

KENTUCKY BOODLERS

HUNTER AND CONGRESSMAN WILSON ACCUSED.

The Grand Jury Finds Indictments Against the Republican Nominee for Senator—Five Thousand Each Offered for Four Democratic Votes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 11.—Indictments charging bribery and conspiracy to bribe have been prepared by the Franklin county grand jury against three of the most noted Republicans in the state, and true bills may also be returned against ex-Congressman W. Godfrey Hunter of the Third district, Republican nominee for the United States Senate; Congressman J. H. Wilson of the Seventh district, one of Dr. Hunter's closest advisers, and E. T. Franks, one of the leading Republican politicians of the Second district.

The indictments were prepared upon the testimony of Captain Noel Gaines, Captain Thomas Tanner, his brother-in-law, and Fred Gordon, all of this city.

The charges are indignantly denied by Dr. Hunter, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Franks, all of whom say they will prosecute for criminal libel all who have testified before the grand jury. They all claim that it is the last desperate effort of the Blackburn Democrats to prevent Dr. Hunter's election.

The following authorized interview was given on this morning by Captain Thomas Tanner, one of the accusing witnesses: "I was first called to the Capitol hotel on April 1, and took Dr. Hunter to Captain Gaines's house. I there heard the conversation which followed between Dr. Hunter and Gaines. I was in an adjoining room. My principal connection with the case was through Wilson and Franks. On various occasions I was called to consult with them and urged to take a hand in buying votes. They insisted they must have three or four Democratic votes, and singled out Representatives Gossona, Clarke, Johns and Lykens, whom they said we (Gaines and myself) must get, although any Democratic votes would be acceptable. I was called to the Capitol hotel Monday night and had a conference with Wilson in room 21. Wilson had a big roll of bills—he said there were \$5,000 in the package, and from all appearances there were. There were four such packages, or \$20,000, and he said this would be paid for four votes for Dr. Hunter. He showed me the money as an evidence of good faith. He seemed to be the man who handled all the money. I had several conferences with Franks in the same room. I was last called there Thursday morning, when they seemed to think that some members of the legislature had offered to succumb for \$10,000, but they thought this too high. Franks was in the plan and talked about buying votes, but he never directly offered me money with which to buy them."

Dr. Hunter's statement directly charges Hunter with offering him \$15,000 with which to secure three Democratic votes, and relates with specific particulars all the details of the attempted bribery.

The greatest excitement prevailed during the first ballot for United States senator at noon. The call of the roll showed no quorum present, but a vote was taken which gave Hunter 57 and Boyle 1. Sixty answered to their names.

A motion to adjourn brought out the absentees and the vote stood 58 to 58, but President Worthington voted to continue balloting and the second ballot was ordered. In this there was no change.

TRUST EAT TRUST.

Ohio Circuit Court Refuses to Interfere in the Arbuckle-Sugar Trust Fight.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 11.—In the Arbuckle-Woolson injunction suit the circuit court overruled plaintiff's motion for a new trial and granted fifty days in which to file a bill of exceptions. The common pleas court sometime since dissolved the injunction to restrain defense from cutting prices of coffee. The court reviewed the facts and found that, in all probability, the American Sugar Refining company, or sugar trust, bought the stock of the Woolson company for the purpose of retaliating against the Arbuckles for attempting to enter the sugar business. The court also finds that the company is being run in the interest of the sugar trust, and not for the benefit of the Woolson company; that the declines in coffee were made for the purpose of forcing losses on Arbuckle Bros. and driving them out of the sugar business. But the court holds that the plaintiffs are not prosecuting the case in good faith for the interest of the Woolson Spice company, but to protect their greater interest as Arbuckle Bros., coffee roasters, and, therefore, though an ordinary stockholder might have relief, the plaintiff cannot.

