

PROHIBITION WOMEN.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Miss Willard's Address—Progress of the Movement Reviewed and Brief Reference Made to Politics—The Cause of Armenia—Encouraging Reports.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14.—The twenty-third annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union opened in Music hall to-day with a greater attendance than any previous one, at least 500 accredited delegates being present with as many more visitors from every portion of the country.

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It was considerably after 9 o'clock when Miss Frances E. Willard called the general gathering to order amid a salute of waving handkerchiefs. The exercises began with the reading, respectively, of the crusade psalm, the 146th. Then Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe, president of the W. C. T. U. of Ohio, offered a prayer, the delegates standing. After the singing of a hymn the roll of ex-officio members was read by the recording secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Missouri.

The report of the executive committee was then made. It was in effect a report of what had been done at the meeting yesterday and related to the work of the convention and the national union.

Miss Willard then said that her annual address was partly prepared when the call came to work for the Armenian refugees in Marseille, and since that time it had been impossible for her to complete her message. She said: "We have marched far since 1884. The alignments of parties have changed. The labor movement has taken on proportions so vast that no one speaks lightly of it any more. The people are forging their way to the front, misguided often, making pitiful paths in the wilderness, following false lights and relegating the fight for a clear brain to the Spartan band of prohibitionists, when if labor would win it must make the temperance reform the ark of God, to be borne in the very van of its swift gathering army."

Miss Willard reviewed the growth of the prohibition party and the split on silver this year. Then she touched on the temperance work in the United States, and then spoke of the Armenians and the work done by Mrs. Stevens of Maine, Miss Fessenden and Mrs. Blackwell of Massachusetts in finding homes for the refugees sent over by herself and Lady Henry Somerset. She praised the Armenian relief committee and the Salvation army for the admirable work done by them, so that nearly 400 friendless men had found friends and occupation.

When Jones first appeared on the witness stand Mr. Gill asked the presiding magistrate to stop all sketching in court, exclaiming that it was of the utmost importance that nothing should be allowed to transpire to identify the witness in the future.

Palmer Well Satisfied. Congratulation on the Success of the Election Accepted With Pleasure. WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Senator Palmer, late candidate of the gold standard Democrats for president, in a letter on the results of the election says:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9, 1896.—Hon. Horatio King, Washington. My Dear Sir: I am greatly obliged to you for your letter of November 4, 1896, and accept your congratulations, not only for myself but for the whole country. I adhere to my maxim that the American people can always be trusted, and the rights of the people are safe with the people. Yours very sincerely.—John M. Palmer.

"JONES" CLAN-NA-GAELS

Another Irish Traitor Comes to Light—England Not Informed.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—During the examination to-day, at the Bow street police court, of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the Irish-American saloon keeper of New York accused of complicity in a dynamite conspiracy, a witness who gave his name as "Jones" appeared, much to Ivory's consternation. "Jones," it is understood, has for years been identified with the Clan-na-Gael and other Irish-American organizations, and the prosecution expected that he would unfold the secret story of the physical force movement.

Replying to questions put by C. F. Gill, who prosecuted for the treasury department, "Jones" said he was a native of Armagh and was employed by the British government to make inquiries at Manchester in 1890, and in 1891 was sent to America, where he continued his inquiries. In November, 1891, he entered the employ of wholesale grocers in New York city and remained with them until 1895, when he opened a business of his own. He remained in New York until September of the present year, all this time making inquiries for the British government.

Early in 1892 "Jones" said he met William Lyman, president of the Irish National alliance, and Boland in New York city and learned of the existence of the Irish Nationalists' organization, known among its members as the "United Irish" or "T. H.," whose executive body was known by the letters "D. A." On instructions he joined the organization and was initiated into a "camp" known as "the Shamrock club," among those present at its initiation being Lyman, Boland, Gallagher, Kearney and Tynan. They afterwards formed a new "camp," which was called "The Nally club," the membership of which included Meerns and Boland, who had been connected with an explosion in Dublin.

