The Topeka State Journal.

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ON THE RACK.

"Blue Eyed Harry" Lyons Having a Serious Time.

Scorched by the Lawyers For Peter Sells.

OUT OF HIS MIND.

"I Was a Little Off," Said the Witness.

Referred to His Strange Action With Mrs. Sells.

Mercilessly Plied With Questions by Attorney Peters.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 7.—Why did the defense recall Harry Lyons? is the question which has been asked hundreds of times. If any good was expected to accrue to the cause of Mrs. Sells from any testimony he could give that expectation was a most false one.

Lyons was on the stand for about an hour answering questions asked by the attorneys for the defense, and then he was turned over to the other side for cross-examination. He was taken in charge by Attorney George S. Peters, and never was a witness in the Franklin county courts put through such an ordeal as fell to the lot of Lyons. He realized early in the game that he was up against it and took refuge in a loss of memory, but this did no good, and he was questioned until the drops of perspiration stood heavy on his brow and he was on the verge of breaking down.

There was no compassion visible in the court room for the man who was on the rack, and even Mrs. Sells looked scornfully on while her quondam lover writhed and struggled under the merciless cross-examination. Goaded by the attorney's questions, he pleaded temporary insanity induced by his mad infatuation for the wedded wife of another man, and from that time on explained all the damaging statements in his letters to Mrs. Sells by saying that he did not know what he was doing when he wrote them. His statement that he did not know whether he was most in love with the daughter or the mother, and that daughter a child of 13 years, was greeted with hisses, and when he said that even if Florence was a child she was a pleasing one was the occasion of another outburst.

The attorney stood over him with pointed finger, and, handing him letter after letter he had written to the wife of another man, asked if the expressions therein were those of the holy love of a brother for a sister, or of a man for the wife of a friend.

Lyons attempted to deny the authorship of some of the letters, but the stern question of the attorney, "You know those words were penned by your hand, Mr. Lyons, and why do you deny it?" always brought the answer, "Yes, I know I did, but I was out of my mind when I did it." Sometimes the attorney would sink his voice to almost a whisper and ask Lyons why he would address such letters to the wife of a man who had befriended him, and then, standing over him with shaking finger, would ask questions which would search the very soul of the victim in the chair. Time and again Lyons would deny statements of the attorney, only to have them pointed out to him in the letters he had written to Mrs. Sells, and then he would say that he was mistaken, they must have occurred, but he had forgotten all about them. Nervous,staggering and without a friend in the court room, Lyons left the stand at the close of the day's session with the certainty of another day of agony before him.

Mrs. Sells during the morning kept a close watch on her old sweetheart, and when Attorney Peters would get him in a tight place and he would become confused she would frown and bite her lips.

At one point Mr. Peters said: "Mr. Lyons, didn't you tell Mr. Booth and myself that the reason your affection for Mrs. Sells was cooled was because after her return from Australia you learned she had been corresponding with Billy Bott?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Yes, you did; you know you did," persisted the attorney.

"No, I did not; I don't understand such talk," and another letter was given the witness. Harry couldn't remember when "we had kissed good night in the old sweet way with a million kisses and a long embrace." All the kisses and embraces had passed out of his mind, and he said he didn't know whether he was telling the truth or not when he wrote that letter. He was asked about references in his letters to a long trip he and Mrs. Sells proposed taking "some day." He couldn't remember what was meant. He didn't think it meant an elopement.

Mr. Lyons took the stand shortly after court opened. "I have delegated Mr. Peters to ask Mr. Lyons a few little questions," said Mr. Booth before court opened.

Having given his visits to the Sells house from the time of the moving into the residence to the present time, Mr. Lyons was asked if he went to the front door of the Sells house on the evening of October 25, 1899, speak to some person and then go away. He said that he did not. Witness was then handed a letter dated December 8, 1891, from Columbus and signed "Lovingly, Uncle Harry." Witness said that was in his handwriting, and it was sent to Florence Sells. Another letter dated, Columbus, O., January 28, 1892, signed "Your Own Uncle Harry," and sent to Miss Florence Sells, was identified by the witness. Still another letter dated Columbus, O., September 3, 1891, and signed "Harry G. Lyons" was identified. This letter and envelope was identified by Lyons. A cologne bottle with a silver base was shown him, and he said he had never given it to Mrs. Sells. Witness said he had given Miss Florence presents of a shorter bottle of perfumery at the time she graduated. This bottle cost $3.50. The base was covered with a silver net work. Possibly ,witness said he had given Mrs. Sells candy and had received small presents from both Mr. and Mrs. Sells at Christmas. These were a tie and cigarholder. In his calling at the Sells residence, he never attempted to evade Mr. Sells. The plaintiff's attorneys objected to this question but the judge held it proper.

