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Kansas City Daily Journal.

The Journal ◎ Leads in Circulation.

VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 252. TUESDAY. KANSAS CITY, FEBRUARY 19, 1895. TUESDAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ELEVEN MEN KILLED.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN A MINE AT MAHONEY PLANE, PA.

LARGE VOLUME OF GAS EXPLODES

THE TIMBERS SET ON FIRE, CUTTING OFF ALL HOPE.

FIVE MEN TAKEN OUT DEAD.

THE OTHERS SO DESPERATELY INJURED THEY CANNOT RECOVER.

Men Engaged in Driving an Air Course in the West Bear Ridge Mine Encountered a Large Quantity of Gas, Which Ignited With Fatal Results.

Ashland, Pa., Feb. 18.—An explosion of gas, which probably will result in the death of at least eleven miners, occurred at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the West Bear ridge mine at Mahony Plane. Five men have been taken out dead, and some so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. The dead are:

Peter Kline, aged 40 years, of Ashland; leaves wife and six children.

Joseph Pitts, aged 20, of Girardville; unmarried.

Thomas Durkin, aged 35, of Girardville; leaves a wife.

Bernard Reed, aged 40, Mahony Plane; widow and five children.

Peter Grenback, aged 40, St. Clair; widow and four children.

The seriously injured are:

William Minnich, of Ashland.
William Goff, of Ashland.
Anthony Meyers.
Edward Davis, Girardville.
John Laney.
William Davis, Mahony Plane.

Besides these, several other miners were badly burned, but it is hoped that they will recover.

A gang of men was engaged in driving an air course when they broke through into a breast containing a large volume of gas. This was immediately ignited by their lamps and an explosion followed. The timbers in the air course caught fire and all means of escape were cut off. Some of the dead men were burned almost beyond recognition. The mine is still on fire and an effort is being made to extinguish the flames by means of a hose from the water main.

A given quantity of Dr. Price's Baking Powder will do twice as much work as a like quantity of any other powder.

Suit to Recover Lands.

Fort Scott, Feb. 18.—(Special.) United States District Attorney W. C. Perry, to-day, filed suit in the United States court in this city against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston and Southern Kansas railways for the recovery of valuable lands in Allen county. The case will probably come up at the May term of court.

Sedan Is Dry.

Sedan, Kas., Feb. 18.—(Special.) About two weeks ago County Attorney J. D. McBrian gave public notice to the "jointists" to quit violating the law. They neglected to take this advice, and on last Tuesday, W. B. Wilson, his bartender and Ed Rowland were arrested upon information charging them with selling intoxicating liquor in violation of the prohibitory law. The parties all gave bail for their appearance in the district court, which convenes February 26, and have closed up their places of business. The prohibitory law has been openly violated here for years and the outcome of the present cases will be awaited with interest.

High Authority.

Prof. Henry Morton, of Stevens Institute, is recognized authority of chemistry. Speaking of Butterine, he says it is "essentially identical with the best fresh butter, and is very superior to much of the butter made from cream alone which is found in the market."

Silver Churn Butterine

Is better than Creamery Butter and costs less. Every housekeeper should buy it for fine table use and for fancy cooking. Our Silver Churn on each wrapper is a guarantee of excellence.

Armour Packing Co.
Kansas City, U. S. A.

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FRANCIS FOR THE CABINET.

It Is Said David R. Is Slated for Postmaster Bissell's Place—Cleveland's Doings.

Washington, Feb. 18.—(Special.) Ex-Governor Francis had a conference with the president this morning and another to-night. It is claimed that it concerns not only Missouri politics, but has much in it about the cabinet. It is again claimed that Francis is booked for a place in the cabinet, probably postmaster general, vice Bissell, who will be placed on the supreme bench. The claim is made that the president is doing this by way of aiding Francis in his senatorial ambitions.

MR. STOCKSLAGER PROTESTS.

He Is Opposed to the Dockery Plan of Surveying the Public Lands.

Washington, Feb. 18.—A vigorous protest has been made by Hon. M. Stockslager, ex-commissioner of the land office, against the adoption by congress of the recommendations of the Dockery joint commission to abolish the office of surveyor general of public lands and to transfer the survey of those lands to a new bureau composed of the geological bureau, the coast and geodetic survey and the surveying branch of the general land office.

Mr. Stockslager disputes the claim of the commission that by the proposed change the survey work could be done in a better manner. Under the present system he asserts every safeguard which an experience of more than a hundred years could suggest is now used to have the best work possible done, and none other accepted. The deputies are selected with care, they give heavy bonds, are required to personally do the work in the field, and they and their assistants are all sworn in regard to the completion of the work after it is completed. If the work were performed by men employed, as proposed, at an annual salary, and sent out from Washington, and a careless, incompetent or corrupt man should be employed, there would be no way to find out the errors until they developed in contests and litigation between settlers over their claims.

