The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. TOPEKA, KANSAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

IT WILL BE EARLY.

The Republican State Convention to Assemble

May 16 or June 6, According to Present Plans.

CROWDS ARE HERE.

Chairman Simpson Glad to Leave His Position.

Says He's Had Enough of Political Glory.

Republican leaders from the four corners of Kansas are assembling at the Copeland hotel today to attend the meeting of the Republican state central committe, which convenes at 7:30 tonight.

There is something familiar in this assemblage of Republican wheel-horses that is suggestive of olden times. As they sit in the hotel corridors and talk politics and exchange hopes and fears, chiefly hopes, they occasionally cast longing glances at the capitol which they will all work to regain.

There are three points to be decided by the committee tonight; the time for holding the convention, the place of holding it and the basis of representation. If the committeemen are harmonious all these things may be settled in an hour's time. The chances are, however, that it will require several hours, or possibly all night.

As to the time of holding the convention, few favor a later date than June 6th. Chairman Simpson favors this date. Mr. Simpson says that congressional and other conventions will be so numerous about that time that it must be held either June 6th or May 16. The latter date has many followers, and a few favor holding the convention as early as May 2nd.

There is a possibility that Topeka may lose the Republican state convention which has been held in this city from time immemorial. Wichita wants it, and Hutchinson with her auditorium is working for it. Both of these rival cities are going after the convention with the vim and energy that characterizes them, and both offer inducements in the way of music and other entertainments that Topeka has not yet offered. In spite of these inducements there is no doubt that Topeka is the preference of most of the delegates. It is more accessible than any other city in the state, and they think it is best to hold the convention at the state capital. The claims of Hutchinson and Wichita will be advanced by the delegates from those cities, and as they have nothing to lose the worst the committeemen can do is to refuse.

The basis of representation that will probably be agreed upon, is as follows: One delegate at large from each county, and one delegate to every 250 votes cast for secretary of state in 1892, or major fraction thereof. This basis would give the convention 739 delegates, an increase of 12 over the convention of 1892, which had only 717 delegates. This plan of representation was prepared by several delegates last night, and has received the approval of Chairman Simpson. It will no doubt be accepted.

Chairman J. M. Simpson of McPherson says he is not a candidate for chairman again. He has had all he wants of the glory and abuse of the office, and he is anxious that somebody else should serve. To a JOURNAL reporter today he said: "The next chairman will be more favorably situated than I was, inasmuch as he will lead the party to victory instead of defeat. The last time we had to fight the devil and all his angels, and we came pretty near licking them. The office is one I could not be induced to take again. It not only takes all a man's time, but it is very hard on his exchequer. I have no idea who my successor will be, I will continue to be a fighter in the ranks."

The noon trains brought in a large number of Kansas Republicans to swell the meeting at the Copeland hotel. Chief among them was Major E. N. Morrill of Hiawatha, whose chances for the gubernatorial nomination are admitted to be better than anybody else's.

Chief among the other arrivals also were Chester I. Long of Medicine Lodge, who made great inroads into the sockless majority. A. R. Green of Lecompton, Frank L. Brown of Garnett, secretary of the central committee, W. F. Guthrie of Atchison, J. Bruce Lynch of Chanute, J. H. Gilpatrick of Leavenworth, Cy Leland, jr., of Troy and Judge J. S. Emery of Lawrence.

Among the other arrivals were John Seaton of Atchison, Phil Kelley of White Cloud, McCoun Hunt of Leavenworth, F. S. Crowell of Atchison, and Alexander Warner of Baxter Springs.

