THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

...ND JURY FINDS TRUE BILLS AGAINST FARRIS AND KELLEY.

Final Report Indicts the Steelville Senator on Charge of Perjury.

CONDEMNS IMMORAL HOUSES.

Jurors Strongly Denounce the Methods of the Lobby at Jefferson City.

The April Grand Jury, with its final report to Judge Ryan, yesterday returned one indictment charging State Senator Frank Farris with perjury and two charging Daniel J. Kelley, the Baking Powder Trust's legislative agent, with bribery.

State Senator John P. Collins is again indicted on the charge of maintaining a lottery, and among those withheld, it is understood, are indictments charging certain persons who were connected with the Mexican Lottery, in St. Louis, with the same crime.

Louis Miller is jointly indicted with Senator Collins on the indictments found in connection with the investigation of the policy business in this city.

Former Lieutenant Governor John A. Lee is the principal witness on the indictments against Farris and Kelley. The indictments against both of these men were the result of the now famous alum bill investigation.

The indictment charging perjury against Farris alleges that he testified falsely on April 10, when called before the Grand Jury and questioned about the alum bill bribery deal. It avers that he denied all knowledge of the deal. Farris has been indicted for bribery in connection with the alum bill investigation. John A. Lee has confessed to the Grand Jury that he took $10,000 to the Laclede Hotel, kept $2,000 himself, and gave $8,000 to Farris to distribute among other State Senators.

INVESTIGATION TO BE RESUMED MONDAY.

To the questions put to him in the Grand Jury room, about this deal, it is alleged that Farris made emphatic denials. When Lee returned and made his confessions before the Grand Jury he so implicated Farris that nothing was left for the Grand Jury, but to indict the Steelville Senator.

Enough evidence on which to indict probably half a dozen other members of the General Assembly was found by the Grand Jury but the Hartmann and Hannigan boodle trials made it impossible for Circuit Attorney Folk to give his attention to the investigation in the last two weeks and the matter was allowed to drop.

Next Monday, Circuit Attorney Folk will take up the investigation again, and the June Grand Jury, which will be impaneled then, will vote the indictments against those other persons, who have been implicated in the alum deal by Lee's confession.

The Grand Jury's written report to the court gives considerable space to the State boodling investigation. The Grand Jurors express amazement at the testimony on the State's corrupt affairs.

The confessions of State officials and State Senators are pointed to as startling evidence that corruption has been regarded as the usual thing, and has been carried on at Jefferson City without interference from the authorities.

The lobby evil is condemned, and the report says that Senators were on the pay roll of lobbyists, and served special interests instead of public good.

FAVORS INCREASE TO SEVEN YEARS.

The report states that the statute of limitations should be amended so as to make bribery an indictable crime up to seven years after its commission, instead of three years, as at present.

The Grand Jury condemns the practice of public officials, who, after indictment, cling to their offices, and pronounces it "abhorent to the minds of honest men."

To inadequate remuneration the Grand Jury attributes much of the inability of legislators to resist the temptations offered by bribers.

The report condemns immoral houses that are run under the guise of hotels, and declares that repeated raidings by the police will suppress such violations of the law.

Low dance halls, the Grand Jury says, should be closed. Such places, the report states, are visited on Saturday and Sunday nights, and are hot beds of debauchery. Witnesses have testified before the Grand Jury that their downfall dates from their first visit to such places.

Disorderly saloons are blamed, in the report, for many crimes, and it is charged that fully 90 per cent of the assaults and murders, that were investigated by the Grand Jury, are traceable to this source. "The proprietor should be held to the strictest account for the orderly conduct of his place," says the report, "and upon the second violation of any law regulating dramshops, the license should be revoked."

The next Grand Jury's attention is called to gambling. Much time was spent in the investigation of this evil by the Grand Jury. Several indictments, among them being two against State Senator John P. Collins and one against State Senator William J. Schoenlaub, were returned. Frank Cronin, brother of Justice of the Peace James H. Cronin, was indicted for running policy games.

TOO MANY STREET CAR ACCIDENTS.

The condition of the city jail is commended, but the Grand Jury says a new jail, in fact a new Four Courts building, should be erected. If funds are not available to erect a new building, certain repairs and improvements are recommended.

Too many street car accidents, the report states, have occurred, and the railway management is called upon to exercise more care, and to employ capable men. The municipal authorities are called upon to see that each and every ordinance pertaining to the running of street cars is rigidly enforced.

