending of her remains to her old home.

An interesting story is connected with the death of Mrs. McLain. Her husband was a bank cashier in a small town in northwestern Missouri and he was killed in a bank raid by the James and Younger gang. The raid was the last committed by that gang in Missouri. The death of her husband was the cause of her losing her reason. Her grief was inconsolable. Thoughts of her husband's tragic death preyed upon her mind until she finally completely lost the use of her mind. She died at the age of 56 years.

WILL MEET JUDGE HOOK

Question of Confirmation of Kansas Mutual Sale.

All of the attorneys and officials interested in the Kansas Mutual-Illinois Life negotiations went to Kansas City today to meet Judge Hook, and there is expected to be some sort of a fight made by the old Kansas Mutual people on the confirmation of the Illinois Life reinsurance contract.

Just what form the fight will take, or just who will make it, could not be learned, as all of the people in position to speak authoritatively in the matter are in Kansas City.

Some people think that the attorneys who have been attending to the interests of the Kansas Mutual, Kansas Union and National Life have simply gone to Kansas City to look after the proposed settlement of the pending deal between the Kansas Union and Kansas Mutual. The Kansas Mutual, or its successor, the Illinois Life, has a claim against the Kansas Union for $19,999, which has been included among the non-admitted assets of the company. The Kansas Union is said to have offered to settle this claim for $10,000 but this was prior to the recent meeting of policy holders and sale to the Illinois Life. It is possible that the attorneys for the Kansas Union, which is now owned by the National Life, will try to avoid paying anything to the Illinois Life in settlement of this claim.

Others are of the opinion that on account of alleged irregularities in the method of conducting the policy holders' meeting this week, an effort will be made to nullify all the proceedings. This is not likely, however, as the fight between the Illinois Life and the National Life for the business of the Kansas Mutual has all been settled, and the National is generally believed to have virtually sold out its interest and good will in that contest. The dispute very likely has something to do with the settlement of the questionable claim of $19,000 which the old Kansas Union owed to the Kansas Mutual.

Among other things, it was claimed that the meeting this week was irregular for the reason that a two-thirds vote was not secured against the proposed plan of reorganization. George Cole, one of the trustees, had already held that a two-thirds vote was necessary to defeat the proposed plan of liquidation, but Chairman Leland ruled that as a majority voted against reorganization, the plan was defeated. This caused considerable opposition at the time, and A. L. Redden of this city made formal protest and said:

"I want this protest to go into the records so that it will be brought to the attention of the United States court, where it certainly will be called up."

There was also much objection to the order of business which the trustees had drawn up. It was asserted that the trustees were seeking to influence the course of the meeting, and force the stockholders of the company to take up certain things in a way which was of advantage to one faction more than the other.

One of the friends of Judge Hook said today:

"I don't think the court will stand for much more monkey business in this thing. He has had the Kansas Mutual up before him so much that he is anxious to get it out of his court, and he is not likely to waste any time with frivolous complaints. He will in all probability refuse to do anything when would tend to unsettle the existing conditions. He is satisfied, no doubt, that the policy holders have given a fair expression of their opinion and he will see that it is enforced."

EVERYBODY SCARED.

Foreman of Breathitt County Grand Jury Threatened.

Jackson, Ky., June 20.—Since the removal of Jett and White to Lexington, and the prospect of another trial in another county beyond the scene of the feud influence, there is considerable talk here of prosecutions for perjury and bribery. It is stated that a movement is on foot to swear out warrants at once for the arrest of men in high places for bribery, perjury, and "as accessory to the Marcum murder before the fact." One of the warrants is expected to be served tonight. The statement by Judge Redwine that he will call a special term of court when he finishes his work in Irvin and Lee counties, is taken as a conclusive step in this direction. The situation is still one of apprehension. The foreman of the grand jury that indicted Jett and Whits has been threatened and soldiers were stationed around.

GRASSHOPPERS.

They Threaten Destruction of Crops in Montana.

Livingstone, Mont., June 20.—Consternation prevails among ranchers of the Bridger creek country over a threatened grasshopper plague. At the present rate these pests are multiplying it bids to be without precedent in Montana. Unless the efforts of scientists from the state agricultural college in their war of extermination are successful, a large acreage of range country will be stripped bare of all vegetation.

Will Ask an Explanation.

Washington, June 20.—The state department after considering the questions arising out of the seizure of the railroad between Porto Cortez and La Plmints by the government of Honduras has referred the matter to Mr. Combes, our minister, who will request an explanation.

POLITICAL GOSSIP

Speculation About Federal Judge at Its Height.

Evident That Congressmen Would Avoid Factional Fight.

NOT ALL OUTSPOKEN.

Mr. Scott Is Openly for Justice Johnston.

