KANSAS CITY, KAS.

The Branch Office of THE JOURNAL has removed to Room E, Husted bldg., where all advertisements and items of news will receive prompt attention. Any complaints as to delivery of the paper will be speedily remedied if notice is given. Tel. West 23.

KEELEY Institute Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kas. The only place in Kansas where the Genuine Keeley Remedies and Treatment for Alcohol and Narcotic Addictions are administered. Address as above.

ST. JOHN AND LEEDY.

GOVERNOR EXCORIATED FOR FAILING TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

A VITRIOLIC COMMUNICATION.

QUARLES COMES IN FOR HIS SHARE OF THE TONGUE-LASHING.

Officers Are Sworn to Execute All the Laws on the Books and Not Pick Out Those Which It Is More Profitable to Violate or Ignore.

Charles H. M. St. John, Ph. B., M. D., of this city, is after Governor Leedy and his police department in Kansas City, Kas., with a redhot iron. A few days ago Chief of Police Quarles was in Topeka conferring with the governor in regard to the whisky traffic in this city and the war that is about to be waged against it by the church people. The governor was quoted as saying that if the people in Kansas City, Kas., wanted joints, let them have them, and plenty of them at that. Now talk of impeaching the governor and the police commissioners and chief of police is floating around in the atmosphere of the Sunflower metropolis. The following communication was received by The Journal from Rev. St. John:

"To the Editor of The Journal.

"I have just read the special to your paper from your correspondent at Topeka, in which I have undue notice as to the threatened war on the joints of Kansas City, Kas., by Mr. Quarles, chief of police, and Governor Leedy. I am not in the habit of paying any attention to publications of this character, but coming from these gentlemen, for whom I have personally worked in the past, I desire to make some statements for their benefit and that of a reading public.

"There is something very remarkable in the fact that two officers of the law, one the governor of the state, and the other chief of police of the largest city in the state, should hold a long conference discussing a supreme law of the state, whether or not it should be enforced; when both have taken a solemn oath to enforce and be loyal to all the laws of the state. And what is more remarkable, that the law should not be enforced and lawbreakers should not be molested, according to the reported statement, as follows:

"'If it is the opinion of the board in Kansas City, Kas., that the people want joints, give them joints,' so says the governor of the great state of Kansas, according to said article.

"Second—Governor Leedy and Chief of Police Quarles charge me, according to said article, that my course is actuated by revenge, because I was defeated in getting the position as physician at the blind asylum, etc.

"I deny having written a letter to Chief Quarles, in which I threatened him with trouble as to the joints. The letter was purely political and related to the future success of the fusion ticket, also a reference to Mr. Quarles playing double as to the asylum.

"Again, I wish to say that I have not had any conference with any of the ministers or church people as to the closing of the joints or shutting up the gambling slot machines, but I am informed that steps have been and are now being taken to bring the officers of the law into obedience to the law, or see that they be removed from their places.

"These two gentlemen have been premature in their charges on the grounds of revenge and piehunting in the present instance against the 'muster and doctor,' and after due reflection will doubtless see their mistake. Their position and attitude before the world certainly is not an enviable one, to say the least. If Governor Leedy gave utterance to words he is charged with saying, 'If the people of Kansas City, Kas., want joints, give them joints,' no matter what might have been the cause leading to such a conclusion, he at once becomes a repudiator of the supreme law of the state and he violates his solemn oath to sustain the constitution and the laws of the state. The law that prohibits joints in Kansas City, or any place in Kansas, is the supreme law because it is constitutional, therefore, the sovereign will of the people, a majority having expressed their conviction at the ballot box, saying, We prohibit the liquor traffic in the state of Kansas as a beverage.

"The governor of Kansas appoints commissioners to enforce the law, not break the law; therefore, the chief executive becomes responsible for the faithful performance of the duty of these commissioners and the chief of police. It is not a question whether some of the people want joints for revenue or not. When the officers of the law, whether elected by the people or appointed by the governor, refuse to obey the law, or fail to require others to obey, then the duty becomes plain—the law-abiding people should rise up and oust the officer who has become a repudiator and lawbreaker. All officers are but servants of the people, and their imperative duty is enforcement and not repudiation. The jointkeepers and slot gamblers are permitted and protected in running their unlawful business by the consent of the officers, therefore these gentlemen are not the first parties to proceed against, but the unfaithful compromising officer. If Mr. Leedy should say to the members of the police board and chief of police, 'Gentlemen, enforce all the laws you are expected to observe,' twenty-four hours would not pass until these gentlemen would move out. Enforce the law is the only honorable thing any true, patriotic officer can do whether he likes the law or not.

"Again, if a majority of the people don't want prohibition because they think it an unwise law and not for the good of our state, then repeal the law, but as long as the law is on the statute books, enforce it the same as any other law of the state. The daily education of lawbreaking in Kansas is tremendous; the next generation will be educated lawbreakers; herein lies our danger. The language charged to Governor Leedy in your article seems so unlike the expression coming from a man who as I understand was a loyal soldier and comrade, who stood by the flag and the principles of patriotism in the 60's: 'If the people want joints, give them joints!'

"If this statement is correct, then there is not a single law either constitutional or statutory that may not meet the same fate under sanction of the chief executive in the whole family of our laws. If some of our people make up their minds that stealing is profitable, there certainly will be no objection raised, because, you see, they want to steal. 'Any law of our state can be violated every day and it will be all right, only so the people want to violate.' This is the legitimate deduction from the aforesaid statement said to have been made by the governor. If these words are true as coming from the chief executive, they carry their own conviction—nullification and ultimate anarchy. What is the remedy—impeachment and removal.