Mr. Stockslager declares that the cost of surveys under the proposed new system would be very much greater and he should not be surprised if it were nearly twice as much as now. A number of objections are then set out in detail against the proposed change and Mr. Stockslager concludes his protest as follows:

"The present system is more than a century old. It is true it should not be adhered to if wrong, because it is hoary with age, but a system which grew up under Jefferson and other fathers of the republic, and which has been in existence and successfully and satisfactorily administered during all the years when we surveyed the great body of the most princely heritage ever owned by any nation in Christendom, we should hesitate and ponder well the step we take before we turn our backs upon it and adopt a new and untried method, even though it should promise a little more expedition in doing the work, especially when with it we would have the creation of a great bureau and addition to the army of government employes."

PATRIOTISM IN THE SENATE.

Senator Seaber Makes a Glowing Speech About the Blue and the Gray and Old Glory.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 18.—(Special.) Senator Davidson's bill, amending the Australian ballot law, and providing that separate ballots shall be used instead of the present blanket ballot, was read a third time and passed. The prettiest incident of the day grew out of the calling up for third reading of Senator Bledsoe's bill, providing for surveying and marking the places of Missouri troops on the battlefields of Lookout mountain, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and for the building of a monument in the national park at Chickamauga. Senator Morton moved the passage of the bill in a neat speech. He was followed by Senator Seaber, an ex-Union soldier, who paid a magnificent tribute to the blue and gray. He closed by apostrophising a united country over which floats liberty's flag, the stars and stripes.

House Proceedings.

The proceedings in the house were without special incident this afternoon, unless it may be said to be "special" that Democrats called for a reading of the journal in full. This amounted to nothing, and the only effect the reading had was to delay the work something like two hours. In all material matters Saturday's journal, recording the Democratic scamper for the loft, was found to be correct. The journal as approved shows that a majority were present and voted on Mr. Tubbs' resolution, aside from what is indicated above. But little was done except to engross some bills, among them the following:

Bothwell's Pettis county court bill, making Pettis county constitute a separate circuit court district; Tubbs' bill, cutting the salaries of the state superintendent of insurance; Higbee's bill, amending the change of venue law, and preventing over one change of venue to a party in a suit; Bittinger's bill, requiring insurance companies to report premiums, losses and other items, upon the demand of the state insurance commissioner; Foson's bill, striking out the 3 per cent clause in the election law. This bill precipitated something of a fight. Democrats tried to kill it. Republicans, on the contrary, stood by the little Populist from Laclede, and the bill was engrossed by a large majority.

Beer Bill to Be Adversely Reported.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 18.—(Special.) The house ways and means committee to-night, by a vote of 7 to 6, agreed to unfavorably report the beer inspection bill. A minority report favoring the bill is also forthcoming.

It is an age of practical economy. Dr. Price's Baking Powder is the most economical of household agents. Strong, pure and wholesome.

ADMIRAL MEADE'S FINE FLEET.

He Will Soon Have Six Modern Men-of-War Under His Flag.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Admiral Meade is soon to receive a considerable accession to his fleet. The twin screw cruiser Minneapolis has finished coaling at New York and as soon as she can take aboard her torpedoes at Newport she will head southward and join the admiral's fleet, probably at Kingston. The other, a triple screw cruiser, Columbia, passed out from Norfolk yesterday, bound for New York. She has completed her repairs and goes to New York only to be docked and cleaned. This should not consume more than a week's time and then the vessel will follow the Minneapolis to the West Indies.

With the accession of these fine vessels, Admiral Meade's fleet will number six modern men-of-war and will be able to carry out the larger fleet maneuvers which have not before been possible, owing to the limited number of his vessels.

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 18.—(Special.) D. L. Campbell, brother-in-law of W. B. Lyons, superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, of this city, was killed today at Williams, A. T., by falling off a box car. The body will be brought here for interment.

VICTORY FOR SILVER.

THE FREE COINAGE BILL GETS PRECEDENCE OF ALL OTHER BUSINESS.

A VOTE WILL BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

IT LOOKS NOW LIKE THE MEASURE WILL PASS THE SENATE.

FINANCIAL DEBATE RENEWED.

JOHN SHERMAN SEVERELY CRITICISES THE GOLD BOND CONTRACT.

