

Munson & McNamara

123 to 127 N. Main Street.

3RD DAY

Big lots of Zephyrs, Fall du Nord's Oriental Cotton Cashmere, 12 1/2 and 20c per yd. It is too cold to wear this class of goods but not too cold to buy them and get them ready for the warmer spring days.

Munson & McNamara. COLE & JONES

ARE

SHATTERING PRICES

WITH GREAT EFFECT!

The Slaughter is beyond the Power of a Detailed Description. Thousands of Dollars worth of Mens', Boys' and Children's Clothing must be Sold before March 15.

The Bargains offered are Seized with Wolf Like Voracity by all Classes of Humanity. You never saw so many Great Inducements. Come and see the Goods.

All Children's Overcoats at One-Half Former Price!

- \$5 overcoats going at \$3 50
\$12 and \$14 overcoats going at \$8.
\$15 overcoats going at \$10.
\$18 overcoats going at \$12.
\$20 Chinchilla overcoats going at \$11.

The above will give you a slight idea of the immense cut we have made on our overcoats.

We are now in the Midst of the

GREATEST SUIT SALE

Ever inaugurated on this continent, having selected out a desirable lot of Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviot Suits, worth all the way from \$20 to \$30, have placed them on a separate table and will give you choice for \$15.

Dispatch is the Soul of Business. Do not Linger! Do not Tarry! Be Quick! Buy Now! Bargains Await You!

REMNANT DAY

AT

THE ARCADE!

Remnants of Everything at remnant Prices.

COME!

ARCADE.

SHOT FROM BEHIND. A KENTUCKIAN'S REVENGE FOR AN ALLEGED INSULT.

Ex-Congressman Taulbee Seriously Wounded by Judge Kincaid, of Louisville.

An Enemy of Many Years' Standing Culminates in an Almost Successfully Planned Murder.

The Victim Turns and Receives the Bullet Near the Left Eye—Strong Hopes of His Recovery—Murderer Hanged for the Killing of His Family—A Confession Made—Criminal Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Just outside the capitol building near the southwestern entrance, at about 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, ex-Congressman Taulbee, of Kentucky, was shot through the head by Charles Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times.

Both men are Kentuckians and the trouble was caused by the ex-congressman pulling the correspondent's nose for publishing certain statements in regard to him. Taulbee was shot in the head.

Kincaid is a slight built, inoffensive looking man of about 35 years of age. He was formerly a judge in one of the Louisville courts and his family is one of the best known in Kentucky. He has a wide acquaintance in social circles.

Ex-Congressman Taulbee, the wounded man, came from one of the mountain districts of Kentucky. He is 39 years old, of tall figure, with a frame fine and strong, but lean. He soon became known in the house as a ready talker and was more frequently on his feet than any other young member. He had an immensely powerful voice and in the tumult which some times occurred in the house it could always be heard above the din.

Taulbee has just been taken from the capitol to Providence hospital. His wound is a very dangerous one. Kincaid was arrested by Officer Bryan and lodged in the New Jersey avenue police station, where he is charged with assault with intent to kill.

There had been long standing ill will between Kincaid and Taulbee, without any definite cause, generally known. This was aggravated two years by Kincaid sending the Louisville Times, for which he was correspondent, an account of unbecoming conduct of Taulbee and a female clerk in the patent office.

Mr. Taulbee has been removed to his boarding house on Capitol Hill and it is feared that his injuries will prove fatal. Kincaid, when seen in the New Jersey avenue police station, was moaning and rocking to and fro. It is thought that he was suffering from the year ago between native Kentuckians, living at the time in Washington. The climax was the result of the men meeting in a room in the capitol building, where they had met for the first time since the beginning of the session. The wounded man called the other a liar, and an hour after he had been taken to the hospital.

Mr. Taulbee, who had a business engagement, came out of the house while Kincaid was standing in the outer doorway and, walking up to him, said a few words in an undertone undistinguishable to the doorkeeper, only two or three feet away. It is said that he passed, the doorkeeper not having been called to attention to the difference between the American press in relation to congressional reports and debates and the parliamentary debates, and Mr. Hear found no excuse in the habit of senators and representatives preparing long speeches and delivering them to empty benches.