"Our country is in greater danger to-day than the hour in which Fort Sumter was fired upon; political corruption in politics is as common as soup in a lunch house; municipal corruption and also in legislatures, bith state and national, is common as fleas in a dog kennel. Organized boodlers, like vampires, sell out the city and legislatures to vicious legislation, because they receive tribute money. This organized system of spoliation will ruin our fair republic. The man who wilfully violates any of our laws, whether from dislike or for mercenary purposes, is a traitor, and he should expiate his crime in the cell or be driven from the land. The time has come when somebody should shout halt. Reduction of taxes, city revenue, public improvement, will not justify the trampling of laws under our feet. The cost ultimately will be fearful. It will mean bloodshed and carnage. Can Kansas afford to be disloyal to her laws? I appeal to the patriotic, law-abiding, liberty-loving people. Rally to the standard! Let us be honest; let us put more morality into our politics. For the last eight years or longer Kansas City has been in rebellion against supreme law. Lawbreakers have been geting bolder and more exacting. The time was when the outlawed joint and saloon were in the alleys and back streets. Now they are on the avenue close to the postoffice and the courts of justice; near the large churches. Where will they be next year or before this reform administration closes? Fellow citizens, there is but one course to pursue. Remove the cause and the effects will disappear. Remove the unfaithful officers; enjoin property owners and you have struck down the cause. I have no fight on the jointist, but on the officer that gives him room and protection.

CHAS. H. M. ST. JOHN, Ph. B.,M.D.

JUDGE HOLT SUSTAINED.

Juries Can Be Drawn From Bystanders When the Regular Panel Is Reduced to Less Than 12.

The mandate in the case of Bull Geary has been received from the supreme court by Clerk Howlett of the court of common pleas and Judge Holt's action in ordering jurors drawn from by-standers is upheld. As a result Geary and Ralph Clark will have to serve out the twenty years' sentence imposed upon them by Judge Holt.

This decision settles a much vexed question of practice in both civil and criminal cases in this state. Jurors drawn from the by-standers were not objected to because they did not possess the necessary qualifications of jurors nor because they would not try the facts in the case just as fairly as jurors drawn from the list made up by the jury commissioners, but the objection was invariably made for the purpose of delay and to obstruct the trial. It was a favorite objection in the trial of liquor cases and has been resorted to many times heretofore in this county. But hereafter, while there must be a regular panel drawn in attendance on the court, yet if by the proper and legitimate challenges the number is reduced below twelve, the courts need not stop all business until the sheriff and the two justices of the peace can get together and draw a few names from the list made up by the jury commissioners and until the sheriff can summons the jurors so drawn. The panel can be filled from the by-standers with persons possessing the necessary qualifications of jurors and trials proceeded with and thus another technical objection, "a sweet morsel to the obstructor of justice," is exploded and time and money saved to the taxpayers and people seeking redress from wrongs through the courts of this state.

At the November term of the court of common pleas, 1896, Bull Geary and Ralph Clark were tried for having in connection with William Morgan and Henry Dates robbed John Massey, who was a soldier in the regular army and was visiting friends in this city. The assault took place October 19, 1896, on North Third street. Geary and Clark demanded separate trials, which they were entitled to under the law, and after Clark had been tried and the jury was out deliberating upon a verdict the trial of Bull Geary was commenced. There were about eighteen jurors present and by proper and legitimate challenges the number was reduced below twelve before all challenges were exhausted, whereupon the sheriff was ordered by Judge Holt to fill the panel from the bystanders. The attorneys for Geary objected on the grounds that the court could not order additional jurors drawn in that manner, but should order a special venire of additional jurors to be drawn in the regular way. The regular way in which the jurors are drawn is upon the order of the court. The sheriff and two justices of the peace meet at the office of the county clerk and draw the number ordered from the list made up by the jury commissioners in the presence of the county clerk. The objection was overruled by the court and the panel filled from the spectators and the trial proceeded. Both Geary and Clark were convicted and were sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

Bull Geary appealed to the supreme court, claiming that Judge Holt erred in directing the sheriff to fill the panel from the bystanders. Saturday the mandate and opinion of the supreme court was received by the clerk of the common pleas court. In passing upon the case the supreme court said: After a justice of the peace has certified to the court the record of a preliminary examination of an accused person held by him for trial on the charge of crime he may upon such trial by leave of the court complete such record in any respect in which it is deficient by additional entries therein not inconsistent to the record as previously made and certified.

Under the statute relating to the selection, summoning and service of jurors in counties having more than 30,000 inhabitants, chapter 166, cause of 1887, the court may in like cases in other counties complete a jury panel from among the bystanders when there shall not be regular jurors enough present to serve. The opinion was concurred in by every member of the court.

John Massey, who was knocked down and robbed by Bull Geary, Ralph Clark and two other negroes, has brought suit in the district court against the city of Kansas City, Kas., for $5,000 damages. The suit is founded on a statute which provides that "All incorporated cities and towns shall be liable for all damages that may accrue in consequence of the action of mobs, within their corporate limits, whether such damages shall be loss of property or injury to life or limb."

Massey charges in his suit that he was beaten about the face and head, knocked down and left for dead, and that he has suffered from loss of memory and general impairment of the mental faculties ever since.

Messrs. Mills, Smith & Hobbs, who are attorneys for Massey, say that the city is clearly liable, that an unlawful assemblage of three or more persons constitutes a mob, and that the general idea that there must be a larger collection of persons to make a mob is incorrect.

The statute above referred to has been upheld by the supreme court in two cases where prisoners were hung by mobs within the corporate limits of cities, but the question of how few persons constitute a mob is a new one. The suit will be tried in October.

WILL PARADE IN MISSOURI.