Senator Gray, of Delaware, Defends the Administration as Best He Can—Jones' Bold Parliamentary Move—Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

Washington, Feb. 18.—By a bold parliamentary move the silver men of the senate, under the leadership of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, forced aside all other pending business, including appropriation bills, and by a vote of 30 to 27, made the bill for the unrestricted coinage of silver unfinished business before the senate. Having succeeded in this Mr. Jones gave notice that the silver bill would be kept before the senate until a final vote was secured before adjournment to-morrow. From the strength shown by the silver men on the vote to-day, there was little doubt of Mr. Jones' ability to secure the vote to-morrow, unless obstructive tactics or a test of physical endurance are inaugurated, which is regarded as unlikely. The move of the silver men came as the climax of an exciting day in the senate. For two hours at the opening of the session there was a renewal of the attack and defense, the charge and countercharge, concerning the course of the president and secretary of the treasury in negotiating the recent bond contract with foreign bankers. The two notable speeches of the day were made by Mr. Gray, of Delaware, whose relations with the administration are such that his utterances in defense of the president and secretary were regarded as reflecting the attitude of th executive branch; and by Mr. Sherman, whose financial views are always received with marked attention.

Mr. Sherman's criticisms of the bond contract were none the less severe because of the calm and impassionate manner in which he set forth what he termed "its hard and impolitic" features and the "excessive" rate of interest allowed on thirty year bonds. Mr. Sherman declared that no bonds should be issued except to be taken by the people of the United States and he asserted the abundant ability of Americans to furnish all the gold necessary. The Ohio senator did not, however, question the president's position in favor of gold payments, but presented the facts of all bonds issued since 1869, showing that the government had always received gold for its bonds, and was bound by common honesty to pay in gold for them. The agricultural appropriation bill was finally passed.

The senate was a center of interest today as a result of the warm discussion of the financial question and the personal criticisms of the president on Saturday. Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) had a roll of manuscript and a pile of books before him, ready to take up the financial debate where it was left off at the previous session.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) was the first to continue the criticism of the bond contract. His resolution was called up declaring that the government had no legal authority to buy gold coin in preference to silver coin for any cause whatever. Mr. Stewart spoke of the humiliating position of the United States in being held by the threat by a gold commission which had the power to "coerce and squeeze" the country up to next October, when the contract expired.

Gray Defends the Administration.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), who is recognized as close to the officials of the administration, then took the floor. He expressed surprise that senators from Massachusetts (Lodge) and Colorado (Wolcott) had so far gone out of their way to indulge in a violent assault upon the executive. The president had performed a duty incumbent on him by law. That law was such that any evasion of it would have been a plain dereliction of duty. Congress had made this law. It made it necessary to maintain the parity between the metals by redeeming in either. No sooner had congress assembled than the president applied to congress concerning the financial conditions. A bill was formed on the lines suggested in that message and the house saw fit to reject it. Again the president applied to congress. Mr. Gray read from the president's message, urging patriotic and unpartisan action to meet the emergency.

"Does the senator think," interjected Mr. Stewart, "that the president has reestablished confidence in affairs by hiring the assistance of a foreign syndicate?"

Mr. Gray said he would fully consider that point later. Proceeding with the president's message, the senator read the specific statement that the law did not provide for bonds payable in gold.

At that time Mr. Lodge had not complained of the conditions clearly set forth by the president, but had waited until now to present a scathing denunciation.

"Having thus applied to congress," continued Mr. Gray, "having thus presented the situation to both branches of congress—in appeals almost pathetic in their earnestness—the president was left alone to struggle with the condition and to meet it."

The senator told of the tremendous drains of gold from the treasury running up to $7,000,000 in one week shortly before this contract was made. From December 1 last up to the date of the contract, $17,000,000 was withdrawn, and of this only one-half was exported, showing that the other half was hoarded at home.

"Has the senator lost sight of the fact," asked Mr. Wolcott, "that this secretary of the treasury has reported to us that he had used $65,000,000 more gold for current expenses?"

This did not divert Mr. Gray from his line of argument as to the gold withdrawals for export and for hoarding at home.

"Right here I want to ask," said Mr. Peffer, "is there any law which compels the secretary of the treasury to pay demand notes in gold instead of in silver?"

"I have not said there was any such law," replied Mr. Gray. "I know of no such law. But the obligation to maintain the parity between the metals makes it absolutely incumbent to treat these metals equally."

Mr. Hill rose at this point to say that the question of Mr. Wolcott should not go unanswered. The secretary of the treasury had not reported to the senate, said Mr. Hill, that he had used $65,000,000 of the gold for current expenses.

Mr. Teller wanted to read the secretary's report, but Mr. Gray would not yield.

Mr. Gray forcibly urged the gravity of the condition which compelled speedy action and an appeal to those who had the gold.

Mr. Wolcott Is Inquisitive.

