The Topeka State Journal.

LAST EDITION. MONDAY EVENING. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 6, 1901. MONDAY EVENING. TWO CENTS.

HUGE CONSPIRACY

Men and Women Unite in Scheme of Arson.

Defraud Insurance Companies Out of $40,000.

BURN SCHOOL HOUSES.

Placed Entire Neighborhood in State of Terror.

Frighten Insurance Companies Out of the Field.

St. Louis, Mo., May 6.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Macon, Mo., says:

Six men and one woman are charged with direct complicity in the recent series of fires in the southern portion of Macon county, with the object of swindling insurance companies.

Five arrests have been made, and Deputy Sheriff Turner left Macon this morning with warrants for John Province and wife, whose home was burned on March 22. Among those arrested are: Grant Gipeon, a well known farmer and stock raiser of the Ardmore neighborhood; Leroy Summers, son of a farmer; Milton Summers, a relative, and W. Donostan, a coal miner.

Leroy Summers has been convicted on another charge, and has been taken to the state penitentiary.

In the petition of Prosecuting Attorney White are confessions signed by Donovan, John Province and the latter's wife, which it is alleged prove the existence of a conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies.

At least half a dozen others are under suspicion, and may be arrested if the evidence now being collected by the authorities is found to warrant it. The list is said to include some of the most prominent men in Macon county.

Joseph Heifner, agent of the Iowa State Insurance company, who has taken an active part in running down the gang, estimates that their depredations have already cost the insurance companies $40,000.

They have so terrorized the neighborhood of Ardmore, a coal mining town, in the southern part of the county, that the honest farmers dare not appear against them or even refuse to sign their bonds, for fear their own barns, haystacks or even homes may be reduced to ashes. Practically all of the insurance companies have retired from the field in that locality.

A piece of villainy which is laid at the door of the gang is the burning of ten school houses, for no other reason than dissatisfaction with the locations selected by the school directors.

PEASANTS IN REVOLT.

Serious Condition of Affairs Prevails in Italy.

Paris, May 6.—The Patrie today publishes dispatches from Palermo, Naples, and Foggia reporting an alarming situation in Sicily and South Italy. The peasants in the provinces of Messina, Cantania and Syracuse are in perpetual revolt and sanguinary conflicts with the police occur almost daily.

The region in which the sulphur mines are situated is agitated and a general strike is threatened. Misery prevails and the fields and gardens are lying waste. The municipality has suspended payment and the Syndic has gone to Rome to confer with the premier. Strikes are extending everywhere in South Italy.

BANK CLOSES UP.

Depositors Gather Round Door Clamoring for Their Money.

Cleveland, O., May 6.—The doors of the Cuyahoga Savings & Banking company at 1416 Woodland avenue, were not opened for business today. The following notice was posted on the window:

"On account of the continued absence of R. N. Pollock, the treasurer, the directors have concluded to suspend payment until such time as they can make an examination of their affairs. It is confidently expected that every depositor will be paid in full."

Hundreds of depositors, mostly working people, gathered around the bank soon after the notice was displayed, clamoring for their money. The last statement published by the bank indicated that the individual deposits amounted to $314,966; loans on real estate, discounts, etc., $332,061.

SINGS IN TRAVELING GOWN.

Mme. Schumann-Heink Has Disagreeable Experience at Cleveland.

Cleveland, May 6.—Mme. Schumann-Heink, the contralto of the Metropolitan opera company of New York, sang at the concert of the Pittsburg orchestra Saturday night in her traveling gown and attired exactly as she stepped from the train. A deputy sheriff attached her baggage, which contained her evening gown and much valuable wearing apparel, on a claim for $300 made by Mrs. N. Coe Stewart, a prominent society woman, who asserts that the singer broke a contract with her two years ago.

Mrs. Stewart and Miss Prentiss, of this city, are rival concert managers. Two years ago Mme. Schumann-Heink was billed to appear in this city under the management of Mrs. Stewart. She did not come until the next year, and then Miss Prentiss did the managing. Mrs. Stewart attempted at the time to attach the singer's baggage, but Mme. Schumann-Heink succeeded in getting out of the city with her baggage.

