

NOTED KANSAN DEAD.

Ex-Gov. Osborn, Prominent in Political and Commercial Life, Passes Away.

He Was a Leading Figure in Early Kansas History, Serving Two Terms as Governor and Holding Other Positions of Trust.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, died yesterday at Meadville, Pa., of a hemorrhage of the stomach, after a sickness of only a few hours. He left here a few days ago to attend a meeting of the directors of the Santa Fe Railroad company at New York and went to



EX-GOV. THOMAS A. OSBORN.

Meadville to visit his intended bride, to whom he was to have been married in April. When he left here he was in excellent health and when P. I. Bonobrake, president of the Central national bank, received a dispatch yesterday afternoon announcing his death the entire community was shocked.

Brief Sketch of His Career.

Thomas A. Osborn, sixth governor of Kansas, ex-envoy to Brazil and Chili, a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, and one of the best known citizens of the state, was not only an early settler in Kansas, but took a prominent part in public affairs when Kansas territory was being molded into a state, and has filled many positions of trust in the gift of the state and of the nation since. He came to Kansas from Meadville, Pa., in 1857, when he had just turned his majority, and settled at Lawrence. At that time George W. Brown was the proprietor of the Herald of Freedom and Preston B. Plumb was the foreman. Brown and Plumb were interested in the founding of Emporia, and were obliged to go out there to hold down land, and Gov. Osborn was employed to run the paper in Brown's absence. He was in editorial charge during the winter of 1857-8, and reported the proceedings of the territorial legislature held that winter in Lawrence.

In 1858 Gov. Osborn went to Elwood, Doniphan county, where he commenced practicing law. That year he defeated Web Wilder for city attorney at Elwood and that fall was elected county attorney of Doniphan county under the Leavenworth constitution. It was here he formed a law partnership with Jim Lane under the name of Lane & Osborn, which partnership was not severed until the election of Lane to the senate of the United States. In 1859 he was elected to the state senate for his district under the Wyandotte constitution, and when the position of lieutenant governor was vacant in 1862 he was elected president pro tem. of the senate over John J. Ingalls on the 14th ballot.

Gov. Osborn ran against John J. Ingalls for lieutenant governor of the state in the fall of 1862 and was elected. In 1864 he was appointed United States marshal for Kansas by President Lincoln, and in 1867 he was removed by President Johnson for opposing the president's policy. In 1872 he was nominated for governor of Kansas and elected, and in 1874 he was re-elected to the position. In 1874 Gov. Osborn led on the first ballot for United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell, and in 1877 he led the race for senator until nearly the last ballot, when Preston B. Plumb was elected. That year he was appointed by President Hayes as minister to Chili, where he served four years during the time of the war between that country and Bolivia. In 1881, without his knowledge, he was appointed by President Garfield to the Brazilian mission and remained there until 1895, when the republican party went out of power.

Gov. Osborn was married in 1870 to Miss Julia Delahay, daughter of Judge Delahay, of Lawrence. His wife died five years ago, and he had one son, who has passed through college and is now reading law in W. H. Rossington's office. He died possessed of a handsome fortune, well invested, and was a director of the Santa Fe railroad, in which he had considerable stock. He was born at Meadville, Pa., October 26, 1838.

TREASURY OFFICIALS BUOYANT.

Predict That There Will Be a Surplus Each Month from Now On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The statisticians say the month of January just passed was the most prosperous the people of the United States have experienced since December, 1892, and that the prospects of future prosperity are very bright. The same confidence exists among government officials, and, speaking of the condition of the national finances, Assistant Secretary Vandiver said:

The receipts for the first days of this month on account of customs have been very gratifying. February will show a small surplus, probably \$2,000,000. In March it is expected that the receipts will exceed the expenditures by \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000. In April, notwithstanding disbursements will be heavy, there will probably be a small surplus. Taking it all in all, the deficit has probably reached its highest point, and the revenues will more than likely increase steadily from now on.

Secretary Wilson Wants Information.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Secretary Wilson has taken steps for the collection of all information obtainable in the department of agriculture bearing on the shipment of fresh fruit to the German empire. This is preliminary to any action which may be found necessary, after full official information as to the scope of the decree of prohibition is obtained.

BLUE LAWS FOR TOLEDO.