Among the "Notables" who are at the Copeland today are: H. S. Pestana of Russell; W. C. Edwards, Larned; E. P. Greer, Winfield; Webb McNall, Gaylord; George H. Case, Mankato; F. B. Dawes, Clay Center; W. H. Nelson, Smith Center; Ed Hoch, Marion; J. L. Bristow, Salina; John K. Wright, Junction City; David Heiser, Great Bend; J. M. Simpson, McPherson; Lee Maurice, Wa-Keeney; H. S. Roberts, Manhattan; E. R. Moses, Great Bend; Charles E. Hall, Russell; Charles Y. Sawyer, Norton; William Simpson, Norton; T. S. McDowell, Smith Center; F. M. Lockhard, Norton; W. M. Miller, Clay Center; C. S. Tomlinson, Minneapolis; Tom Kelly, Paola; A. L. Spangler, Hutchinson; George E. Cole, Girard; N. B. Brown, Concordia; J. B. Vincent, Hutchinson; G. E. DeCamp, Emporia; R. S. Cox, Wichita; Morton Albaugh, Kingman; R. W. Spau, Lawrence; J. W. Rush, Larned; Major Morrill, Hiawatha; Dave Heizer, Great Bend.

The state central committee is composed of one member from each judicial district. The committee is composed of: H. C. Hackbusk, Leavenworth; Frank G. Crowell, Atchison; E. B. Whaley, Topeka; Frank L. Brown, Garnett; T. C. Biddle, Emporia; John H. Madden, Mound City; J. N. Halloway, Yates Center; J. M. Miller, Council Grove; John B. Vincent, Hutchinson; David Hubbard, Olathe; Charles Teo, Independence; D. M. Stackhouse, Concordia; F. G. Powers, New Salem; C. B. Daughters, Lincoln; R. B. Hays, Osborne; F. W. Edmonds, Kinsley; C. E. Chandler, Oberlin; M. W. Levy, Wichita; J. C. O. Morse, Wellington; J. W. Lane, Little River; F. B. Dawes, Clay Center; Phil Kelly, White Cloud; T. W. Bickel, Russel Springs; Geo. W. Finch, Harper; J. M. Simpson, McPherson; J. S. Dean, Marion; Daniel Boyden, Eldorado; J. Q. Snoup, Cimarron; Morton Albaugh, Kingman; G. L. Coates, Kansas City, Kan.; T. L. Pond, Salina; C. P. Koon, Coldwater Henry Henson, Johnson City; I. M. Riley, Tribune; R. F. Burke, Plainville, and L. E. Finch, Burlingame.

LEAGUE TO MEET APRIL 5.

Executive Committee of Republican State Leagues So Decides.

Ed Hoch and J. Ware Butterfield, representing the executive branch of the Republican league, met at the Copeland this afternoon and decided to call the league convention for Thursday, April 5th; each Republican club in the state will be entitled to four delegates in the convention, of which the president shall be one. The speakers were not decided upon, but it is probable that Major Warner of Missouri will be one of the chief speakers.

President E. W. Hoch received word today from Laura M. Johns that the Women's Republican clubs would hold a convention in Topeka at the same time, at which Mrs. J. Ellen Foster will be the leading attraction.

CORBETT'S LANGUAGE VILE.

A Gentlemanly Message From Sandow Answered Like a Ruffian.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Champion Jim Corbett and Eugene Sandow, the strong man, are at loggerheads, and though they are not likely to come to blows, Eugene will probably say less in the future regarding his prowess.

Sandow was quoted several days ago as saying if he engaged in a contest with Corbett he could easily cripple the champion by simply parrying the latter's leads, and rendering his arms useless, in which event Corbett would be at his mercy.

Corbett was sitting on the veranda at Mount St. Vincent, in Central park, when Sandow and his manager rode up on horseback.

When the strong man's manager espied the champion pugilist, he walked over to him and said that Sandow wanted to deny that he had ever said he could defeat him (Corbett), or that he could cripple him by parrying his blows.

"Sandow's a liar," was Corbett's quick reply, "and you tell him that I'll bet $2,500 that I can knock him out with a punch. He's a great big stiff, and please tell him that for me."

Whether the message was carried to Sandow is not known. At any rate he sent no answer to Corbett.

LAWLESS MOBS.

Destroys Property at Paterson and Attack Working Employes.

