

street, once while boarding on West Twelfth street, while they were keeping Fifteenth street. This last year days, but would have had an antipathy to said the poison was in the used the servant, then her. The servant became in the house. Elmore made his occurrence to his office he said his wife, he thought, he coffee.

HOGG'S AID ASKED.

ng of Kansas Seeks Co- Grain Shipment Idea. Governor Lewelling has Hogg of Texas to join with secure a steamship line f Mexico to the ports of urpose of carrying the sur- West, in the following

1, 1893.—To His Excellency, stu, Tex.—My Dear Sir: Your o the enclosed extract from ark, which explains itself. ch, interested in a possible out- via the Gulf, as there is no ount of money may be thus states every year. In the first the waterways is shorter than the coast cities. In shipping a number of middle men to nagary assistance in forward- the West; while in shipping by er Gulf port there need be at emen—and he located on the

ence with several of the reprish government and believe the emark, Sweden, and possibly er European nations, would be so direct an exchange of com- question about loading ves- ing from coast points far into- sionable whether these ocean secure sufficient freight for s.

est that you join with me in to visit the representatives of who may now be found at I will appoint some fifteen or ago on the 11th of September wise we would fix the place of Kansas or Texas building, from the two states could with- Old World representatives in accomplish much good. I would r of these representatives visit sists and see for themselves are already for shipping south- entire whether you will kindly enterprise. The people of Gal- doubt be especially inter- l representatives.

L. D. LEWELLING, Governor.

THE STAR referred to is original interview outlining

ON THE MESSAGE.

Summoned to Gray Gage the Only Topic.

g. 1.—Secretary Carlisle left for a visit to President rd's Bay at the request of desires to discuss with situation before he completes his message to congress on n. The Secretary carries uration especially collect- of the President.

message to congress, it is at solely with the financial matters to be left for subse- sions. Mr. Cleveland has of the financial situation, an the preparation of his ay has passed but in re- requests financial informa- to him. The message will eted at Gray Gables after rives.

anged the President, ac- raries Carlisle and Lay- Gables for Washington g, so as to arrive Saturday ment is, however, subject possible the President may ington until Monday. It is ul cabinet meeting will hich the message will be. e sent to congress Tues- ment, too, is subject to upon the time when both e are organized and ready communications from the

le Against Sin.

ning in the grove at the d Vine streets will be held of a camp meeting, to be con- pices of the A. M. E. Zion Bishop A. Wallace of New services. The meeting will against sin, and leading min-

BIG DEALS COLLAPSE.

Pork and Lard Corners on the Chicago Board of Trade Go to Pieces Very Suddenly.

CUDAHY AND FAIRBANK GO.

The Two Noted Chicago Packers Forced to the Wall by the Orash in Hog Products.

North American Provision Company and Four Leading Commission Firms Involved in the Entanglements.

MILLIONS QUICKLY LOST.

Pork and Lard Take Phenomenal Tumbles Almost Without Warning—Wheat Also Affected by the Collapse.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The big deals in pork and lard, which have held the price of those commodities at inordinately high figures for months, have collapsed, accompanied by the announcement of the failure of six prominent houses concerned in them—J. G. Steever, E. W. Bailey, A. C. Helmholtz, Wright & Haughey, J. Cudahy and the North American Packing company.

The price of September pork dropped in a few moments almost \$9 a barrel. It was the most sensational decline ever recorded on the Board of Trade.

September pork, at the close of the market yesterday, sold at \$19.25 a barrel. This morning, the first recorded sale was \$18.75, and from that price there was a continuous drop of 50 cents and a dollar at a time until \$10.50 was reached, making a loss of \$8.75 from the last prices of yesterday. At the bottom prices there was some buying and the price reacted to \$11.

There has been manipulation of some sort in the pork market continuously for almost a year. The corner which was run by Wright and Cudahy last fall was such a phenomenal success and made such enormous profits to the bulls that the temptation to repeat the deal could not be resisted. The manipulation was carried through the spring and finally concentrated in the September option. The people in control figured on a small summer supply of hogs and did not expect to have to carry their deal against adverse influences of all sorts. But the money troubles have come up and the summer supply of hogs has been larger than anybody expected, and the manipulators found themselves carrying an enormous dead weight, with everything against them.