The Mayor Has Every Kind of Business Completely Suspended on Sunday.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 8.—The streets of Toledo were packed Sunday night with surging throngs, brought out to see what would occur at the various theaters. They were rewarded at the close of the performances by seeing sturdy bluecoats march the theatrical people to the police station, where they gave bail for their appearance to answer the charge of violation of the Sunday closing ordinances. Toledo was closed up tight. The saloons were closed at 11 o'clock Saturday night by order of Toledo's eccentric millionaire mayor, Samuel Jones, and instead of the usual open Sunday they remained closed all day. Tobacco stores, restaurants, news depots, drug stores, cigar stands, fruit stands, milk depots and everything of that character come under the same provision and were closed, front and rear doors. Bluecoats were stationed all over the city and arrests were made upon the slightest violation of the order. By special arrangement the milk delivery men were to have until eight o'clock to complete their routes, but those who were unable to get through by that time were promptly arrested and dragged off to the police station.

ALIBI FOR KENNEDY.

The Accused Train Robber May Not Be Guilty of the Schumacher Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—The police have woven a strong chain of evidence about Jim Redmond as one of the murderers of Miss Emma Schumacher. It is such convincing evidence of his guilt that should Redmond be found and returned to this city there is little doubt that he would be speedily convicted. The police claim that a net of evidence fully as strong and convincing has been wound around Jack Kennedy, the accused train robber. They say he was certainly the companion and accomplice of Redmond in the murder, but that Redmond fired the fatal shot. A portion of the public, however, believes that the police and railroad and express company detectives, who have been working on the case with the police, have overreached themselves in their efforts to fasten the crime on Kennedy. Yet the mass of the public believes him guilty and the evidence in this direction seems very strong. Careful investigation shows that Kennedy has a very complete alibi, which was volunteered in his behalf by people of apparently good reputation and standing in the community.

NEW RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.

A Chicago Traveling Man Organizes One Which Attracts Much Attention.

NILES, Mich., Feb. 8.—The Universal Text Display society, the religious organization formed by A. E. Stanton, a Chicago traveling man, has hung a large banner across Main street, in the most conspicuous place in the city, where its scriptural quotations can be viewed by all. On one side is a picture of a young man "sowing his wild oats" and beside it is that of an old man reaping the results. Below this scene is the text, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." On the opposite side is the picture of Christ knocking at the door and the text, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock; if any man will open unto Me I will come unto him and sup with him and he with Me." The banner attracts great attention.

Robbers Steal a Fortune.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 8.—A startling statement was made last night by Miss Nancy Fix, who was tortured and robbed of a fortune on Tuesday night last, and who is in a dying condition from the effects of her injuries. She recovered sufficiently last night to describe her assailants, four in number, two of whom were mere boys. She said that, after binding and torturing her, the men compelled her to reveal the hiding place of her money, and that they secured \$15,000 in cash from a jar where she kept it.

Uprising of Moonshiners Feared.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 8.—An uprising of moonshiners is threatened in the mountain district of Cleburne county, and the United States authorities have been appealed to for assistance to protect the law-abiding citizens of the locality. The trouble is caused by a lawless element whose chief occupation is the unlawful manufacture of whisky, and was brought about by a raid last week by deputy United States marshals.

Many Bogus Two-Dollar Bills.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—The search of the city for parties who are putting out \$2 silver certificates is still going on, but the officers are making but little headway. Each day a few of the bills turn up at the banks, where they are offered for deposit. The tellers of the banks are never too busy just now to inspect \$2 bills, and they have caught every one offered since they were discovered in the city.

No Vested Rights in Public Office.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 8.—Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick rendered a decision in the United States circuit court dissolving the temporary injunction restraining Internal Revenue Collector Moffett from removing three democratic deputies. He holds that there are no vested rights in public office, and an equity court is without jurisdiction to prevent the removal of persons in the classified service.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

House Committee Will Report a Measure on Line of President's Message.

No Report Likely on General Reform Systems—Banking Privileges to Be Extended and Tax on Circulation Reduced.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—After all the extensive theories have been exploited and the individual views of members expressed, the banking currency committee will in all probability report a bill, not to reform the currency, but to extend banking privileges and banking circulation very much on the lines laid down by President McKinley in his message to congress. The committee is more or less split on general principles of finance, and especially in regard to all schemes for retiring the greenbacks. There is every reason to believe that the following measures will secure the endorsement of the republican majority. (1) To encourage the establishment of banks in remote sections of the country by reducing the required capital to \$25,000; (2) to permit the issue of bank circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure it; (3) the reduction of the tax on circulation. There is a sentiment in the committee that this tax should be reduced to the lowest possible figure, even down to one-fourth or one-eighth of one per cent. Should this involve any serious loss of revenue to the bureau, a slight tax may be levied upon the resources of the banks.