PATTERSON, N. J., March 13.—The striking silk dyers today marched to the works of Simon & Auger. Broke down the doors and forced the workmen out of the establishment.

They threw the unfinished silk on the floor, turned on the steam in the tubes and burned a large quantity of material. Then they proceeded to the dye house of Richard J. Berdan.

The owner threatened to shoot the first man who entered the place but the crowd took no notice of his threats and invaded his premises and ordered the operators to cease work. Policemen are guarding all the dye houses in the city.

Last evening the striking employes of Barbour's flax spinning mills, numbering about 1,000, made a furious demonstration against half a dozen men who had returned to work. Showers of stones and mud were thrown at the workmen.

The strikers marched upon the men who had refused to quit work and attacked them viciously. A general fight followed, in which the men were urged on by their wives, who had expected a fight and had joined the crowd. When eight policemen, under the command of Sergeant Keefe, reached the place, the fight was over.

MUST DO SOMETHING.

London Chamber of Commerce Now Demands a Monetary Conference.

LONDON, March 13.—At the request of the merchants and others in England, having large East India and China trade interests, the London chamber of commerce has reported to the urgency of assembling of the international monetary conference with a view of finding some remedy for the heavy fall and violent fluctuations in silver, which are represented as causing grave injury to eastern trade.

JUST LIKE LEWELLING.

Gov. Waite Cannot Remove the Police Commissioners Forcibly.

DENVER, March 13.—Judge Graham today decided the motion made to modify the injunction granted last week restraining Governor Waite, Mayor Van Horn and Messrs Barnes and Mullins, the new fire and police commissioners, from forcibly dispossessing Messrs Orr and Martin.

He denied the motion. This leaves the present incumbents in office until the the title to the offices is settled by a civil action.

BEAT HIS WIFE FOR FUN.

And Her Son Put a Bullet Through Him for It.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., March 13.—John Pumphrey of this city spent the greater portion of last night whipping his wife and had threatened to give her another beating this morning. About 7 o'clock he told her he was tempted to cut her throat, and when he made a move to strike her, his step-son John Tombs shot him in the back, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal.

The ball was fired from a 44-calibre revolver and the man's chances of recovery are very small. Pumphrey is known as a very tough man and was shot in a saloon row about a year ago.

THEY GO ARMED.

Breckinridge's Friends Come Into Court With Weapons,

So Someone Told Judge Bradley Yesterday.

ALL LAWYERS DENY IT

Offenders Will be Punished if They Do, However.

Testimony so Prosy That the Spectators Left.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Such a gathering of lawyers as today filled the circuit court where the Pollard-Breckinridge case is on trial, has seldom been seen in Washington. Members of the local bar crowded the place to see what sentence Judge Bradley would mete out to the visiting Kentucklans who had made a pugilistic assault upon Miss Pollard's attorneys the night before.

Within the recollection of the court officials, there had been no instance of a resort to fisticuffs by practitioners before the local bar.

Col. Breckinridge, smiling as usual, was shaking hands with his cousin, Gen. Joseph Breckinridge, when Judge Bradley took his seat on the bench. Impressive silence followed the roll call of jurors, the judge seeming to wait for explanations from the lawyers.

Then he asked: "I notice the papers have laid out a course of procedure for me to follow regarding an occurrence just outside the court room after the court had adjourned yesterday evening, which the court did not see, and which the parties concerned in it here probably regret as much as the court does. It is not a matter of which the court can take judicial notice.

"As it was past the hour for adjournment when the plaintiff's counsel had finished speaking last night, and as I noticed some evidence of excitement on the part of the defendant's counsel, I thought it best to adjourn the court, thinking after a night of thought over the connection in which certain words had been used, the counsel might look upon them differently. Had the troubles referred to taken place in court, it would have been the duty of the court to take judicial notice of it and he would have done so promptly."