Labor Union Leaders Decide to Join the Missourians to Make Labor Day a Great Success.

The Trades Assembly met in regular session yesterday afternoon and heard the grievance of the striking firemen at Swift's. The firemen's grievance was communicated to the assembly by the grievance committee of the firemen. The assembly did not discuss the matter, but appointed a committee of five, of which W. G. Bird is chairman, to confer with the Swift management in view of adjusting the differences satisfactorily and at as early a date as possible. The committee will visit the officers of the Swift company some time to-day.

The Labor day committee reported to the assembly, and arrangements for the big celebration are well under headway. The celebration will take place on the Missouri side September 6. The committee was instructed to confer with the committee from the Industrial Council and make the arrangements jointly.

This will be a surprise to many Kansas City, Kas., patriots who were hopeful of keeping the celebration and parade on this side of the line. The Missouri side laborites have heretofore dictated matters along these lines and last year the Trades Assembly decided to compel the Missouri people to participate and hold the celebration on this side of the line. The Industrial Council refused and two separate celebrations were held. The Kansas City, Kas., celebration was a grand success.

An effort was made to get the Kansas City, Mo., people to come to Kansas and celebrate this year, but they balked and the Kansans decided to surrender and meet the terms mapped out by the Industrial Council. The parade will take place in Missouri and the celebration will be held at Washington park.

Edgar Evans resigned as press reporter and W. G. Bird was elected to fill the vacancy.

SLAPPED THE ADMINISTRATION.

Rev. St. John Deplores the Open and Notorious Violation of Law in Kansas City, Kas.

Yesterday was Temperance day at the Stewart Avenue Methodist church, and Governor Leedy's administration was given a severe blow. The subject of Rev. St. John's sermon was "Official City Misrule; the Teacher of Anarchy." Rev. St. John spoke for about one hour, during which time he clearly showed to his congregation the deplorable condition of this city, as far as the enforcement of the prohibitory law is concerned. He told of the many joints, eighty in number, allowed to run wide open in this city, and no attempt made to enforce the law which positively prohibits the sale of intoxicants for other than medical purposes. He spoke of the many young men whose bright prospects of a successful and happy future had been clouded and ruined by the use of liquor. Rev. St. John claims that he has lived in Kansas City, Kas., for years, but never before has he seen so many young men drunk in the streets as he does to-day.

He said that the good people should rise up as one man and proceed to oust from office of public trust all men who allow the supreme laws of the state trampled upon and made a farce of. He stated that such men were lawbreakers themselves.

Rev. St. John is interested in the movement to close the joints and gambling houses of this city, and some sensational proceedings may be filed in the supreme court within the next ten days.

WHO WILL BE CHAIRMAN?

Feeling That the Candidates Should Select the Head of the New County Central Committee.

The activity manifested by the Republicans of this county in the organization of the newly elected central committee is creating no little comment and a great deal of speculation is being indulged in as to who will land the chairmanship of the new committee. The fight is getting heated and the final disposition of the matter will be awaited by many anxious Republicans.

In years gone by the candidates were allowed to name the chairman of the committee, and there is a feeling among some of the party leaders to adopt this plan in disposing of the present contest.

The president names the chairman of the national committee and the nominee for governor practically names the chairman of the state committee, and this argument is being presented by those in favor of the local candidates selecting the chairman of the county committee. This plan is opposed by some and whether it will be adopted or not is a question that will probably be sprung soon after the committee is called to order. Whether or not the committee will delegate this power to the candidates remains to develop. It is the habit for most men to not delegate power—not even trouble.

METROPOLIS MISCELLANY.

Willard Meriam—he insures.

ARMOURDALE.

Miss Laura Nash spent yesterday with friends of this city.

Fred Tambley, formerly of this city, is here visiting relatives.

Mrs. Watsiller, who has been seriously ill, is slowly convalescing.

Charles Forberg, an attorney of St. Louis, is in the city visiting friends.

Mr. Mell Shively and wife spent yesterday visiting friends in Bonner Springs, Kas.

A large number of young people left yesterday morning for Bonner Springs to recreate.

Mrs. G. W. Johnson, of 756 Kansas avenue, has gone to New Castle, O., to visit friends.

All news, subscriptions, advertisements and complaints, when left at Leininger's book store, 565 Kansas avenue, or at O. Q. Claflin's drug store, 823 Osage avenue, will be given prompt attention.

The A. O. U. W. gave a social last Saturday evening in Shawnee park. The A. O. U. W. band furnished music. There were about 300 people present.

ARGENTINE.

W. M. Nalon, of Thornton, Ind., is visiting his son, of North Argentine.

Mrs. George Paull and daughter have gone to Illinois to visit friends.

Miss Pearl Lindburg, who scalded herself last Monday, is slowly recovering.

The Young Ladies' Society of this city will give a dancing party at Washington park to-night.

Frank VicRoy and wife have gone to Guthrie, O. T., to visit the former's brother, John VicRoy.

Mike Farley was overcome with heat last Saturday while crossing the viaduct. He is now out of danger.

The board of education will meet in regular session this evening. There will be considerable business of importance to transact.

All news, subscriptions, advertisements and complaints, when left at McGeorge's drug store, on Metropolitan avenue, will be given prompt attention.

THE NEWS AT LEAVENWORTH.

Temperature Climbs to 108 in the Shade—Soldiers' Home Notes and City Briefs.

There have been quite a number of hot days so far this summer, but yesterday was the warmest of them all. The temperature yesterday afternoon was 108 deg. in the shade at down-town points, and it is claimed that this was exceeded at many places.

It opened up warm and sultry in the morning and kept getting hotter and hotter, until the century mark was reached and eight points above.