Mr. Blair said he had received a letter (one of many) complaining that the Associated Press and the press throughout the country failed to give such reports of important matters of debate in the senate as fully and in proper perspective as they constantly held that the reason of its delinquency in not publishing such important matter instead of its duty and privilege as a press, was that its speech is not entertaining. I have spent many thousands of dollars in distributing my speeches, and this would have been unnecessary had the press not been, as I believe, misled and false to its trust.

Mr. Hearley said that he knew as regards the Associated Press, it performed its duty just as well as any other newspaper like it to do. It sent from Washington every day quite a full statement of the proceedings of both houses of congress, the Associated Press.

It was the fault of the senator's speeches that he was not reported more fully.

Mr. Hale directed attention to the difference between the American press in relation to congressional reports and debates and the parliamentary debates, and Mr. Hear found no excuse in the habit of senators and representatives preparing long speeches and delivering them to empty benches.

Mr. Blair said the words of the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hear) might or might not have been intended to have a personal application.

Mr. Hear—Pardon me. It had no personal application.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that as soon as the senatorial bill was out of the way he would ask the senate to take up the bill to punish trusts and combinations and dispose of it as rapidly as possible.

The senate then proceeded to consideration of the bill reported from the committee on pensions on the 15th of January granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Davis, chairman of committee on pensions, addressed the senate in explanation of the bill. The annual expense for invalid pensioners under the pending bill is estimated at \$14,000,000 for increase of existing pensions \$2,800,000 for widows of pensioned soldiers dying annually, \$1,725,000 for widows of pensioners dying annually, \$3,800,000 for widows whose claims are now pending or have been rejected, \$2,800,000 for children of widows, \$1,625,000 for children under pending bills, \$600,000 for children under rejected bills.

Mr. McPherson remarked that the estimate of the cost of the bill was far short of the estimate given in previous congresses. He would like to see a proper dependent pension bill—one that would reach the most extreme cases.

Mr. Davis said that Mr. McPherson was mistaken when he said that the estimate was evidently that of the service pension bill.

Mr. Plumb offered a substitute for the second clause of the bill and argued in favor of it. Under this substitute dependent widows would receive less than \$6 per month. He claimed that under it every invalid soldier would know by the mere fact of his examination what pension he was entitled to and would not be subjected to any unfriendly officials.

Mr. Moody, another member of the committee, dissented with Mr. Plumb's remarks and with the substitute offered by him. The bill was a dependent pension bill, not a money bill. It did not purport to be a service bill. He would have been happy to vote in committee for a service bill if it were possible for the treasury to bear the burden of such a measure. He would also gladly have voted to make the pension under the pending bill \$25 a month instead of \$12.

Mr. Vest opposed the bill and pointed out some of its inconsistencies. He spoke of the unreliability of the estimates of cost and said no man living could tell within millions of millions how much this bill would cost.

The bill went over without action. Adjourned till Monday.

SEWELL'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Herold M. Sewall, nominated to be consul general at Apia, Samoa Islands, was confirmed by the senate in executive session.

TWO NOTED CONVALESCENTS. LONDON, Feb. 28.—Abraham Lincoln passed a fair night. His condition this morning is a shade improved.

CHIEF OF POLICE. Ramin Pasha is out and takes long walks.

SHOT FROM BEHIND.

A KENTUCKIAN'S REVENGE FOR AN ALLEGED INSULT.

Ex-Congressman Taulbee Seriously Wounded by Judge Kincaid, of Louisville.

An Enemy of Many Years' Standing Culminates in an Almost Successfully Planned Murder.

The Victim Turns and Receives the Bullet Near the Left Eye—Strong Hopes of His Recovery—Murderer Hanged for the Killing of His Family—A Confession Made—Criminal Record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Just outside the capitol building near the southwestern entrance, at about 1:45 o'clock this afternoon, ex-Congressman Taulbee, of Kentucky, was shot through the head by Charles Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times.