Indictments were returned in routine cases as follows:

Albert Haas, embezzlement; Edward Cody, grand larceny; Harry J. Hirsch and Henry Davis, forgery; Edward Cody and Frank Rogers, robbery in the first degree; Thomas I. Case, George Tracy and James Moore, attempted burglary; Timothy Mullaly, James Moran, Thomas L. Harris, John Carroll, Emil Griffin, George Hudson, Henry George, Arthur Lambert, Charles Daly, Norman Davidson, Frank Rogers, John Moran and John Moore, burglary; Herley Sneed and Charles Doosen, assault to kill; Charles Law, defrauding a boarding-house keeper (three cases); Birdie Ashley, enticing females (two cases); William Saxon, arson, and Joseph Hermann, bigamy.

Members of April Grand Jury.

George A. Newcomb, president Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Company, No. 5739 Clemens avenue; foreman.

Charles E. Gartside, president Gartside Coal Company, No. 4524A Laclede avenue.

William H. Foster, manager of loan department Lincoln Trust Company, No. 4234 Page boulevard.

Robert Feickert, jeweler, No. 2907 South Jefferson avenue.

J. Howard Cavender, real estate, No. 5315 Cabanne avenue.

J. A. Gardner, manager American Oak Leather Company, No. 1035 Goodfellow avenue.

Frank Wyman, retired, No. 5845 Cabanne avenue.

Philip Roeder, bock dealer, No. 1709 Carr street.

F. W. Hofmann, president Hofmann Commission Company, No. 3233 Hawthorne boulevard. Discharged on account of illness.

C. C. Crone, real estate and insurance, No. 3732 Blair avenue.

George A. Baker, Jr., president Stephens Lithographing and Engraving Company, No. 5446 Vernon avenue.

George H. Plant, president George H. Plant Milling Company, No. 3643 Washington avenue.

George Hoffmann, secretary Blanke & Bro. Candy Company, No. 1203 North Spring avenue. Called yesterday to fill vacancy caused by the illness of F. W. Hofmann.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT SCORES BOODLERS AND MAKES NUMEROUS SUGGESTIONS THAT RECEIVE COURT'S HEARTY APPROVAL.

Judge O'Neil Ryan in accepting the Grand Jury's report, thanked the jurors for their work, and told them that the court would endeavor to bring about the adoption of some of the suggestions made.

He stated that while the number of indictments found and returned into court was not an indication, he knew that the Grand Jury had done much good work, and that its labors had been arduous.

Judge Walter B. Douglas sat on the bench with Judge Ryan, and both read the report carefully. The report follows:

STATE AND MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

We have devoted considerable time to charges of bribery alleged to have been committed in the city of St. Louis by State legislators. In examining these charges it became necessary to look into legislative methods at Jefferson City.

Bribery is a common offense, but it is very uncommon to get evidence of it. The difficulty in obtaining testimony is great, as only the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker are cognizant of the transaction. They carry on their infamous schemes under cover, and out of the presence of witnesses.

The testimony we have heard has shown a state of affairs most amazing. High State officials have confessed to us of having been paid bribes for official influence, and having acted as go-betweens in securing bribes for other legislators. We have listened to the confessions of State Senators, and were we at liberty to make known all they have told us the recital would appall and astound the citizens of this State.

The extent of the venality existing among the makers of our State laws is alarming to those who believe in free government. Our investigations have gone back for twelve years, and during that time the evidence before us shows that corruption has been the usual and accepted thing in State legislation, and that, too, without interference or hindrance.

TENDENCY HAS BEEN TO IGNORE CRIME.

The tendency has been to hide or ignore rather than to expose and punish this infamous crime. Laws have been sold to the highest bidder in numerous instances that we have evidence of. Senators have been on the pay roll of lobbyists and served special interests instead of the public good. It is time that the people should be awakened to the awful condition of things in their General Assembly. The rights of the people have been ignored and these public pilferers have fattened on the credulity of the people. We have not had an opportunity to fully probe this festering sore on the body politic, and we must leave further investigation to our successors, with the hope that what we have done will call attention to these enemies of the public welfare and help arouse the public conscience.

We have beheld with shame and humiliation the violation of the sacred trust reposed by the people in their public servants, and we trust that the exposure and punishment of these miscreants will result in bringing about a higher tone in public service. We believe that laws should be passed making it unlawful for lobbyists to ply their profession in the manner that some of them now operate.