The singer was frantic when her baggage was attached. She created a scene in the hotel and refused to sing at the concert, but she changed her mind after much coaxing. After the concert friends gave bond for the baggage, and she left for Chicago. She declares she will fight the case to the very end.

CHINESE GOT WORST OF IT.

Will Stand as the Injured Party When Whole Truth is Known.

New York, May 6.—The latest mail from China, says a Washington special to the Tribune, has brought to the state department new proofs of the terrible and perhaps irretrievable conditions which exist under the foreign military rule in North China, involving a situation not hitherto fully realized, even in Washington, and utterly unappreciated in the United States generally. The character of the information which has now come into the administration's possession is summarized in the following extracts from a communication written by one of the most trusted officials in the service abroad, and mailed from Pekin a month ago:

"The question of raising the indemnity, though one of the most serious for the Chinese government, is not paramount. All the people who are likely to know declare that the Chinese peasant can stand no greater burden of taxation than in the past, so the question resolves itself largely to reducing the expense of collection, which in China involves radical reforms. Another proposition for meeting the indemnity is to grant lucrative mining and industrial concessions to foreigners, but that means bartering their independence and laying up endless trouble for the Chinese, who are quick to recognize the fact.

"If the whole horror of the murder and pillage done between Tien Tsin and Pekin comes to be understood in the United States and in Europe the sum of it is so great as compared to the number of Christians who have suffered at the hands of the Chinese that, rightly or wrongly, the Chinese are likely to be held the injured party. Lancers wantonly impaling little children by the wayside in the streets of Pekin are some of the least of the well authenticated horrors, and to some foreign soldiers a dead Chinese Christian is just as satisfactory an evidence of no quarter as dead boxer—they neither know nor care for such trifling distinctions.

"The allies, even if they could agree, could not set up an administrative machinery of their own for the empire. They must restore the power to some native party and the quicker they do it the better for China. The Chinese estimate that one million of their people have lost their lives by violent deaths or starvation about Pekin and Tien Tsin since the allies came. Well informed foreigners long residents here don't regard the estimate as exaggerated."

The North China News of March 28, endeavoring to tell why such a situation as the one alleged can exist, says:

"Simply because Chinese civil authority has been suppressed, harried, driven away and nothing substantiated for it. The country between the sea and Pekin has been devastated and the people have been killed indiscriminately or driven out of their homes to become bandits. We should have thought that one of the first acts of the foreign administration after Pekin was relieved would have been to strengthen the Chinese civil authority and make it responsible for the preservation of order. But what magistrate can be expected to remain at his post and exert himself to put down oppression to foreigners when at any moment a foreign lieutenant with a handful of troops may come and demand a sum of money on pain of having his town or village burned down in case of refusal?"

BOERS CONCENTRATING

English Expect to Capture Force Under Delarey.

New York, May 6.—The report that a force of Boers is concentrating under Delarey at Hartebeestefontein is regarded with a feeling of satisfaction in London, according to the Tribune's correspondent. The Standard expects as a result to hear of another surrender on a scale of Prinsloo's. The British force should far outnumber the Boers, and as the latter must by this time have lost practically all their guns, Delarey cannot have any artillery with him. This fact alone should place him at a great disadvantage.

80,000 VISITORS

Assemble in Melbourne to See the Duke of York.

Melbourne, May 6.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed from the steamer Ophir at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The duke and duchess were met at the pier head by Lord Hopetoun, governor general, and the state and federal ministers. After the ministers had been presented, the party passed down a quarter of a mile of carpeted pier and entered carriages surrounded by a guard of honor composed of Victorian troops just returned from South Africa, and proceeded a distance of seven miles through brilliantly decorated streets bordered with continuous lines of stands filled to their utmost capacity. The entire route was lined with demonstrative crowds and the decorations, arches, Venetian masts and columns along the line of march were very effective.

Opposite the town hall the procession passed beneath the queen's arch, canopied with the royal colors and sheltering a golden statue of Queen Victoria. Twelve thousand troops were in line. There are 80,000 visitors in Melbourne. The drive terminated at Government house.

WILL BUILD BLEACHERS.

Washburn's Class of 1903 Has a Way of Doing Things.