Both men are Kentuckians and the trouble was caused by the ex-congressman pulling the correspondent's nose for publishing certain statements in regard to him. Taulbee was shot in the head.

Kincaid is a slight built, inoffensive looking man of about 35 years of age. He was formerly a judge in one of the Louisville courts and his family is one of the best known in Kentucky. He has a wide acquaintance in social circles.

Ex-Congressman Taulbee, the wounded man, came from one of the mountain districts of Kentucky. He is 39 years old, of tall figure, with a frame fine and strong, but lean. He soon became known in the house as a ready talker and was more frequently on his feet than any other young member. He had an immensely powerful voice and in the tumult which some times occurred in the house it could always be heard above the din.

Taulbee has just been taken from the capitol to Providence hospital. His wound is a very dangerous one. Kincaid was arrested by Officer Bryan and lodged in the New Jersey avenue police station, where he is charged with assault with intent to kill.

There had been long standing ill will between Kincaid and Taulbee, without any definite cause, generally known. This was aggravated two years by Kincaid sending the Louisville Times, for which he was correspondent, an account of unbecoming conduct of Taulbee and a female clerk in the patent office.

Mr. Taulbee has been removed to his boarding house on Capitol Hill and it is feared that his injuries will prove fatal. Kincaid, when seen in the New Jersey avenue police station, was moaning and rocking to and fro. It is thought that he was suffering from the year ago between native Kentuckians, living at the time in Washington. The climax was the result of the men meeting in a room in the capitol building, where they had met for the first time since the beginning of the session. The wounded man called the other a liar, and an hour after he had been taken to the hospital.

Mr. Taulbee, who had a business engagement, came out of the house while Kincaid was standing in the outer doorway and, walking up to him, said a few words in an undertone undistinguishable to the doorkeeper, only two or three feet away. It is said that he passed, the doorkeeper not having been called to attention to the difference between the American press in relation to congressional reports and debates and the parliamentary debates, and Mr. Hear found no excuse in the habit of senators and representatives preparing long speeches and delivering them to empty benches.

Mr. Blair said the words of the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hear) might or might not have been intended to have a personal application.

Mr. Hear—Pardon me. It had no personal application.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that as soon as the senatorial bill was out of the way he would ask the senate to take up the bill to punish trusts and combinations and dispose of it as rapidly as possible.

The senate then proceeded to consideration of the bill reported from the committee on pensions on the 15th of January granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Davis, chairman of committee on pensions, addressed the senate in explanation of the bill. The annual expense for invalid pensioners under the pending bill is estimated at \$14,000,000 for increase of existing pensions \$2,800,000 for widows of pensioned soldiers dying annually, \$1,725,000 for widows of pensioners dying annually, \$3,800,000 for widows whose claims are now pending or have been rejected, \$2,800,000 for children of widows, \$1,625,000 for children under pending bills, \$600,000 for children under rejected bills.

Mr. McPherson remarked that the estimate of the cost of the bill was far short of the estimate given in previous congresses. He would like to see a proper dependent pension bill—one that would reach the most extreme cases.

Mr. Davis said that Mr. McPherson was mistaken when he said that the estimate was evidently that of the service pension bill.

Mr. Plumb offered a substitute for the second clause of the bill and argued in favor of it. Under this substitute dependent widows would receive less than \$6 per month. He claimed that under it every invalid soldier would know by the mere fact of his examination what pension he was entitled to and would not be subjected to any unfriendly officials.

Mr. Moody, another member of the committee, dissented with Mr. Plumb's remarks and with the substitute offered by him. The bill was a dependent pension bill, not a money bill. It did not purport to be a service bill. He would have been happy to vote in committee for a service bill if it were possible for the treasury to bear the burden of such a measure. He would also gladly have voted to make the pension under the pending bill \$25 a month instead of \$12.

Mr. Vest opposed the bill and pointed out some of its inconsistencies. He spoke of the unreliability of the estimates of cost and said no man living could tell within millions of millions how much this bill would cost.