"What induced you to write the letters you did to Mrs. Sells at the time the show was in Australia?" asked Mr. Huling.

The answer was: "It is difficult for me to say. I was so infatuated with the woman that I was scarcely responsible for what I did. At the time they returned I had complete control of myself and did not make any more exhibitions of myself."

Witness further said that he had always acted toward Mrs. Sells as a gentleman and that his infatuation for her had begun just prior to her going to Australia. After her return he said his feelings toward her were those of a brother toward a sister. He said he was 30 years old when the show went to Australia.

This is the first time the defense has directly acknowledged the authenticity of the letters.

The witness was then turned over to Mr. Peters who asked to see the paper Lyons so frequently referred to yesterday in giving the dates of his visits to the Sells house.

Under cross examination, Harry Lyons said that nothing improper had occurred between himself and Mrs. Sells. Lyons thought that his correspondence with Mrs. Sells did not begin before she went to Australia. Lyons said he wrote first to her. His recollection was to that effect.

There had been a conversation before she sailed, looking toward a correspondence. This was in California; he thought in the station just before he came east. Just what was said Lyons said he could not recall, as it was a good while ago.

"This is an important matter in your life," said Mr. Peters. "Can't you recall. How were you to address her?"

"Mame S. Smith," was Lyons' reply.

"You knew she was married; the wife of Peter Sells, who had befriended you and whom you had befriended, and you made no inquiry why you were to address her under a fictitious name?" continued the attorney.

Witness said he could not recall who was present at that time. Florence was 12 years old then, but Lyons said he didn't remember if she was at the Mole at that time or not. Witness presumed Florence was present, but said he asked Mrs. Sells no questions as to why Mrs. Sells wanted to be addressed as Mame S. Smith. Lyons' first epistle went to "Mame S. Smith" at Sidney, he said. He didn't remember having received a letter from her before he wrote to Sidney.

"Did you ever write to Mrs. Sells under her own name?" Mr. Peters asked.

"I think I did, at St. Louis. It was a friendly letter."

"Then it wasn't one of the precious letters that was kept," said Mr. Peters. "It wasn't the same kind of service you were rendering the family when you were conducting the clandestine correspondence," said Mr. Peters. "Mr. Sells wasn't in St. Louis at that time." Mr. Peters continued. "It wasn't a love letter and you were in your right mind," scorchingly remarked the attorney. Witness said he couldn't remember what was in the letter. He wished he had it.

"Did you cry when you kissed Mrs. Sells at Frisco?" continued Mr. Peters, "and were you in your right mind?"

"I was a little off then," said Lyons, and the lobby had to be called to order.

"How long had you been 'off?'" asked Mr. Peters.

"Possibly two or three months."

"Had this disease or complaint attacked you before you left Columbus?" was Mr. Peters' next question.

"I think it had," was the reply.

Lyons then said that he had left Columbus about September 5, and a few months "possibly" before she left, he had been attacked.

"Give us some definite idea when this disease attacked you," persisted the attorney. "Can't you tell us when you were attacked. Didn't you tell Mr. Huling that it was after she left?" Mr. Lyons did not remember.

"How did you feel?" was the next shot.

"I can't say," replied Lyons.

"How did it affect your memory?"

"Can't say," said Mr. Lyons.

"Did it affect you in any way, Mr. Lyons, except in your conduct toward woman?"

"I don't understand your question," said the witness. "I simply idolized and worshipped her as it were. It did not affect my conduct materially."

"Did it make you hug and kiss her?"

"No, sir."

"But did it make you feel like it?"

"Most certainly."

"Did you kiss her?"

"Yes, sir." Witness then qualified by saying at the mole.

"Let's see about this kissing business," said Mr. Peters. "Did you kiss her before she went to California?"

Witness said he had but couldn't remember dates or places.

"When was it that Mrs. Sells first permitted you these liberties?" asked Mr. Peters. "You mean the kissing?" said Judge Evans.

Witness said he could not remember the first time he kissed Mrs. Sells unless it was when she left for California. He didn't believe he had kissed her before. There were no tears shed and no embraces as far as Mr. Lyons could recall.

"Are you willing, Mr. Lyons, to say that you never kissed Mrs. Sells, except those two times?"

"I think that's about the extent of it," said Mr. Lyons. "I don't want the extent I want all of it," said Mr. Peters, and then continuing he said: "Is your memory as good now as before you were attacked?"

Mr. Lyons thought it was. Witness said he had known James Watson, the porter, but couldn't remember just when he had met him. Witness also knew Eliza Donahue slightly at the hotel and she knew him. Along about '90 he saw her there. Mr. Lyons said he received answers from "Mame S. Smith" from Australia.

"Was she laboring under the same disease you were?" asked Mr. Peters. "I think not," was the reply. "I didn't think so at the time."