PROBABLY A MILLION LOST.

It is thought that the holdings of pork through the three firms which failed must have exceeded 100,000 barrels. If they were an even 100,000 barrels, the losses on the deal in a few minutes this morning were almost a million dollars. The people who held the pork commenced selling wheat before the recent big decline to get money to support their pork deal and they are said to have made about \$100,000 on the decline in wheat.

The first effect of the collapse in pork this morning was to put the price of wheat down, but it soon developed that the failed firms were short wheat and immediately brokers buying open contracts with them commenced buying wheat.

September wheat opened at 60 1/2 cents, or one cent higher than yesterday. The panic in pork caused a drop to 59 cents and the buying of short wheat for account of the failed firms put the price from 59 cents up to 60 1/2 cents in about three minutes. Then there was a set back to 60 cents. The market was very erratic and nervous all day.

There was heavy selling of short ribs as well as of pork and prices declined a dollar per hundred pounds in a few moments.

Lard declined twenty-five cents a hundred pounds, but the market had good support and soon reacted a little. The lard deal seemed at first to be as tight and strong as ever. The bull

market then is still fresh in the mind of the public. He and "Charley" Wright are credited with having made more money in provisions last fall than was ever made before by two men in a single deal in the Chicago market. But all they made then, and more too, is gone now. Wright lost a lot of money on the short side of lard last winter; he lost a lot more trying to "bull" corn last spring, but he has made some money on the short side of wheat in the past three months. It is supposed to be Wright's failure to put up margins, which caused the first three failures this morning.

No one knows whether Cudahy made or lost money in his famous wheat deal. He commenced buying wheat last November expecting receipts to be small enough in December to permit a deal in that month. But receipts continued very large and Cudahy continued buying, holding the Chicago market for months above all other markets in the country and resulting in the accumulation of more than 20 million bushels of wheat in Chicago elevators. If it had not been for the money stringency caused by these enormous stocks of wheat the collapse of today might have been avoided. Cudahy's attempt to corner wheat with millions of bushels in the elevators of Chicago, was the most daring enterprise ever undertaken in the Chicago market. But such was the prestige which the success in last fall's great provisions deal gave him, that he almost succeeded weeks before the expiration of May contracts.

P. T. Hamm, manager of the T. A. Wright Commission company, with offices in the Exchange building, in this city, says the failure of the Chicago concerns has no effect on his company. T. A. Wright is the senior member of the firm of Wright & Haughey, which failed in Chicago to-day, but it is claimed that the company here is entirely separate and distinct and is in no way involved in the failure.

Other provision companies here also deny suffering any embarrassment through the collapse of the Chicago houses.

Philadelphia Packers in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Edwin F. Cook has been appointed receiver of the Philadelphia Packing and Provision company upon the allegations of a bill in equity, filed yesterday, advising that the company was insolvent and powerless to continue business for want of funds. The liabilities as well as assets are likely to aggregate a large amount.

MINES TO REOPEN SOON.

Operators Busy on Repair Work—Business Men Laboring for Peace.

PITTSBURG, Kas., Aug. 1.—Arnott & Lanyon, Minard & Co., and the Wear Coal company have put men to work at their shafts to clear up preparatory to going to work and this morning all looked more like business than for some time. Root & Co., small operators, were employing men this morning to begin work in a few days.

So far it is estimated that about 100 men are at work at the several shafts of the small operators. It was learned this afternoon that the German element of the strikers were scheming to return to work. An operator said this morning that his shaft would be filled with Germans in a few days. The Santa Fe Coal company is also preparing to go to work in a few days, but where they will get the men is a question. A number of the strikers here are willing to go back to work and these, taken together with the men shipped in, will go a long way towards filling the mines with busy men.

"We have two or three plans to work to obtain a settlement, either of which in my judgment is good," said Chairman Sam Barrett of the business men's committee this morning, in answer to the query of THE STAR representative as to how they were getting along with their work. "But we cannot give it out for publication for several reasons and we intend to endeavor to accomplish our purpose as quietly as possible in order to be successful." The committee is doing some very hard work and if it does not accomplish something it will not be its fault. The move of the business men is thought to be somewhat tardy by every operator approached upon the subject, but at the same time each is willing to listen to anything that will bring about a settlement.