The bill went over without action. Adjourned till Monday.

SEWELL'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Herold M. Sewall, nominated to be consul general at Apia, Samoa Islands, was confirmed by the senate in executive session.

TWO NOTED CONVALESCENTS. LONDON, Feb. 28.—Abraham Lincoln passed a fair night. His condition this morning is a shade improved.

CHIEF OF POLICE. Ramin Pasha is out and takes long walks.

CHEAP RATES MADE.

THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU'S WORK BEARS FRUIT.

One and One-Quarter Rate from the East to the Missouri River.

Five Homeseekers' Excursions Provided for, Extending from April 22 to October 14.

A Resubmission Meeting at Marion Addressed by Mayor Clement and Hon. W. R. Payne—Six Hundred Names Enrolled for the Club—Charter for the Halstead Belt Line Company—Items.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—The general passenger agents of the western roads for a two days' session have agreed to run a series of so-called homeseekers excursions to the west beginning in April. A rate of one fare for the round trip was decided upon except to points west of the Missouri river or west of St. Paul or Minneapolis. The rate shall be the one way rate to the river or to the twin cities, plus 25 per cent, which shall be the minimum rate to that territory. The sale of tickets will be on April 22, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14. These excursions will be run to points in southwestern Missouri, Kansas, Indian territory and the northwest.

SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS. A Resubmission Club at Marion—Mayor Clement and Mr. Payne Address them.

MARION, Kan., Feb. 28.—The court house was crowded tonight as the result of the announcement that there would be a Republican resubmission meeting. The music was furnished by the Marion band, and the result of the meeting was that a Republican Resubmission club was organized over 600 strong.

The meeting was organized by electing chairman, E. F. Barnes, a leading citizen; vice president, A. Aldorfer, editor of the Marion Record; secretary, C. N. Whitaker, editor of the Marion Record. Speakers of the evening were Mayor George W. Clement and W. R. Payne, of Wichita. They had the pleasure of facing an audience that was anxious to hear the facts and the demands was supplied. There were many farmers present despite the cold weather. This may be regarded as a pointer on the great interest the question commands in Marion county.

THE HALSTEAD BELT LINE. TOPKAW, Kan., Feb. 28.—A charter was filed today for the Halstead Belt Line Railroad company, of Halstead, Kan., and the directors, C. E. Blinnmeyer, Jr., J. D. Lange, W. E. Gehner, J. Winkler and James Dow, all of Halstead. The company proposes to build and operate a railroad of standard gauge from some point in Halstead township, in Jackson county in a southerly direction to a point in the county of Sedgewick, and then in a northerly direction to a point in McPherson county. The estimated length of the road is fifty-five miles and the general office of the company will be at Halstead.

AN INFORMATION BUREAU. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 28.—The legislature yesterday proclaimed that during the cattle men to remove their stock from the Cherokee strip was a signal for a precipitous rush of homeseekers and letters of inquiry concerning the topography, geography and character of the soil of the strip. The demands for information were so numerous that it was thought advisable to organize a company for the purpose of rendering, without cost, all necessary aid to all persons who want to secure homes in the territory. In furtherance of this object a mass meeting was held tonight at which an association was formed, officers elected and committees appointed.