Curtis Known to Be for J. G. Slonecker.

The fact that the Kansas congressional delegation proposes to hold a meeting next Wednesday to discuss the United States judgeship indicates that the congressmen would like to avoid a long fight which might develop factional bitterness and perhaps drag along for months.

It is practically certain that Judge Hook will not resign from the district bench to accept his promotion to the circuit court until he is confirmed by the senate, which cannot be until next November, when congress will probably meet in extra session. There will therefore be no vacancy on the district bench before that time, and President Roosevelt will, of course, make no appointment for a place which is not yet vacant. Yet in the face of this, the Kansas congressmen are to hold a conference to discuss candidates for a place which will not be vacant for months.

It is therefore plainly evident that the congressional delegation is anxious to have the judgeship matter settled as early as possible and without arousing bitterness beween the different factions. It is also evident that they are anxious to agree on some one candidate if it is possible to do so, because none of them are expressing themselves to any great degree.

Congressmen Curtis, Calderhead and Scott are the only ones who can be placed with any degree of certainty. It is presumed that Mr. Curtis will be for J. G. Slonecker, inasmuch as Slonecker is his manager. Some people think that Slonecker's candidacy is for the purpose of giving Mr. Curtis an excuse to keep from lining up for one of the other candidates at present, but Slonecker's friends insist that he is in the race to win.

Congressman Scott has given a number of people to understand that his preference of the candidates is Chief Justice Johnston, and he comes nearer being outspoken with reference to his position than any of the congressmen. Congressman Calderhead is also supposed to be for Johnston, inasmuch as Johnston is from the Fifth congressional district and the two have always been very friendly.

For a similar reason Congressman Campbell will probably be for Justice Pollock, although they are from opposite ends of the Third congressional district. This is about as far as prophecies can be made with any degree of certainty, although Senator Long is supposed to be for Johnston.

Mr. Long, however, has given no intimation of his intentions. Instead he has been getting the view of other people. This same is also true of Senator Burton. Mr. Burton insists that he has made no recommendation and has not yet made up his mind whom he will endorse, but first proposes to find out whom the people want and will then endorse that candidate. He says that while he and Chief Justice Johnston have not always worked together in politics heretofore, that fact will make no difference in the present contest and that he will hold no prejudice against Johnston. Burton and Long had a lengthy conference in Topeka this week, but both steadfastly refused to talk about what passed between them.

The other four congressmen are also on the doubtful list—in fact, they are extremely doubtful. They are Bowersock, Miller, Reeder and Murdock. Congressman Reeder was in Topeka last night and he intimated that he should take no very active part in the judicial contest. He said he does not propose to return to Topeka to the conference next week, and he thinks a judge can be made without his help.

Judging from expressions from over the state Chief Justice Johnston seems to be the popular candidate. The people generally are better acquainted with his work than with that of the other candidates. During his 20 years on the supreme bench he has gained a reputation for judicial knowledge and integrity which makes him the leading candidate with the people in the present contest.

It is probable that Johnston has more of the bar of the state for him than any of the other candidates, although each of the others has a strong following among the lawyers, and indeed a personal following as well. Justice Pollock is a good organizer and an astute politician and this will be of good service to him in this contest. Charles Blood Smith has a stronger array of lawyers of standing all over the country for him than any other candidate, but this does not necessarily count in a contest in which Kansas alone is concerned, although it may have weight if the president is compelled to make a personal choice from the list of candidates.

N. H. Loomis is placed in a peculiar position, which is somewhat embarrassing. It is generally understood that Charles Blood Smith is the railroad-corporation candidate, yet Mr. Loomis, himself a railroad attorney, has a strong following for the appointment from people who are generally opposed to railroads in politics, and although he is not a candidate for the place. The report of the Loomis boom reached the ears of the Union Pacific people in the east some time ago, and it is said that Mr. Loomis has received positive orders not to become a candidate for the place, because the Union Pacific wishes to keep him as its attorney. This is what makes it embarrassing for him, because he runs the risk of offending some very good friends of his if he insists on their ceasing to boom him. He has given it out flatly that he is not a candidate, but he evidently dislikes going to the extreme of "slapping his friends in the face" by making any stronger statement.

It is a well known fact that President Roosevelt seemed much taken with Mr. Loomis on his trip through Kansas, and thereby hangs a tale. It was noticeable that the president paid considerable attention to Loomis at the dinner given by Governor Bailey, and twice on the trip through Kansas he invited Loomis to dine with him. A story comes from Kansas City which shows why the president was cultivating the acquaintance of the young Kansas railroad attorney. During the ride through Kansas City, Kan., on the day that the president came to Topeka, Mayor Craddock, late Democratic candidate for governor of Kansas, rode with the president. For some reason or other Craddock is a warm admirer of Loomis, notwithstanding his anti-railroad campaign in state politics last fall. In conversation with the president Craddock is said to have particularly called his attention to Loomis as a good man to meet and to keep his eye on. This coming from the Democratic, anti-railroad candidate for governor, and about a Republican railroad attorney evidently so impressed the president that he particularly sought Loomis' acquaintance at the first opportunity.