They should be permitted to appear before legislative committees openly in behalf of special interests, but should not be allowed to use undue and secret means to influence legislation. We believe that laws should be enacted providing for the forfeiture of franchises procured by corrupt methods. The rule of law as to stolen property should be made to apply to franchises obtained by bribery. There can be no vested rights in stolen goods, and there should be no vested rights in public franchises secured by venal methods.

STATUTE OF LIMITATION PREVENTED SOME BILLS.

We have found some indictments for bribery, and there would be many more were it not for the statute of limitation which bars indictment in this State for this offense in three years after the commission of the offense. It seems to us that this is entirely too short a time, and that the statutes should be extended, so as to permit an indictment to be found within seven years from the date of the crime. These penal laws cannot be too severe, inasmuch as a strict administration of public affairs is essential to the perpetuity of our government.

The fact that some public officials against whom indictments have been returned, and even after conviction, are permitted to exercise the functions of their office and to enact laws, is abhorrent to the minds and conscience of honest men. True, the law deems a man innocent until declared guilty by the verdict of an impartial jury. But in the case of the public official who is a self-confessed criminal we feel that the date of his confession should likewise mark the conclusion of his public service, and in the case of that one who is formally charged with crime the charge itself should operate to suspend such official until the fact of guilt or innocence shall have been judicially determined. We cannot recommend appropriate legislation embodying these points.

It should be noted that in many instances our legislative officers in both city and State are not so well remunerated as in other cities and States of corresponding size and importance. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and we see no valid reason why remuneration for public service should be less than for similar service in private affairs. Indeed, we believe that if adequate remuneration were provided, tempted legislators would in many instances successfully resist the iniquitous influence of the professional lobbyists and refuse the money of the would-be briber.

IMMORAL PLACES SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.

There are many houses in the business district of the city, operating as "hotels," and others still, under various signs and written announcements of honest occupations. All such places should be immediately suppressed. This can be done by persistent raiding on the part of the police, followed by prosecutions in the criminal courts.

Attention is also directed to the existence of numerous low dance halls. These are largely frequented on Saturday and Sunday nights. These dance halls call for regulation, and in many instances should be suppressed.

DISORDERLY SALOON CAUSE OF CRIME.

A large number of the felony cases which we have considered are directly traceable to the disorderly saloon and its vicious influence. Fully 90 per cent of the assaults and murders are attributable to this source. Officers of the law should give those places their closest attention. The proprietor should be held to the strictest account for the orderly conduct of his place, and upon the second violation of any law regulating dramshops the license should be revoked. The saloon should not become the gathering place for criminals and degenerates, nei- their should policemen in uniform and on duty be permitted to patronize such places.

Much time has been devoted to the gambling subject. We suggest that the attention of the succeeding Grand Jury be directed to it. The suppression of swindling schemes is slow, by reason of the difficulties in securing evidence. Considerable progress has been made, however, in the suppression of lotteries and policy shops. Lottery companies have been investigated, and wherever the evidence warranted indictments have been returned. Policy shops have been almost wholly suppressed, and in several instances attempts to open this species of gambling have been thwarted. While we recognize the fact that this evil has not by any means been stamped out, we feel assured that it has been in a large measure curtailed.

FOUR COURTS BUILDING IN BAD SHAPE.

We have visited the jail and found in its management much to commend. But the jail itself, and, indeed, the entire Four Courts building, are in a deplorably dilapidated condition. An entire new structure, commensurate with the needs of a city so large and of such rapid growth as St. Louis, should be erected at once; if the funds for such purpose be not available at this time, there are certain improvements and repairs which should be made.

In our inquiry we have had to consider three fatal street car accidents. In such cases, the testimony which is exact and not conflicting is often impossible to obtain. Too many accidents undoubtedly have occurred, many of which are attributable to the carelessness of the public, but many more of which might have been obviated through the use of proper appliances and care on the part of the management and employes.

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FORMER STARS QUIT THE STAGE TO LIVE ON RANCH IN TEXAS.

MR. AND MRS. CLAY CLEMENT,
Who have deserted the stellar ranks of the theatrical firmament and are running a cattle ranch in Texas.