DR. GREEN'S ARGUMENT. THE DISADVANTAGES HE SEES IN A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SYSTEM. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A number of persons interested in postal telegraph submitted this morning to a hearing before the committee on the western telegraph system. Dr. Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, Mr. Wankmiller and representatives of various telegraph lines were present. Dr. Green discussed the merits and demerits of the European governmental telegraph service. He said that while their charges were lower than those in the United States, they were conducted at a loss. He presented a table showing that the domestic companies had 18,000 stations, handled over 60,000,000 messages annually as against 20,000 stations and 10,000,000 messages in the rest of the world. They had more than half of the entire mileage of the world. The Western Union carried ten-eighths of all the business. Its stocks were held by 7,500 persons in the United States, 148 of them were females. Dr. Green believed that the United States government had no business with them; it could not manage as cheaply, it could not do it better, and none of the senders of telegrams had asked it. It was proposed to make a rate of half the cost of sending messages, and the deficiency would have to be made up by the 37,000,000 who did not use the telegraph. The receipts of the New York office of the Western Union included \$500,000 annually from pool rooms and sporting places. A large class of telegraph users were stock brokers and speculators. They drove the people who were to be protected. Were those people in whose interest the people were to be taxed? If the government wanted to go into the telegraph business it should buy the lines outright; it did not seek to fix losing rates for existing companies, but wanted to get the business of the Western Union. The government would need twice as many lines as were now in existence to do the business of the present companies. It would cost \$400,000,000 to supply the needs of 20,000,000 people. This was the entering wedge of a movement to break down the present companies and establish a complete government system, and against that he protested. Dr. Green then made a comparison between the American and English telegraph systems and maintained that our rates were in reality (taking into account free addresses and signal station is also missing.

DONE IN SELF DEFENSE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—Ed Finley, the gambler who shot and killed Detective Carr on February 8 during a quarrel over the intimate relations between the detective and Mrs. Finley, had his preliminary examination before Judge Worthen this morning. The justice heard that the killing was done in self defense and released Finley.

THE NAVASSA MURDERERS. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—President Harrison, by Private Secretary Halford, has written the three condemned Navassa murderers, Henry Jones, Ward Smith and George Kris, that he has returned their cases to the attorney general. They are confident that they will not be hanged.

A DEFAULTER READY TO COM- PROMISE. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 28.—Ex-Treasurer Constant of Newport, Ky., who was a defaulter to the amount of \$55,000, has made an offer of compromise for \$6,000, which it is likely will be accepted.

CREDITORS LEFT TO MOURN HIM. ST. VINCENT, Minn., Feb. 28.—K. J. Reynard, Jr., observer at the United States station here, has left for Paris unknown, leaving many creditors. Some of the government property at the signal station is also missing.

CHEAP RATES MADE.

THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU'S WORK BEARS FRUIT.

One and One-Quarter Rate from the East to the Missouri River.

Five Homeseekers' Excursions Provided for, Extending from April 22 to October 14.

A Resubmission Meeting at Marion Addressed by Mayor Clement and Hon. W. R. Payne—Six Hundred Names Enrolled for the Club—Charter for the Halstead Belt Line Company—Items.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—The general passenger agents of the western roads for a two days' session have agreed to run a series of so-called homeseekers excursions to the west beginning in April. A rate of one fare for the round trip was decided upon except to points west of the Missouri river or west of St. Paul or Minneapolis. The rate shall be the one way rate to the river or to the twin cities, plus 25 per cent, which shall be the minimum rate to that territory. The sale of tickets will be on April 22, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14. These excursions will be run to points in southwestern Missouri, Kansas, Indian territory and the northwest.

SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS. A Resubmission Club at Marion—Mayor Clement and Mr. Payne Address them.

MARION, Kan., Feb. 28.—The court house was crowded tonight as the result of the announcement that there would be a Republican resubmission meeting. The music was furnished by the Marion band, and the result of the meeting was that a Republican Resubmission club was organized over 600 strong.

The meeting was organized by electing chairman, E. F. Barnes, a leading citizen; vice president, A. Aldorfer, editor of the Marion Record; secretary, C. N. Whitaker, editor of the Marion Record. Speakers of the evening were Mayor George W. Clement and W. R. Payne, of Wichita. They had the pleasure of facing an audience that was anxious to hear the facts and the demands was supplied. There were many farmers present despite the cold weather. This may be regarded as a pointer on the great interest the question commands in Marion county.

THE HALSTEAD BELT LINE. TOPKAW, Kan., Feb. 28.—A charter was filed today for the Halstead Belt Line Railroad company, of Halstead, Kan., and the directors, C. E. Blinnmeyer, Jr., J. D. Lange, W. E. Gehner, J. Winkler and James Dow, all of Halstead. The company proposes to build and operate a railroad of standard gauge from some point in Halstead township, in Jackson county in a southerly direction to a point in the county of Sedgewick, and then in a northerly direction to a point in McPherson county. The estimated length of the road is fifty-five miles and the general office of the company will be at Halstead.