Washburn athletic park is to be improved by the erection of "bleachers" along the west side of the field with a seating capacity of from 1,000 to 1,500, at a cost of about $400.

The "bleachers" are to be provided by the sophomore class, or the class of '03. And this is the class which is making a record for itself. Last year while they were "freshies" they got together and built the fence around the athletic park, an expense of several hundred dollars, and now they have determined to provide the "bleachers," and no time will be lost in arranging to have them built. For further developments watch the class of '03.

New German Cabinet.

Berlin, May 6.—The new ministery is gazetted as follows: Baron Rheinbaben, minister of finance; General Poddielsky, minister of agriculture; Baron von Hammerstein, district president of Metz, takes the portfolio of the interior; Herr Moller, minister of commerce. Herr Kraetke, director of the imperial postoffice, was secretary of state of that department.

MR. NASH HERE.

Governor of Ohio Pays Topeka a Brief Visit.

Tells a State Journal Reporter He is Enjoying His Trip.

ABOUT OHIO POLITICS

Sees No Portent of Evil to Republicans.

His First Visit West of St. Louis.

One of the three special trains that are speeding across the United States at this minute bound for the launching of the battleship Ohio at San Francisco, which event takes place Saturday, May 18, passed through Topeka Sunday afternoon. It was Gov. Nash's special, bearing the executive of the state which will give its name to the newest addition to Uncle Sam's powerful fighting craft and his party. The train made a ten minute stop at the Santa Fe depot.

Governor Nash and his personal party were at lunch in the observation end of

GOV. NASH OF OHIO.

his private car, which was the last in the train, during its brief stop in Topeka. Seated at the table were Mrs. R. S. Warner and son, Miss Louise Deshler, and Miss Helen Deshler, three sisters, the governor's private secretary, Fred N. Sinks and Mrs. Sinks. Miss Helen Deshler is to christen the big battleship when it plunges from the ways. She was the closest friend of the governor's youngest daughter, who died two years ago, and was selected to this honored duty in place of her departed playmate. Miss Deshler is a statuesque young lady, inclining to the brunette type, with eyes that are not always serious, and of charming address. The small, square table upon which the repast was spread was almost hidden from view by two large bouquets of roses that were handed on by friends and admirers at Columbus and Cincinnati.

Between the last course and dessert Governor Nash stepped out upon the observation platform. He peeped around the corner of the car up the track and over at the station cautiously, as if expecting to see Mrs. Nation step out from behind a post brandishing her hatchet. Members of the party who stepped off the train talked principally of Mrs. Nation. The governor's face was a combination of wreathed smiles and a contortion caused by looking out on the sunny side with bared head. The governor's head is bare of hair crop, too, far back on the frontal bone from right to left. His appearance was that of a man not looking for anyone and much pleased at being accommodated. Though Topeka has several Ohioans and an association of Buckeyes there was none there to greet the governor. A State Journal reporter stepped up quickly and was very cordially greeted. Two other men shook hands with the governor also. That was all. Neither was an Ohioan. When he was asked one of the men answered:

"No, sir, I'm a Hoosier."

Major Tom Anderson was at the train to greet Col. H. C. Ellison and J. D. Ellison. The three were schoolmates back east. J. D. Ellison owns the controlling interest in the Ohio State Journal and is one of the most successful journalists, politicians and excursion agents in the state.

In the brief interview accorded the State Journal representative Governor Nash said the party were having a most delightful trip and evinced the greatest interest in the state of Kansas. "I just think about being in Kansas ever since we left Kansas City. I like your country," said the governor. "I was very much interested in Lawrence when we passed through. I had heard so much of that historic place that I wanted to see it. And this is the state of Fred Funston, too. This is the first time I have ever been west of St. Louis and the trip is a revelation to me."

The governor smiled affably. The absence of upper teeth was the disclosure made, but it gave emphasis to the firm set of his mouth. He was the calm, plain, unassuming ordinary citizen now. One would not think of him as the man who was going to call the militia out, if necessary, to stop the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight, but when the thought was suggested, the second glance was enough to show that he was just the man who would do it. Governor Nash is not tall. His lower jaw stands out prominently and indicates his tenacious traits.

"What is the political outlook in Ohio?" the governor was asked.