Then after a brief pause, Judge Bradley proceeded: "There is a matter which I deem it my duty to speak about. The court has received information that some of the gentlemen representing the defendant have come into the court room armed. There is a law for the punishment for the offense of carrying concealed weapons, not as stringent as I wish it was. This is a law-abiding community; the courts are adequate to protect citizens, and as such conduct is uncalled for, it is most reprehensible. If the court has information adequate, he will see that prosecution is begun in the police court of the district."

Here Mr. Butterworth rose, stating that he had never carried a weapon and thought the counsel should be given an opportunity to enter disclaimers, as he would regret the occurrence of such a breach of order as much as the court.

Mr. Shelby, Col. Breckinridge's partner, said he had never carried a weapon in his life. Mr. McKenny followed with a similar statement. Mr. Stoll declared that he had never entered the presence of a court armed, and then Mr. Thompson remarked, "As I am the only one left I will enter a disclaimer also."

Mr. Carlisle rose to say that he wished it understood that the information had not come from any of the plaintiff's counsel, to which Judge Bradley assented, further remarking that it had been made to him by reputable parties.

The belligerent episode having thus been closed, Attorney Stoll for the defense was asked to be permitted an argument in support of his motion to suppress the depositions taken the day before the trial, when Judge Bradley interposed: "I hardly think it is necessary, as the court was about to decide in your favor."

The judge excluded the depositions on the ground that they did not conform to the law; that they must either be written by the deponent or by the notary before whom they were taken, as they were afterwards written by a typewriter.

An exception to the ruling was taken for the plaintiff.

Another deposition, that of Mrs. Mary Logan, taken before Notary Lowrey Jackson in Cincinnati, was offered for the plaintiff and objected to by the defendant.

In the argument following, it developed that this testimony was concerning the birth of Miss Pollard's first child. Attorney Carlisle admitted that the identification of Miss Pollard by the witness was not completed, but complained of the manner and length of the cross-examination of Mrs. Logan, who had herself protested against it as persecution.

Judge Bradley decided that since more than a day had been consumed in cross-examination of Mrs. Logan, the rights of the defendant had been preserved and admitted the deposition, the defense noting an exception.

Mrs. Mary Logan is a Cincinnati physician, as appeared from the deposition read by Mr. Carlisle. She had in 1884 treated a young girl about to be confined who had given the name of Monica Burgoyne saying that her friends called her "Mona," and the witness said that Miss Pollard, who was then in the notary's office, bore some resemblance to her, although she had doubtless changed. It was the young woman's first child and she had reported that her husband had died or there were family reasons for keeping the birth a secret.

The taking of depositions occupied two hours and proved so prosy that by the time it was concluded, there were but few spectators left in the court room.

The attorneys for Miss Pollard are not decided whether or not she shall be put on the witness stand. Her nervous condition is such that she might not be able to endure the ordeal.

PRENDERGAST EXCITED.

He Calls "After the Ball" Obscene Literature.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Prendergast, the murderer of Carter H. Harrison, enjoys the companionship of George Craig, charged with murder, and Pat Rafferty, who last summer threatened to blow up a large dry goods store unless given money.

Rafferty prides himself on his ability to write verse, and last night started to read a parody on "After the Ball." Prendergast snatched the paper from Rafferty's hands, saying: "You can't read obscene literature in this cell," and then struck him on the mouth and nose.

They were mixing up at a lively rate when separated by the guard.

"I could have pinched his jaw off had I wanted to," said Rafferty as he wiped the blood from his chin," but I did not want to hit the skate. He has only a few days to live and I did not want him to go into the next world with a worse looking mug than he had in this."

HER OWN WATERWORKS.

Duluth Puts Up $800,000 to Furnish Water to Her Citizens.

DULUTH, Minn., March 13.—The city last night sold $800,000 of water and light bonds. The money which is to be available at once will be used to establish an independent city water plant unless prevented by injunction proceedings, which are threatened.

Work will be begun at once and will be done by the city. It is the intention to employ as far as possible all the city unemployed residents of Duluth.

NEARLY LYNCHED.

Iowa Officers Remove Prisoners and Present a Mob's Designs.