AN INFORMATION BUREAU. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 28.—The legislature yesterday proclaimed that during the cattle men to remove their stock from the Cherokee strip was a signal for a precipitous rush of homeseekers and letters of inquiry concerning the topography, geography and character of the soil of the strip. The demands for information were so numerous that it was thought advisable to organize a company for the purpose of rendering, without cost, all necessary aid to all persons who want to secure homes in the territory. In furtherance of this object a mass meeting was held tonight at which an association was formed, officers elected and committees appointed.

DR. GREEN'S ARGUMENT. THE DISADVANTAGES HE SEES IN A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SYSTEM. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A number of persons interested in postal telegraph submitted this morning to a hearing before the committee on the western telegraph system. Dr. Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, Mr. Wankmiller and representatives of various telegraph lines were present. Dr. Green discussed the merits and demerits of the European governmental telegraph service. He said that while their charges were lower than those in the United States, they were conducted at a loss. He presented a table showing that the domestic companies had 18,000 stations, handled over 60,000,000 messages annually as against 20,000 stations and 10,000,000 messages in the rest of the world. They had more than half of the entire mileage of the world. The Western Union carried ten-eighths of all the business. Its stocks were held by 7,500 persons in the United States, 148 of them were females. Dr. Green believed that the United States government had no business with them; it could not manage as cheaply, it could not do it better, and none of the senders of telegrams had asked it. It was proposed to make a rate of half the cost of sending messages, and the deficiency would have to be made up by the 37,000,000 who did not use the telegraph. The receipts of the New York office of the Western Union included \$500,000 annually from pool rooms and sporting places. A large class of telegraph users were stock brokers and speculators. They drove the people who were to be protected. Were those people in whose interest the people were to be taxed? If the government wanted to go into the telegraph business it should buy the lines outright; it did not seek to fix losing rates for existing companies, but wanted to get the business of the Western Union. The government would need twice as many lines as were now in existence to do the business of the present companies. It would cost \$400,000,000 to supply the needs of 20,000,000 people. This was the entering wedge of a movement to break down the present companies and establish a complete government system, and against that he protested. Dr. Green then made a comparison between the American and English telegraph systems and maintained that our rates were in reality (taking into account free addresses and signal station is also missing.

CHEAP RATES MADE.

THE IMMIGRATION BUREAU'S WORK BEARS FRUIT.

One and One-Quarter Rate from the East to the Missouri River.

Five Homeseekers' Excursions Provided for, Extending from April 22 to October 14.

A Resubmission Meeting at Marion Addressed by Mayor Clement and Hon. W. R. Payne—Six Hundred Names Enrolled for the Club—Charter for the Halstead Belt Line Company—Items.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—The general passenger agents of the western roads for a two days' session have agreed to run a series of so-called homeseekers excursions to the west beginning in April. A rate of one fare for the round trip was decided upon except to points west of the Missouri river or west of St. Paul or Minneapolis. The rate shall be the one way rate to the river or to the twin cities, plus 25 per cent, which shall be the minimum rate to that territory. The sale of tickets will be on April 22, May 20, September 9 and 23 and October 14. These excursions will be run to points in southwestern Missouri, Kansas, Indian territory and the northwest.

SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS. A Resubmission Club at Marion—Mayor Clement and Mr. Payne Address them.

MARION, Kan., Feb. 28.—The court house was crowded tonight as the result of the announcement that there would be a Republican resubmission meeting. The music was furnished by the Marion band, and the result of the meeting was that a Republican Resubmission club was organized over 600 strong.

The meeting was organized by electing chairman, E. F. Barnes, a leading citizen; vice president, A. Aldorfer, editor of the Marion Record; secretary, C. N. Whitaker, editor of the Marion Record. Speakers of the evening were Mayor George W. Clement and W. R. Payne, of Wichita. They had the pleasure of facing an audience that was anxious to hear the facts and the demands was supplied. There were many farmers present despite the cold weather. This may be regarded as a pointer on the great interest the question commands in Marion county.