"But she kept up the correspondence?" continued Mr. Peters. "Where are those letters?"

Lyons said he had destroyed the letters as soon as he received them. Lyons said he had seen Mrs. Sells three or four times at the home of her parents at Logan. Had remained there over night, and the sleeping rooms were all on the ground floor.

"Didn't your room open into hers?" asked Mr. Peters.

"There was a door opening into the room where Mrs. Sells and Florence slept," said Lyons.

"Don't you know that Mrs. Sells occupied that room alone?" was the next question.

"No, sir; I don't." Witness said that as far as he knew the sleeping arrangements were always the same. There was a folding bed in the sitting room and Lyons slept in the next room. Occasionally Lyons said he would go to Logan on Saturday and return on Monday. Generally he said he would stop over one night. "I was welcome at Luker's, too," said the witness.

"I will ask you if you were not engaged to a young lady in Pittsburg at the time you were carrying on this clandestine correspondence with Mrs. Sells?" said Mr. Peters.

"Yes, sir." Lyons said he preferred not to give her name, but said the engagement lasted from 1889 to 1895. "I won't give her name," continued Mr. Lyons.

"All we know is that her first name is Sue," said Mr. Peters.

"You don't happen to have that right," replied Mr. Lyons.

"This feeling of wanting to hug and kiss Mrs. Sells," asked Mr. Peters, "was this continuous, or just when you were with her?"

"I simply had an infatuation for her, and that is all there is to it," Lyons replied.

"Was it continuous?"

"I can't say."

"You say you were out of your mind then?"

"I can't account for it any other way."

"But you continued at your railroad duties and were able all the time Mrs. Sells was in Australia to discharge your duties as clerk?"

"Yes, sir."

[Continued on Sixth Page.]

IS BRAVELY TOLD.

Miss Morrison on the Stand in Her Own Behalf.

Climax of Interest Is Reached in the El Dorado Case.

EXCELLENT WITNESS.

Positively Declares That Mrs. Castle Was the Aggressor

And That the Dead Woman Called Her to the House.

WAS BUT ONE RAZOR.

The First Blow Not Struck by the Defendant.

Rough and Tumble Fight Which Ended in Death.

Prisoner Relates Her Story in Dispassionate Manner.

Kansas City, Dec. 7.—A special to the Star from El Dorado, Kan., says:

Jessie Morrison, pale and weak, her eyes red from crying, took the stand today, and told her version of the story of the quarrel that ended in Mrs. Castle being mortally wounded. Today when court was called, her family grouped themselves about Miss Morrison and buoyed her up with words of cheer.

Every inch of space in the court room, which has been crowded daily for the past three weeks, was filled with people long before the case was begun. Every day two-thirds of the audience has been made up of women and girls and today was no exception to the rule.

An air of expectancy pervaded the room and the drop of a pin could have been heard when Judge Shinn called "Jessie Morrison," and she made her way toward the witness chair. Olin Castle, widower of the murdered woman, had earlier in the trial told how Miss Morrison had forced her attentions upon him, and he was considered the state's strongest witness. Miss Morrison was reserved by the defense to give its most telling evidence, and as she testified she faced Castle,who, surrounded by Mrs. Wiley, mother of the murdered woman, Mrs. Castle, his mother, and other members of the Castle and Wiley families, occupied a front seat in the court room.

The first part of Miss Morrison's testimony contradicted much that Castle had said on the stand. It disclosed, however, nothing sensational. At first her voice was harsh, but it afterwards became more soft and was very low.

Witness said she had known Castle since July, 1897, when she began to work in the Racket store where he was employed and that she had known Mrs. Castle for about six years before her death. During the summer of 1899, Castle had come to see her at her brother-in-law's house from one to three times a week, and had taken her riding frequently. He had written her a letter while he was at Whitewater, and she had answered it. She told about going to Excelsior Springs last January and of Castle's asking to come to see her on the night before she went away.

"Just before he left, did you tell him you would fix him?" was asked.

"I did not," replied Miss Morrison firmly.

"Did you ever tell him you would fix him, or use words of similar import?"

"I did not."

She told of the interview in the Racket store with Castle, who said on the witness stand that she had threatened him.

She said she had asked him to return her letters and things, and he had replied: "'You needn't worry; nobody has ever seen your letters and I guess I'll return them.'"

"Were either of you angry?"

"I was not."

"Did you use any expression or make any threatening movement, or say, 'If you don't, you'll wish you had?'"

"No, sir."

Witness told that while at Excelsior Springs she had received several letters from him.

"He asked me to write to him. He wrote the last letter."

She denied urging him to keep his promise to come and see her, or that she had told him she was in trouble.

"Did you write any letter in which you spoke of any kind of a low vulgar scheme in which you wanted Olin to participate?"

"I did not."