"Politics is quiet," he said, "and everything is business these days."

"But the election of Democratic mayors in three big Ohio cities this spring forebodes what? Some say a Democratic victory this fall."

Governor Nash just smiled again, as if he took no stock in the worry of the next governor and next United States senator being Democratic, that is agitating some close friends of Senator Hanna. "They are always having Ohio Democratic," he said, "about this time of year. In Indiana they had our election settled that way this time last year. I think the chances of Republican success in Ohio this fall are excellent."

The train and party are under the direction of Col. J. D. Ellison, chairman of the committee; H. G. Dennison and W. G. Bowland.

The following members of the governor's staff are with him: General and Mrs. C. M. Spitzer, Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Ellison, Colonel and Mrs. J. S. Bird, Colonel and Mrs. George B. Donavin, Colonel and Mrs. C. J. Hoster, Colonel C. B. Wing and Colonel M. M. Gillett.

PERSONNEL OF THE PARTY.

Among the party are the following: Harry J. Hoover, banker, Newark, and Mrs. Hoover; Fred Black, lawyer, Newark, and Mrs. Black; Julius Whiting, jr., a lawyer from the president's town, and Mrs. Whiting; Captain A. Wagner, banker, Akron, and Mrs. Wagner; Senator and Mrs. Sieber; E. J. Vaughan, government bank examiner, Mount Gilead, and Mrs. Vaughan; R. E. Jones, a prominent business man of Columbus, and Mrs. Jones; J. M. Lowe, lawyer, Columbus, and Mrs. Lowe; Judge H. S. Buckland of Rutherford B. Hayes' town of Fremont, and Mrs. Buckland; Judge J. F. Burkett of the Ohio supreme court; Hon. A. I. Vorys, state superintendent of insurance; Chase Stewart, member of the legislature; H. Longworth, legislator from Cincinnati; Fred H. Heywood, legislator from Columbus; L. Ewing Jones, auditor of an Ohio county; Judge Elam Fisher of the common pleas court; J. S. Flickinger, Associated Press.

The other members of the party are: Misses Stewart and Sheldon, Columbus; Miss Phelps, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. J. R. Shrum, Mrs. Henry Binople, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Miller, Mrs. George J. Karb, Mrs. Jennie Cashatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Austin Kelly, Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Evans, Hon. J. B. Allen, H. B. Arnold, W. F. Burdell, H. A. Lanman, C. M. Peters, J. Miller McDonald, W. E. Joseph, W. A. Legg, H. C. Werner, Ralph Lazarus, Simon Lazarus, S. H. Marvin and J. W. Dages of Columbus; F. M. Ritzel, Warren; Theodore Troupe, Springfield; Dr. Vortrede, Toledo; George H. Walbridge, Toledo; E. A. Hershey, Akron; J. P. DeWorlfe, Fostoria; Harry Stephens, Cincinnati; A. H. Pugh, Cincinnati.

Governor Nash is taking to San Francisco with him the pledge of the bankers of Ohio to purchase a silver service for the battleship to cost $25,000. This will be the costliest service ever purchased for a like purpose. They will ask their patrons to give $1 each toward this end, in order that the gift may come from the people instead of from an association of financiers.

The special train consists of one baggage car, one Pullman private car, three twelve-section drawing cars, and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern private car No. 201, occupied by Governor Nash and his own party.

The governor's train is due to reach Las Vegas, N. M. this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and Raton, Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. The party will leave San Francisco, Sunday, May 19, and will return by way of Ogden, Salt Lake, Denver, Omaha, Chicago and Fostoria, arriving in Columbus, Saturday morning, May 25, at 8 o'clock.

MRS. WARNER RECALLED.

Raton, N. M., May 6.—When the Ohio special bearing Governor Nash and party to San Francisco reached Trinidad today Mrs. Randolph S. Warner left the train for Chicago and will go thence to Painesville, O. She was called back by the death of her mother-in-law. Mrs. Warner was the leader of the ladies in the governor's party. Her sister, Miss Helen Deshler, will christen the battleship Ohio in San Francisco. The Ohio party spent the afternoon at Hot Springs baths at Las Vegas.

GLOOMY FOR LIPTON.