Owing to the torrid weather and great quantities of dust there was little or no stir around the city. Towards evening people took to riding on the electric cars and in buggies.

One heat prostration was reported to the police. A man named Shell was driving around town in a light wagon, when he became unconscious, and fell out of his wagon. He was taken to the city jail and given medical attention. He was removed to his home during the early part of the night.

Soldiers' Home News.

The veterans of the Soldiers' home are much pleased over a new bulletin just posted. It is to the effect that Colonel Rowland, the new governor, will call on sick or convalescent veterans at their beds, who wish to see him, and who are unable to walk to headquarters. He invites the veterans to consult with him so that he may be able to aid them with advice or by reason of his position in any way possible. The interest that Colonel Rowland and the other home officials are showing in the old soldiers are appreciated by them, and it can only result in an era of good feeling that will be beneficial to all.

An order has been issued at the Soldiers' home permitting company captains to issue passes to veterans who desire to leave the institution for a short time. Heretofore the surgeon had to be consulted, and the order for a pass was issued by the adjutant and went through a long, tedious process at headquarters. The abolishing of the old red tape system is gratifying to the veterans.

Brief Items.

G. H. Stewart was arrested yesterday for being drunk and disturbing the peace. He was making a racket on Seventh street with a man over a patent process that he had sold.

The friends of Henry Jansen, formerly city treasurer, are somewhat alarmed over his condition. He is suffering from blood poisoning, and it is said that it may be necessary to amputate his left leg to save his life. Mr. Jansen is one of the best known German citizens of Leavenworth.

The board of county commissioners will meet in regular session to-day. Most of the time of the meeting will be devoted to considering the question of granting electric franchises. The question of raising the assessment on the terminal bridge property is expected to come up for final settlement.

It is said that G. H. Davis will be re-elected president of the board of education at the meeting to be held to-night. He has held the position for two years and has given satisfaction to all concerned.

W. T. Edge has secured a position in an Atchison drug store. He will start to work at once.

Robert Wright left for Emporia yesterday on a visit to his family.

The fire boys were called out yesterday evening at 6 o'clock to 316 Osage street, where some rubbish close to a stable was on fire. It was soon put out and there was no damage.

INDEPENDENCE.

Fred J. Gerber Still Continues to Move Houses, Despite City Ordinance and Threatened Arrest.

Despite the much-talked of license ordinance and threatened arrest, Fred J. Gerber, the housemover, still continues to roll Walnut park houses down Main street. Since the ordinance, Mr. Gerber has moved two houses, and has not been arrested. Mr. Gerber has a house on wheels at the intersection of East South avenue and Noland street at the present time, and there is every indication that he and his attorneys have the city dads on the run. Mr. Gerber has a claim filed with the city clerk, for the money already paid in for previous permits, and he wants his money back, as his attorneys consider that the ordinance is invalid.

Independence News Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren, of Joplin, Mo., are guests of H. F. Kirk and family.

The funeral of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Singleton took place yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. George W. Clinton spent yesterday with Kansas City relatives.

D. D. Dunkin, the Independence bicycle rider, has joined the Kansas circuit and will be absent several weeks.

Rev. A. E. Higgason has recovered from a slight attack of illness.

The annual sermon to the colored Masonic lodges of the city was preached yesterday by Rev. Hopkins, of this city. Many were in attendance.

THESE WANT OFFICE.

SCORES OF MEN AFTER NEXT YEAR'S KANSAS NOMINATIONS.

CAMPAIGN ALREADY UNDER WAY

MANY ASPIRANTS FOR EACH PLACE ON BOTH TICKETS.

Senator Hessin the Most Talked Of Republican for Governor—Everything Is at Sea in Popocratic Circles—Fusion Will Make Trouble.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 1.—(Special.) Politicians of all parties are beginning already to discuss available timber for state and congressional offices next year, although the nominating conventions are nearly twelve months off. To a casual observer it is evident that there is to be a free-for-all scramble for nominations in all parties. The prospect of a sweeping Republican victory is having the effect of inducing Republicans by the score to come out of the brush, while the dissatisfaction among the Populists over the management of state affairs by the present state administration and the almost universal opinion that there should be a new deal in Populist circles has caused an abundance of Pops to expose their electrical conductors.

The Journal correspondent to-day obtained a revised list of Republicans spoken of for state and congressional offices, and from it it can be seen that there will be no necessity of going to Missouri or Iowa for candidates for any office. Just now Senator John Hessin's name is mentioned more frequently than any other in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. His boom has reached that stage where some of his warmest supporters are becoming alarmed, and are figuring on applying the brakes. They are afraid that it will arraign the field against him, and this they want to prevent if possible. United States Marshal-to-be Billy Sterne, who is regarded by many as the coming leader of the Republican forces, has received the title of Hessin's manager, although he denies being manager for anybody. He said to-day:

Sterne Talks for Hessin.

"Mr. Hessin is not making a canvass for the nomination, and I am not acting as his manager. I want to see a good, strong ticket nominated next year, and I hope every loyal Republican in the state will be a factor in its selection. It must not be tainted with bossism or gang politics. I think it a good idea to inject some new, active blood into our party organization. Let us commence now and discuss men, so that no mistake will be made at the time of the convention. My opinion has been asked several times as to the qualifications of Senator Hessin for governor, and I have replied that he would make a strong candidate. He commanded the respect and admiration of all Republicans by his course in the senate last winter. He is an able man and a fine orator. He would instinctively shrink from doing a wrong or mean thing. He would be governor if elected. He has never been actively identified with politics or factional strife. He has brains, backbone and integrity—three things that are needed in the make-up of a governor. If a more available man can be found, I would gladly support him. The present is a time when all Republicans ought to be willing to sacrifice their personal preferences in the interest of party and work to nominate men who will strengthen the party after they occupy the offices."

