

substituted. I believe in a modified free coinage, perhaps on a new basis."

E. O. Nobis, grocer: "I am satisfied with the Sherman law. It is good enough for me."

Carl Capito, baker and grocer: "I am opposed to free silver unless a dollar's worth of silver is put in a dollar. The Sherman law should be repealed."

W. E. Price, druggist: "I am opposed to the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law."

C. S. McFadden, druggist: "I put my trust in John Sherman and believe if Congress will follow his advice that the finances of the country will be all right. I am opposed to free coinage."

J. H. Tucker, dry goods merchant: "I am for free coinage of silver and the repeal of the Sherman law."

L. N. Lynch, grocer: "I have been a free coinage man, but I am beginning to think there are two sides to the question. I am in just that condition of mind now that I don't care to express myself either way."

Jeff Vactor, real estate agent: "I want a silver basis with a silver dollar worth as much as a gold dollar. Anything that will accomplish this will suit me."

K. P. Partch, hotel-keeper: "I think the silver law should remain just as it is. I can't see how free coinage can help us."

G. G. Gregg, druggist: "I am most emphatically in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law at the extra session. Then let the whole matter go over to the regular session when the wisdom of a Democratic Congress will evolve the proper kind of legislation."

E. B. Corce, banker: "In my opinion the Sherman law should be repealed at once. The United States must have the same money as the rest of the commercial world. My theory is that nations are like individuals: individuals must use the same money and nations do not differ from them."

J. A. Sour, butcher: "I am opposed to the repeal of the Sherman law."

H. Ohlen, baker: "Of course I favor the repeal of the Sherman law unconditionally. We must do our foreign business on a gold basis, and that should form the foundation of our circulating medium."

D. A. Bruner, dry goods merchant: "I think there should be more silver put in a dollar, and that a coinage act on a new basis should be passed after the Sherman law is repealed. If I thought there was enough gold I would be for a single standard."

T. J. Hedge, farmer: "If we can be given something better I would favor the repeal of the Sherman law."

W. Hill, farmer: "The Sherman law should stand just as it is. Its repeal without a substitute would make times harder."

W. E. Tyner, grocer: "The repeal of the Sherman law without something in lieu of it would be a dangerous thing. I think silver certificates should be redeemed in silver. A silver dollar should be worth a dollar. The reason our gold dollar goes for its face is that it has a dollar's worth of gold in it. Silver should be the same."

William Stark, millinery and dry goods: "Congress should repeal the Sherman law. After that I don't know what would be best."

Captain A. A. White, hotel-keeper: "I believe that we should have something better than the Sherman law. I am opposed to its unconditional repeal."

## A GOOD DEAL OF A FARCE.

THE HUGHES COURT MARTIAL APPEARS ALL OUT AND DRIED.

Artz Forgets Himself and Practically Admits That the Whole Matter Had Been Fixed Up at a Caucus of the Military Board—Governor Lewelling Shows Much Ignorance of His Intentions When He Gave the Celebrated Order—More to Follow.

Special to the Kansas City Times.

TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 4.—The Hughes court-martial continued today and, if possible, the farce was more ridiculous than yesterday. Nearly all the forenoon was taken up by counsel discussing the point as to who Governor Lewelling meant when he ordered Colonel Hughes to clear Representative hall.

The battle of oratory and argument was reached in the cross-examination of Governor Lewelling by General Caldwell when he asked him, "Who was assembled in Representative hall?" Judge Advocate Doster at once objected on the ground that no inquiry could be made as to the motives of the commander-in-chief in issuing the order to clear the hall; that the Governor should not be questioned as to his motives, and that the real motive of the question was to secure an admission from the Governor that the "armed insurrectionary and riotous body of men" in possession of the hall was composed in part of the legally elected members of the House who had a constitutional right to be there. Doster admitted that the Governor "inadvertently" mentioned J. M. Dunsmore as "speaker," although it was done under the great seal of the State. The judge advocate went back nearly 100 years to show precedents to prove that the officer in command was not justified in disobeying the orders of the commander-in-chief and that it was not in his province to inquire into their legality.