Report That New Yacht Was Beaten by Shamrock I.

London, May 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says the Shamrock I beat the Shamrock II, in a seven mile spin by a minute and a few seconds.

TAX ON BRITISH COAL.

House of Commons Will Act on the Matter at Once.

New York, May 6.—It is almost certain, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, that the resolution on the coal duty will be passed by the house of commons tonight. The position of the government has been greatly strengthened by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's disclosures with regard to the profits of the coal owners and a three-figure majority it not improbable. The miners delegates will meet again tomorrow to decide upon their course of action. The volume of coal exports, especially at Cardiff, has, it is understood, already been sensibly affected by the chancellor's scheme, but the disorganization no doubt is only temporary. When the delegates meet tomorrow the tax will assuredly have been passed and no attempt to rescind it will be possible for at least twelve months.

JACKSON'S NEW UNIFORMS.

Benefit Concert Will Be Given on Thursday Evening.

The benefit concert for Prof. Jackson's Twenty-third Regiment band will occur Thursday night, at the Grand opera house.

The benefit is for the purpose of raising money with which to buy uniforms for the use of the members of the band upon the occasion of the visit of the president to Topeka and for use in future concerts.

Jackson's band will be assisted by members of Marshall's band and other local musical talent. Several of the musicians who were with the band in Cuba, but who have now gone to various parts of the state, will come to Topeka to take part in the concert.

STORY IS RIDICULOUS.

J. J. Hill Denies Plan to Consolidate Railway Systems.

New York, May 6.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, denies the report that a plan was formed three years ago by J. Pierpont Morgan, the Goulds, the Vanderbilts and himself for the consolidation of the great railway system of the country, and that it is about to be carried out. Mr. Hill, who is at a hotel here, said:

"The story is ridiculous and entirely unworthy of any serious attention from anyone."

Temperatures of Large Cities.

Washington, May 6, 7 a. m.—Temperatures: New York, 52; Boston, 46; Philadelphia, 52; Washington, 54; Chicago, 62; Minneapolis, 58; Cincinnati, 64; St. Louis, 60.

Weather Indications.

Chicago, May 6.—Forecast for Kansas: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; westerly winds.

GOT TWO PLACES.

Congressman Calderhead's Capital Visit Bears Fruit.

Appointment of Manhattan Postmaster Was Unexpected.

MORE RURAL ROUTES.

Fifth District Representative Trying to Secure More.

Gossip of Interest About Kansans in Washington.

Washington, May 6.—Congressman W. A. Calderhead, of the Fifth district, has been in Washington the past two weeks. During his time here he has secured two good appointments for his district. One was a regular army appointment and the other the postmastership at Manhattan.

In conversation with the State Journal representative Congressman Calderhead said: "In coming to Washington I had no intention of taking up any postoffice matters in my district. When I left the state the Manhattan office was in first-class condition and I had no thought of considering a new appointment at this time. Mr. Winne, the postmaster at that place, became suddenly insane and the department asked me to make a recommendation immediately, because this was the third time Winne was afflicted. His term would have expired the latter part of this month. I made the recommendation of Mr. D. E. Deputy to succeed Mr. Winne a week ago Saturday, and on Monday Deputy was appointed." Mr. Deputy is a leading Republican in Riley county, and has recently concluded two terms of service as clerk of the district court.

When asked regarding public affairs he had to do with while here, Mr. Calderhead said: "I have a number of cases before the office of Indian affairs and some others before the department of the interior. I have also been before the postoffice department endeavoring to obtain more rural route inspectors to be placed in various parts of Kansas to inspect routes applied for.

"For the past few months the department has been sending us inspectors, and about the time they would become acquainted with the state, railroads, and other conditions in the consideration of these routes the department would call them into headquarters and send them to other states. New men would be sent to Kansas in their stead and have the work to learn all over, thereby delaying the installation of this desired service. I wanted two or three inspectors sent into the state to remain until these routes were all inspected. Yesterday the first assistant postmaster general said he would endeavor to accommodate us in that way at an early time."

Mr. Calderhead left Saturday night for Kansas.