Chester I. Long has not made up his mind fully as what to do. Cy Leland is for him for governor, and so are a lot of other people. But Long's ambition is to go to congress. He can get the Seventh district nomination with ease, but some of his warm friends say that if he insists on taking a congressional nomination he should run for congressman-at-large, and he is considering that proposition seriously along with others.

Samuel Howe declares most emphatically that he will not be a candidate. From the eastern portion of the state comes a demand on Jack Harris to shy his castor into the ring for governor. What he will do is a question. He may decide to try and get the nomination for congress again in the Second district. James A. Troutman would like for someone to tell him what to do. He can't make up his mind to step in or to step outside of the breastworks. Major Anderson is receiving letters from the old soldier friends urging him to come out, and it is giving no family secret away to say that he is likely to do so. Captain Seaton is gently nursing his boom. He says if the Republicans want him he would be glad to make the race, but if they decide on somebody else it will be entirely satisfactory to him. He seems somewhat indifferent. Major Calvin Hood and Billy Edwards are not pushing their booms at present.

The Other State Offices.

For lieutenant governor only two names have come to the surface so far—Harry Richter, of Morris county, and W. W. Martin, of Bourbon.

Five candidates have already been entered in the race for attorney general—F. B. Dawes, of Leavenworth; Henry McGrew, of Wyandotte; J. W. Brinkerhoff, of Rice; W. H. McBride, of Montgomery, and Harry Bone, of Clark. The latter is very likely to drop out of the list because he has been slated for assistant United States district attorney.

Two new candidates have been mentioned for state auditor. They are: Harry Darlington, of Wyandotte, and Captain Henry Booth, of Pawnee. George Cole may again be forced into the fight by his friends, and Charlie McCabe, of Shawnee, is being pushed forward as a candidate.

There is a movement on foot to start Senator Fred A. Stocks, of Marshall county, out after the nomination for state treasurer. If this is done, he will make it lively for the three other candidates—O. L. Atherton, of Russell; Senator Batty, of Marion, and Representative Frank Grimes, of Wichita county. Grimes will receive the backing of J. R. Burton.

The latest candidates mentioned for secretary of state are: Sam Johnson, of Doniphan, and Bert Pullian, of Rice. Frank Brown, of Anderson; Newt Ury, of Bourbon, and George Clark, of Geary, are the three other candidates. Ury is after an Indian agency and if he gets it he will not be in the race. Clark is the most active candidate of all and he believes that at the proper time the others will get out of his way.

The list of candidates for associate justice still numbers four. They are: Elrick Cole, of Barton; Judge Graves, of Lyons; Judge Benson, of Franklin, and Nels Case, of Labette. This promises to be an interesting race.

There is no change in the list of candidates for state superintendent. They are: Ex-Superintendent E. Stanley, of Douglas, and all the Republican county superintendents in the state.

Congressional Timber.

For congressional timber the Republicans so far offer the following: Congressman-at-large, Charles Lobdell, now of Wyandotte; R. W. Blue, of Linn; Case Broderick, of Jackson; Chester I. Long, of Barber, and Charles Curtis, of Shawnee. All these are spoken of. Lobdell to-day stated that he would not be a candidate. He proposes to stick to business and drop out of politics. Then the candidacies of Curtis, Broderick and Long hinge on other things. Curtis would like for Broderick to run for congressman-at-large. In that way he would have a better show in the First district. Broderick feels the same way about Curtis. Long, as stated above, doesn't know whether he wants to be governor, congressman of the Seventh district or congressman-at-large. It is certain, however, that one of these three prospective candidates, and possibly two of them, will run against Colonel Blue.

Curtis, Broderick and William J. Bailey, of Nemaha county, are each sparring for the First district nomination.

The entries in the Second are: J. K. Cubbison, of Wyandotte; George Barker and J. D. Bowersock, of Douglas; Charles Scott, of Allen, and possibly Jack Harris, of Franklin. The latter is likely to run for governor. When it comes down to the pinch, it is said that Bowersock will stand aside for Barker, in case the latter goes into the fight to win.

Ex-Congressman S. S. Kirkpatrick will have no opposition in the Third.

A lively contest will take place in the new Fourth. When the legislature cut Shawnee out of that district it took Charlie Curtis out also, and the Republicans must now look for new timber. The names of those mentioned so far are: Senator G. H. Lamb, of Woodson; J. W. Moore and Ed Hoch, of Marion; Bent Murdock, of Butler, and Will White, of Lyon.

Ex-Congressman W. A. Calderhead may find some opposition at the Fifth district convention. Two other candidates have been mentioned—Jerry Mohler, of Saline, and Senator Cal Morrow, of Washington.

A determined effort will be made to down Father Ellis in the Sixth. James Reeder, of Ellis, and William Simpson, of Norton, are active candidates against him, while Senator Willcoxen is a receptive candidate.

Things are mixed in the big Seventh. If Long decides to try it again from that district, there will probably be no opposition, but should he line out for something else, then there will be plenty of candidates. Ed Madison and Representative W. J. Fitzgerald, of Ford; Milt Brown, of Finney, and Billy Morgan, of Hutchinson, are all on the starting board. Politicians around the state capital say that Morgan would go into the convention with a tremendous strength and that if nominated he would make a phenomenal race.

Popocrats All at Sea.