Clay Clement and Mrs. Clay Clement, better known to theater patrons of St. Louis as Miss Karra Kenyon, have quit the stage. Mr. Clement is now a farmer and rancher in Lamar County, Texas, while Mrs. Clement is chief supervisor in the chicken yard.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement are at the Southern Hotel this week. They had no especial business in St. Louis, but Mrs. Clement thought that she would like to do some shopping in "big stores," and, as Mr. Clement likes to place a bet on the race horses now and then, the ex-actor and his wife came to St. Louis.

They are enjoying the excitement of city life after a prolonged absence. For the last several months they have been stationed on a section of land in Lamar County. Their home is on the plains. The nearest neighbor is several miles away, and their present life is as different from their past as it is possible to make it.

Instead of rich opera sacks, Mrs. Clement now wears at home loose calico dresses, and Mr. Clement, with his high boots, buckskin trousers and white hat makes an impressive appearance, and one quite different from the Clay Clement of the stage.

FORGETTING THE STAGE.

A gentleman was introduced to him:

"Mr. Clement of Lamar County, Texas, rancher and what not."

The stranger looked at the white hat, measured his visitor from head to foot.

"Clement, Clement," muttered the stranger. "I am not trying to flatter you," said the stranger, "but you bear a strong resemblance to Clay Clement, the actor."

"Indeed," said Mr. Clement of Texas. "Well, my name is Clay Clement. So I look like an actor? That is too bad. I hoped that I didn't."

Then Mr. Clement whispered to a friend: "I don't suppose I will ever live down that record."

Then Clay Clement revealed his identity and the party enjoyed a laugh.

"I have quit the stage for good," said Mr. Clement. "I love the stage as an art, but it is an art no longer. The stage is a money-making device, and those who are in it for the love of art ought to quit. The syndicate is ruining the theatrical profession from a standpoint of art.

"It was in New Orleans that a friend of mine suggested the Texas idea. He told me where I could purchase a section of land at a reasonable figure. I investigated, found conditions to my liking, and made the purchase.

"My wife became immensely pleased with the work, and we have been enjoying ourselves to the full extent of the law ever since we became residents of the Lone Star Stat.

"Why, man, they talk about the glories of the stage! I would rather be the owner of a ranch than be the greatest theatrical star that ever lived. I love my cattle, my sheep, my hogs and my chickens. We have Texas ponies that are almost human, and neighbors—Texas people, good old Texans—who are the best people that ever lived. They are good enough for me, and the best audience I ever played to."

PLEASED WITH NEW LIFE.

Mrs. Clement is enthusiastic over her new project. Like Mr. Clement, she thinks that farming in Texas is the grandest life imaginable. She supported Mr. Clement in his theatrical productions for many seasons, but she is content, she says, to spend the rest of her life on the plains.

"Life on the plains is one long poem," she said. "and there are no trains to catch, no bad hotels, to live in, no trains to catch, cisms to read, and the use of grease paint is unnecessary. I wouldn't trade places with Bernhardt."

Chickens are Mrs. Clement's hobby. She has a name for every chicken on the Clement farm. She builds the houses and looks to their comfort. The occupation, she says, is most interesting.

Mr. Clement is cultivating the ways of the Texas cowboys. If there wasn't another white hat in the United States, he wouldn't sell his for a barrel of gold. He is a man of massive physique. He has a strong countenance and a piercing eye. He makes a good-looking cattleman and he is glad of it.

Mr. Clement is the author of "The New Dominion" and "A Southern Gentleman." These plays were successful and it was suggested to Mr. Clement that he might turn playriter during his idle moments on the Texas ranch.

"I shall write no plays," said the "reformed" actor. "I am raising cattle and chickens and I am a busy man. Haven't the time or inclination to write a play."

Mr. and Mrs. Clement will go from here to Chicago and then return to Texas.

CANADIAN LAWYER PRAISES FOLK'S WORK

Frank S. Nugent Surprised by the Businesslike Methods of Boodlers.

WATCHES CONDUCT OF CASE.

Brother of Well-Known Merchants Says Evil of Official Corruption Is Being Vigorously Met.

To Frank S. Nugent, a lawyer from Winnipeg, Manitoba, who is visiting his brother, Dan C. Nugent, of the B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Company, the bribery prosecutions conducted by Circuit Attorney Folk are as interesting as anything he has found in St. Louis.

After the selection of a panel in the Hannigan case, Mr. Nugent was a constant attendant upon the sessions of Judge Ryan's court until the verdict was brought in Thursday evening.