Mr. Wolcott here came forward with another question.

"Does the senator know of any one other than Russell Sage who has hoarded gold?" he asked.

"I do not," said Mr. Gray. "But I do not know Russell Sage or any of his kind, and it would be no pleasure if I did."

Mr. Gray then urged the support of the Hill resolution for paying in the best money in use.

Replying to a query by Mr. Stewart, Mr. Gray declared that if we accepted the contentions of the Nevada senator the United States would write in its bonds "These bonds payable in silver if silver is at a discount."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) asked if it was decent that the contract had been so made as to bring into question the good faith of the government.

Mr. Gray vigorously resented the word "decent" as a part of this line of attack on the president.

Mr. Hoar modified the query so as to ask him whether it was "reasonable" that this course shall be taken.

Mr. Gray declared that the real attacks on the credit of the country were not from the president, but from senators who proclaimed their criticisms to the world.

John Sherman Makes a Speech.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) secured recognition, and took up the thread of the financial debate, being accorded the closest attention.

"The real question," he said, "is, shall this government pay its obligations in gold or in some other coin? I wish to point out," said Mr. Sherman, "that in every act, every loan, every sale of bonds since 1869, this government has demanded gold. And now are we to refuse to pay these obligations in the same coin we received for them? If this question is fairly presented and understood by the people, no honest man will say we should pay in any coin other than that we received."

Mr. Sherman read the law of 1869, solemnly pledging the faith of the government to pay in coin. What coin, he asked, was existing at that time, and what coin was meant by the lawmakers? It was gold, which at that time was the only standard coin. Silver was not then a standard coin. Gold was the only possible "coin" in contemplation at that time.

Mr. Sherman took up the 4½ per cent bonds issued by Secretary of the Treasury Morrill, and read the language that the proceeds from them were to be "paid in gold."

The same provision was made as to the bonds issued by him (Sherman) while secretary of the treasury. To say that such bonds, for which gold was received, should not be paid in gold, was not honest. "And let me say to senators," declared Mr. Sherman earnestly, "these bonds will never be worth less than their value when they were sold. We received gold for them; we will pay gold for them. The people of the United States will resent any dishonor on the part of the United States in seeking to pay our obligations in money of less value than that we received."

Mr. Sherman turned his attention to the president and secretary of the treasury. "The senator from Delaware (Mr. Gray)," said Mr. Sherman, "seeks to defend the president. But why should this be necessary? The president has no power over bonds. He has no business with them. The secretary of the treasury is the only one authorized to issue bonds, or to conduct negotiations. The president has no more power as to bonds than he has to sit in the senator's seat in the senate chamber."

Referring to the recent bond contract, Mr. Sherman said: "I must say, and I do not like to say it, for I have the highest personal regard for the integrity of the president and the secretary of the treasury, but I must say this last contract was most faulty for the United States."

To deliver the bonds at the rate given was at least improvident. Within the next thirty years we would be able to redeem these bonds at one-half the rate of interest we had bound ourselves to pay. The senator from Delaware (Gray) had been solicitous as to the president's getting gold. Why, said Mr. Sherman, there was no difficulty in getting gold from London or Berlin.

"And how," asked Mr. Gray, "is gold to be got except by buying it with bonds?"

Mr. Sherman said the manner of getting it was to get full value for our bonds. There had been no trouble over previous bond contracts. Then the executive officers followed the usual rule and got full value for our bonds. But the singular feature of the last transaction was that bonds should sell at 104½ when they were worth, in comparison with our other bonds, 120.

"Has the senator any market reports showing these quotations?" asked Mr. Gray.

"No," said Mr. Sherman, "but does not the senator know thirty year bonds are worth much more than those previously on the market?"

"Then," said Mr. Gray, "the senator is indulging in estimates and general speculation. He has no market reports to establish the rates he quotes."

Mr. Sherman said the bond contract, while improvident, would not ruin or break the United States, but it was a hard bargain wrung from our officials.

"No issue of bonds should be made," said Mr. Sherman, "except to the people of the United States. If a reasonable proposition had been made to our own people they would have found the gold to pay for them. We have the men in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, who, being applied to, could cover such bonds into gold at their full value. We have no need to look abroad."

Mr. Sherman closed by saying that he had not intended any personal criticism of the president or the secretary of the treasury.

"They have made a bad bargain—that is all," said the senator, "but being a bargain we must live up to it."

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up and after a sharp debate the $15,000 for continuing irrigating experiments was retained.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 for seed, materials, etc., for the drouth sufferers throughout the country, particularly in the Dakotas, Nebraska, Colorado and Kansas. He said the suffering and loss was much more severe than was generally known.

Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) amended to make it read "fire sufferers." Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) amended by including "frost sufferers."

On a yea and nay vote, all the amendments to help drouth, fire and frost sufferers were held to be out of order.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then passed.

Jones' Silver Bill.

Immediately there was an effort to get recognition from every side of the chamber. It was clearly a fight between the silver bill, the appropriation bills and the pooling bill.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, in charge of the silver measure, succeeded in getting first recognition, and moved to take up the silver bill. The effect of this, if adopted, was to displace the bankruptcy bill and all other measures, and bring the silver bill to the front for a struggle and a vote.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, moved to adjourn. There was an aye and nay vote, the friends of the silver bill voting against adjournment. The motion to adjourn was defeated—17 to 36, a signal victory for the silver men.

Mr. Gorman came forward at this point with a movement to get the appropriation bills ahead of the silver bill. He urged that the Indian appropriation bill be taken up. Mr. Call having made a motion to that effect, Mr. Gorman cited the rule that a motion to take up an appropriation bill was especially privileged.

The discussion was sharp and excited, showing the intense interest felt by senators in the outcome.

The vice president held the motion of Mr. Call to be in order. Thereupon a yea and nay vote was taken to the motion to take up the Indian bill and thus cut off the silver bill.

Mr. Butler gave notice that if the motion was defeated he would seek to take up the pooling bill.

The motion was defeated—ayes, 26; nays, 30—and the silver men were again victorious.

The ayes and nays were then taken on the direct question of taking up the silver bill according to Mr. Jones' motion, and the silver men gained their point—yeas, 30; nays, 27.

The vote was as follows: Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Clark, Daniel, Dubois, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, McLaurin, Mantle, Morgan, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pugh, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Voorhees, Walsh, White. Total, 30.

Nays—Allison, Brice, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Frye, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell (Wis.), Palmer, Pasco, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Ransom, Vilas. Total, 27.

Pairs—First named would have voted yea. Mitchell (Ore.) and Aldrich; Blanchard and Burrows; Cockrell and Cullom; Coke and Dolph; Faulkner and Higgins; Gordon and Wilson (Ia.); Roach and Gorman; Irby and Morrill; Mills and Sherman; Wolcott and Murphy; Power and Caffery; Shoup and Smith; Vest and Washburn.

Mr. Jones then asked that a time be fixed for taking a vote. He said senators knew full well how they would vote and there was no need of delay. He asked the unanimous consent that the vote be fixed for 2 o'clock, but Mr. Vilas objected. "Then let's have a vote now," said Mr. Butler, and it looked as though the bill might at once be put on its final passage. But Mr. Hale suggested that many senators were absent.

"Then I give notice," said Mr. Jones, "that I will keep this bill before the senate until a vote is secured before adjournment to-morrow."

And with this final announcement, Mr. Jones moved to adjourn, and at 5:30 o'clock the session came to a close.

House Proceedings.

To-day, under the rule, was suspension day. Four bills were in this manner considered:

To promote the efficiency of the revenue service; to equalize the pension of Mexican veterans by making them all $12 per month under the general law; to equalize the duties and pay of steamboat inspection service, and to authorize the Alta Monte Water Company to construct dams across the St. Louis and Cloquet rivers, Minnesota. The first and the last bills failed to secure the necessary two-thirds.

TEXAS GRANITE.

CONTRACT FOR FEDERAL BUILDING HAS BEEN AWARDED.

KANSAS CITY COMPANY GETS IT

MATERIAL FOR THE GREAT STRUCTURE FINALLY SELECTED.

END OF UNREASONABLE DELAY.

SECRETARY CARLISLE IS VIRTUALLY FORCED TO SPEEDY ACTION.

Work Will Soon Begin and Employment Be Given to a Large Number of Laborers—Will Dress the Stone Here.

The contract for the construction of the superstructure of the new customs house was awarded yesterday at Washington to the Dugan Cut Stone Company, of this city, for $37,976, and the proper papers have been mailed to this city for signature. The vexatious delay which has called forth protests from business men is now at an end and it is given out that within the next thirty days there will be a large force at work on the building.

The importance of this work at the present time will be fully understood from the fact that a very large amount of money will be paid out for labor in the construction of the building. It is understood that the granite to be used will be cut here, which is a very considerable item in itself, it being estimated that nearly $100,000 will be spent in dressing the stone. The material to be used is the Llano, Tex., granite, which is declared to be a superior quality of stone.

The fact that there is now a prospect of a speedy resumption of work on the building will be hailed with satisfaction by the people of the city, who had to protest long and loudly before their wishes were given any attention. The foundation has been in the ground for about a year, and in the meantime the superstructure has had to wait the pleasure of the authorities at Washington.

