

K A GAS FRANCHISE.

KANSAS CITY GASLIGHT AND COMPANY HAS A RIVAL

Represented by Attorney Rosenzweig Willing to Pay the City 4 Percent of the Gross Receipts for a Grant for 25 Years.

A new proposition for a franchise to own and operate a gas plant will be presented to the city council at its next meeting. The proposition is for the benefit, he says, of the city and the Eastern capitalists. He has a franchise embodying the proposition sent it to Mayor Cowherd, of the men for whom he is acting. Rosenzweig says, known only to him, declines to make them public at the present time. The proposition is in the main the plan of the Kansas City Gas company's request for a thirty years' franchise is now in the hands of the city council.

The main point of difference is that the new proposition is to furnish gas cheaper and pay the city 4 per cent of the receipts. The present gas company asks for twenty-five years for the franchise, the new proposition is for twenty-five years. The new proposition is to furnish gas cheaper and pay the city 4 per cent of the receipts. The present gas company asks for twenty-five years for the franchise, the new proposition is to furnish gas cheaper and pay the city 4 per cent of the receipts.

The present gas company agrees to furnish gas at a price to be agreed upon; if it is determined by five appraisers to be selected by the city and the franchise is granted, the company must be filed within three months, but provision as to when work shall be started.

"I represent," said Mr. Rosenzweig, "ample capital and with one exception the East. All are Americans already interested in large gas plants and want to get a franchise as soon as possible to begin work and get the business to operate when the present gas company expires."

CURE OF NO AVAIL.

Death of Kansas City, Kas., Dies in Hospital by Christian Scientists. The wife of a stationary engineer in this morning at 1 o'clock at 720 Homer avenue, Kansas City, after six weeks' treatment by Christian Scientists. Her complaint was a trouble of the kidneys and she was treated in this city for several months. She became worse and her faith did not relax. Fifteen days set in and she was taken to a physician to be treated, but the protestations of the Christian Scientists, of Mrs. Emma Pickett.

MR. MORRILL ON THE ISSUE.

The Vermont Financier Favors Bimetallism but Denounces the Purchase Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Shortly after the senate met to-day, Mr. Morrill of Vermont, an acknowledged authority on finance, arose to discuss the silver issue. He said he did not yet abandon all hope of bimetallism and therefore he should gladly vote for the repeal of the act of 1890 as required by the purchase of silver. It had not originally received any favor from him and the wide distrust which it had excited should be speedily removed. After its repeal the country would not be dependent on gold alone for currency as there would be much more of silver than of gold and more of paper currency than ever before, and as the silver dollar would not be demonetized. Whenever more silver could be coined and utilized without crowding gold to a premium it would be done by universal consent, but the treasury should be relieved from its embarrassment of furnishing gold to pay for silver bullion to maintain silver within the existing standard on a parity with gold, while increasing the public debt by the purchase of over five tons of silver bullion, the treasury notes for the payment of which were practically redeemed in gold. This was too heavy a task and the administration had acted wisely in appealing to congress. As to the declaration of the silver mine owners that they would not consent to the repeal of the act without a satisfactory substitute, the only satisfactory substitute indicated by them (free coinage) was the very measure most feared by the country, as it would bring with it the single silver standard. The coin would then be legal tender, but would be, by no means, a measure of value. No man outside of an insane asylum would receive the silver coins of Mexico, India or Peru for more than their weight value in bullion.

After quoting a statement of the great diminution in the cost of producing silver of late years, Mr. Morrill said that beyond doubt the cheaper cost had had the natural effect of reducing the value of silver, and that if, by any means, the product was now to be considerably increased, an equal or greater reduction in value would follow. There had been from 1878 to 1893 some 420 million silver dollars coined with a difference between their face value and their present market value of 170 million dollars, a depreciation of over 40 per cent. The stock of bullion and silver dollars now on hand, if placed in the hands of a receiver, would exhibit a melancholy loss. The delusive efforts to enhance the value of silver showed that the universal law of supply and demand was still invincible and could not be set aside even by the dynamics of legal tender laws. Every milestone along the dreary track of the unsuccessful experiment marked a step downward in the depreciation of silver. Foreign nations would not be persuaded to adopt any measure of relief in favor of silver by the fact that it might afford some relief to the United States, but they would do much for their own relief. America could be a competitor with the great powers of Europe for gold, and by far one of the strongest competitors, as it was a producer of gold as well as silver and would use both only for all the beatitudes of peace and for prosperous commerce. By great large armies and greater loss of labor in domestic industries, European nations were really crippling their financial resources, while our small army and our peace loving habits relieved our people from such excessive burdens and would surely in the end give the primary in financial power.