Mr. Nugent has met and talked with Mr. Folk, and their acquaintance has afforded him an opportunity to know something of the power behind the State in the fight against official corruption in St. Louis, a crusade which has attracted public attention all over the world.

In expressing his high appreciation of the Circuit Attorney, personally and as a public official, Mr. Nugent said he was convinced that the situation could not be met better than it is.

"It is a common fact that there is political dishonesty in all big cities," said Mr. Nugent last night, "and it is not surprising that St. Louis should be among the sinful, but to a stranger the thing that seems the most remarkable is the open and businesslike methods used by the boodlers. The traffic in public trusts had apparently been reduced to a commercial basis.

"But it is gratifying to see that Mr. Folk is using businesslike methods in bringing the guilty persons to account for their wrongdoing," continued Mr. Nugent, "and I am convinced that he will be successful in the difficult task he has undertaken.

"There does not seem to be the least bit of personal animosity on the part of the Circuit Attorney against the men he is prosecuting, but a desire only to uplift the principle of honest government."

Mr. Nugent has been in St. Louis about three weeks, and expects to return to Winnipeg Monday. The photograph is one taken of him in the wig and robe of a pleader before the High Privy Council at London.

MISS ROOSEVELT HANDLES A "RED DEVIL" SKILLFULLY.

In First Test of Her New Auto She Coolly Drives It Through Array of Dashing Fire Apparatus.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 29.—Miss Roosevelt's handsome new automobile, one of the hideous "red devil" type, costing $2,500, has arrived in Washington, and was used by its owner to-day for the first time. Much to Miss Roosevelt's regret, however, it came just as she was about to leave for an out-of-town visit, and so the ride she took to-day will be the only one she will enjoy in it until some time next week.

In accordance with Miss Roosevelt's orders, the automobile was brought to the White House at 9:30 this morning by the chauffeur. The latter relinquished to Miss Roosevelt the driver's position on the left side of the machine and took his place on the right. Captain Cowles stepped into the rear circular seats, where there is room for three persons when the door is closed. Miss Roosevelt's maid also got in and the trip down Pennsylvania avenue to the station was begun.

The automobile had just passed Fourteenth street when an alarm of fire was sounded from a box some distance down the avenue, and Miss Roosevelt found herself in the midst of a swirling array of fire engines, hook-and-ladder and water-tower trucks and vehicles of all sorts. But she guided the machine skillfully past all teams and obstacles in the way.

In front of the city Post Office Miss Roosevelt made a slight detour as she heard clanging back of her and in a moment a huge truck dashed by. As she swung her machine back into the center of the street, the water tower from the same fire station came dashing along and again Miss Roosevelt ran her automobile out of the course of the plunging horses of that team.

Miss Roosevelt took the 10 o'clock train for New York and will proceed directly to Albany. There she will be a bridesmaid at the wedding of one of her school friends, Ruth Pruyn to David M. Goodrich of Boston.

Two Graduated at Armstrong.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Armstrong, Mo, May 29—The third annual commencement exercises of the Armstrong High School were held to-night at the First Baptist Church in the city. An address was delivered by Professor T Berry Smith of Fayette. The address awarding the diplomas was made by Honorable William Ferguson of Roanoke. There were two graduates—Miss Lera Groce and T. Harris Spotts.

PAYNE ORDERS CUT IN SALARY OF FOUR ST. LOUIS OFFICIALS.

Alleged Excessive Allowances in Violation of the Law and Designation of Position Made Under Beavers's Administration Subject of Investigation—Postmaster Merritt Replies to Charges of Ex-Cashier Tulloch and Declares Removal No Mistake.

Washington, May 29.—As a result of the thorough overhauling of the rosters of the post offices throughout the country, Postmaster General Payne to-day announced his approval of instructions reducing the salaries of Assistant Postmasters at fourteen second-class post offices to 50 per cent of the salaries of the respective Postmasters.

Among them are Cairo, Ill.; Clarinda, Ia.; East St. Louis, Ill.; and Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico.

He has found thirty-six officials in the postal service who hold offices under designations not authorized by law, and directed that their positions be changed to conform to the law governing them.

They were in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Washington, Los Angeles, Louisville, Chicago and eight other offices.

Among these designations not authorized by law are "superintendent of stations" (although there is a superintendent for each separate station), "auditor of stations," "inspector of stations," etc.

Violations of the law which fix the maximum salary of clerks in second-class post offices at $1,000 a year, except in the case of Assistant Postmasters, will be corrected at Leadville, Colo., and three other places.