Mr. Dugan is out of the city, but his representative will be here Thursday. It was stated last night that Mr. Dugan would return to Kansas City in two weeks.

The following special dispatch was received last night by the Journal from Washington:

Washington, Feb. 18.—(Special.) The contract for the erection of the superstructure of the government building at Kansas City was awarded to-day. Bids under the last call from the department were opened on the 29th of last December, and it has taken all this time to reach a conclusion about who should be given the work and what material should be used. The bid of the Dugan Cut Stone Company, of Kansas City, using Llano, Tex., gray granite, for $37,976, was accepted.

It may be observed in this connection that the editorial in the Journal of Thursday referring to the fact that public work is being held up because of lack of funds and a lack of business principles on the part of the administration to provide funds to meet appropriations made, created something of a stir in the department Saturday, and it is also noticed that very early to-day they had discovered the local item in the Journal of Saturday covering a meeting of some Grand avenue property owners on the question of delay. It is needless to add that some of the officials of the department had hoped that the claims of looking out for a diamond quarry to be employed in securing material for the Kansas City building would be sufficient to allay all nervousness about the matter in Kansas City, but when it appeared that this sort of thing had at last failed to satisfy the people, then the question came up in another form. It was necessary to do something else in order to insure peace on the question in the department.

The effort of Mr. Tarsney insisting in a statement that the department would not think of such a thing as to hold up public work in order to prevent the expenditure of public money is very amusing among those who really understand the exact situation.

The friends of Mr. Tarsney may conclude that he really understands matters better than the public statement would indicate. His opportunities for finding out how matters have been running during this administration have been such that it would be very unkind to say of him that he did not know that it is the strict rule of the department, and has been for over one year, to not allow the expenditure of a single dollar for public improvement if it is possible to prevent it. No one around the department engaged in this line attempts to create any other impression when he is confronted with anyone familiar with the facts. To the uninitiated and those ignorant of departmental workings the diplomatic plan is sometimes followed of insisting that all work is being paid for promptly and that there is no delay in the awarding of contracts beyond that necessary for acting on the best of judgment, but this is said with a wink to the other fellow who chances in range and who may observe that the uninitiated is not familiar with departmental duplicity and methods. It would be unkind to intimate that Mr. Tarsney is not familiar with this plain condition of affairs in the treasury, but it may be more pleasant to ascribe his attitude in this matter to an intense desire at this time to protect the secretary of the treasury and the administration in their predicament and insist that the delay of nearly one year in awarding the contract in Kansas City is a legitimate delay; that after all it is all right. It is really a matter of joke around the department about the way the Kansas City work was held up. It is the general understanding that had it been desired to do the work on time and act in a business way with it, as they might have done had the administration not become tangled up in its revenue and financial policy, the contract at Kansas City could have been awarded a year ago and the building would have been half completed by this time.

Then, in order to carry out the delay, it was necessary to pretend to send messengers all over the country looking after building material, and then it was necessary to look all over the world for this and that and something else intimately connected with the contract according to things as alleged in the department. All the way through it has been a prolonged bunco game, all the way through playing for time and making the pretense that time was being used in order to find some material good enough for the Kansas City building. The people of Kansas City were to understand that the earth was being perforated with a diamond drill in order to find something good enough for them. This was the line of departmental bunco agreed upon nearly a year ago and it is a general principle followed in all the public work, but the Kansas City people are familiar with it in a particular application. In the face of this attitude it came to pass that it was made plain to the department that the people of Kansas City had at last discovered the trouble and that having been discovered the contract was announced to-day, after long and prayerful consideration, and it is the Texas granite, just the same kind as has been bid on many times for departmental work and it is well known material, the red quality having been used in the Texas state house building.

The Llano, Tex., granite is referred to by its friends as being fine and has been referred to by those interested in other material as being of an inferior quality. As far as can be discovered it appears from general representation as all right and will prove satisfactory in the Kansas City building. There was just as much known about it in the department long ago as now, however, and the great researches pretended to have been made during the last few weeks and months have not discovered diamonds in it. It is simply the plain Texas granite now as it was years and months ago.

When the expressions from Kansas City people were made known to the secretary Saturday and this morning it appears that there was sudden indication of life and it was believed that an effort would be made to simply say that the contract would be awarded to a certain bid. Of course this would have been announced weeks ago and a bid could have been accepted last summer just as good from material standpoint as well as financial standpoint, but for reasons well understood by all familiar with the matter it was not. But things being just a little warm it was at last concluded to make the wonderful announcement to-day.

The order was made to mail to Kansas City a stereotyped form of contract, where it will be signed and bond made out. This is supposed to take about a week.