The Leavenworth Elks gave a smoker in honor of Judge Hook Thursday evening, at which Justice Brewer of the United States supreme bench, was one of the prominent guests. Justice Brewer's old home was in Leavenworth. He lived there when he was first elected to the state supreme bench, from which he went to the federal bench twenty years ago. Justice Brewer was called on for a speech at the smoker, and the applause which greeted him lasted for five minutes. He said that he had known Judge Hook from his school boy days. He had first made his acquaintance while he (Brewer) was superintendent of the public schools at Leavenworth. Judge Brewer said he had watched Judge Hook's career with pleasure, and felt assured that his many friends would see him appointed to a third federal position. A reference to Judge Hook as the prospective successor of Judge Brewer was received with great applause.

Judge Hook was called when Judge Brewer concluded. Judge Hook told of the deep regard and friendship he had formed for Judge Brewer when a boy. Judge Hook said that he purchased the ground on which he built a cottage for his home where he spent his honeymoon, from Judge Brewer.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Last of the Glasgow, Mont., Jail Fugitives Is Killed.

Glasgow, Mont., June 20.—News has reached this city that James McKinney, the last of the Glasgow fugitives, who broke jail June 6, was shot to death Tuesday night after he had made an ineffectual attempt of kill Miss Darnell, who had discovered the outlaw hiding in her father's icehouse. Following the battle in the bad lands Monday evening between Sheriff Cosner's posse and the outlaws, Hardee and McKinney, the posse continued the pursuit of McKinney and tracked him to the Darnell ranch, eight miles from Glasgow. Tuesday evening one of Darnell's daughters went to the icehouse and noticing that things were not exactly right, called for her father. McKinney saw them coming and attempted to use his rifle. The mechanism of the gun stuck and before he could set it in working order, Darnell grabbed another rifle and shot the outlaw, who died three hours later.

McKinney is one of the four prisoners who participated in a general break from the Glasgow jail on June 6, to meet violent death, and their escape has cost five lives—Jack Williams and Charles Hill, officers, and William Hardee, Jas. McKinney and Jack Brown, the latter being lynched in this city on Thursday night.

FLOOD FUND, $50,000.

What Modern Woodmen Do for Their Sufferers.

Indianapolis, June 20.—The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America in session this week at Indianapolis, Ind., appointed a committee of its delegates from the flood districts of Kansas, Missouri, southern Illinois, Oregon; among others, D. C. Tillotson, Chas. Welch and Frank S. Thomas of Topeka to consider an appropriation from the general fund of the order to relieve destitute members of the Modern Woodmen of America.

At the afternoon session a resolution was unanimously adopted appropriating fifty thousand dollars to relieve destitute Modern Woodmen available at once.

At 12:45 this morning the convention adopted the Iowa plan for a readjustment of rates. This provides for a graded increase ranging from 35 per cent to 100 per cent. The vote was 215½ to 156. The convention decided to meet in June, 1905 at Milwaukee.

WITHIN A WEEK

Cable Will Be Completed from San Francisco to Manila.

San Francisco, June 20.—Within a week the last link of the Commercial Pacific cable will be laid between San Francisco and Manila, and the United States will have direct communication with its Philippine possessions.

The cable ship Colonia reported at Midway island yesterday, completing the link between Guam and Midway, and on its arrival the Angelia departed to close the last gap in the trans-Pacific cable, a distance of 1,160 miles. Supt. Harrington of the Commercial Pacific Cable company stated that he believed the Angelia would accomplish the voyage in six days, paying out the wire rope en route.

To Rebuild the Mill.

Arkansas City, Kas., June 20.—The board of directors of the Arkansas City Milling company held a meeting and decided to rebuild the $150,000 plant which was destroyed by fire Wednesday night.

Failed to Loop the Loop.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20.—Will Zimmerman, aged 20 years, tried to loop the loop this afternon in place of Ray Stevens, who is again laid up with broken ribs from the feat, but fell from the top and fractured his skull. The doctors say he will die.

Temperatures of Large Cities.

Chicago, June 20.—7 a. m. temperatures: New York 62, Boston 58, Philadelphia 62, Washington 68, Chicago 50, Minneapolis 56, Cincinnati 68, St. Louis 66.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, June 20.—Forecast for Kansas: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday with probably showers; variable winds.

TURNS HER BACK.