SILVER SENATORS FUSE

A Coalition for All Legislative Work Formed by Leaders of Each Faction. WASHINGTON, April 11.—The final agreement among Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists in the Senate, looking to a permanent coalition, was reached at a meeting of representatives of those parties in Mr. Gorman's committee room at the Capitol today.

They were present at the meeting: Democrats, Gorman, Cockrell, Wainwright, Jones of Arkansas, and Murphy; silver Republicans, Cannon and Mantle; Populists, Allen and Pettigrew.

To Succeed W. R. Morrison.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Captain W. W. Peabody, vice president and general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway, with headquarters at Cincinnati, has been tendered by the president the position of interstate commerce commissioner to be vacated by reason of the expiration of the term of Hon. W. R. Morrison of Illinois, at present the chairman of the commission.

Fullerton's Body Is Found.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A dispatch received by the Baltimore & Ohio officials here from Oakland says that the body of General Joseph S. Fullerton of Washington has been found in the river eight miles below the scene of the Oakland wreck, in which he was killed.

General Rivera in Havana.

HAVANA, April 11.—General Luis Rivera, accompanied by Col. Regla Becaliso, arrived by train at Regla yesterday. They were transferred to a tug boat and conveyed to Cabana fortress. Both seemed in excellent spirits.

DANIEL VOORHEES DEAD

Indiana's Ex-Senator Succumbs Suddenly—Twenty Years a Senator.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Daniel Woolsey Voorhees, United States senator from Indiana for twenty years prior to March 4 last, died of rheumatism of the heart at 5 o'clock this morning at his home here.

Mr. Voorhees had been in poor health for several years and for over two years had taken little part in the proceedings of the Senate. He had been a constant sufferer from rheumatism of the heart and his friends had come to expect that they might hear



DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

of his death suddenly. The last reports of him, however, were favorable, and his death, while not entirely unexpected, was a shock.

Up to the time of his retirement, March 4, the "tall sycamore of the Wabash," as he had been nicknamed many years ago, had been the ranking Democrat of the Senate finance committee for years and, by virtue of this position, had been the nominal leader at least of his party on the floor of the Senate on tariff and financial questions.

Mr. Voorhees' Long Record.

Mr. Voorhees was 70 years of age last September and prior to his retirement from public life on March 4 last, had been for many years one of the most picturesque figures in the Senate. He was born in Liberty township, Buffalo county, Ohio, and in his early infancy was carried by his parents to their pioneer home in the Wabash valley of Indiana. In 1849 he graduated from the Indiana Asbury (now DePauw) university, and after studying law began his practice in 1851. His first public office was entered upon in 1858, when he was appointed United States district attorney of Indiana. In 1861 he entered Congress and served in the House of the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses. He was defeated for reelection to the Forty-third by reason of the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democrats for President. He was appointed United States Senator to succeed Oliver P. Morton, and took his seat November 12, 1877. He was assigned to the committee on finance and remained a member of that committee until he retired March 4, 1878.

In 1878 he beat ex-President Benjamin Harrison for the Senate, having made the campaign on the free silver issue purely. In 1885 he was re-elected over ex-Governor Porter and in 1891 over ex-Governor A. P. Hovey. March 4 he was succeeded by Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican. During the last campaign, for the first time since the war, he failed to take a leading part in the work in Indiana, and it was then known, despite strenuous denials, that he was in precarious health.

One of the incidents of Mr. Voorhees' Senatorial career was his dispute with Senator Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls was speaking, when Mr. Voorhees entered the Senate chamber and interrupted the Kansas. This indirectly caused Mr. Ingalls to attack him in the bitterest language, recalling his war record in detail. The thorough manner in which the Kansas treated the story of Mr. Voorhees' life caused many to think that he had prepared himself for such an occasion and gladly taken advantage of the opportunity.

Legislature Finishes Its Work.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 11.—The Nebraska Legislature adjourned yesterday afternoon, after a session extending fifteen days beyond its allotted time. The last bill passed was the initiative and referendum, which went through the Senate just before closing.