"Topeka is now without a mayor, because of the fight in the courts over the vote recently cast," said Mr. J. A. D. Hamilton, claims attorney of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, yesterday. "Topeka is naturally a Republican city by several thousand majority. The liquor question, which was the issue in the municipal campaign, will not down. It will be the issue in the state campaign this summer, when county officers are chosen." Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat, although he is not entirely in accord with the Bryan regime. "Ex-Senator Hill," said he, "has many supporters in Kansas and our section of the country. The Kansas and Missouri Democrats feel very friendly toward him, and I would not be surprised to see him nominated in 1904. His opposition to Tammany Hall commends him to many western Democrats. With us there is little sympathy for such a boss-ridden organization. If the ex-senator comes west in the next few months, he will receive a very hearty welcome." Mr. Hamilton says the railroads of the southwest are enjoying an era of good times such as they have never before experienced. "This is usually the dull period in the freight traffic," he added, "but the present spring has been an exception. The farmers have a vast deal of grain left over. Last year they paid off their mortgages, and this year, with the prospects of an enormous crop, they will have plenty of money to loan."

George W. Savage, of Lawrence, had a contract for the erection of certain buildings at Haskell Indian school, by the terms of which he was to complete them within a certain specified time. Owing to the failure of sub-contractors to furnish boilers for the heating apparatus he was delayed 108 days beyond the period of his agreement, and was thus penalized by the government at the rate of $10 a day, or in the total sum of $1,080 for his failure. The government inspector on the grounds and the superintendent of the schools recommended that the penalty be remitted inasmuch as the government had not to any particular extent suffered in the unavoidable delay of the fulfillment of the contract. They stated that stoves to the cost of some $80 had to be put in at the government's expense in the absence of the heating apparatus, and recommended that this be the only deduction from the contract price. Mr. Savage agreed to this. Upon the recommendation of these officials the Indian office supported their findings and laid the matter before the secretary of the interior and auditor of the department. Recognizing the equities in favor of Mr. Savage's claim, the secretary and auditor held that, under a decision made by the comptroller of the currency some years ago, no authority existed in them to waive the penalty. In the meantime a check was drafted in favor of Mr. Savage and sent to him. The check was for $1,317.01, which was $1,080 less the contract price. Mr. Savage refused acceptance of the tender. The members of the Kansas delegation were asked to intercede in the matter, and the case together with the check was forwarded to the comptroller for his decision.

John W. Muhler, a retired soldier, formerly of Ft. Leavenworth, died in Washington last week. For some reason, as yet undiscovered, he was also known as Claus Heinemann. Papers and a bank book found on his person disclosed his right name and showed that he owned considerable property in this city and had $7,000 in the bank. A wallet, at the time of his death, was also found in his pocket containing $110. Muhler was a soldier in the regular army, and was retired about 15 years ago. After his retirement he was appointed a guard at the Ft Leavenworth prison and was there for many years. About four years ago he came to Washington and bought some property. Some of this property he recently disposed of, and the money had not yet been paid over. Why the old soldier chose to assume the name of Heinemann is a mystery to the police, and no one at the soldiers' home seems to be able to clear it up. None of his comrades at the home suspected that he was as well off as his death discloses.

Upon the day of taking his leave from Washington President McKinley stated that he would appoint John C. Murphy of Leavenworth a lieutenant in the regular army at an early time. Mr. Murphy was Senator Harris' candidate and had the indorsement of the entire Kansas delegation, but his appointment was overlooked in making up the Kansas list. Murphy made a good record while with the Twentieth Kansas regiment.

Mrs. Alice G. Bond and Mrs. M. E. Warrick, both of Salina, are in Washington attending the twelfth convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church in the United States. Mrs. Bond, as president of the society, delivered her annual address last Wednesday, the opening day of the convention. Mrs. Warrick is recording secretary.

Mr. W. F. Evans of Topeka, assistant attorney general for the Rock Island, was in Washington the first of the week. He was here before the interior officials in behalf of the company's interests in the Oklahoma land opening this summer.

It is estimated that at least 20 or 40 per cent of the regular army appointments recently made by the president will fail in their examination. Hence, many new appointments will have to be made.

Mr. N. H. Loomis of Topeka was a visitor at the national capital this week.

Mr. W. H. Mackey, postmaster at Junction City, arrived in the city Tuesday, to remain a week or ten days.