Everything is at sea in Popocratic politics. Just one thing is certain. That is that a determined effort will be made to turn down Governor Leedy. There are so many factors that enter into the fight among the anti-Republican forces next year that it is impossible even to register a reasonable guess at the outcome. To begin with, the question of Democratic fusion comes up like a nightmare to disturb the gentle slumbers of the Pops who are now in power. The Democratic party is divided on this question. Should an effort be made to accomplish a union of forces, it would only carry a proportion of the Democrats, and the rest will get together and nominate a straight ticket. There is also a big element in the Pop party that is opposed to giving the Democrats and representation on the state ticket. This element, in case of fusion, may join the middle-of-the-road Pops in putting out a straight ticket. It is no wonder that the administration supporters are wearing a worried look. Beside this, there is a scrap on among the state officials themselves. This came about over a proposed fusion deal. Leedy wants to sacrifice Botkin as congressman-at-large and Allen as associate justice to make room for the Democrats; if necessary, he would even consent to let Secretary of State Bush walk the plank. It happens that these three selected to be sacrificed would, in the interests of fusion, be willing to give the Democrats the governorship, and, if necessary, the superintendency of schools.

The fact that the Populists are drifting around in total darkness as to what will be done has caused candidates to loom up for all the offices. The hope eternal among the candidates for each office is that if there is to be fusion, the other offices will be given to the Democrats. In the event there should be fusion those disappointed are sure to raise trouble by joining the insurgents, or middle-of-the-roaders, as they are better known.

Gubernatorial Aspirants.

Here is the list of candidates mentioned so far among the Pops for governor: J. W. Leedy, Coffey county; Senator Jason Helmick, of Chautauqua; George Munger, of Greenwood; Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer, of Shawnee; Judge A. W. Dennison, of Butler; Senator Mose Householder, of Cherokee; Senator A. G. Forney, of Sumner, and Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Sedgwick. Senator Forney is said to be Jerry Simpson's candidate for governor, and it is further hinted that at the proper time Bank Commissioner Breidenthal will hoist the Forney banner.

For lieutenant governor A. M. Harvey, the present incumbent, will find opposition in the persons of P. P. Elder, of Franklin; Senator George Campbell, of Labette, and Senator Titus, of Harper.

Attorney General Boyle has been very busy trying to uphold the laws passed by the last Pop legislature, but that will not be a circumstance compared to his business in getting a renomination. Up to date five Pop lawyers have expressed a desire to make the race for that place. They are Representative Clem Fairchild, of Kingman; Sam Hale, of Rush; Sam Jones (not the evangelist), of Lyon; Frank Herald, of Shawnee, and Senator W. B. Crossen, of Miami.

Only one Pop has come out so far to oppose William Bush for the office of secretary of state. His name is J. C. Hopper, and he lives at Ness City.

State Auditor Morris will have to defeat Representative Foley, of Norton county, and J. B. Gibbs, colored, of Wyandotte, if he desires to make the race against the Republican nominee. Representative Horace Keefer, of Leavenworth, the celebrated witness before the legislative investigating committee, is said to cherish the hope of writing "state auditor" behind his name from 1898 till 1900 at least, and longer if he can.

Representative Ed Jaquins, of Cowley, author of the stock yards bill; Representative F. P. Gillispie, of Butler; and Representative J. J. Lambert of Lincoln, are mentioned as eligible to test political strength with Uncle David Hefflebower for the nomination for state treasurer.

The office of associate justice will not go begging for Populist candidates. Justice Allen would like to serve another term. Other lawyers who are also anxious enough to fill the place to make an effort to get the nomination are George Clark, of Shawnee; Cyrus Heren, of Osborne; W. C. Webb, Shawnee; N. B. Nicholson, of Morris; Charles Williamson, of Reno, and T. O. Shinn, of Butler.

The usual list of Pop county superintendents, too numerous to mention, will try and cheat Superintendent of Instruction William Stryker out of a renomination.

Candidates for Congress.

The Republicans have such a "brutal" majority in the First congressional district that only one Pop has had the nerve to announce his candidacy for the nomination there. He is James Senter, clerk in the railroad commissioners' office. His home is in Shawnee county.

Congressman M. S. Peters has succeeded thus far in keeping all want-to-be candidates off the track in the Second district, but as the time for the convention approaches he will be unable to stem the tide and will find plenty of opposition.

Third district Pops are sadly disappointed with Ed Ridgley's showing in congress and although he is a redhot candidate for renomination his constituents are considering the advisability of turning his picture to the wall and nominating Senator Hugh Farrelly, of Neosho, who is a cross between a free silver Democrat and a paper money Pop.

There are candidates galore in the new Fourth district. Since Shawnee county was removed from it the Pops claim there is a chance to elect a congressman and the list of Pops who are willing to sacrifice themselves in the interest of the party includes John Madden and P. Y. Yearout, of Lyon; H. F. Fleharty, of Wabaunsee; George M. Munger, of Greenwood; Dr. Lawrence, of Butler, and H. A. Martin, of Marion. Munger's candidacy depends. If there is a chance for him to walk away with the gubernatorial nomination he will take that; otherwise he will go after the congressional nomination.

It is said that E. C. Little will enter the race in the Fifth district against W. D. Vincent. If he does it will make an interesting race, with chances in favor of Little.

N. B. McCormack, congressman from the Sixth, has made what the Pops call a bump on a log showing during the last session of congress, and he is certain to be turned down. So firmly has this been decided upon that five candidates have already sprung up. They are Speaker W. D. Street, of Decatur county; W. S. Willcoxen, of Thomas; C. C. Vandiventer, of Jewell; J. B. Dykes, of Smith, and Ben Rich, of Trego.

In the Big Seventh.