Mrs. Pugh yesterday testified that Mrs. Castle had told her that Miss Morrison had written such a letter.

Miss Morrison told of Mrs. Castle wearing a tie that she (witness) had made for Castle, and of flaunting it into the prisoner's face, and of Castle giving her a mirror, a fact that Castle denied on the stand. She also told of Castle taking her riding and proposing that they drive past Clara's house, "to make her jealous." Witness denied that she had met Castle in front of his house one night at 11 o'clock, as he had testified, and had demanded an interview. Her brother had, she said, taken her from a friend's house at 10 o'clock, and she was in bed at 11. She denied having taken any razors from the Racket store.

Then in reply to questions Miss Morrison related all the occurrences the day of the fatal quarrel with Mrs. Castle. She had visited Mrs. Davis, and on her way home had passed the Castle house. She carried a letter in her hand, but had no knife or razor. Mrs. Castle opened her door and called to her to come in. Miss Morrison said she turned and entered the house. Mrs. Castle fastened the screen door behind her. Witness seated herself upon the lounge, and Mrs. Castle sat near her in a chair.

"Clara sat down in front of me," said the witness, "and asked, 'What do you mean by following Olin around?' I said I was not. Then she said 'You know you hate me, and I hate you, and I'm no friend of yours. You know you wrote Olin from Excelsior Springs about a low, dirty scheme; you know it—don't deny it, Jess. I know it, because I saw the letters.' I said to Clara: 'I know you had a bitter feeling and I often said that I was going to see your mother.' Then she said: 'It's good you did not; she'd have taken the hide off you.' I rose to go. She said: 'Don't go yet, Olin is coming in a minute.' I said, 'Isn't he here now?' and she said, 'It's too bad for you to run after that poor boy.' I told her that he was the one who had caused her to be so bitter to me. She said, 'I know better. You tried to separate us.' I said I had not, and she said, 'You are a liar.' I said, 'Don't call me a liar.' Then we both raised up together." Jessie Morrison paused.

"What was done?" asked Judge Redden.

"My handkerchief dropped and I stooped to pick it up. Then she jumped up, moved quickly in the same direction, and then she cut me with the razor."

"You had no razor, knife nor weapon?"

"No, sir."

"Then what happened?"

"She cut me twice with the razor across my throat," said Miss Morrison. "I grabbed at her and screamed. Then Clara and I rushed together and she threw me and I raised my knees to protect myself and she kept striking at me all the time. She fell over on me and then we both rolled off the lounge. We both struggled and I got the razor away from her. After that we rolled over on the floor."

Jessie Morrison stopped again in her recital. The spectators were agap. All leaned forward and all watched the witness closely. She told her story in a clear,steady voice, speaking without hesitation. When she paused at threshold and of the most bloody part of it, the jury looked alternately from the witness to lawyer.

"Then what did you do?" asked Judge Redden.

"I cut her,' 'answered the witness, in a conversational tone.

"Do you know how many times?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know what became of the razor?"

"She may have knocked it from my hand or I may have dropped it."

Then Miss Morrison told of Mrs. Moberley and Mrs. Spangler entering the house.

She denied much of the evidence given by these two women.

Captain Waters then began the cross-examination of Miss Morrison.

Witness denied that she had ever been engaged to marry Castle.

Captain Waters had Miss Morrison detail again the events of the fight with Clara Castle.

When court adjourned at noon, Miss Morrison climbed down from her chair and was helped to walk to her cell by her brother. She had not winced once under the cross-examination, which it had been believed would cause her to break down and had displayed remarkable coolness, nerve and self-control.

At the opening of court Thursday afternoon, Jessie Morrison gave Judge Shinn a bouquet from the box of roses which she received from Kansas City. The judge accepted the flowers and placed them on his desk.

Judge Morrison, father of the defendant, gave the most important testimony for her during the day.

He said that he came to Kansas from West Virginia, in 1882, and settled in Butler county, on a farm. In 1892 he was elected probate judge and moved to town, where he has since lived. The judge is 63 years old, a well respected citizen and a member of the official bord of the Methodist church. He began:

"I was home on the morning of June 22. Jessie was around the house early and did the work. She acted the same as usual. I didn't see her when she left the house. The first intelligence I had of the tragedy was given me by my little grandson, Albert. I went into the house and found Jessie lying on the bed. Several people were around her. As I went in, Jessie looked at me and said: 'Oh, papa, papa, why did she call me in?'"

As the judge said this, the tears trickled down his cheeks. Jessie also wept.

"What else did she say?"

"'I'm afraid I have killed her.'"

"Did she say, 'I murdered Clara?'"

"She never did."

"Did she say in substance anything like that?"

"She did not."

The witness concluded: "Jessie said she was in pain, and her actions indicated it."

He identified her clothing.