L. WILLIAM THAVIS.

MAY BE MR. LONG.

Successor to Mr. Babcock as Congressional Committee Chairman.

Washington, May 6.—It is said that Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin will not be a candidate for re-election to the chairmanship of the Republican congressional committee in the next campaign. A number of western Republicans are for selecting Congressman Chester I. Long for his successor. Mr. Long has been one of the house whips, is young and energetic, and is looked upon by his associates as a politician of sound judgment and resource. A movement will be started to put him at the head of the committee.

A Kansas Man's Misfortune.

Washington, May 6.—Major A. G. McKenzie of Kansas, a clerk in the general land office who was stricken by apoplexy, is improving. His physician now announces that he may live for years as a helpless paralytic. His right side is paralyzed. Mentally he is perfectly sound. He has been removed by his family to Tacoma park, a Washington suburb. Land office officials say Major McKenzie was one of the best equipped clerical assistants in the office.

IN WATER ALL WINTER

Body of a Murdered Man Found in Chicago.

Chicago, May 6.—The Tribune says: The body of a man found in the slip at Morgan street and the South branch is believed by the police to show a murder committed during a strike last winter.

The man is thought to be Bert Shaw, formerly of Greene, N. Y., and a member of local union 7 of the Woodworkers. The police think Shaw was concerned in the strike at Gauger's planing mill and that he was murdered and thrown into the river.

The body was first identified by the working card of the union found in the man's pocket.

There were signs of violence on the body. With the union card was found a letter of recommendation from a manufacturing company of Greene, N. Y.

The police think the man was killed about the date of the murder of Farress, in November, 1900. They believe the man was at work at Gauger's mill at the time and that he met death at the hands of the same gang that murdered Farress. Lieutenant Haynes said: "Just as soon as I learned that the body had been in the water all winter and that the papers indicated the man had some connections with the strike of the woodworkers I concluded that murder had been done. The case will be investigated closely."

The fact that a workman should disappear during the time of a strike in a mill where a non-union man had been murdered without causing comment is explained by the police on the ground that the man had not been known in Chicago, his letters showing that he came in June or July, 1900.

MISSIONARY LOOTING.

American Pastor in China Explains the Situation.

Boston, May 6.—The executive officers of the American board have received from the Rev. Dr. Arthur Smith, now in Pekin, a statement defensive of the missionaries against criticism in this country. The board regards him as an authority of the first rank on all Chinese affairs. He says, among other things, after referring to alleged misrepresentations of the affair in this country:

"At the close of the siege Dr. Ament found himself with several hundred Chinese Christians on his hands, houseless, moneyless, and absolutely dependent upon their foreign pastor. With the permission of the Russian military authorities and with the aid of the United States legation Mr. Ament took possession of a Mongol house near the former mission premises, and as it was the headquarters for the boxers who destroyed these premises, it was judged right and proper by all the authority then existing that the contents of this house should be regarded as confiscated and should be sold for the benefit of the Christians, which was done. This is the basis of the oft-repeated charge of missionary looting, and it is a total misuse of terms."

KENNEDY'S THIRD TRIAL.

New York Man Again to Answer Charge of Murder.

New York, May 6.—Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy will for the third time be placed on trial for his life today, the charge being the murder of "Dollie" Reynolds in the Grand Hotel on August 16, 1898. It is expected that this third trial will last about four weeks.

No new evidence will be introduced by the prosecution, so far as is known, but it is believed that witnesses who were not called in the previous trials will testify as to Dr. Kennedy's movements on the night of the murder. For the defense counsel say that they have an entirely new witness.

Friends have interested themselves in the Kennedy family and four of them are endeavoring to raise funds to assist in the defense and to provide for Mrs. Kennedy's wants while her husband is in prison.

DODGE THE LAW.

Populist State Committee Seeking a Way Out.

Anti Fusion Act Is Causing Much Trouble.

THEY ARE HERE TODAY

Senator W. A. Harris Would Divide the Ticket.

Plan Is to Call the Union "Fusion Party."

With the anti-fusion and bi-ennial election laws to furnish the meat to be chopped up in their mincing grind the meeting of the People's party state central committee, which will convene at the National hotel at 4 o'clock this afternoon, assumes an immense importance to the politicians on that side of the garden wall.