What promises to be the most bitter contest among the Pops in the various congressional districts will take place in the Seventh. Jerry Simpson has a tremendous fight on his hands. A combination composed of W. F. Brown of Pratt, W. L. Brown and Clem Fairchilds of Kingman, L. D. Lewelling of Sedgwick, and Ed Hackney of Sumner has been formed to get the scalp of the sockless statesman. Senator King, of Cowley, has been asked to join in also, but so far he has given no reply. All of the statesmen named are candidates with the possible exception of King and Fairchilds, and it is barely possible that they will be in it before the convention assembles. Fairchilds prefers to be attorney general, but if he can't get that, and conditions switch so that he will be the logical candidate for the opposition to Jerry, then he will step in.

Congressman-at-Large Botkin has clear sailing so far among the Pops, but his friends say that it won't last long. Botkin was never known to have such luck as that. He has always been compelled to fight like a tiger for everything he has got, and he is figuring on having to do the same thing this time.

The Democrats are certain to put out a state ticket, and in the majority of districts they will name candidates for congress. If David Overmyer wants the nomination for governor he will have no opposition, but if he don't want it the Jo Lowe wing of the party will find some other candidate.

"Governor" Willitts will also see that a middle-of-the-road Pop ticket is placed in the field if he has to run for governor himself again and have Abe Steinberger manage his campaign.

The three factions of the Prohibition party will also fuse among themselves and name one state ticket.

This is the situation of all the political parties in the state at this time, but time may change things.

COUNTY FUNDS NOT WANTED.

Many Banks Already Have More Money Than They Can Find Use For.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 1.—(Special.) The commissioners of a number of Western Kansas counties are having much difficulty in finding banks to take county funds. This is caused by a law passed at the last session of the legislature requiring the payment of at least 2 per cent by banks for county funds. At the present time, the banks have more money than they can find places to loan it and they are refusing to take funds at all. The recent statement of the banks show that they have more than 40 per cent of a cash reserve, when the law only requires 20 per cent. With $4,000,000 more on hand than they can find places to loan the banks absolutely refuse to touch county funds on a 2 per cent basis.

The banking department is taking extra precautions against the organization of wild cat banks. This condition of affairs is an inducement for the starting of that kind of concerns, but the new law enables the commissioner to keep very close tab on banks, and he will see to it that no "wild cats" are opened.

The commissioners of many counties are now required to let the money stay in the vaults of the county treasuries and in many places the vaults are neither fire nor burglar proof. Scores of letters have been received at the banking department asking if it knew any place in Eastern Kansas where loans could be made.

TO MANUFACTURE SENTIMENT.

Leedy and Little to Take the Road in the Interest of an Extra Session.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 1.—(Special.) Governor Leedy and his private secretary, E. C. Little, will now take the field and try and manufacture some extra session sentiment. This week Mr. Little is billed to address two Populist county conventions—at Fredonia, Monday, and Eldorado, Tuesday. His speech will be along the railroad freight rate line. The governor will make a speech in Douglas county on the same subject. It is the intention of the administration to have the Populist county conventions adopt resolutions demanding a special session, and in order to be sure that the thing starts off right the governor has detailed his most trusted lieutenant to go out and address two of the earliest conventions.

WOULD ABANDON POPULISM.

Senator Ryan Wants Calamityites to Surrender to Free Silver Democracy.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 1.—(Special.) State Senator W. H. Ryan, Populist, of Crawford county, has created a sensation in political circles in Southeastern Kansas by advocating the complete abandonment of the People's party and a complete surrender to Democracy of the Bryan stripe. He declares that "since the historic People's victory at Chicago, June 6, '96, the People's party in America has taken the name of regular Democratic." It took three columns in a local paper for him to deliver his sermon on the above text. The old-time Pops in that portion of the state are indignant over the action of Ryan in trying to dictate to them what they should do, and his desertion from the reform party.

VICTIM OF THE X RAY.

Young Woman Terribly Burned and Made Bald by Its Intense Power.

New York, Aug. 1.—Miss Josie McDonald of 9 West Forty-fifth street has had a strange experience with the X rays, and her pitiable condition is evidence of their terrible power. Miss McDonald had some teeth drawn, and a violent pain in the jaw followed which the dentist could not account for. He took her to a laboratory, where a photograph of her jaw was taken by the rays, the sitting lasting ten minutes. This photograph was somewhat blurred and a second was taken, the exposure of her cheek to the rays lasting ten minutes. The effect was soon after evident in the unnatural redness of the cheek and bloodshot eyes, and the next day the pain was so intense as to make her hysterical. Her face, too, was almost black, and her hair began to fall out.

Her family physician, Dr. Griswold, who was called, says the extent of the blistering is most remarkable. It runs down the neck, shoulders and arms, and the rays burned through the linen of her high collar. The discoloration is still very marked, and the doctor cannot say whether the hair will grow again. All of it on one side of her head has completely fallen off.

Dr. Jernigan, who took the photograph, says his operation was a very ordinary one, and he thinks there must have been something wrong in Miss McDonald's condition which rendered her specially susceptible to the harm, if any, that lurks in the X rays. Experiments have shown that some people are peculiarly liable to injury from the unknown power contained in the rays.

Impossible.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

"My friend," solemnly remarked the man in black, "you don't know how hard it is to lose your wife."

"Hard!" he echoed. "My dear sir, it is simply impossible."