"Jones" further stated that he was elected treasurer of the Nally club, whose meetings were of the most secret description, the "district orders" being burned after being read, and, after initiation, the members were known by numbers. Part of the subscriptions were contributed to a revolutionary fund, and calls were made for money to pay for celebrations of the death of the "Manchester martyrs" and to aid the convicted dynamiters. While on his way to the Chicago convention of 1895, Kearney introduced the prisoner, Ivory, to the witness as a "brother." Tynan and O'Donovan Rossa were present and Tynan said that Ivory belonged to his "camp" and had been known to him in Dublin previous to 1892.

"Jones" mention of the Chicago convention of 1895 refers to the "new movement convention," which was attended by a number of confidants of Lyman, who during the convention time held secret meetings. Later "Jones" joined a camp under the name of "Thomas Meric Jones." Continuing his account of the visit to Chicago, "Jones" said he arrived there September 22, 1895, and he was met at the railroad station by St. John Gaffney. He stayed at McCoy's hotel where the committee of the secret organization met. Ivory attended the meetings at which the names were chosen to be submitted to the public convention as officers of the "new movement," the object being that the open movement might be controlled by the secret organization.

In another portion of his testimony "Jones" said that he saw Ivory in Ivory's saloon in New York, which was largely frequented by members of the organization, two or three weeks before Ivory left America.

"Jones" then produced a document purporting to give the constitution of the society up to 1895, and also copies of the constitution and ritual of the Clan-na-Gael. Anyone convicted of a dynamite outrage was described in the proceedings of the organization as a "soldier of Ireland."

At the close of the proceedings Ivory was formally committed for trial. The afternoon newspapers make great spread of the evidence furnished by Jones and have scarce heads reading: "La Canon the Second," "Secrets of the Clan-na-Gael," "Startling Disclosures of an Irish Spy," etc.

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No Cabinet Places Decided Upon. CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The numerous reports which have been sent out from Canton about probable appointments to cabinet positions and secretarships are said to be entirely conjectural. It is not believed that a single decisive step has been taken on any important matter of that nature.

Horseless Mail Wagons. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—It is announced that within a week or so the first horseless mail wagons ever used in the United States will be put upon the streets of this city. They will be employed in the collection of mail from letter boxes about the city and letters thus collected are to be sorted, stamped and sent to their proper railway stations without going to the general postoffice or any branch postoffice.

"The Duchess" Seriously Sick. LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duchess") is dangerously ill with typhoid fever at her home in Ireland.

YOUR MIGHTY UNCLE SAM

He Looms Up Big in the Old World—Result of Monroism.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Speaker publishes an article by "A Leading Publicist," in which the writer, after recalling Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney in regard to Monroism, says: "An entirely new order of things has been established by the Anglo-American understanding. Mr. Olney's extension of the Monroe doctrine itself, not before acknowledged by any European power, has now received the sanction of Great Britain. But it would be profitless, as well as somewhat painful, to touch upon this delicate ground. What had to be done, had to be done, and that is the long and short of it. We may not like it, but there ought to be no difficulty in choosing between the absurdity of complaining over the inevitable and the dignity of smiling acquiescence. The British government is perfectly right now, without being wrong six or ten months ago. It is exactly a case of our policy of staving off as long as possible the domination of Russia, now so complete. To continue that policy when the game is up would be merely to cling to antiquated superstitions and antiquated diplomacy."

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Temps to-day expresses itself as being greatly concerned at the "enormous extension of Monroism involved in the Anglo-American entente," adding: "It confers upon America the right to settle any difference between an American state and European power without the authority of the American state interested. This is a big innovation in international law and endows the United States with absolute supremacy in their hemisphere. It must be a bitter pill to British pride to consent to this."

TRAIN WRECKERS.

Five Cars Shattered and Three Persons Badly Hurt—No Money Secured.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 14.—An express train from Louisville on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, bound for New Orleans, was wrecked last night four miles from here in a very wild country by train robbers, who had torn up a rail and fastened it out of line. Two mail cars, the baggage car and two first class coaches were shattered, but only three persons were seriously injured. John Thwait of Atlanta bound for Dallas, Texas, and W. G. McGevey of Monroe being the most seriously. Two other passengers were pinned under the smoking car, and only after an hour's hard work were they extricated. Their names could not be ascertained but they both came from Louisville.