Improvements upon the Weir City smelters have been stopped and the workmen in the improvement gang have been paid off and discharged. This stops the repairing on one block and the building of two new ones.

WEIR CITY, Kas., Aug. 1.—The non-union miners who have been working at 18 and 47 shafts decided yesterday that since Rich Hill men had suspended work they would also stop until the strike was settled. In consequence only seven men reported for work this morning. The negroes are gradually leaving the

BANKER LITTLE'S ME

HE ASKS FOR A CONTINUANCE BUT IS DENIED.

Attorney Hutchings Charges the Defendant With a Concealed and Unusually Heinous Crime—Sought to Strand Little as a Cold-Blooded Murderer.

Banker Alonzo W. Little, charged with the murder of Lawyer E. E. Johnston in Kansas City, Kas., on the evening of July 19, is having his preliminary examination to-day. George W. Betts, the magistrate before whom the examination is being held, was forced to abandon his little office and seek more commodious quarters in the district court room, so great was the crowd of interested spectators. The examination will likely consume the greater part of the week, as it is the avowed purpose of the counsel on both sides to contest every point.

The case was set for hearing at 9 o'clock, but it was 9:50 o'clock before the case was opened. By this time the court-room was so densely packed that it was difficult for the lawyers and court attaches to elbow their way through.

Banker Little was quietly ushered into a room by D. W. White, the negro constable officiating in Justice Betts's court, and Sheriff Will Peck. Every eye was riveted on the prisoner as he made his way to the enclosure. He took a seat among lawyers whom he had employed to defend him, and his appearance indicated that he had not fared badly during his incarceration. In prison charged with the gravest offense known in the category of crime. He was in his usual robust health and but for a sad, mournful expression on his countenance he would have been mistaken by those who did not know him for one of the lawyers.

The defendant had just taken his seat when J. A. Hale announced that the state was ready for trial. D. H. Morse, for the defense, asked the court to defer the opening of the case until all the counsel for the defendant arrived. This brought about the first tilt between the attorneys. Hale somewhat sarcastically remarked:

"Why, your honor, Mr. Hutchings rushed into the hearing of the Sorter murder case without asking the court to wait for Mr. Alden."

"The Sorter case has nothing to do with this case, and I do not see any reason why it should be mentioned," retorted Morse.

"Well, sir," Hale added tauntingly, "you had heard enough about the Sorter case before you got through with the Little case."

The appearance of Mr. Hutchings, the prosecutor, put an end to the matter, and a few minutes later County Attorney Cobb announced to the court that the state was ready for trial. This was followed by the statement of Mr. Morse that the defendant was not ready for trial and a motion was made for a continuance of the case for fifteen days. The motion was supported by an affidavit signed and sworn to by the defendant in which he claimed that certain information had come to him so recently that it was impossible for him to be ready for trial. The affiant claimed that he had witnesses in Southern Kansas and in Chicago, but that if forced into a hearing without preparation his right to establish his defense would be impaired.

The motion for a continuance precipitated a legal battle that was waged until noon. Attorneys Morse and Hutchings, for the defendant, made vicious attacks on the press, in which they claimed that the newspapers of Kansas City had poured out a deluge of abuse and vituperation against the defendant. Mr. Hutchings even went so far as to charge that all the newspapers had been retained by the prosecution, and that in their reports of the tragedy they had so distorted the facts as to charge the defendant, A. W. Little, with being a cold-blooded murderer. "You have read in all the newspapers," Mr. Hutchings said, "that Johnston was shot down without any cause or provocation; but I submit to Your Honor that no sane man ever killed another without there was some great cause or provocation."

County Attorney Cobb, in replying to Mr. Hutchings, said that the ranting of the counsel on the other side against the newspapers was ill advised and altogether uncalled for. He said the newspapers had simply told the truth about the murder as the reporters gleaned it from the eyes witnesses and from those who had a knowledge of the relations existing between the slayer and the slain. He conceded the right to every newspaper to publish the facts and to comment upon them editorially as they chose.

Following this argument on the motion