OMAHA, Neb., March 13.—A special to the Bee from Audubon, Iowa, says: William McLaughlin, the murderer of Frank Leib, was nearly lynched last night. In a quarrel at Fairview school house, near Audubon, last Friday night, McLaughlin stabbed Frank Leib in the abdomen, from the effect of which the wounded man died yesterday.

Immediately after the stabbing affray, McLaughlin, Walter Case, Charles Jones and William and Bob Mushrush, were arrested for the crime and lodged in the county jail. When it became known that the victim was dead, feeling ran high, and culminated in a mob last night. The angry crowd was met by the father and mother of McLaughlin, who begged and implored that their son be spared.

In the meantime the officers taking advantage of the delay secretly removed the prisoners from the jail and took them to Exira until the people became quieted down. Case, one of the prisoners and McLaughlin claimed that the stabbing was done in self defense.

VASSAR GIRLS' LATEST.

Fifteen of Them Have Joined the Salvation Army.

NEW YORK, March 13.—As a result of the addresses to the pupils of Vassar college by Mrs. Ballington Booth, head of the Salvation Army forces in America, and Adjutant Edith Marshall, fifteen young women students have been enrolled as members of the Salvation Army auxiliary league.

Mrs. G. R. Kendricks, of the executive staff of the college, has joined the league, and it is said that others are expected to join. The new members of the league are daughters of wealthy and aristocratic families in New York, Brooklyn and other cities. This enlistment has caused a great deal of talk in the college and Vassar alumnæ.

METHODIST PASTORS.

A. S. Embree is Returned and J. R. Madison Goes to North Topeka.

ABILENE, Kas., March 13.—The Kansas M. E. conference adjourned today. The last business of the session was the appointment of pastors for the ensuing year, and the presentation of a purse of gold to J. R. Madison, and a set of religious books to G. S. Dearborn, retiring presiding elders.

L. K. Billingsley was appointed presiding elder for the Topeka district to succeed Dr. G. S. Dearborn, who retires from the active ministry.

The Topeka appointments are: First Church, A. S. Embree; Kansas Avenue, J. R. Madison; Lowman Chapel, T. J. Ream; Oakland, C. Alderson; Parkdale, C. Minear; Walnut Grove and Martin, T. R. Thoburn. S. E. Betts is transferred from Oakland to Clifton. G. W. Browning is transferred from Kansas avenue, North Topeka, to Connell Grove. W. H. Underwood is appointed presiding elder of the Junction City district to succeed J. R. Madison.

VOTE ON TARIF

It Will Take Place March 26 or a Week Later.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There are indications that an agreement will be reached by the finance committee as to date on which the tariff bill shall be reported to the senate.

At present there is a difference of only one week between the Democrats and Republicans, the former desiring Monday March 26, and the latter demanding one week longer.

LABOR LEADERS CONFER.

All of Them Said to Be in Session in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 13.—It is rumored that an important secret conference of labor leaders in regard to the Judge Jenkins investigation will be held in this city tonight or tomorrow.

It is stated that representatives of all the great labor organizations of the country are here and that they are registered under assumed names. If a conference is in progress today it is being held in some out of the way place.

Pueblo Mills to Start.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 13.—It is understood the superintendent of the steel works here has received orders to start up the rail mill and converter tomorrow morning. This will give employment to four hundred additional men and increase the force to 1,000.

READY TO MOVE.

The Industrial Army That's to March on Washington,

Begins to Exhibit Some Serious Developments.

TO NUMBER 3,000,000

Says Gen. Frye in Command at Los Angeles.

Massillon People Paralyzed at a Spectacle There.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 13.—The Industrial movement is creating considerable sensation here. Over eight hundred unemployed organized regiments several weeks ago and expect to join their comrades from throughout the western states in March and to march to Washington.

They sent a delegation to the city council last night to obtain railroad transportation for the Los Angeles regiment to Washington. Gen. Frye, commander of the army, today sent notice to Secretary of War Lamont for the moving of the army and enclosed its constitution and by-laws.