The investigation disclosed eight post offices at which, in all, thirteen clerks receive more than the salaries to which their designated positions as "assistant superintendents" entitle them, and in these cases the Postmaster General has directed that the salaries be accordingly reduced.

This order affects four positions in St. Louis. The maximum salary of these by law is a stated percentage of the salary of the Postmaster.

The Postmaster General has directed that such of these changes as involve corrections of the violation of law shall take effect next Monday, and changes made to conform to the rules and practice of the department will be operative July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year.

Most of these excessive allowances were made during the administration of George W. Beavers, who suddenly resigned as Superintendent of Salaries and Allowances immediately after the investigation of affairs of the Post-Office Department began.

Samuel A. Groff, who was arrested Wednesday for complicity in the Machen bribery case, appeared to-day before United States Commissioner Taylor and renewed his bond of $5,000 for his appearance, June 9, when he and his brother will be given a hearing.

The rolls of the third-class post offices, the lowest of the presidential grades, are now under investigation, and the authority for the compensation of employes of every third-class post office in the country is being carefully examined.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who is investigating the postal scandals.

PAYNE ISSUES STATEMENT.

Postmaster General Payne made the following statement about the changes:

"In the case of the fourteen offices where the Assistant Postmaster is paid in excess of 50 per cent of the salary of the Postmaster, the action was taken to secure uniformity and better administration.

"The law provides that in first-class Post Offices the Assistant Postmaster's salary shall be not to exceed 50 per cent of the salary of the Postmaster, but this does not apply to Assistant Postmasters in offices of the second-class.

"It is believed that the basis of compensation should be uniform in all offices of the first and second class, hence this order. The total amount saved to the Government by this order will be $2,500 a year.

"In seven offices where there appear to be eight persons who are receiving more than the law allows for the positions which they occupy there may be some explanation of this fact, but in any event an order has been issued reducing the compensation to the amount authorized by law.

"In other offices there are persons employed under designations not known to the law. There is no doubt of the activity and the efficiency of these persons and they are properly employed, but wrongfully classified on the pay rolls and the Postmasters have been instructed to change their designations to the proper title."

MERRITT MAKES REPLY.

The reply of Postmaster Merritt of this city to the charges of ex-Cashier Tulloch, was given out to-day. It contains some serious countercharges.

"Before I became Postmaster," says Mr. Merritt, "one of the employes of the Post Office was suspended from duty from May 5 to June 3, 1898, without pay, without any reason of record, so far as I have learned, and without any departmental authority. Mr. Tulloch, the cashier, retained this man's pay for the time stated, amounting to $140, against his protest, I am told, obtaining his signature to the customary form of pay roll, however, and then sent the account to the auditor for the Post-Office Department as though payment had actually been made.

"The cashier probably had the Postmaster's order to do this, and it seems he did not make personal use of the money. But the transaction appears, nevertheless, to comprehend the presentation of a false voucher, which is made a crime by section 5483 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

"The money thus unlawfully taken was divided by the cashier, or by his direction, among a number of persons, upon orders signed in the name of the Postmaster by his assistant (though in one case no order has been found) until all of it was used up except $7.66, which is now in the official possession of one of the bureaus of the Post-Office Department.

Postmaster Merritt, then, speaking of his removal of Cashier Tulloch almost at once after he became Postmaster, declares the removal was no mistake, and for reason therefor says:

CAUSE OF TULLOCH'S REMOVAL.

"Take this incident related to me by James P. Willett, my predecessor, a few days after I assumed the postmastership, and fully confirmed by the statement of others: He said that his accounts for the last quarter of his term were in a rather tangled condition; that he was very much worried about them; that his cashier should not have left them in this condition; that he regarded it as the cashier's duty to properly arrange and close them; but that after appealing to him for his assistance, he, Tulloch, absolutely refused to give it unless he was paid $500 therefore. Upon my advice Mr. Willett indignantly rejected the offer, and Mr. Tulloch never gave him any aid whatever. The work was entirely and satisfactorily done by my own official force.

"Upon looking into the practice of the cashier's office prior to Mr. Tulloch's separation from it, I found that he had been in the habit for many years of making up the quarterly pay rolls of the office in blank, getting the signatures of the employes thereto and filling in afterwards the dates and amounts paid. I do not charge that these amounts were ever improperly filled in; but I need not say to any business man at least that such a practice presented an open door to fraud."