Judge Caldwell followed Doster, and likened him to a priest before whom the defense must bow and make confession. He made an able speech in which he cited numerous decisions which sustained the defense in rightfully inquiring into the Governor's intentions when directing an officer to carry out his orders. He charged Doster with attempting to deceive the court and made him take two or three positions before he concluded his argument.

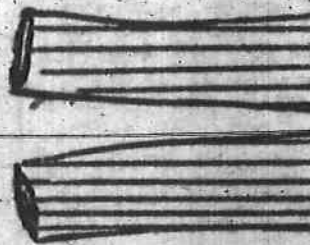
Doster Compared to Pilate.

Captain Waters cited numerous cases which would hold the subordinate officer as well as the commander-in-chief responsible for the execution of an order which was illegal on its face. The only defense Colonel Hughes could make was to prove that the order to clear Representative hall was illegal, and that one J. M. Dunsmore, named as "Speaker" in the order, never was Speaker and never would be; that to prevent the defense from asking the commander-in-chief who he meant in his order would be to set up an autocracy and virtually condemn Hughes

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THEIR VALUE DOUBL  
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...should be redeemed in silver. A dollar should be worth a dollar. The gold dollar goes for its face is that dollar's worth of gold in it. Silver is the same."  
...Stark, millinery and dry goods: ...should repeal the Sherman law. ...at I don't know what would be best."  
...in A. A. White, hotel-keeper: "I believe we should have something better than the Sherman law. I am opposed to its repeal."

...read the testimonials published in ...ood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly and worthy your confidence.

### KANSAS CITY'S CABLE ROADS.

#### Mr. Gillham Tells a Big Engineering Congress About Them.

Robert Gillham of this city, who is at the International Engineering Convention in session at Chicago, read an interesting paper before that body on Thursday entitled "Transmission of Power in Cable Railways." During the reading of the address Mr. Gillham referred to the cable systems of Kansas City and quoted some interesting figures. Following is an extract from the address:

"Kansas City, Mo., has, it is said, one of the most complete cable railway systems in the world. Without passing on this point it is said that this city is most thoroughly equipped with cable traction. Kansas City is situated on a bluff and hills, and for this reason the cable railway finds a wide field of usefulness there.

"The location covered by the Kansas City Cable Railway company's Eighth and Ninth streets is, no doubt, the most difficult cable railway location to which we can refer. It was promoted and built by the city following the first San Francisco cable. It is considered a pioneer road, and it was proposed to operate the main cable around right angle curves, it was considered impracticable by many engineers, but in this case we have the first application of a main cable operating such curves. They were, up to this time, operated by many cables.

"There are two right angle curves on this cable of 55 feet radius. Commencing at the northern terminus of the line at the Union street, we find an elevated waiting room above street, then a level piece of track for a distance of about 250 feet, then a 19 per cent ascending grade on an elevated steel structure which carries us to the summit of the high bluff, a distance of about 1,000 feet. From the summit a 10 per cent descending grade for a distance of 350 feet reaches the power station. The grades from the power station all descend to Main street, where an ascending grade of 15 per cent occurs for one block, an ascending grade of 10 per cent for one block, where a right angle curve occurs. One block from this curve another similar curve occurs. The other grades descend from a level to 8 per cent. The main cable extending from the terminus near the depot east is 22,000 feet long. A variety of Kansas City roads was illustrated when a test was made and the position of the trains was such that a large proportion of them were descending the various grades on the line of railway, and, having no work on the cable compensation was secured, and very little power, if any, was supplied by the engine; in other words, they ran for a brief period of time performed the work of the engine, when suddenly, the motion of the cars on the street having stopped, the engine seemed almost instantly to develop high power in propelling the cars."

...address will be put into pamphlet form...