A demand is made by Lamont's order for rations to be issued to the army from various posts, and provide transportation. General Frye significantly states that the army will number three million by the time it reaches Washington and intimates it would be just as well to accede to the requests.

MASSILLON ASTONISHED.

Five Hundred Men Assemble Under Coxey's Banners.

MASSILLON, O., March 13.—At last the unique Coxey conceit has assumed a definite shape. Coxey and Carl Brown again mustered the advance guard of the "Commonweal" this afternoon, and the authorities were surprised to see more than 500 men, most of them strangers, arrayed under the banners of the "On to Washington" crusade.

Although the demonstration was public, intended as a forerunner of the host to come, it was not merely for show purposes that the first contingent got together. They held a meeting, which was exceedingly well managed when the character of the assembly is considered.

The assemblage adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the attempt of President Cleveland to re-establish a monarchy in Hawaii is deserving of the most emphatic censure; and if the present congress would be true to the people and the country it would impeach Grover Cleveland as a traitor to American institutions and republican principles of government.

Resolved, That we believe in the principle of protection that puts the most money in the pockets of producers, and we condemn the manner of the workings of the so-called protective policy at this time, which operates in the interests of a few larger manufacturers. As a relief measure, the emasculated Wilson bill is of no use whatever, and the tariff question as it exists, is simply a shuttlecock, bandied back and forth between the protective tariff and the revenue tariff and the revenue tariff politicians, to attract the attention of the people and keep their eyes off the money question. The people, as a people, have nothing to expect from either party at present.

Resolved, That while we reaffirm our faith in the Omaha platform, we do not feel bound to remain corked up until the next national convention; but, as progressive, thinking men, we have a right to advance beyond the lines laid down in that platform. Therefore, for the purpose of this municipal campaign we make the plan of the Coxey non-interest-bearing bonds the sole issue, and we call on all voters without regard to party lines to vote for the men we have nominated. This because, however insignificant the means, it will still be to the end of providing work for the idle at good wages.

J. B. Parks, postmaster at Wabash, Ill., bears the distinction of being the first federal officeholder to become even indirectly identified with the proposed raid on Washington. He has written an enthusiastic endorsement of the "On to Washigton" idea and promises assistance.

A gentleman who has means of information as to some of the things Coxey and Brown are not giving to the public as yet, said that he had positive knowledge that the forces now "in sight" would give Coxey anywhere from 5,000 to 8,000 men with which to begin the march. The authorities say that the community cannot and will not allow the assembling of half that number in the vicinity.

GOT HIM IN HIS ROOM.

Robbers Makes a Raise of $10,000 at Woodward, O. T.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 13.—United States Marshal Nix got the following telegram today from Superintendent Rhoads of the Santa Fe:

To United States Marshal Nix, Guthrie.

"Station Agent Rusk was taken from his room at the hotel about 1 o'clock last night by two robbers and made to go to the depot and open the safe and deliver the contents. There was a package of money from Leavenworth for the Fort Supply paymaster; about $10,000; one package of money and checks for Wellington, and about $40 railroad money."

Then follows a description of the robbers.

Marshal Nix has ordered out a posse at Woodward to trail the robbers.

C. B. & Q. Retrenching.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 13.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy made today a marked reduction in the number of trains and engine crews because of the poor business outlook. The prospect is that the officials think business will not improve before September.

NO MORE CANAL MULES.

Electricity to be Used on Erie Canal for Propulsion.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—Permission to use electricity as a motive power on the Erie canal has been granted the "Cataract Electric Company of Niagara Falls." Supt. Hannan, of the state department of public works has issued a fifty year permit.

The company, it is provided, shall not charge for use of such power by the canal boat men at a rate exceeding $20 per electrical horse power for each season and it is promised that the rate will be much lower. Even at $20 a horse power an owner would be saved fifty per cent a season on the operation of his boat in comparison with the present cost of canal propulsion.