Mrs. M. H. Morrison, stepmother of the defendant, said that Jessie got up on the morning of the tragedy and got breakfast, then did the dishes and all the housework and prepared some potatoes and prunes for dinner.

"She said she wanted to get a collar pattern and that she would go to Mrs. Davis' for it and soon return," continued the witness. "She went away. In a short time she returned. I saw her in her room. She was bleeding. I asked her what was the matter. I put my arm around her and assisted her to the bed. Mrs. Spangler was there at the time. Jessie was suffering with pain and she rolled around considerably."

The witness then described how Jessie was dressed and told about the women undressing her. She identified a pair of low black walking shoes and said that Jessie wore them on the morning of the tragedy.

"Are you sure she didnt wear high shoes?"

"I am. I know she wore those low shoes."

The jury examined the shoes and they were made an exhibit. The theory of the state is that she wore high shoes and concealed a razor in one. Mrs. Morrison was shown the waist which Jessie wore that day. It was red, stained with blood and was cut into ribbons. She was also shown the skirt, bloody collar, belt and necktie. She identified all of them.

Mrs. Henry Ehlers, sister of the defendant, testified:

"Jessie Morrison made her home with me in 1899, while she was employed at the Racket store. Olin Castle was a frequent visitor to our house. He came to see Jessie. He called once or twice a week. In the fall he was there as high as three times a week. He took Jessie riding about a half dozen times during that period. Olin never drove our horse. He used a livery rig. He came there once or twice to see Jessie when she was not at home. Jessie had his photograph in her room."

Dr. J. S. Kline, family physician for the Morrisons, described the wounds on Jessie. He said the wounds on the left side of her neck were quite deep, that both circled clear around the front of the neck from ear to ear. There was one wound on her shoulder and two on the arm just above the elbow. The shoulder wound and two upon the arm were deep. There was another wound over the clavicle. Two of her fingers were also cut. He said she was bleeding profusely, but there were no se-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

ALL RECORDS FALL

Kansas Wheat Crop Greatest Ever Grown.

Yield of 76,595,443 Bushels Surpasses All States.

IS WORTH $41,624,096.

Corn Crop 90,659,755 Bushels Less Than Last Year.

Combined Values of Crop Exceed 1899 by $7,293,801.

The Kansas state board of agriculture has today issued its last crop bulletin of the year, giving final figures on the agricultural, horticultural and live stock products of the state—yields, numbers, and values, for 1900.

The winter wheat yield, 76,595,443 bushels, is the greatest winter wheat crop ever grown in Kansas, and probably the greatest ever recorded for any state. It exceeds the previous year's crop by 33,779,972 bushels, and by $19,607,127 in value. It is within n20 pounds per acre of the yield indicated to the state board of agriculture by the growers in their statements August 4, and its home value is $41,624,096.

The corn crop amounts to 134,523,677 bushels, which is 90,659,755 bushels less than one year ago; its value is $39,581,835.

Of spring wheat the yield was 743,648 bushels, with a value of $350,048. The oats yield was 31,169,982 bushels, and value $6,626,443.

Notwithstanding the shortage in value of the smaller corn crop, amounting to $13,948,741, the value of the year's wheat, corn and oats combined is $88,182,423, or an increase over their 1899 value of $7,293,891, or 9 per cent.

The following table shows the yields of winter wheat, corn and oats, by counties:

County—	Winter wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
Allen	74,760	2,024,792	184,512
Anderson	30,582	2,025,364	155,061
Atchison	376,532	1,700,018	543,452
Barber	141,613	1,098,827	89,241
Barton	5,019,480	261,152	61,098
Bourbon	25,874	2,744,027	280,224
Brown	844,675	4,256,735	983,994
Butler	210,798	3,244,280	666,252
Chase	69,787	995,588	59,752
Chautauqua	301,824	1,766,294	127,743
Cherokee	330,555	2,022,700	704,889
Cheyenne	20,808	428,295	30,290
Clark	19,210	64,665	6,210
Clay	638,607	1,496,796	924,109
Cloud	1,064,700	1,420,624	907,680
Coffey	161,342	2,462,988	192,284
Comanche	25,592	219,184	5,760
Cowley	1,439,064	2,792,154	841,322
Crawford	283,220	2,785,044	1,353,578
Decatur	191,321	863,079	30,075
Dickinson	1,707,624	1,047,265	838,590
Doniphan	636,580	2,844,280	474,660
Douglas	401,589	2,306,237	219,480
Edwards	696,406	225,416	87,465
Elk	170,082	2,152,975	32,340
Ellis	2,339,149	108,344	38,038
Ellsworth	2,310,126	486,588	22,324
Finney	4,090	18,195	3,010
Ford	444,904	145,795	165,725
Franklin	57,766	2,696,382	118,780
Geary	244,416	455,015	150,136
Gove	222,220	65,635	20,197
Graham	181,040	231,895	7,056
Grant	....	1,635	....
Gray	59,235	30,015	10,494
Greeley	7,524	9,693	785
Greenwood	43,648	3,177,100	48,121
Hamilton	1,350	3,990	1,030
Harper	1,889,260	1,189,785	587,545
Harvey	1,487,054	1,419,238	721,310
Haskell	20,779	18,720	4,020
Hodgeman	192,520	56,540	31,806
Jackson	17,680	3,127,650	277,425
Jefferson	239,440	2,494,414	345,380
Jewell	552,687	2,130,420	709,698
Johnson	306,840	2,475,020	582,632
Kearney	5,159	11,298	770
Kingman	1,482,254	911,570	250,200
Kiowa	171,558	246,840	7,700
Labette	673,216	2,398,242	1,464,736
Lane	308,532	7,152	9,603
Leavenworth	422,316	1,868,711	339,465
Lincoln	1,807,160	653,406	59,332
Linn	73,729	2,728,206	238,620
Logan	236,676	44,304	14,463
Lyon	97,129	2,244,232	40,684
Marion	1,868,676	2,771,017	1,648,880
Marshall	788,920	4,550,304	1,112,988
McPherson	2,935,385	900,082	729,376
Meade	69,912	14,476	2,774
Miami	78,246	3,163,320	431,760
Mitchell	1,906,769	693,659	260,512
Montgomery	993,576	2,036,533	688,076
Morris	9,823	1,268,235	104,558
Morton	3,450	2,580	150
Nemaha	139,669	5,001,272	684,197
Neosho	252,702	2,525,614	806,130
Ness	718,641	67,028	31,680
Norton	140,517	1,428,512	78,935
Osage	44,520	4,898,832	80,320
Osborne	1,692,460	469,986	37,750
Ottawa	1,567,348	571,670	146,796
Pawnee	1,968,889	146,313	119,139
Phillips	205,090	913,416	79,222
Pottawatomie	121,569	2,214,464	241,175
Pratt	1,241,000	360,024	112,509
Rawlins	406,640	171,021	20,550
Reno	2,095,776	1,591,509	645,018
Republic	159,780	2,794,245	758,781
Rice	3,120,537	255,755	142,220
Riley	56,868	827,009	369,336
Rooks	1,271,152	240,830	39,090
Rush	2,474,925	71,570	108,509
Russell	2,568,111	265,120	92,680
Saline	2,467,568	427,729	200,281
Scott	62,712	14,310	14,720
Sedgwick	2,589,531	2,766,430	1,621,709
Seward	2,960	3,798	1,400
Shawnee	46,473	2,629,254	101,285
Sheridan	333,183	120,560	71,490
Sherman	51,480	97,615	17,976
Smith	722,428	1,077,012	194,704
Stafford	2,202,228	438,578	46,962
Stanton	....	1,545	....
Stevens	80	10,752	1,065
Sumner	5,759,889	2,143,197	1,456,696
Thomas	553,689	126,220	56,520
Trego	690,978	60,084	22,169
Wabaunsee	111,780	2,253,770	64,509
Wallace	8,959	18,347	2,310
Washington	662,637	3,894,849	1,276,716
Wichita	194,090	45,306	9,360
Wilson	220,898	285,644	214,110
Woodson	58,558	1,231,670	96,930
Wyandotte	220,340	427,788	67,760

THE GROWING WINTER WHEAT.

The area of winter wheat reported as probably sown is 4,567,513 acres, which is an increase of 7 per cent from last year's sowing. Conditions for germination and growth since seeding time have everywhere been phenomenally favorable, and it is doubtful if in a single state such a vast area of growing wheat ever entered the winter season more vigorous and better rooted. The average condition for the entire state is 99.7. Reports indicate that of the crop of 1900 there will be no unusually large reserve held in farmers' hands.

ALL CROPS AND PRODUCTS.

The yields and values of the year's crops and products are as follows:

	Amount.	Value.
Winter and spring wheat, bu.	77,339,091	$41,974,144.97
Corn, bu.	134,523,677	39,581,835.13
Oats, bu.	31,169,982	6,626,443.82
Rye, bu.	1,945,026	753,158.15
Barley, bu.	2,319,321	972,356.29
Buckwheat, bu.	4,490	3,300.00
Irish and sweet potatoes, bu.	7,573,963	2,872,454.46
Castor beans, bu.	25,963	25,963.00
Cotton, lbs.	48,400	2,420.00
Flax, bu.	1,693,238	2,263,09.40
Hemp, lbs.	9,200	460.00
Tobacco, lbs.	18,000	1,800.00
Broom corn, lbs.	18,674,385	665,344.65
Millet and Hungarian, tons	796,985	2,585,267.00
Sorghum for syrup, gals.	1,622,963	551,807.42
Sorghum, Kaffir corn, milo maize and Jerusalem corn for forage	....	8,647,507.00
Tame hay, tons	1,227,349	5,829,907.75
Prairie hay, tons	1,689,455	5,913,692.50
Wool clip, lbs.	1,081,176	172,988.16
Cheese, butter and milk	....	7,459,693.46
Poultry and eggs sold	....	6,069,322.00
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter	....	54,321,888.00
Horticultural and garden products and wine	....	1,364,927.75
Honey and beeswax, lbs.	548,553	82,537.65
Wood marketed	....	135,562.00
Total value		$187,796,406.00

NUMBERS AND VALUES OF LIVE STOCK.