Peru Suspends Silver Coinage.

LIMA, Peru, April 11.—The Peruvian government has suspended the coinage of silver at the government mint and has issued a prohibition against the importation of silver coins after the 10th of May next.

Ashland Wilkes Brings \$7,500.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 11.—At the horse sale today Ashland Wilkes, a famous trotting stallion, 15 years old, and sire of John R. Gentry (2:03 1/2), was sold to Brook Curry, Lexington, for \$7,500. He sold at a private sale a year ago for \$5,000.

Turks May Invade Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.—Edhem Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army in Macedonia, has been ordered to cross the frontier of Greece with his forces, should it be proved that Greek regular troops are among the invaders.

LOUISIANA FLOOD BATTLE

Thousands of Men are Guarding Levees—At Work Day and Night.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 11.—Everywhere the river is rising and the flood is bearing harder on the levees. Twenty thousand men are at work strengthening the barriers. Any tiny rivulet trickling through the broad embankments is cause for a signal of alarm, and rapidly a relief train responds to the call, hurriedly a lumber bulwark is built and earth-filled sacks packed in behind. So far each effort is met with success, but the water is growing greater in volume and mightier in force and the alarms coming with more frequency and it is doubtful if the system can prevail against the strain which has just begun and will continue for at least a week.

The flood is already greater than ever known before, but each day's record will be broken for at least a week and the levees are being built higher to stand the water that is sure to come. Here in the city, despite the carefully built and solid wall around it, the engineers have advised increasing the bulwarks and Mayor Flower has ordered all the city forces to be in readiness to aid the levee board in case of emergency.

Millions Lost on Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—The Post-Dispatch to-day, in a leading article on the flood throughout the cotton belt, says: "St. Louis factors say enormous damage has been done to cotton planting interests in the South as a result of the flood in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and a portion of Southeastern Missouri. It is estimated on a conservative basis that the inundated territory along the Mississippi river produces an annual average of 1,500,000 bales of the highest grade cotton. From present indications the average output will be materially decreased by the ravages of the waters; in fact, in many localities, it is doubtful if any crop at all will be raised, while in others will be a sickly yield. A million and a half bales of cotton, even at the ordinary price, aggregates probably \$50,000,000, and a conservative estimate places the damage to cotton alone at about this figure, not to take into consideration other losses incident to the flood."

LIVES LOST.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—Many lives have been lost in the floods in South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. Three have been reported drowned on the Big Sioux, two in the Missouri and two on the Coon, all in this immediate vicinity. Cases of a similar character are being reported every day from points farther away and a sharp watch is being kept by the local authorities for floaters.

LOSS MAY BE \$823,000.

University of Illinois Deeply Involved in the Chicago Bank Failure. CHICAGO, April 11.—C. E. Churchill, cashier of the suspended Globe Savings bank, for whose arrest a warrant on a charge of embezzlement was sworn out yesterday, surrendered himself to-day and furnished bonds for his appearance. Vice President Averill surrendered himself and was immediately released on bonds. President Spalding is not in the city, but in a letter written to a friend he says he will return Monday. In the meantime, officers are looking for him.

Developments have brought out the fact that a far greater amount of University of Illinois funds are involved in the suspension of the bank than has been supposed. Two years ago the state legislature appropriated \$423,000, of which, according to the state laws, enough was to be drawn out monthly to meet the current expenses of the university. It appears, however, that, in consideration of 2 1/2 per cent interest on the funds, the university trustees allowed Treasurer Spalding to withdraw the whole sum from the treasury. This is admitted by members of the board. Thus not only are \$400,000 worth of school bonds missing, but \$123,000 in cash is tied up, a total of \$523,000.

A MAD MOTHER'S ACT.