Bloodhounds have been set on the trail of the wreckers, who failed to get any money, but no clue has been obtained. Suspicion, however, rests on a negro track walker, who was captured near the place.

HAS AN ARMY IN ASIA.

Russia Has 112,000 Men in the Vladivostok District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—A letter containing a duplicate of advice sent by the regular correspondent of the Hong Kong press at Vladivostok was received by the last China steamer and was turned over to the Bulletin to-day. The communication shows that the czar is massing troops in the Vladivostok district and has already a number of naval vessels concentrated in Northern waters. The principal details of the situation are contained in the following paragraph: "Although the Russian government explains that the massing of troops in the Primorsk and Eastern Siberia is due to 'exchange of army divisions,' it is learned that in all the divisions of Vladivostok there are not less than 112,000 men of arms, which monster army is looked upon as a menace to the peace of Asia."

THE TEXAS FATALLY WEAK

Bulkheads, Supposed to Have Been Water Tight, of No Value at All.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The inquiry which is proceeding at the New York navy yard into the circumstances under which the Texas sank at her dock recently, has brought to light the fact that the bulkheads separating the ship into supposedly water tight compartments are so light that they spring under pressure of water and cause great leaks. Although the magazine is separated from the engine rooms by a continuous bulkhead without a door opening it was soon filled by the water which ran around the edges and through the seams of the metal. A naval expert is authority for the statement that if the Texas' sea valve had broken at sea, the vessel would surely have foundered owing to the failure of the bulkheads and doors.

Electors Linton's Eligibility Questioned.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 14.—W. H. Linton, one of the Democratic Presidential electors, is a licensed Indian trader at Hominy post, in the Osage country, and it is claimed that that position gives him a connection with the federal government that operates as a disqualification. A written notice of such disqualification has been filed with the secretary of state by W. T. Yoe of Independence, and the secretary will present it to the state board of canvassers November 23.

Babeok's Estimate of Congress.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Among the many thousands of messages received by Mr. McKinley, the most important was one from Hon. Joseph W. Babeok, chairman of the national congressional committee, Washington, D. C., saying: "I have the congressional campaign wound up, the bills all paid and a little balance left in hands of the treasurer. We have elected 201 sound money Republicans, two sound money Democrats, 145 Democrats and Populists and six free silver Republicans, with three districts in doubt, one from Wyoming and two from South Dakota."

IMMIGRATION ITEMS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER GENERAL.

The Total Number Aggregate 348,267—340,468 Were Landed, and 7,799 Were Barred and Deported at the Expense of the Steamship Line.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The commissioner general of immigration, in his annual report, shows that during the last fiscal year the arrivals of immigrants in this country aggregated 348,267, of whom 340,468 were landed and 7,799 were debarred and departed at the expense of the various steamship lines by which they came. Of those deported 776 were found to be under contract to perform labor and 2,023 were returned as belonging to other prohibited classes. In addition to the number debarred 238, who became public charges within a year after their arrival, were returned to the countries from whence they came.

The commissioner general states that he knows of no immigrant landed in this country during the last year who is now a burden upon any public or private institution. With some exceptions, the physical characteristics of the year's immigration were those of a hardy sound, laboring class, accustomed, and apparently well able, to earn a livelihood wherever capable and industrious labor can secure employment. As to occupations, it was composed largely of the classes designated as skilled and unskilled laborers, with some professionals. The amount of money brought into the country by immigrants was at least \$4,917,318 and probably was largely in excess of these figures.

"The statistics at hand," the commissioner general states, "do not justify the conclusion that our alien population is growing in undue proportions. A comparison of the figures for the past year, 348,267, with the average annual immigration for the preceding ten fiscal years, 435,085, discloses a decrease of 91,818, or over 21 per cent. Such data as I have been able to obtain as to the number of those who annually return to their own country, though approximate only, lead me to doubt seriously that there could be any material increase in our foreign born population since 1893."