THE HALSTEAD BELT LINE. TOPKAW, Kan., Feb. 28.—A charter was filed today for the Halstead Belt Line Railroad company, of Halstead, Kan., and the directors, C. E. Blinnmeyer, Jr., J. D. Lange, W. E. Gehner, J. Winkler and James Dow, all of Halstead. The company proposes to build and operate a railroad of standard gauge from some point in Halstead township, in Jackson county in a southerly direction to a point in the county of Sedgewick, and then in a northerly direction to a point in McPherson county. The estimated length of the road is fifty-five miles and the general office of the company will be at Halstead.

AN INFORMATION BUREAU. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 28.—The legislature yesterday proclaimed that during the cattle men to remove their stock from the Cherokee strip was a signal for a precipitous rush of homeseekers and letters of inquiry concerning the topography, geography and character of the soil of the strip. The demands for information were so numerous that it was thought advisable to organize a company for the purpose of rendering, without cost, all necessary aid to all persons who want to secure homes in the territory. In furtherance of this object a mass meeting was held tonight at which an association was formed, officers elected and committees appointed.

DR. GREEN'S ARGUMENT. THE DISADVANTAGES HE SEES IN A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SYSTEM. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A number of persons interested in postal telegraph submitted this morning to a hearing before the committee on the western telegraph system. Dr. Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, Mr. Wankmiller and representatives of various telegraph lines were present. Dr. Green discussed the merits and demerits of the European governmental telegraph service. He said that while their charges were lower than those in the United States, they were conducted at a loss. He presented a table showing that the domestic companies had 18,000 stations, handled over 60,000,000 messages annually as against 20,000 stations and 10,000,000 messages in the rest of the world. They had more than half of the entire mileage of the world. The Western Union carried ten-eighths of all the business. Its stocks were held by 7,500 persons in the United States, 148 of them were females. Dr. Green believed that the United States government had no business with them; it could not manage as cheaply, it could not do it better, and none of the senders of telegrams had asked it. It was proposed to make a rate of half the cost of sending messages, and the deficiency would have to be made up by the 37,000,000 who did not use the telegraph. The receipts of the New York office of the Western Union included \$500,000 annually from pool rooms and sporting places. A large class of telegraph users were stock brokers and speculators. They drove the people who were to be protected. Were those people in whose interest the people were to be taxed? If the government wanted to go into the telegraph business it should buy the lines outright; it did not seek to fix losing rates for existing companies, but wanted to get the business of the Western Union. The government would need twice as many lines as were now in existence to do the business of the present companies. It would cost \$400,000,000 to supply the needs of 20,000,000 people. This was the entering wedge of a movement to break down the present companies and establish a complete government system, and against that he protested. Dr. Green then made a comparison between the American and English telegraph systems and maintained that our rates were in reality (taking into account free addresses and signal station is also missing.

DONE IN SELF DEFENSE. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—Ed Finley, the gambler who shot and killed Detective Carr on February 8 during a quarrel over the intimate relations between the detective and Mrs. Finley, had his preliminary examination before Judge Worthen this morning. The justice heard that the killing was done in self defense and released Finley.

THE NAVASSA MURDERERS. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 28.—President Harrison, by Private Secretary Halford, has written the three condemned Navassa murderers, Henry Jones, Ward Smith and George Kris, that he has returned their cases to the attorney general. They are confident that they will not be hanged.

A DEFAULTER READY TO COM- PROMISE. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 28.—Ex-Treasurer Constant of Newport, Ky., who was a defaulter to the amount of \$55,000, has made an offer of compromise for \$6,000, which it is likely will be accepted.

CREDITORS LEFT TO MOURN HIM. ST. VINCENT, Minn., Feb. 28.—K. J. Reynard, Jr., observer at the United States station here, has left for Paris unknown, leaving many creditors. Some of the government property at the signal station is also missing.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—After the reading of the journal Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, moved that the house