Two Children Thrown Into the River, But Rescued—Suicide Follows. St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—An unknown woman, evidently insane, threw her two little children, a boy and a girl, into the river this forenoon from the ferryboat, Dr. Hill, and then plunged after them. The children were rescued by Michael Bradley, a fisherman, but the woman was drowned. The only clue to her identity was a note inside her hat band, which read: "Send to Mrs. Bertha Jost, 2537 North Market street." She was about 40 years old, heavily built, dark skinned and well dressed. The children were neatly clothed and very attractive.

WERE NOT ENOUGH

FINDINGS OF THE RECANVASSING COMMISSION

Legislative Recount Committee Makes Its Report to the Joint Session—Amendment Declared Not Adopted—Tabulated Results of the Findings.

The closing scene of the recanvass of the vote for the constitutional amendment was enacted Tuesday. The joint session of the legislature declared the amendment had not received the votes necessary for its adoption.

As recanvassed, the amendment lacked 17,754 votes of receiving a majority of the total vote cast at the election, the necessary constitutional majority. The board reported that 201,375 votes were cast for senator and 203,552 votes for representatives; that there were 97,644 votes for the amendment and 37,029 against it, and that the total vote of the state was 230,361. Taking the vote on senators for a basis for a majority, and the amendment lacked 3,014. Taking the vote on representatives and it lacked 4,133. Taking the total vote of the state as reported by the commission, and the amendment lacked 17,537. According to the official vote, as returned to the state canvassing board, the amendment received 84,579, lacking nearly 31,000 of carrying. The aggregate increase for the amendment as found by the recanvassing board was 13,065.

The joint convention was called to order at 4 o'clock, with Lieutenant-Governor Harris in the chair. There were thirty-two senators and eighty-three representatives present. Lieutenant-Governor Harris stated that the convention had met pursuant to an act authorizing the recanvass of the vote on the constitutional amendment. Chairman Loomis of the recanvassing board handed up the committee report, which contained the vote by counties as recanvassed. The report contained the vote on senators and representatives, the vote for and against the amendment, and the total vote cast at the election.

Report of the Board.

"LINCOLN, Neb., April 6, 1897. "To the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: We, the joint committee appointed by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Nebraska, under authority of an act to provide for the recount of the ballots cast November 3, 1896, on the constitutional amendment relating to judges of the supreme court, and approved March 25, 1897, have completed the work assigned us and herewith submit our findings."

(To this report has been appended in the last three columns the official vote as canvassed on the amendment by the state canvassing board. It is not a part of the report of the commission.)

Table with columns: COUNTY, For Senator, For Representative, For Ammt, Against Ammt, Total vote. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding vote counts.

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KANSAS BOODLE STORIES.

Lewelling and Other Men Besmirched—Sensational Developments.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—The committee appointed by the late Legislature to investigate the charges of bribery and other misconduct against certain members of the Senate and House and certain lobbyists yesterday caused three big sensations and a little one.

Reputable witnesses accused Representative Frank H. Smith of Sherman county and ex-Representative Dave Hanna of Grant county of attempted bribery, and Senator L. D. Lewelling of proposing a scheme for the state to buy some additional coal lands at Lansing which had "\$25,000 in it." These were the big sensations. The little one was an insinuation that State Superintendent William Stryker "knew something" about the anonymous letter campaign against the book trust carried on when the book bill was pending.

Representative Wesley M. Metzler of Sheridan county testified under oath that Hanna offered him \$100 and afterward \$150 to vote against the Hackney amendment to the Senate railroad bill in the House.

Representative Joseph W. Clark of Thomas county testified that Representative Smith offered him \$250 to vote against the Brown maximum freight rate bill in the House.

Warden Harry Landis of the penitentiary told the story on Lewelling and Representative Clem Fairchild made the insinuation about Stryker and the anonymous letters.

The committee was making great progress and likely would have increased the list of sensations, but it suddenly struck a stump. Representative Clark, who had "peached" on Smith, refused to give the name of a personal friend who also had approached him on the subject of railroad legislation. The committee insisted, but Clark was firm and did not answer the question asked.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is no use for you to waste time trying to coax I shall not answer the question." Finally the committee announced an adjournment till this morning at 9 o'clock. Meanwhile the committee will consult the attorney general in regard to its power to punish for contempt.