The report shows that of the total number of immigrants over 14 years of age who arrived during the year, 5,699 could not write and 75,120 could neither read nor write, which is 28.67 per cent of the whole number. Of those who could neither read nor write 31,374 came from Italy, 12,816 from Russia proper, 12,154 from Hungary, 6,107 from Bohemia and Moravia, 5,281 from other parts of Austria-Hungary, 2,473 from Ireland, 4,565 from Arabia and Syria and 1,589 from Portugal. Of the whole number of arrivals 212,466 were males and 135,801 females.

JONES' NEW YORK RECORD.

Was Noted as One of the Wildest of All Dynamiters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The news of the production of an informer in the Ivory case in London created quite a sensation and was productive of considerable comment in Irish circles in this city. Diligent inquiries among prominent Irish nationalists failed to establish the identity of more than one man named Jones who ever had any connection with Irish matters in this city. This man's name is Thomas M. Jones, who was a member of the Shamrock club and also one of the secretaries of the Amnesty association. The Shamrock club, like all other clubs belonging to the Irish National alliance, holds meetings open to the public at which debates of a literary character frequently take place. Among the members of the club, it was learned on good authority, are to be found the names of very prominent Irishmen in this city, some of whom hold responsible State and Federal offices.

Jones held several positions in this city, but some time ago he started in a stationery business of his own at 62 Amsterdam avenue, where he lived. He was frequently heard advocating wild schemes, and claimed to be a very advanced physical force man.

C. O. McLaughlin, secretary of the Irish National Alliance, when asked what he knew of Jones, replied: "Whether Jones is a friend of Tynan or Kearney I do not know, but I am satisfied that if he knows anything of a so-called dynamite plot, the whole thing must have originated in his own brain. According to the cables reports he says himself that he has been employed by the English authorities since 1890, and to my mind it is very evident that he is delivering 'gold bricks' to the Scotland Yard people in return for a fat remuneration. This trumped up evidence is another part of the old worn-out scheme of Scotland Yard when its sleuths want to secure the conviction of any Irishman who may be unfortunate enough to fall into their hands."

SULTAN AGAIN WARNED.

Italy's Ambassador Insists on the Carrying Out Fully of Reforms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.—Signor Pansa, the Italian ambassador, at an audience last evening with the sultan, strongly insisted upon the carrying out of the proposed reforms, and the sultan declared that they would be. Signor Pansa declared that it was not sufficient to publish reforms—it was necessary to carry them out.

The Italian ambassador strongly insisted upon the punishment by no mere court martial of Colonel Mazehan Bey, who is held responsible for the murder of Father Salvador.

A Fortune Awaits Them.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 16.—A search is being made in this city for two women, the daughters of a man named Sanderson, who died here some years ago. Parties from Ray county, Missouri, are searching for them with the purpose of placing a fortune in their possession. The family removed here twenty years ago from Ray county, and the father and mother died, leaving two daughters, Laura and Adele, who were married here. The grandfather of the two women has just died and left them a large fortune, but all traces of the fortunate parties seem to have been lost here.

W. C. T. U. REPORTS.

Work Among Miners, Soldiers and Railroad Men—Power of the Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—When the second day's session of the national W. C. T. U. was called to order at 9 o'clock by Miss Willard, many of the delegates were not in their seats, but they came in later and soon filled the body of the hall. The reports of department superintendents took up a greater part of the morning's session. Mrs. Winnie F. English of Illinois reported on the work of her department among miners. It showed great progress in the gold and silver regions of Colorado, Washington, Utah, Idaho, California and other Western states, as well as in the coal districts of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

The press was represented by Mrs. Katharine Lente Stevenson of Massachusetts, who said it was the power behind the throne. Where the pulpit and lecture forum reached thousands, the press reached millions daily. For this reason, she said, the work of the daily papers should be carried on in channels of purity, righteousness and truth. She spoke of the work done in the circulation of W. C. T. U. news among the newspapers by the press associations and in other ways and hoped that the time would come when each secular paper would have its own W. C. T. U. department editor.