There is a well-defined opinion in the committee to the effect that the president's plan for impounding the greenbacks in the treasury, when redeemed in gold, would be dangerous, because it would give the banks a chance, by concerted action, to retire all the greenbacks from circulation, with the necessity of continued bond sales to supply the gold for this operation. Instead of that, nearly a majority of the committee favor a plan to require the banks to maintain a certain proportion of their reserve in greenbacks. The result of this would be that the United States notes, being held in the bank reserves, could not be used to raid the gold reserve, and at the same time they would be performing their function as money in circulation, while, from the portability and freedom from loss from abrasion, they would present distinct advantages over gold, which they would at all times really represent. The outlook for financial legislation is, therefore, that all extensive systems like those of Secretary Gage, the monetary commission and Chairman Walker will not get out of the committee at all.

WILL WORK IN UNISON.

Populists, Free Silver Republicans and Democrats Will Pull Together in Congressional Elections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Co-operation with the democrats in the fall election was agreed upon by populists and silver republicans at a meeting held in the committee room of Senator Allen, of Nebraska. The entire delegation of both parties in congress were present and the meeting is said to have been harmonious. The plan of co-operation contemplates that where seats in either house of congress are now held by a silver man in either of the three parties the united assistance of the three bodies shall be given to elect to that seat a man of the same party as the one now holding it.

SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

Commissioner Evans Says Local Pension Boards Are Biased by Local Influences.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—"The present system of examining pension applications should be abolished, and the sooner the better," said Commissioner Evans. "The examination boards are expensive, inefficient and biased by political and local influences. There ought to be only one corps of examining physicians and surgeons that would travel from state to state at advertised times to examine the old soldiers. Then they would not be swayed by local likes and dislikes, as they are now, nor by the congressmen, as local boards are now."

Friend of McKinley Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Joseph P. Smith, director of the bureau of American republics, died at Miami, Fla., of heart failure. He had been well known in Ohio politics for many years before coming to Washington upon the inauguration of Mr. McKinley. For many years he published republican newspapers in several Ohio towns and espoused Mr. McKinley and a protective tariff and was his political manager.

Spain Declines Our Mediation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The Tribune's Washington special says:

Premier Sagasta has declined the third offer of friendly mediation on the part of the United States. This information was conveyed in a cipher message received from Minister Woodford by President McKinley on Friday. The message was a most unusual one. Instead of being addressed to the secretary of state, it was addressed to the president, a thing which has not happened since Consul General Lee's famous cablegrams to President Cleveland of nearly a year ago.

To Compel Them to Marry.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 7.—Representative Parker, of Cleveland, who has introduced the bill to require candidates for matrimony to submit to medical examination, will have it amended in committee next week so as to make it obligatory upon male persons of marriageable age and physically fit to marry to take unto themselves wives

IN A PATRIOT'S HONOR.

Virginia Masons Will Commemorate the Centennial of George Washington's Death.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Virginia grand lodge of masons is arranging for the observance of the centennial anniversary of Washington's death in Alexandria. This is peculiarly appropriate, because Washington presided at the laying of the cornerstone of the capitol in 1793, not only as president of the United States, but also as past master of Alexandria lodge of masons. During the ceremonies he wore his master's sash, and the apron presented to him by Lafayette, wrought with masonic emblems in gold and silver. As President McKinley is a mason he will be invited to deliver the principal address at the ceremonies, which will be held as near as possible to the family vault in which Washington was laid in 1837. Arrangements will be made for a solemn ceremony following as closely as possible the ritual of the burial itself and the intention is to have masonic and other bodies from all over the country participate.

FOR TWO-CENT FARES.

Gov. Pingree Wins in His Fight with the Michigan Central Railroad.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Judge Donovan, of the circuit court, ordered issuance of a mandamus against the Michigan Central railway in the suit brought by Gov. Pingree to compel the railway company to sell him a 1,000 mileage book good not only for himself, but for any member of his family, for \$20.

In his opinion Judge Donovan reviewed the railroad company's contention. He held that under its special charter the company was granted the privilege of fixing its own rates of fares. This privilege however, was claimed by the state to be indefinite, as the road's charter merely gave the company power to fix fares by law. In that case under police power only reasonable rates could be fixed, as under such power all rules touching the welfare and duty of citizens, their property, comfort and happiness can be regulated by law, this being true of hackmen, millers, toll roads, common carriers, liquor dealers and all others doing public business.

CATASTROPHE AVERTED.

Balcony with Thirty Spectators at a Dance Given Way and a Panic Ensues.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—A panic among 200 dancers was narrowly averted at the North Shore hall. Thirty spectators were crowded into the little balcony watching the dance. The supports slipped and the balcony gave way. The musicians and dancers became panic-stricken and made a dash for the door, but several police officers threw the door shut and held it, thus averting a certain catastrophe on the narrow stairway. Only one person was seriously injured.