Mr. Merritt denies that the Washington office is tending to become a bureau of the department, and says he has disbursed no money except on written authority.

Mr. Merritt says he had discretionary authority to remove Tulloch, whom he charges with being arbitrary in manner, occupied much of the time with important private business, and "a venturesome man in the field of speculation."

Mr. Merritt denies that either the Postmaster General or First Assistant Postmaster General Heath directly or indirectly influenced Tulloch's removal.

NEW INDICTMENTS IN FEUD CASE EXPECTED

Grand Jury of Breathitt County, Kentucky, Will Make Its Final Report to Judge Redwine.

JETT'S TRIAL BEGINS MONDAY.

Military Guards, Stationed at All Entrances to Jackson, Keep Close Watch on Movements of Mountaineers.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jackson, Ky., May 29.—Before a jury summoned from an adjoining county, Curtis Jett will be placed on trial Monday for the assassination of James B. Marcum.

If there is any indication of swearing Judge Redwine off the bench, it is not apparent, though he is in poor health, and would probably welcome relief, though he would not shirk the duty.

Sheriff Callahan will not serve in the regular term of court, which will begin Monday, but he objects to having C. J. Little in the place. Judge Redwine refused to remove Little during the special term, but will name another Monday from a list of names to be submitted by Commonwealth's Attorney Byrd, and B. F. French, attorney for Jett and Tom White. The case of White will also be called Monday, but it is likely that he will demand a separate trial.

TROUBLE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

While peace has prevailed generally since the demonstration by the mountaineers Wednesday night, to-morrow is looked forward to with apprehension. As usual on Saturday, the mountaineers will be here to drink "blind tiger" whisky and "shoot up" the town.

Besides, it being the last day of the special term of court, the Grand Jury will make its report. It is possible that there will be more indictments, and if these should include some of the feud leaders there may be a demonstration.

The presence of an increased guard last night and the evidence that the soldiers would not hesitate to shoot, caused the militia to pass a sleepless though peaceful night.

There was some shooting on the outlying hills, but no more than common, so the residents say. In addition to the guard at the jail there were outposts at the various entrances to the town, and the same precautions are being observed to-night.

SHIPMENT OF AMMUNITION.

More ammunition has been received, but an increase of the militia force is not at present contemplated. There is some apprehension as to whether the witnesses will all be here Monday, as the demonstration of Wednesday night has alarmed some of them.

Captain B. J. Ewen has promised to return Monday and it is believed he will keep his word. The witnesses are hopeful that the feud cases will all be disposed of at the regular term of court. Otherwise they must become refugees from the moment the militia departs.

Some of the important witnesses have not yet been located, and it is believed they are hiding in fear of assassination should they come here.

The most troublesome problem is to come after the militia departs. Men friendly to law and order and to the Cockrells will receive small consideration at the hands of the Hargis faction, which controls the entire judicial machinery of the county.

To wrest this control from them will be a problem for the Legislature to solve next winter. There is no other way.

AMMUNITION SHIPPED TO JACKSON.

Louisville, Ky., May 29.—Every general store in the feud-ridden district of Breathitt County has received a consignment of ammunition during the last week. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of cartridges shipped into Jackson, and the hamlets near by, but it was admitted to-day by the head of an ammunition store in Louisville that shipments had been made.

SERIOUSLY HURT BY ELEVATOR

George Schleuter Struck by Car at Coffin Factory.

George Schleuter, 15 years old, may die as the result of falling down the elevator shaft at the Mound City Coffin factory on North Second street yesterday morning.

The boy, whose home is at No. 3544 Page boulevard, was removed to St. Mary's Infirmary, where it was announced that he was suffering from concussion of the brain.

Casper Bomus of No. 218 North Ninth street and August Schutz of No. 1598 South Twelfth street, who were on the second floor, jumped on the elevator as it came up and stopped it. Schleuter leaned into the shaft on the third floor and pulled the elevator rope to start the car. When he released the rope he fell and the elevator struck him.

AMENDMENTS TO TERMINAL LOOP ORDINANCE ADOPTED BY COUNCIL.

To permit all roads to use terminal facilities.

Make life of franchise thirty-five years instead of fifty.

Payment of $150,000.

Commence work within three months and complete it within twelve months of the passage of the ordinance.

Switching rights should be the same as now.

No increase of rates unless authorized by ordinance.

Gives any prospective electric roads the right to use the loop.