The company is to furnish the state free of charge, sufficient power to operate motors to open all gateways leading to and from locks and also electric lights sufficient to properly illuminate such locks at night. The company must have its plant for operating boats by electricity in operation on the Erie canal, between Buffalo and Albany within three years from date, or else the privilege accorded by the permit shall be forfeited.

In case the company shall construct along the canals an electrical plant for use known as the trolley or traction system, it shall be the privilege of the state to condemn and purchase such property at a price equal to the actual original cost, with 10 per cent added thereto.

All work done by the company shall be subject as to times, places and manner to the approval of the superintendent of public works. All damages growing out of the use of electricity on the canals shall be borne by the company, and the state shall in no way be put to any expense on account of the granting or operation of the permit.

TOPEKA CIGARMAKERS

Find the Proposed Change in the Tariff Detrimental to Them.

The union cigarmakers of this city are going to meet this evening at Trades Assembly hall for the purpose of discussing the proposed increased tariff on cigars, placed there by the senate committee on the Wilson bill.

The tariff is now $3 per thousand on the goods that mostly compete with domestics, and it is proposed to raise it to $6. The cigarmakers say that it will injure their business instead of benefiting it.

A petition will be sent to Senator Voorhees protesting against the proposed increase in the tax. Also, petitions will be sent to Senators Martin and Peffer and Representative Curtis.

All the union cigarmakers of the city are expected to attend this evening.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Kansas City Man Takes a Dose of Laudanum and Dies.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 13.—Ernst Wuyt, was found dead, in a chair in Wuyt & Lewis upholstering establishment, at 1114 Broadway last night. He sat in a rocker with his feet crossed upon another chair, his left hand under his head and his right hand holding a half consumed cigar. He had swallowed a large dose of laudanum.

He left this note written in German:

DEAR WIFE AND DAUGHTER.—Forgive your father. I commit this deed out of desperation. I hope to see you in the other world, where we will again be reunited.

BACK FROM FLORIDA.

Charley Mitchell Will Sail for England Where He Owns a Music Hall.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Charley Mitchell has returned from Florida much improved in health. He will remain here one week from today, when he sails for England.

Mitchell's fighting career closed some weeks ago, and in the future he will devote all his time to his music hall in London, from which he derives a comfortable income. He may spar with Corbett during the latter's London engagement.

GUARDING THE TRAINS.

Southern Pacific Has Been Threatened With Hold-Ups.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 13.—The Southern Pacific officials received notice from a reliable source, that a plan had been laid by certain outlaws to rob the eastbound passenger train between Marfa and Sanderson. Immediately each passenger train was given protection by a guard of eight men, all well armed.

This guard made daily trips on all passenger trains and a few days ago another report was received that the attempted holdup would take place between Sanderson and Del Rio, and since then the guard has been accompanying each train to the latter place. The Southern Pacific officials are very reticent.

ONE MORE BY THE WAYSIDE.

Another Trusted Employe Can't Handle Money With Safety to Himself.

DENVER, Col., March 13.—E. H. Walter, chief clerk to Superintendent Bryant, of the Colorado Midland railway was arrested today charged with embezzling about $15,000.

Walters secured the money by means of forged pay rolls, which he has successfully cashed for over four years.

NEW CLUB STARTED.

It Is the "Imperial League" and It Cannot Be Foiled.

Police Captain Gish went up this morning to investigate the club which has started up at 706 Kansas avenue. Captain Gish said: "While I have no doubt in my mind that if beer were not connected with the club, it would not run a day, yet from the way its by-laws read, I could not pull the club, as its by-laws contain the same features as the Topeka club's. I told them to publish their by-laws so that no blame could be attached to us for not closing up the club. The name of the club as given in the by-laws is 'The Imperial League.'"

To Preach in Irish.

CHICAGO, March 13.—At the request of the societies for the preservation of the natural language of Ireland, there will be a sermon preached in Gaelic tomorrow in St. Thomas church on St. Patrick's day.