Money Offered to Speaker Street.

When the committee met this morning Attorney General Boyle stated that he had not yet decided as to whether the committee had power to compel Clark to testify, but that the investigation should go on and he would give a decision later.

Speaker Street was put on the stand. The important part of his testimony was that he was invited to eat oysters with some friends and afterwards was invited to go to room 16 in the Veale block, where Harry Wilson, agent of the American Book company, offered him \$1,000 if he would apply the two-thirds rule on the vote on the text book bill. Having made this proposition, Wilson went into an adjoining room and returned with a \$100 bill, which he laid on his (Street's) lap, and renewed the offer. Street declined the proposition, refused to accept the \$100 and left. Afterward Wilson sent him a number of notes. He made no reply until he finally wrote on the bottom of one of the notes that he could be of no service to Mr. Wilson.

Senator Titus swore that Senator Lewelling took him in a room in the National hotel and said that there was "something in it for both of them" if they could get a substitute adopted for the original text book bill.

Representative Dingus of Linn county swore that Representative Doyle of Republic county had offered him \$250 if he would cease his fight for the text book bill and that the money would be placed on his desk the following morning. Afterward Doyle said that since the stories of bribery in the Senate, the men who were handing money were afraid to use it freely. Dingus said he gave Doyle no encouragement. They sat together during the session.

Dr. Frank H. Smith, representative from Sherman county, appeared and demanded to be sworn that he might testify in reply to the statements made by Representative Clark. He said the statements by Clark were utterly false. The only conversation he had had with Clark touching railroad matters was about Clark's Missouri Pacific railroad pass. Clark had lent his pass to a friend and the conductor had taken it up. He wanted him (Smith) to use his influence in getting it returned. At the same time Clark said to him that he was in need of \$300 and asked him when he could get it.

This statement was made in reply to a question made by Mr. Grimes, who asked why Clark had fixed on \$300 in his testimony.

"Did he get the money?" "I did not know. I have heard that he did. A member of the legislature gets \$3 a day and pays his own board. You can figure it out yourself and see where he got it. During the session he was spending money freely, out a good deal nights and taking flyers on the board of trade. At his own home he is throwing bouquets at himself through the newspapers, but he is not getting any from any other source. Mr. Clark probably could enlighten the committee in regard to his vote on the oleomargarine bill."

Mrs. N. Bennett, a house clerk on an engaged bill (Dr. Smith's committee), testified that she was present at a conversation between Dr. Smith and Mr. Clark in the committee room. Clark was leaving the room. She sat at a table. Clark said there ought to be something in that railroad bill; that he needed \$300 or \$300, and asked Dr. Smith if he thought there was anything in it. Smith said he did not know. Clark also said something about a pass. After Clark went out Smith said to witness that Clark was one of the men Brown of Pratt was counting on as for sale.

Resolved, By this joint convention, that the proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the number of judges of the supreme court and fixing their terms of office, submitted at the last general election, was not adopted by the electors at said election.

Senator Talbot withdrew his motion and accepted the resolution in lieu thereof. It was adopted. A light vote was given, but not a dissenting voice was heard.

At the suggestion of Senator Ransom the convention gave a vote of thanks to the recanvassing commission "for working day and night." The joint convention then adjourned.

The report was signed by the recanvassing board comprising Senators Canaday, Sykes, Heapy, Representatives Loomis, Fernow, Dobson and Gerdes, who directed the recount and employed a large number of legislative employes to do most of the work.

A motion for the adoption of the report of the recanvassing board, properly made and seconded, was put and declared carried by Lieutenant-Governor Harris.

At the suggestion of Keys Paha arose and said he had a question to ask, but as the report had been adopted he would not ask it.

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