A repeal of the silver purchasing clause in the act of 1890 would give a practical force, so long manifestly disregarded, in the financial determination of the silver question and Europe after all to provide for its coming financial necessities, was most likely to reach the conclusion that silver should not remain as a commodity.

The bill in the interest of the California mid-winter international exhibition, authorizing the transfer to San Francisco from Chicago of the dutiable goods on exhibition and of the foreign employees was taken up and passed. The vote on the Lee Mantle case was postponed and Mr. Vance, chairman of the committee on elections, argued against the majority report and against the right of the governors to appoint to the senate after the legislatures have failed to elect.

ATTACHMENTS ON SECURITIES.

Examiner Latimer Takes Steps to Protect the First National Bank of Marion, Kas.

Henry Wollman, attorney for Special Bank Examiner W. L. Latimer, acting as agent of the First National Bank of Marion, Kas., filed attachments to-day against George D. Galbraith, special bank examiner in charge of the National Bank of Kansas City; the National

PACKING HOUSE MEN QUIT.

WORKMEN DECLINE TO ACCEPT A TEN PER CENT REDUCTION.

The Armour, Swift & Co. and Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Plants Involved—The Strikers Number 200 but the Trouble May Spread Soon.

A strike that may prove serious to Kansas City's packing interests is threatened to-day among the employees at three of the big packing houses across the state line in Kansas City, Kas., as the result of an effort to inaugurate a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

The reduction, it is claimed, was made necessary on account of the depression in business and finances, and from the further fact that similar reductions had been made in the Chicago packing houses, which would place Kansas City at a disadvantage in competing with her rival.

The three houses in which reductions have been announced are those of the Armour Packing company, Swift & Co., and the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger company. At the Armour plant the reduction applies only to the men in the mechanical departments, while at the others a general cut of 10 per cent in the wages of all employees is proposed.

At the Armour plant the machinists and steam fitters, about fifty in number, refused to go to work this morning and are still on a strike. It is expected that the blacksmiths and carpenters will join them. They have been receiving from \$2.50 to \$2.65 per day and the company has asked them to work for 25 cents less.

At the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger plant, where all employees are affected by the cut, the sixty-five men at work on the beef killing beds announced that they would not accept the reduction. They agreed, however, to kill all the export cattle in the pens at the old wages and are working to-day. A grievance committee has been appointed and a conference with the local managers is being held. The Schwarzchild & Sulzberger cut applies to every employee of the company at all of its packing houses East and West, and it is stated that there is no likelihood of the company giving in.

The situation at Swift & Co.'s is more threatening than at either of the other packing houses. One hundred and sixty-five butchers employed on the cattle and sheep beds have notified the management that they will not stand the cut, and have persistently refused to go to work to-day. The local management has advised the headquarters at Chicago of the position taken by the men and a reply is expected this afternoon.

If the demands of the butchers at Swift & Co.'s for the old schedule of wages are not acceded to the company will be compelled to put on new men or suffer a tie up of its extensive plant.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a committee representing the butchers at Schwarzchild & Sulzberger held a conference with General Manager A. F. Nathan. The committee was told that the cut was ordered from the company's headquarters in New York and that it applied to every employee. The committee announced that the butchers would not accept the reduction and General Manager Nathan was instructed to wire the company's officers in New York to that effect. The butchers will continue working to-day until the export cattle are killed.

The situation at the Armour Packing company's plant is not so threatening as at the other establishments, as the cut in wages does not apply to the butchers and the laborers necessary for the operation of the plant. The general cut at the other two houses may, however, make it necessary for Armour to put into effect a similar schedule, as they claim that they could not well compete with their rivals while paying higher wages to their butchers and laborers. Such a thing as this, however, is not anticipated.