In a private enterprise it would take possibly three hours and might be put off until to-morrow, but in the interest of sweet delay it will now take a week, as announced, and it is safe to add that it will be three weeks before this departmental work is done unless it again appears to the department that the object of the delay is well known and that it will not do to procrastinate longer with the Kansas City crowd.

According to the bid two years after the contract is signed the building is to be completed. Mr. Steve Hayde, of Kansas City, who has had personal charge over the bid and who has been trying to get action on the matter in the department, says that he will reach home on Thursday morning and that he will be ready to receive the contract when it arrives and that within thirty days he will have the granite on hand and granite cutters will be at work. He is personally very weary of delay already indulged in and insists that when the time comes that work can be done, he will proceed to do business. It is hoped that Kansas City has had enough delay and that the general policy will not continue to apply to that work longer, following the contractors with harassing delays in approving estimates, holding up accounts and crippling the work as is done at other places.

It is claimed that the specifications for iron work will be completed "soon." That the work will be put on the market in due time and in fact it is really threatened by the department that the Kansas City work, as provided for by that iniquitous Fifty-first congress, will be allowed to proceed.

GIFTS TO FOOL THE PUBLIC.

The condemning of alum as an unwholesome ingredient in baking powders by the government authorities, as well as by physicians generally, has not deterred manufacturers of such powders from foisting them on an unsuspecting public. Following is a partial list of the alum powders found in the stores:

"Calumet," "Chicago Yeast," "Kenton," "Grant's Bon Bon," "Hotel," "Taylor's One Spoon," "Climax," "Snow Puff," "Snow Ball," "Giant," "Milk," "Crown," "Unrivaled," "Silver Star," "Davis' O. K.," "Forest City," "Monarch," "K. C.," "Loyal," "Manhattan," "Crystal," "Hatchet," "Home," "Echo," "Perfection," "Rocket," "Town Talk," "Vienna," "White Rose," etc.

It is safe to reject all brands sold with a prize. All powders sold at 25 cents or less a pound are sure to be made of alum. Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, in his official examination of baking powders at the world's fair, threw out all "alum powders," classing them as unwholesome.

BRODERICK'S LOTTERY BILL.

He Makes an Ineffectual Attempt to Get It Before the House for Consideration.

Washington, Feb. 18.—(Special.) Representative Broderick is worried over the condition of his anti-lottery bill. He made an effort to-day to get it up for consideration, but owing to the opposition arranged for by those interested in the business in Kansas, it was impossible to get the bill before the house. He desires to have called up for consideration the senate bill, put through the senate by Senator Hoar, and in the absence of money used by those in the business it could be put through the house in about three minutes. But with the opposition of the outgoing statesmen it is evident that a very strong fight will be put up against the measure.

Judge Broderick insists, however, that he will get the bill through unless he should be dumped by some of those who claim to be friendly to the bill. Long ago it was promised that the judiciary committee would give time to the measure, but so far it does not appear the agreement has been carried out. There is some talk about an arrangement having been made through one of the officials in the Indian country, acting as a mediator between certain parties on the committee and the lottery men in Kansas. In this way, it is claimed, strong opposition has been secured against the bill.

Prisoners Sentenced at Lawrence.

Lawrence, Kas., Feb. 18.—(Special.) In the Douglas county district court this evening Judge A. W. Benson passed the following sentences on prisoners found guilty at this term: Dave Burns, for selling liquor, ninety days in jail and $300 fine; Matt Day, for selling liquor, sixty days in jail and $250 fine; Matt Ryan, for burglary, seven years in the penitentiary; Mack Kennedy, for assault, one year in the penitentiary; Todd Brown, for assault, ninety days in the county jail; W. H. H. Robinson, for larceny, one year in the penitentiary; Robert Tutt, for breaking into cars, one year in the penitentiary; Thomas Hunter, for jail breaking, one year and six months in the penitentiary; Bud Franklin, for selling liquor, ninety days in jail and $300 fine.

To-day we look for the weather to be fair.

A . . . LIFE TIME.

A good Watch should last a lifetime if any kind of care is taken, yet we have sold Gold Watches that have "done time" even longer. We also invite inspection of our handsome display of Diamonds and Precious Stones.

Jaccard's Kansas City
1034 Main Street.
100 Visiting Cards and Plate, only $1.50.

EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.

Temperature yesterday—Minimum, 27; maximum, 48.

To-day we look for the weather to be fair.

They say—"just the kind of weather to take a dreadful cold." No danger—if you'll only prepare for it.