Mrs. Ella M. Thatcher of New Jersey spoke of the work among soldiers and sailors. Her department, she said, was a new one, but during the past year eleven state superintendents had been appointed and the work was being carried on with much encouragement among a class of people who badly needed it. She criticized the selling of liquor at soldiers' homes and hoped that the canteen law would be repealed.

Mrs. Caroline M. Woodward told of her labors among railroad men. She reported that Sunday traffic was regarded by the department as a serious infringement upon the rights of employees. Local freight and passenger trains had been generally discontinued on Sunday, but "extra" stock trains were now sent out. An effort was making to reach conscientious Christian men in the stock raising regions and induce them to refrain from loading their stock or having it in transit on Sunday. Patronage of Sunday mail and passenger trains had been uniformly deprecated, and each year deepened the conviction that the ministry membership of the Christian church were responsible for many of the burdens imposed upon the world's rest day. International co-operation in railway work was essential to further development.

SALISBURY EXPLAINS.

Semi-Official Statement of Venezuelan Settlement Given Out.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The following semi-official statement on the Venezuela question was issued last evening: "Misapprehensions appear to exist as to the nature of the arrangements reached between the United States and Great Britain and Venezuela. Having preferred to leave the negotiations in the hands of the United States, Great Britain agreed with the United States on conditions of the arbitration. An actual treaty for this purpose will be concluded between Great Britain and Venezuela. But the previous agreement outlining the treaty's main provisions has already been made between Great Britain and the United States, and removes the prospect of any difficulty between Venezuela and Great Britain in regard to the terms of the treaty.

"The decision of the arbitration court is not expected under twelve months. "Ancient the terms of years mentioned in the agreement, it is admitted here that there are practically no settlers on either side of the disputed line who have been there for over a decade."

BOLIVIA RECOGNIZES CUBA

Belligerent Rights to Insurgents—Exilement in the Senate.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 16.—Something of a sensation has been caused here by the news received yesterday from Sucre, Bolivia, of the favorable report made by the committee on foreign affairs of the Bolivian chamber of deputies on a resolution to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Upon hearing the news, the Spanish envoy to Peru, Senor de Vanello, who is also accredited to Bolivia, immediately set out for Sucre to look after Spanish interests at that capital, and presumably to lodge a protest on behalf of his government against the proposed action.

Further advices received from Sucre show that the congress had held an exciting and stormy session to consider the resolution. The president of the chamber declared the resolution adopted and the senate proceeded to approve it, in the midst of loud protest from excited senators, and great confusion in the senate chamber, so that the session had finally to be suspended.

Senator Allison's Views.

DETROIT, Iowa, Nov. 16.—In an interview Senator Allison expressed the opinion that the Senate would pass the Dingley tariff bill in December, thus obviating the necessity of an extra session, to provide revenue. As to the talk of his going into the cabinet, he said he was perfectly contented in his present position.

Not Too Old to Marry at 76.

MARSHALL, Mo., Nov. 16.—The social event of the season was the marriage of Captain Joseph Bunbury and Mrs. Mary F. Wilson, both of this city, last night. The groom was a valiant soldier in the Mexican war under General Doniphan. He is about 76 years of age.

The River Frozen at Sioux City.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, Nov. 16.—The Missouri river is frozen here from bank to bank. It is eighteen years since the river closed at this season. Considerable damage may be done to government and other river boats, caught in the ice, unless the channel opens sufficiently to let them take shore.

Two Big Failures in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 16.—J. Rosenfield & Co., wholesale notions and dry goods, and Marx & Blum, wholesale boots and shoes, assigned to-day. The latter failure involves about \$500,000 and the former perhaps \$150,000.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

Death of an Old Kansas Farmer Shrouded in Mystery—Young Wife Suspected.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 15.—There is a deep mystery surrounding the death of August Bitterly, a wealthy farmer, living at Stony Point, nine miles from this city, which the authorities are now very busy endeavoring to unravel. Some startling developments are promised. The body was discovered Wednesday by a neighbor who happened to call at the Bitterly home. Coroner Leonard was immediately notified and began an investigation. It was first thought that Bitterly had committed suicide, but later developments indicate that he was murdered, and suspicion rests very strongly on the young wife of the deceased and a man who posed as her brother, but who is now thought to be her first husband. About ten days ago the young bride suddenly disappeared with the best team of horses on the farm. About \$200 in cash, which was stowed away in a bureau drawer, disappeared at the same time.