The striking Armour machinists and steam fitters, when notified last week of the reduction to be put into effect to-day, sent a committee to Superintendent Tourtelot, asking that instead of a reduction of wages their working time be reduced to nine hours instead of ten. The request was refused. The men affected by the reduction are carpenters, blacksmiths, steam fitters, machinists and joiners. The blacksmiths, it is claimed, will join the strikers.

NO CHANGE IN NEW YORK.

ROBBERY AND FORGERY.

A Check Sent by Express Stolen in Some Way and Finally Caught.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Aug. 21.—C. W. Stockton, superintendent of the Wells-Fargo Express company, has been here looking up evidence in an express robbery and forgery case of \$700 belonging to Chung Sing, the blind Chinese doctor at Topeka. Chung Sing was induced to send by express a \$500 check payable to his attorney in Kansas City by a white man who acted as his private secretary. The check was stolen from the express company and fell into the hands of certain Topeka parties and was changed about until it was given to a young woman at Topeka, Kas., to cash. She succeeded in doing this and the money was turned over to her, the name now unknown.

Saturday evening, Joseph Reynolds, formerly special agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, was arrested here and confined to his room in a hotel. He is supposed to be connected with the affair in some manner. To-day, Superintendent Stockton caused his release, but still has him under surveillance. There is said to be some sensation back of the robbery. Superintendent Stockton left to-day to collect other evidence.

ITALIANS FULL OF WRATH.

The Killing of Workmen by French Laborers Arouses the Whole Nation.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The troubles growing out of the fighting between Italian and French workmen employed at the salt works of Aigues-Mortes, France, threaten to involve grave international complications. All over Italy popular indignation at what the Italians consider a gross breach of international comity is finding vent in demonstrations that are evidently intended to coerce the government into demanding an apology from France and the payment of an indemnity to compensate the families of the killed Italians. Riots directed against Frenchmen have occurred in many of the provincial towns and have only been quelled by the use of troops, and the situation is considered very grave.

The most serious outbreak of popular feeling against the French occurred in this city last night, when a mob surrounded the French embassy. Some of the rioters carried cans of petroleum and declared that it was their intention to use it in destroying the embassy. The authorities, however, had anticipated the attack and a strong force of troops was detailed to guard the building. The rioters attempted to carry out their threats to burn the embassy. They were ordered to disperse but refused to do so, whereupon the soldiers charged upon them. The mob held their ground for a time and it was not until several charges had been made that they began a retreat. Forty-five of the rioters were arrested. Many of the mob who were at the forefront of the fighting were wounded by sabers that the soldiers used unsparingly.

Another mob attacked the Santa Shaira seminary of French priests, tore down the eusebeions from the facade, trampled them under foot, smashed the windows and tried to force doors. Further damage was prevented by a strong force of police, who dispersed the mob and guarded the seminary.

Demonstrative crowds paraded the streets, shouting for the King and calling for revenge for the Aigues-Mortes sacrifice. The police were in double force all evening and prevented riots.

At 10 o'clock thousands had packed the Plaza Colona. A dozen bands led the processions up the streets entering the square, and before 11 o'clock the whole district was filled with excited crowds. The bands played Italian and German airs, while the people sang.

The temper of the people is reflected by the newspapers, which are unanimous in demanding reparation from France and in urging the government to exact satisfaction promptly and determinedly. At the same time the people are exhorted to restrain their just indignation and await as calmly as possible the event of the government's action. BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The differences between France and Italy are regarded here with considerable anxiety in view of the popular demonstrations against the French in Italian cities since the massacre of Aigues-Mortes. The hostility displayed by the Italian agitators, it is thought, may bring very grave consequences, as it will irritate the French government just at the time when Italy is making her demands for reparation. Even the possibility of a French-Italian war and Germany's obligations under the triple alliance treaty in such an event are generally discussed.

LEADERS ON THE PROSPECT.

Mr. McPherson Sizes Up the Senate's Situation.