There are two or three schemes in the air to evade the fusion law. One that is credited to Senator Harris is to have the Populists name half a ticket, the Democrats to name the other half. Each half ticket would go on the ballot in its own column. The voter would mark each candidate in both columns, thus voting a complete ticket. Webb McNall's suggestion is that the two parties get together in each county and have the ticket printed on the official ballot under the name of Fusion party.

There is just as much probability that both parties will go it alone. The Populists in the bottom of their hearts consider themselves strong enough to wage battle against the Republicans alone and the Democrats are not inclined to give up their organization in the state, as slight as it might be, on the chances of the old line party getting a hold of the national administration one of these days and then the fellows that have maintained a show of blue blood would get reserved seats at the pie counter.

Judge W. J. Babb, of Sedgwick, was the first committeeman to arrive for the council today. He said: "The People's party has not been choked to death. Don't you believe it. Its spirit is abroad, as broad and as militant as ever. It is the party that the people will all come to in time. The People's party is the most charitable of any. We welcome everybody. We will vote a ticket of men chosen from the Republicans, or men chosen from the Democrats, if we do the choosing. The question before our meeting is whether it shall be a parting of the ways or joining the rivers together."

Chairman E. R. Ridgely will not be here. He is driving cattle from Armour to some southern point, and too busy to come. Carl Vrooman is in Italy, Charles Emmons, of Lenora, is in Oklahoma. The rest of the committee will be here. The faithful members are Grant Harrington, Hiawatha; Frank Chase, Hoyt; Paul Russell, Paola; A. P. Elder, Ottowa; J. R. Charleton, Caney; Green Sallyards, Eureka; Ed Urey, Lyndon; C. B. Hoffman, Enterprise; H. N. Gaines, Topeka; Henry R. Honey, Mankato; Henry Eckert, Larned; W. J. Babb, Wichita; John Curran, secretary, Topeka.

CAUGHT IN CRUSH

Big Stock Brokerage Firm Fails in Chicago.

Chicago, May 6.—Jamieson & Co., 169 La Salle street, one of the largest stock brokerage firms in the west, have suspended. They were unable to meet their obligations on the New York stock exchange. Mr. Jamieson declared his belief that his firm could pay its creditors in full. Customers of the firm are said to have been short on the New York stock exchange but were unable to produce sufficient margins to cover the advance of stocks. This threw the obligations on Jamieson & Co. Funds which Mr. Jamieson fully expected to receive failed to reach him today, with the result that he was compelled to close his deals.

GORMLEY GOES TO OTTAWA

Topeka Man to Be Bandmaster of First Regiment Band.

Charles E. Gormley has been engaged as bandmaster of the First Regiment band, Kansas National Guard, of Ottawa.

Colonel Wilder Metcalf, late commander of the Twelfth Kansas, is the colonel of the regiment. While Colonel Metcalf commanded the Kansas regiment Gormley was the bandmaster. He afterward was chosen as bandmaster of the Thirty-seventh volunteer infantry band when the Kansas regiment was mustered out. Mr. Gormley has a reputation as a successful bandmaster and instructor. He was the instructor of an excellent band at the Reform school and of the Mid-Continent and Gormley bands in Topeka before he went to war.

NEW YORK IS WORST.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Deplores Affairs in Gotham.

New Haven, Conn., May 6.—Dr. Lyman Abbott of Brooklyn, in his sermon to the Yale students, made a strong arraignment of the municipal government of New York city, stating that New York was the worst governed city in the country, with Philadelphia close second and Chicago third.

Dr. Abbott declared: "If gambling places are allowed to run, if saloons are allowed to remain wide open at all times, if other vice is allowed to exist through a corrupt police force, it is because the citizens of New York do not care enough about the stigma attaching to this corruption to make those responsible for it pay the bill.

"If the city persists in allowing the present condition of vice to exist, it is useless to appeal to the legislature to remove vice."

Dockmen Strike at Genoa.

Genoa, May 6.—In consequence of a dispute regarding their hours of labor, the dockmen have gone on a general strike, except at the San Benigo landing.