...which would hold the subordinate officer as well as the commander-in-chief responsible for the execution of an order which was illegal on its face. The only defense Colonel Hughes could make was to prove that the order to clear Representative hall was illegal, and that one J. M. Dunsmore, named as "Speaker" in the order, never was speaker and never would be; that to prevent the defense from asking the commander-in-chief who he meant in his order would be to set up an autocracy and virtually condemn Hughes without a hearing. "Before such a court," he said, "Jesus Christ was condemned and crucified."

Captain Waters said the Legislature was above all other branches of government, and a Governor had no more rights, except to approve or disapprove of its acts, than the most humble subject in the State. "Had Colonel Hughes gone into that hall," he said, "and executed the order it would have precipitated bloodshed, murder and butchery, and the Governor making the order would have today been as much of a criminal as the man who executed his unlawful order."

This statement caused Judge Foster to call Waters to order, and then the judge advocate occupied another half hour in squirming out of the embarrassing position in which Campbell and Waters had placed him.

The entire discussion was a rehash of last winter's war, and at noon the court took a recess until 2 o'clock to decide whether the Governor should tell who he included in his order to clear Representative hall.

When the Governor was called to the stand this morning he made a statement, after reading the following from the Topeka Capital:

"There is considerable comment around the State house about a caucus of three members of the court-martial said to have been held Wednesday evening in the adjutant general's office with Lewelling, Artz, Foster and other Populists. It lasted until a late hour. Just why it should be necessary to hold a caucus over a matter of this kind is not known."

The Governor denounced this as an unqualified lie, made out of whole cloth, and called the members of the court to witness that he never had conversed with them about this court-martial.

Brigadier General Sears, presiding member of the court, admitted that a caucus or meeting was held as stated in the above, but that the court martial was not mentioned, and that the question of encampments and the trip to Chicago were discussed and that Governor Lewelling was not present.

#### The Governor on the Stand.

Then Governor Lewelling was placed on the witness stand. He testified that he called out the militia in the legislative imbroglio last winter on February 15. He first had it in January, but being prompted by Foster he said it was in February. He was not sure whether his proclamation was issued before or after the Republicans broke into Representative hall. He first issued a verbal order for the company in Topeka, and later a general call for the entire military force of the State. The Governor said Colonel Hughes was ordered in afterward on the 14th in order that he might be in readiness should he be needed. Colonel Hughes was placed in command of the forces, and through the adjutant general was ordered to clear Representative hall of all persons other than members of the Legislature. The order was in writing, and was No. 3. At different times and places the Governor conversed personally with Colonel Hughes. He inquired of Artz to know why Colonel Hughes would not obey the order. Then Hughes was called into the Governor's office. Hughes refused to obey the order, and positively declined. He said he would with-

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TAKES ANY PAIR IN THE HOUSE

TAKES ANY PATTERN YOU WANT

A Dead Heat with  
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500-502-504-506

MAIN ST.

FOUR GREAT STORES IN ONE.

asked them to leave the hall and turn it over to him.

Doster persisted in objecting to the questions of General Caldwell whenever they tended to prove that the Legislature was in session in the House of Representatives when Hughes was ordered to clear the hall.

General Caldwell held in his hand a copy of the session laws of 1893. He asked the Governor who certified to him as presiding officers the laws contained in the volume. This was objected to by Doster and the question was withdrawn. Finally the Governor was asked if he intended that order to remove from the hall what was known as the Douglass house. Again Doster objected, but Caldwell insisted upon a decision from the court. The court withdrew and after five minutes' conference sustained the objection.

Governor Lewelling was excused and Adjutant General Artz was called. He said he received orders from the Governor at 1 o'clock on the morning of February 15 to order out Captain Shapter's company at Oakland, four miles distant. This company was ordered to be at the capitol at 7 o'clock in the morning, but that it did not appear until between 9 and 10 o'clock on account of being without overcoats.