Says the Insurgents Will Win.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Frederick Funston, who, as lieutenant colonel and chief of artillery, held until the close of last year the highest position occupied in the Cuban insurgent army by an American, since the death of Col. Gordon, spent yesterday in this city and departed last night for his home near Iola, Kan. He said he fully expected to see the insurgents win out in six months. The insurgents, he said, had long since given up hope of intervention by the United States.

Resigned Her Bible Class.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Miss Emily McElroy, teacher of elocution, has resigned her position as leader of a Bible class in Embury Methodist church Sunday school in Brooklyn. This action was in anticipation of the request of Superintendent Roden for her resignation. The resignation has created a division in the church. Miss McElroy gave eucharistic parties and Superintendent Roden considered it inconsistent with her religious profession.

Meeting of Kansas Editors.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 7.—The Kansas editors, some 200 or 300 of them are here, some with their wives and daughters. They will be with us three days during which they will attend the annual meeting of the Kansas Editorial association, renew acquaintances, talk shop, take in the sights of the city, and, incidentally, have a good time. On Wednesday night they leave for Fort Arthur.

Miss Whitney Joins a Circus.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—Miss Edna Whitney, who was queen of the carnival at Topeka last fall and started a few days ago to make fame and fortune as the star of a vaudeville show, quit the show last night. She claims a contract with Sells' circus and will join the circus in a few weeks for practice before taking the road. She will ride in a chariot as "Labor Queen" in the street parades.

More About H. H. Boyce.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Journal says: H. H. Boyce, who is alleged by Legislator Otis, of Ohio, to have offered him \$10,000 for his vote to retain Mark A. Hanna in the United States senate, has been found in Montreal, Can. He says his secrecy is "to protect, not Hanna, but President McKinley," and that when the proper time comes he will tell the whole story of the senatorial election in Ohio.

Largest Topeka District Pensioners.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 7.—The widow of the late Gen. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, is the heaviest pensioner in the Topeka district. She resides at St. Louis. Each quarter she draws \$500. She receives an annual pension of \$2,000 by a special act of congress. The widow of Gen. Shields, also of Missouri, draws the next highest amount—\$100 a month.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

Work of the Fifty-Fifth Congress from Day to Day in Brief.

IN the senate on the 1st Senator Clark (Wyo.) defended his recent vote in favor of the Teller resolution, maintaining it was in no way inconsistent with his republicanism. The resolution of Senator Morgan (Ala.) calling on the president for information about the British seizure claims was adopted. The Hawaiian annexation treaty was then debated in executive session. Senator Piatt (Conn.) making an argument in favor of annexation from a commercial point of view. Senator Pettigrew (D.) devoted himself to replying to Senator Platt's remarks and Senator White (Cal.) spoke in opposition to the ratification of the treaty from a constitutional standpoint. The senate adjourned before Senator White had concluded his speech.... The house devoted most of its session to the District of Columbia bill without completing it. A bill was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to build or purchase a suitable vessel for revenue cutter service on the Yukon river to cost not exceeding \$40,000. Mr. Mahaney (N.Y.) presented the protest of 10,000 German-American voters against the Lodge immigration bill. He made an impassioned speech against the intolerance of those who desired to close the gates to immigration.

IN the senate on the 2d a resolution was adopted directing the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate all information about the education of Indians and what the general result is. The joint resolution for the United States to be represented at the international fisheries exposition in Norway and appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose was passed. The correspondence relating to the killing of a woman in Oklahoma by Seminole Indians and the burning to death of two Indians, submitted by the attorney general, was laid before the senate by the vice president. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up. In the executive session Senator White (Cal.) continued his speech in opposition to the Hawaiian annexation treaty.... The house passed the District of Columbia bill and then took up the bill to provide fortifications and coast defenses for the country. Mr. Grow (Pa.) wanted unanimous consent for considering a resolution directing the secretary of war to issue medals to 530 Pennsylvania soldiers who passed through the mob at Baltimore on April 16, 1861, but Mr. Hull, chairman of the military affairs committee, objected. The army appropriation bill was sent to conference. Mr. Calhoun (Okla.) introduced a bill to grant the New Orleans & Oklahoma City Railroad company a right-of-way through the Indian territory and Oklahoma. Mr. Maguire (Cal.) introduced a resolution calling upon the state department for information about the Prussian decree forbidding the importation of American fruit into that country.

IN the senate on the 3d Senator Caffery (La.) spoke in support of the committee report declaring Henry W. Corbett not entitled to a seat in the senate from Oregon. The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up. Senator Platt (Conn.) expressed regret that the appropriation for free seeds had not been stricken from the bill and Senator Bacon (Ga.) also thought there ought to be a reform in the matter. During the discussion of the bill, which was finally passed, the floor was