The supposed brother, who had made his name with old man Bitterly, accompanied the runaway bride. The authorities are inclined to believe that they were a pair of swindlers and that the marriage of the young woman to old man Bitterly was a plot to get hold of Bitterly's fortune.

MOTOR CARS IN ENGLAND.

The First Long Trip of the Horseless Carriages From London.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—An enormous concourse of people, including the Duke of Teck and Princes Edward and Herman of Saxe-Weimar, witnessed the start to-day from the Hotel Metropole of about sixty motor cars and cycles under the auspices of the Motor Car club, in an inaugural journey from London to Brighton, this being the date when the new highways act comes into force. A number of the motor cars are electric, others belong to the Britannia company's system and to the Horseless Carriage company. The British Motor syndicate, which has acquired all the principal patents for Great Britain, was represented by over a dozen cars, and an American invention, has also entered.

BRYAN TO GO HUNTING.

The Ex-Candidate and His Democratic Leaders Will Shoot in Missouri.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 16.—W. J. Bryan will leave his home in Lincoln, Neb., next Monday on his way to Missouri to hunt with Governor Stone, Chairman Jones, Congressman-elect Bland and others. J. W. Orr of Atchison, who was in Lincoln, Neb., yesterday and called on Mr. Bryan, says Mr. Bryan is receiving a thousand letters a day and that one of them offered him \$50,000 for thirty lectures. Mr. Bryan showed his collection of curiosities sent him during the campaign. Among them are four live eagles, which cost \$2 worth of fresh meat every day.

Crazed by a Medicine.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 16.—Henry Bolte, president of the Bolte Furniture company, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. His young son found him about a minute after the shot was fired. He had been afflicted with rheumatism and his physician had given him medicine to induce sleep. It is supposed that he was crazed from the influence of the drug. He was 58 years old and an old resident of this city. His business affairs were in excellent shape. His home life was happy and he was highly esteemed by all. A wife and four sons survive him.

Kansas Federal Court Sentences.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 16.—Jerry Wallace of the Wyandotte Indian reservation, who was convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, Alexander Zane, and sentenced to be hanged, but secured a new trial, was to-day convicted of manslaughter in the federal court and sentenced to ten years for the crime. W. Johnson, the colored bishop of the Independent Methodist Episcopal church, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for making false pension affidavits.

Louisville City Fathers Go Free.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16.—Judge Noble in the criminal division has sustained the demurrer to the indictments charging them with bribery in the cases against Aldermen C. J. Jenne and Richard O'Brour and Councilmen George Weber and James Sowders. This disposes of the cases finally, as Commonwealth Attorney Parsons stated at the conclusion of the reading of Judge Noble's opinion that he would not re-submit the cases.

Mr. Ingalls Resumes His Lectures.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 16.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls has returned to the lecture field, the Populist victory in Kansas having destroyed his chance for returning to the United States senate for four years at least. He went to Hastings, Neb., yesterday and will make a short tour through Wyoming and Colorado before returning to Atchison. During December he will fill a number of dates in Illinois and Missouri.

A Reporter Punished.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 16.—Major Schockley, treasurer of the National Soldiers' home, last night broke a heavy cane over the head of H. Shindler, correspondent for the Kansas City Times, and pulling a revolver would have emptied its contents into his victim had not bystanders interfered. An article written by Shindler attacking Schockley was cause of the attack.

Edwin Gould Buys a Factory.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—Edwin C. Gould of New York has purchased the Kankakee Furniture company's factory for \$45,000. It is reported that the building will be used by the Metropolitan Match company, of which Gould is president, for a match factory.

Minister Taylor Lands Tetuan.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—United States Minister Hannis Taylor has issued a note declaring that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, has always acted in a manner calculated to prevent a disagreement between the United States and Spain.