For ladies—the Cork Sole Shoes—warm—no dampness—most comfortable shoe made—stylish and graceful—cork so put in that you'd never know it was there, by only looking at the outside—made only by the most skilled workmen—price, $4.00

All sizes and widths.
Ladies' Rubbers....... 25c
Misses' and Children's Rubbers................ 25c
Boys' Rubbers......... 30c

For men—Cork Sole Shoes—several kinds—Tan—Cordovan—Enamel Leather—no dampness and perfectly comfortable—fit beautifully—the $7.00 kinds for......... $5.00
Men's Rubbers......... 50c

A friend may borrow your umbrella—but he won't your Mackintosh—then there's not the inconvenience of not having both hands free. The good single breasted ones are made of excellent waterproof materials—with long capes—in black and English checks—and are $5.00, $8.00 and $12.00. Double breasted ones—no cape—with velvet collar—black— $15.00

Fine brown mixed effect—double breasted—with velvet collar, etc $18.00

Umbrellas—for men and ladies—hundreds of kinds and qualities—from the lowest price ones—where merit is—to the handsomest made—stock complete.

Scarcely a day that some new book doesn't get into the Book Department—that popular corner. Nothing of interest that the publishers send out fails to get there. Is there any more enjoyable company during these damp days than a good book?

The Shirt Waists are holding fort on the third floor.

EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.

A BANK SWINDLE FRUSTRATED.

Man Arrested at Emporia Who Offers a Forged Check to the Citizens' Bank.

Emporia, Kas., Feb. 18.—(Special.) Last Saturday evening banks in this city and also in Wichita received letters purporting to come from the First National bank of Pasadena, Cal., introducing Hartwell H. Heath. The letters were not exactly in the usual strain used by bankers, being too flattering. To-day a stranger giving the above name presented a draft at the Citizens bank here for $75 and was arrested after a telegram had been sent to Pasadena and an answer received stating that the letters were forgeries. On being searched fraudulent drafts in the amount of nearly $7,000 were found on his person, bonds, letters, railroad passes and newspaper clippings, indicating that his name was Frank H. Trusdell, formerly managing editor of the Daily Telegram at Elmira, N. Y., and more recently of the San Francisco Chronicle, and a member in good standing of the San Francisco Press Club. He also had a personal letter from M. H. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle. Telegrams from Wichita go to show that a stupendous scheme had been arranged to swindle the banks of Emporia, Wichita and possibly elsewhere. The prisoner is a well dressed individual about 30 years old and of gentlemanly appearance generally. He refuses to be interviewed.

Had Designs Upon Wichita.

Wichita, Kas., Feb. 18.—(Special.) Hartwell Heath, arrested at Emporia for trying to pass a New York draft purporting to have been issued by a bank at Pasadena, Cal., had laid his plans to victimize the banks of Wichita. Three of the banks here received letters purporting to have been written by the cashier of the Pasadena institution, introducing Heath and advising the local bankers that he was visiting Kansas to investigate the alleged destitution; that he had a New York draft for $75, and asking the Wichita bankers to honor the draft and to aid the holder in any way possible. The local bankers telegraphed to Pasadena for confirmation and learned of the proposed swindle before Heath was taken in at Emporia.

Would Not Sign the Requisition Papers.

Mexico, Mo., Feb. 18.—(Special.) Governor Altgeld refused to sign the requisition papers necessary to make the habeas corpus hold, and Stephen Elliott, arrested for obtaining large sums of money from East St. Louis parties, under alleged false pretenses, was released here this afternoon. He went immediately to his home in Callaway county. Elliott is of the defunct Elliott & McNama firm, which owes a number of people about $50,000. Evans, Snider, Buell Company, of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, were mulcted for $8,000.

Wanted a Grave on His Sweetheart's Claim.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 18.—(Special.) Jesse Jackson, who two weeks ago was discharged from the penitentiary, after serving three years for the robbery of a Santa Fe train in the Cherokee Strip, and was on last Saturday brought to this city and jailed on charge of forging an indorsement on a $75 check, committed suicide in the federal jail to-night by taking morphine. He left a note, in which he said there was no chance for him, and asked that his body be buried on the claim of his sweetheart, near Ponca.

The Amendments Accepted.

Washington, Feb. 18.—(Special.) The house committee on Indian affairs agreed to accept the senate amendments to the Oklahoma Central right of way bill and will make report on the same. It is the rule to accept the report of the committee on such matters and not call for conference.

DID YOU

Ever eat a Live Broiled Lobster? No? Well just go to

Morledge Fish & Oyster Co.,

918 Walnut, and have them broil a live Lobster for you and you will say it is the finest eating you ever had.

Come and see us, as we have everything we serve in our Cafe fresh. No better in the world.

MORLEDGE FISH & OYSTER CO. 918 WALNUT.