	Number.	Value.
Horses	786,888	$39,344,400.00
Mules and asses	89,064	5,343,840.00
Milch cows	712,582	22,515,206.00
Other cattle	2,443,043	60,933,000.00
Sheep	290,201	600,932.00
Swine	2,286,734	13,720,404.00
Total value		$143,457,753.00
Grand total		$331,254,159.00

The net increase in value of this year's agricultural productions over that of 1899 is $17,948,119.40, and of live stock $10,400,661, or a total net increase for the year of $28,348,780.40, or 9.30 per cent. In two years the increase in the value of agricultural productions has been $35,872,578.24, and of live stock $30,229,829, or a total increase in 1899-1900, over the values of the two preceding years, of $66,102,398.24.

OPERATORS' STRIKE.

Closes Cleburne Shop and Cripples Gulf Road.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 7.—Since the telegraphers of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe went on strike passenger trains have been operated on running orders from junction points, and through freights are also being handled, although there is considerable delay. The strike has been expected for some time. A committee of the Order of Railway Telegraphers went to Galveston to hold a conference with General Manager Polk, to whom they had presented their grievances. The latter was in communication with President Ripley, and it is said by the men that the latter official refused to yield on every point, even that of ten consecutive hours of rest for the operators. The operators say they expect to gain the active cooperation of other railway organizations.

A dispatch from Cleburne, Texas, says that the Santa Fe shops there were closed last night by order of the company on account of the telegraphers' strike. The men were notified at quitting time not to "show up" until sent for. This throws 500 to 600 out of employment.

It is rumored at Cleburne that unless the Santa Fe management acquiesces in the demands of the strikers there will be a sympathetic strike of other employes. A conference of the leading organizations today discussed this point, but their decision is kept secret.

TERMS FOR KRUGER.

England Willing to Let Him Erect Another State.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

The London correspondent of the Leipsiger Tageblatt has received from a highly placed personage in England the following communication:

"If the Boers should now surrender England will permit them to create a new Boer republic in the northern half of the Transvaal. It is in order to keep the possibility of this open that England has not yet officially announced to the powers the annexation of the Transvaal.

"One of the first conditions, however, is that the announcement of surrender must come from Kruger.

"There is every prospect that he will soon be inclined to this course. His visit to France has taught him that any number of empty assurances of sympathy will not result in the slightest practical help. Germany will make a further contribution to the education of Mr. Kruger, and it will be to her alone that the Boers will owe thanks if England makes them concessions."

This statement acquires some importance by the fact that the semi-official Post reproduces it, and adds that it does not sound improbable, and that England has every interest to erect a strong bulwark against the warlike tribes of central Africa in order to assure the possession of the territory they have just conquered.

BIG MEN TO TALK.

C. S. Gleed, Henry Allen and Bishop Millspaugh on the Programme.

Edward Wilder will preside at a mass meeting at the Auditorium on Tuesday evening when Bishop Millspaugh of the Episcopal church, C. S. Gleed, H. J. Allen and Rev. A. B. Hestwood will speak in the interests of law and order.

This meeting is the outgrowth of several meetings which have been held at the law office of Troutman & Stone and it is anticipated that the meeting will be a great help to the workers for law and order by reason of the fact that methods for the suppression of vice will be suggested and discussed.

William Allen White of Emporia was invited to speak, but the fact that he had already an engagement for that evening made it necessary for him to decline.

JAMES FINED $25.

Well Known Citizen Escapes With Light Fine For Shooting.

T. M. James received his sentence in the district court yesterday afternoon for shooting William H. Hayes. He was fined $25 and assessed the costs of the case, $300, and will stand committed to jail until the fine and costs are paid.

James shot Hayes with a shotgun two years ago. They were next door neighbors in North Topeka and had a quarrel Sunday morning over a lot line. James was tried before three juries before being found guilty of assault. Hayes was dangerously wounded in the groin by the charge from the shotgun and was in the Santa Fe hospital for some time. Hayes sued James for $2,000 damages and the case has gone to the supreme court.

"Fair Weather" Continues.

The weather man still continues to announce fair weather and the sky still remains rather cloudy.