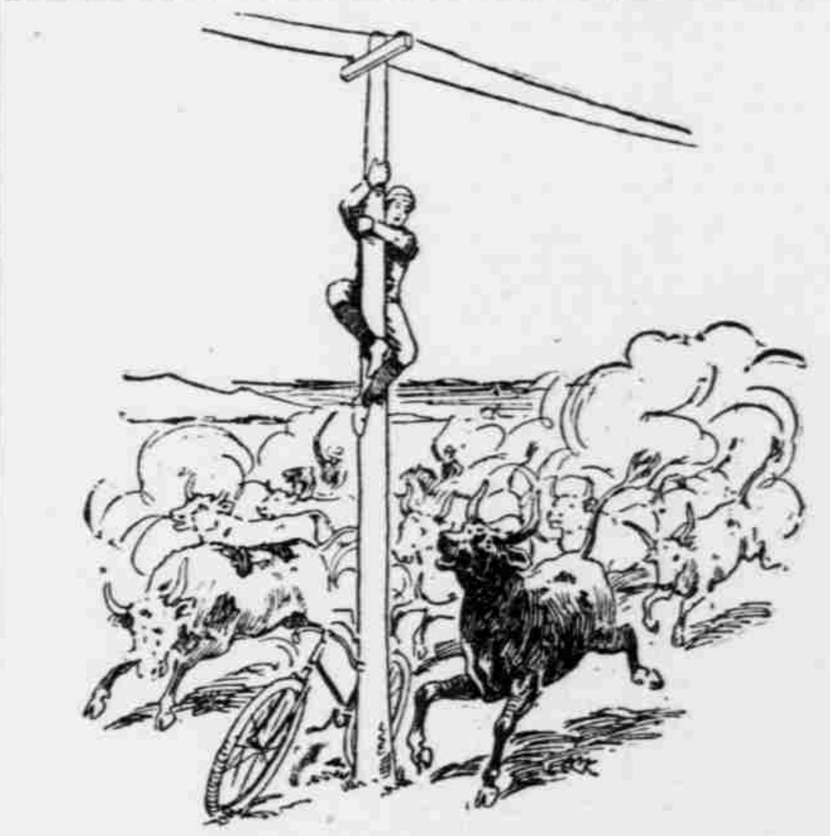
HE SCORCHED TO OTTAWA.

A. JOE HENLEY TRAVELS 140 MILES IN 14 HOURS AND 45 MINUTES.

Old Sol Beams Upon the Intrepid Rider and Does a Little Scorching Himself, but Does Not Deter Henley From His Purpose.

The mayor of Ottawa, Kas., said it was warm yesterday. This remark of the mayor might have escaped public mention had he not made it to a courier for the Third regiment, N. G. M. A. Joseph Henley, a well known wheelman, the man who recently rode across the Milwaukee bridge on a tireless bicycle, he, himself, being a tireless wheelman, and a member of Company H, of the Third regiment, visited the mayor of Ottawa yesterday under orders from Colonel Gross, commanding the Third regiment of the National Guard of Missouri.

Colonel Gross had written to the mayor that his special courier would carry to him a message.



HENLEY LOSES A LITTLE TIME.

This the mayor learned.

Colonel Gross also said that it was the first message he had ever sent to the mayor of Ottawa by courier. The mayor remembered that this was a fact.

The colonel's letter was replete with statements which were evident without being made, but the mayor's reply was original.

He said it was hot; in truth he said it was hotter than a particular place he did not care to mention, but this statement was made verbally. As a matter of form he indited to Colonel Gross one of those meaningless epistles which gentlemen of position are wont to interchange. After writing the letter, however, he supplemented it with another remark that the weather was hot.

The mayor was not without corroborative evidence in this statement. The courier who carried the message, and others, were ready and willing to corroborate him in any court room in which there was an electric fan. It is not probable that it was any hotter at Ottawa, Kas., or intermediate points than it was at Kansas City, but A. Joe Henley thinks it was, and if it adds any credit to the performance of Mr. Henley there are plenty of people who are willing to agree with him.

Mr. Henley left the armory of the Third regiment at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour Sergeant Sykes delivered to him the letter written the previous day by Colonel Gross and addressed to the mayor of Ottawa, Kas. While the letter had been written several hours before the time of Mr. Henley's leaving, that fact was not divulged to the mayor, who had every reason to believe that Colonel Gross had gotten up at 4 o'clock in the morning to write it, unless of course he argued that the colonel had sat up until that hour to dispatch it. The letter was safely tucked in the inside pocket of Mr. Henley's coat. This coat, by the way, was of the regulation order worn by militiamen in December and January. He was in complete fatigue uniform, with trousers and cap suitable for a fall or spring day, but hardly intended for a temperature of 102. The distance from the armory building to Ottawa is 70 miles.

HENLEY AND OLD SOL AS SCORCHERS

It is the same distance back.

Mr. Henley arrived at Ottawa about 10 o'clock in the morning. He found the mayor, who asked him to take dinner in the city, and after accepting that municipal hospitality, started on the return trip just a minute and a half or two minutes after 12 o'clock. He arrived at the armory at 6:45 last evening. Sergeant Sykes made a note of the hour of arrival, and said that he was sleepy and desired to retire. He suggested that Mr. Henley proceed to the home of Colonel Gross and tell his troubles to an officer.

The colonel received the letter of the mayor of Ottawa in full military bearing. The bicyclist had fulfilled the regulation propriety of dismounting before he saluted a superior, something the horsemen at Camp Bell occasionally failed to do, and the colonel was accordingly in high spirits. There is nothing so depressing to the colonel as a lack of discipline displayed on a hot evening, and the dismounting of Private Henley before saluting was highly satisfactory to Colonel Gross.

The colonel received the news from Ottawa without the movement of a military muscle, and said that it would have an important bearing upon the movements of the next few days.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by disordered liver.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The shortest and most direct line to the Klondyke gold fields of Alaska is via the Burlington Route to Tacoma, Seattle and steamer. Call at 823 Main street or 1044 Union avenue, for information and pamphlet.