Artz testified that Hughes reported promptly when called upon. Hughes was ordered to clear Representative hall of all persons not members or officers of the house, but he did not believe it would be policy to execute the order; that the Governor had no right to decide which House was constitutional, and therefore he would not undertake to clear the hall. Colonel Hughes said he would guard the State house and grounds and protect the State's property. Hughes came from Representative hall, and said all was quiet there, and that he had assured them that they would not be disturbed during the night; that he was their friend. The following morning the Governor ordered that Colonel Hughes be relieved, which was done.

Artz Gets Battled.

...a right angle curve  
...from this curve an-  
...occurs. The other grades  
...8 per cent. The main  
...the terminus near the  
...is 22,000 feet long. A  
...City roads was illus-  
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...was such that a large pro-  
...descending the various  
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...very little power, if any,  
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...re on the street having  
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...power in propelling the cars,  
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...an Society of Engineers.

...English writing the brow  
...gel thou"—Bromo Balm.

**DRIVE LICENSES.**

persons were licensed to  
Age.  
...City.....23  
...City.....19

**BIRTHS.**

Births were reported to the  
yesterday:  
F. and Fannie, boy, August 2,  
...and Emma, boy, July 18,  
...and Ross, boy, July 17, Law-  
...Lulu, boy, July 30, 1328 Cen-  
...B. and Carrie, boy, July 26,  
...and Agnes, boy, August 4, 2012  
...J., boy, July 14, 1843 Jar-  
...d A., boy, July 31, 1521 Olive,  
...boy, July 31, 1850 Mercier.

**DEATHS.**

Deaths were reported to the  
yesterday:  
...ed 2 years, white, August 2,  
...ue, congestion of lungs. Inter-  
...55 years, white, July 25, Vo-  
...l fever. Interment St. Mary's  
...e, 52 years, white, August 3,  
...apoplexy. Interment Hamill-  
...n, aged 78 years, white, August  
...th, residence New York city,  
...ent New York city.  
...3 years, white, August 3, 1120  
...ntment Mount St. Mary's.

...d typewriter supplies at the  
...rs West Ninth, telephone 284.

**OTHER WHOLESALE HOUSE.**

...ing of the Commercial club  
...tting. It was called for the  
...ussing matters connected  
...other large wholesale dry  
...e city. In the absence of  
... vice president Mr. D. B.  
... upon to preside. Speeches  
...eers, W. A. Wilson, T. M.  
...rence and T. B. Ballens. A  
...ppointed to see the business  
...ascertain what can be done

...writers to visit at the Basing-  
...Ninth, telephone 284.

...entative hall. He first issued a verbal  
...order for the company in Topeka,  
...and later a general call for the  
...entire military force of the State.  
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...Colonel Hughes was placed in command of  
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...lature. The order was in writing, and was  
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...Governor conversed personally with Colonel  
...Hughes. He inquired of Artz to know why  
...Colonel Hughes would not obey the order.  
...Then Hughes was called into the Governor's  
...office. Hughes refused to obey the order, and  
...positively declined. He said he would with-  
...draw, but did not know whether his company  
...would go with him or not. Lewelling testi-  
...fied that he was surprised that Hughes  
...should disregard his orders. The next morn-  
...ing he ordered Colonel Barker to relieve  
...Colonel Hughes from duty. But Hughes con-  
...tinued in command until Lewelling peremp-  
...torally relieved him.

Cross-examined by General Caldwell,  
Governor Lewelling said he first  
met Colonel Hughes on February 15,  
put him in the adjutant general's office and  
bought his uniform. Hughes was placed in  
command on February 15. The Governor  
said the Topeka company had been notified  
to hold itself in readiness on the 14th, the day  
before the forcible entrance into Representa-  
tive hall was made by the Republicans. That  
portion of the order to station detachments  
of troops in the corridors of the Capitol was  
obeyed by Colonel Hughes.