England Will Have Nothing to Do With Servia.

British Minister Is Preparing to Return Home.

DUTCH TO FOLLOW SUIT

The Netherlands Representative Receives Like Instructions.

The New Servia Constitution Has Been Gazetted.

Belgrade, June 20.—Great Britain has practically broken off diplomatic relations with Servia. The British minister, Sir G. F. Bonham, will leave here Monday for England. The consul of Great Britain, W. G. Thesiger, will take charge of British interests.

The Hague, June 20.—The Dutch representative at Belgrade has been instructed to assume the same attitude as Great Britain toward the provisional government of Servia.

Belgrade, June 20.—The new Servian constitution was gazetted today, together with a decree abolishing the constitution of April 6, 1901, and all ordinances contravening the new constitution.

Belgrade, June 20.—The alarmist reports regarding alleged events at Constantinople are deliberately concocted and related with the connivance of the Servian officials with the object of diverting the attention of the people from the hostile criticism of events in Servia in the now arriving foreign newspapers.

WE FOLLOW ENGLAND'S LEAD.

Washington, June 20.—The United States government has adopted an attitude similar to that of England toward the new Servian dynasty. It will be in no haste to recognize the new government in the absence of some exhibition of a disposition to punish the guilty. Therefore, Mr. Jackson who, besides being minister to Greece, is also United States minister to Servia, will not present his credentials to the government of King Peter at present. In fact, these credentials have not been prepared.

Belgrade, June 20.—Unless King Peter is prepared to altogether ignore the foreign demands in regard to the punishment of the assassins his only means of satisfying any requirements appear to be to persuade the criminals to absent themselves until quiet is restored when they will be permitted to resume their places in the army. The provisional government holds office solely at the will of the army and should King Peter promise to punish the officers implicated it is as likely as not that the army will force the withdrawal of the invitation to occupy the throne. It is suggested in official quarters that Russia may possibly advise the officers concerned to so absent themselves.

NOW OVER $33,000.

Recent Contributions to the State Flood Fund.

The total contributions to the general Kansas relief fund is now $33,275.82, besides what is in the hands of Governor Bailey. The contributions received by Maj. William Sims since the last report are as follows:

Minneapolis, Kan.	$100.00
Beloit, Kas. (add.)	20.00
Coffeyville (add.)	100.00
Ada, Kan.	100.00
Central Union church, Ottawa	15.50
Union S. S., Pawnee, Neb.	10.00
Arkansas City (add.)	10.00
Mt. Zion S. S., Fredonia	5.45
Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Bashlin, Wakeman, O.	1.00

The contributions received by Governor Bailey since the last report are as follows:

T. Ryan, treasurer, Washington	$289.25
T. Ryan, treasurer, Washington (add.)	358.60
Gov. Peabody, Colorado (add.)	157.35
Syracuse, Kan.	61.75
Axtell, Kan.	25.00
A friend, Cleveland, O.	10.00
A friend, Cleveland, O.	5.00

The following subscriptions to the G. A. R. fund have also been received at departmental headquarters:

New York department	$500.00
Kansas W. R. C.	50.00
Post 52, Great Bend	25.00
Post 259, Corning	5.00
Post 61, Bluff City	5.00
Total	$585.00

BRISTOW'S CHANGES.

Makes Number of Alterations in Rural Delivery Service.

Washington, June 20.—The postoffice investigation has resulted in some important changes in the organization of the rural free delivery service. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has ordered the transfer of the headquarters of the middle division from Indianapolis to Chicago, where J. P. Walker, now in charge at Omaha, will be in charge. S. B. Rathbone, now in charge at Indianapolis, has been appointed in charge at Omaha. The headquarters of the Ohio division has been transferred from Marietta to Cincinnati, William Gantree remaining in charge of the division. The state of Indiana has been transferred from the middle division to the Ohio division.

LOOK FOR SHOWERS.

The Weather Bureau Predicts Unsettled Weather.

The government forecast sent out for Kansas today is "Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday with probably showers."

The wind has been northwest, blowing 12 miles an hour. The hourly temperatures recorded over the state during the 24 hours ending this morning at 7 o'clock were as follows:

Concordia, 92, 62; Dodge City, 88, 54; Dresden, 90, 60; Fort Scott, 90, 64; Mackseville, 88, 60; McPherson, 90, 60; Osage City, 86, 64; Sedan, 90, 62; Topeka, 88, 64; Toronto, 90, 60; Wichita, 90, 66; Kansas City, 86, 68.

The hourly temperatures recorded today by the government thermometer were as follows:

7 o'clock	69	11 o'clock	79
8 o'clock	73	12 o'clock	80
9 o'clock	76	1 o'clock	80
10 o'clock	78	2 o'clock	79