The forecast out today is "fair tonight and Saturday." The maximum temperature for today occurred at midnight and was 42. The minimum was 35 at five o'clock and at 10 o'clock the thermometer had gotten up to 37. The wind got around to north blowing 12 miles an hour. The rain yesterday afternoon amounted to five hundredths of an inch.

FUNSTON'S FIGHT.

At the Head of a Troop of Cavalry and Scouts.

The Kansan Charges Across the Nehico River.

ROUTS THE FILIPINOS

Engagements Take Place in Various Localities.

Reinforcements Demanded on the Island of Bohul.

Manila, Dec. 7.—More activity is shown in the operations in northern and southern Luzon. The reports from the former district come in more quickly and telegraphic interruptions are fewer.

General Funston, with troop "A" of the Fourth cavalry and a score of scouts, last Thursday encountered a hundred insurgents posted on the opposite bank of the Nehico river. The Americans charged across the stream and the enemy retreated, firing from cover. They left four dead on the field. A native who was captured, reported that Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry, who has been active with the Filipinos, with a party of two cavalrymen, had been wounded.

Lieutenant Morrow with fifty men from the Forty-seventh regiment attacked and occupied Bulacan. While returning these troops encountered Colonel Victoris occupying an entrenched position, with thirty rifles and 200 bolomen. Lieutenant Morrow's force charged and drove the enemy from their position. It is believed with heavy loss. Preceding the fight the expedition had captured Major Flores and several of his followers.

An engagement is reported to have occurred near San Roque, in which, according to natives, fifty rebels were killed.

Several minor encounters and captures are also reported.

The American casualties have been very slight.

The island of Bohul has recently been the scene of more activity on the part of the insurgents than formerly, and a company has been sent to reinforce the battalion stationed there.

The members of the Philippine commission and several military official will go to Dagupan tomorrow as guests of the railway management. Their families have also been invited. They will return Sunday.

GROUT BILL UP.

Friends of Dairymen and Those of Packers

Spar For Advantage in Debate on Oleomargarine.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Under the arrangement made yesterday the Grout oleomargarine bill, which was postponed to allow the army reorganization bill to be disposed of, came up for consideration in the house today immediately after the reading of the journal.

The bill makes all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter, or imitation cheese, transported into any state or territory subject to the police powers of such state or territory. It increases the tax on manufactured butter colored in imitation of butter from 2 to 10 cents per pound, and decreases the tax on manufactured butter uncolored from 2 cents to one-fourth of one cent per pound. An attempt was made to reach an agreement for a final vote this afternoon, but it failed.

Mr. Henry (Conn.), who is in charge of the measure, opened the debate in its support. He explained the features of the bill. The increase of the tax on colored imitation butter, he said, the majority of the committee on agriculture believed was absolutely necessary to protect the dairy interests of the country.

Mr. Henry produced figures to show that the cost of manufacturing oleomargarine, including the payment of the present internal revenue tax of two cents, was not more than 10 cents a pound.

Mr. Wadsworth (N. Y.), chairman of the committee on agriculture, who with six other members of the committee signed the minority report against the Grout bill, explained the substitute which the minority would offer for it. Mr. Wadsworth asserted with the greatest emphasis that the minority were just as earnest in their desire to prevent the fraud now practiced in the sale of imitation butter as the majority could be. The only difference was that the minority recognized the value of oleomargarine as a wholesome and nutritious article of food and entitled to a place as a food product. He charged that the purpose of the supporters of the Grout bill was to destroy the manufacture of oleomargarine, not to regulate its sale.

Mr. Grout (Vt.), the author of the bill, at this point assumed charge of the measure and spoke in support of it. He declared that the purpose of the bill was to suppress fraud in the sale of a food product by preventing the coloring of oleomargarine in imitation of butter. Mr. Grout said he did not think that the enactment of the substitute would prevent fraud in the sale of oleomargarine.

IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Dec. 7.—It was decided today that when the senate adjourn this afternoon it be until next Monday.

Mr. Gallinger presented a telegram addressed to the president of the senate from N. F. Thompson, secretary of the Southern Industrial commission, now in session at New Orleans, to the effect that the convention had passed a resolution favoring the early passage by congress of a ship subsidy bill for all American vessels which shall bear equitably upon the tonnage actually carried; beside compensation for carrying mails.

At 12:35 on motion of Mr. Lodge the senate went into executive session.

The senate agreed to take a vote next Thursday upon the amendment offered by the committee on foreign relations to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The proposition to this effect was made by Mr. Lodge who is in charge of the treaty and was agreed to without much discussion.

The senate resumed consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty upon going into executive session and Senator Morgan continued his speech in support of the treaty which he began yesterday.

Weather Indication.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and Saturday; variable winds, shifting to southerly.