The further examination of the Governor  
was postponed by the discussion of the ques-  
tion asked, "Whom did you mean in your  
order to Hughes to clear the hall?" during  
which the old Dunsmore hall was packed  
with people to hear the testimony of the com-  
mander-in-chief. For three hours several  
hundred stood up listening attentively  
to the war of words between  
Judge Doster and counsel for defense.  
Judge Doster's admission this morning that  
the Governor's designation of Dunsmore as  
"Speaker of the House" was "inadvertent"  
was regarded by many as a reflection upon  
his own legal ability, for the reason, as re-  
marked by a prominent Democrat, that  
Judge Doster, as "assistant Governor" dur-  
ing the "late war," prepared the order him-  
self.

**Lowelling Professes Ignorance.**

When the court convened at 2 o'clock,  
President Sears announced that the objection  
of Doster was not sustained, and that the  
question asked by General Caldwell of Gov-  
ernor Lowelling was a proper one to answer.

The Governor continued his evidence in  
cross-examination, and said he did  
not know who was assembled in the  
hall. Colonel Hughes' conduct as far  
as he knew was respectful in com-  
plying with that part of the order which  
directed him to place guards in and around  
the Capitol building. Hughes argued that  
he ought not obey the order to clear the hall  
for the reason that he could not tell who  
ought to be ejected. Lewelling said he was  
in the hall on the night of the 14th, and when  
asked by General Caldwell if there was ap-  
parently a legislative body in session there  
Doster objected on the ground that the ques-  
tion at issue was: "Was that order illegal?"  
The form of the question was changed and  
the Governor was asked if he knew who  
was in the hall on the night of the 14th.

10 o'clock on account of being without over-  
costs.

Artz testified that Hughes reported promptly  
when called upon. Hughes was ordered to  
clear Representative hall of all persons not  
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would not be disturbed during the night; that  
he was their friend. The following morning  
the Governor ordered that Colonel Hughes be  
relieved, which was done.

**Artz Gets Battled.**

Cross-examined by Captain Waters, Artz  
said the Governor called out the militia be-  
cause he feared personal violence from armed  
deputy sheriffs and assistant sergeants-at-  
arms. When asked if Artz told Hughes that  
the Douglas House was in possession of the  
hall, Doster interposed his usual objection,  
but Waters insisted on a decision, and the  
court retired to render a decision.

When it returned it announced that the  
objection was sustained. Then Waters  
poured other similar questions into Artz, but  
objections were as regularly made. During  
the time Waters was pressing Artz with so  
many leading questions Doster grew very  
angry and asked the court to protect itself  
from his violent language. This aroused  
Waters who charged that Doster was trying  
to run the court and mark out its line of  
conduct.

"You are a liar," quickly retorted Doster.

Waters in his cool and calm manner re-  
peated his language and told Doster it was  
the truth. Under cross-examination Artz  
testified that Governor Lewelling ordered  
this court-martial and detailed the court,  
and that Brigadier General Sears was present  
and participated at the meeting of the board  
which fixed time and place. This non-  
plussed Judge Doster, who, in an ingenious  
way, got Artz to worm out of it by the state-  
ment that the Governor's order to him to  
carry out the same was not "official." Pend-  
ing a decision as to whether the minutes of  
the meeting of the military board be pro-  
duced and read an adjournment was taken  
till tomorrow morning.

EVERY visitor to the World's fair should possess  
a souvenir coin. We have a few more left. Price,  
\$1. Call at THE TIMES office and get one.

**Looking for Mr. Brinkerhoff.**

The theory that George M. Brinkerhoff, the  
missing capitalist of Springfield, Ill., is drift-  
ing somewhere about Kansas City was  
further strengthened yesterday by the an-  
nouncement of the steward of the Midland  
hotel that he had seen Mr. Brinkerhoff near  
the Union depot late Thursday night. He  
identified the missing capitalist from a  
photograph. A number of detectives and friends of Mr.  
Brinkerhoff scoured the bottoms and searched  
all public places on the West side looking for  
a clue to his whereabouts until late last  
night. The Pinkerton agency has been en-  
gaged in the search, and a number of the  
most capable detectives began their hunt  
yesterday.

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