For 40 Years The People's Friend.

Kansas City Sunday Journal.

The Journal Leads in Circulation.

VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 236. SUNDAY. KANSAS CITY, FEBRUARY 3, 1895.—SIXTEEN PAGES. SUNDAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A WINNING COMBINATION!

Merchandise of the choicest quality combined with prices that no house can go under is the trade magnet that draws the people to this store.

Housekeeping Linens.

2 cases ladies' fine honeycomb Bedspreads in Marseilles patterns; always sold at 85c, now 72½c
20 yards all-Linen Checked Glass Toweling, extra wide, good 8½c quality, for 5c
1 lot 6-4 genuine Turkey Red Table Covers, regular price 85c, for 59c
Fine Bleached all-Linen Huck Toweling, with woven borders, hemmed ready for use, sizes 18x34, formerly sold at 20c, for 10c
1 lot Turkey Red Table Linen, worth 20c, for 12½c
10 pieces real German Half Bleached Table Damask, extra wide, actually worth 50c, Monday at 25c
20 dozen all-Linen Napkins, with colored woven borders, formerly sold at 5c and 8c, now 3c & 5c

Cambric Sale.

Monday at 9 a. m. and Wednesday and Friday afternoons at 2:30, remnants of Lining Cambric on sale at 1c

Prints.

Best quality American Indigo Blue Prints Monday 4c

Handkerchiefs.

1 lot Ladies' Handkerchiefs with colored borders, slightly handled, regular 5c, for 2c

Read On.

50 dozen Figured Indigo Blue Calico Wrappers with full sleeves, regularly sold at 79c, now 49c
500 Infants' Long Cloaks in fine Cashmere and Silks, trimmed with ribbons and embroidered in cream and tan, at $1.25, $1.45, $2.19, $2.49, $2.98, $3.98 up to $9.98
100 dozen genuine Madame Warren's Dress Form Corsets, in black only, exclusively sold by us, regular price $1.39, Monday this lot will go at 98c
75 dozen Ladies' White Aprons, trimmed with lace and tucks, worth 18c, on sale at 10c
Ladies' Egyptian Ribbed Cotton Vests in medium weights, high neck and short sleeves, 35c kind, for 15c
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Union Suits in cream and white, regular 85c quality, for 49c
Fine Chenille Table Covers in new, select patterns, price regular $1.98, this sale $1.25
2 cases Domet Flannel in fancy stripes and checks, special prices Monday 4½c & 6c
25 dozen Men's all-Wool Half Hose in black and natural color, worth 30c, for 19c
1 lot fancy all-Silk Ribbon in plain Gros Grain, Satin and Moire, all colors, former price 18c and 22c, now 10c

A special lot best quality Imported Ice Wool at 12½c
200 pieces fine all-Linen Torchon Laces at one-half price, cut to 10½c
Ladies' fine quality, extra heavy Woolen Mittens, fancy knit backs, 65c goods for 39c
2 bales extra heavy 36-inch Unbleached Cotton, worth 6c, for 3¾c

Shoe Dept.

Ladies' 60c Black Felt Slippers, warm lined, well made, all sizes, cut to 33c
Ladies' 60c Velvet Embroidered Slippers, cut to 39c
Ladies' Glove Kid 3-point Slippers, well made and durable, cheap at 75c, cut to 49c
Ladies' Dongola and Kid Tip Oxfords, patent tip and trimming, square and opera toe, cheap at $1.35, cut to 98c
Ladies' Dongola and Cloth Top Button Shoes, low and spring heel, $2.00 goes fitting shoe, cut to 89c
An assorted lot of Ladies' Shoes in Glove Kid, Dongola and Vici Kid, cut to 98c
An assorted lot of Ladies' elegant hand-made goods, turns and welts, plain and patent tip, 2 to 4½, A to D lasts, sold formerly from $3.00 to $5.00, cut to $1.25
An assorted lot of Men's fine Dress Shoes and Heavy Work Shoes, lace and congress, at 98c
Men's Heavy Buckle Arctics, new goods, all sizes, cut to 89c
Men's select quality, Satin Calf, warranted single sole, also in lace; will wear you a year, cut to $1.49

Crocery Dept.

1,000 pounds California Evaporated Peaches, 7½c pound.
1,000 pounds California Evaporated Prunes, 6c pound.
1,000 pounds California Evaporated Apricots, 7½c pound.
500 cans Kansas City Baking Powder, 5c can.
500 bottles Tomato Catsup, Fancy Pickles or Pepper Sauce, 7½c bottle.
50 gallon cans best Apples, 21c can.
25 barrels best Rolled Oats, 10 pounds for 25c.
3 cases Corn, String Beans, Lima Beans, Wax Beans or Tomatoes, 7½c can.
500 cans Best Mustard Sardines, 7½c can.
200 Wire Potato Mashers, 2c each.
500 Surprise Egg Beaters, 2c each.
500 extra heavy Skimmers, riveted handles, 6c each.
500 extra heavy Wash Basins, 4c each, worth 15c.
300 Solid Wood Towel Roller and Brackets, 15c each.
500 Wood Fiber Pails, regular price 25c, our price 17c.
1000 Rush Shopping Baskets at 5c, 8c, 10c each.

We guard your interests at every point. Finally, your money back if you are dissatisfied with a purchase.

THE BOSTON STORE

1109-1111 MAIN STREET.

A home cure for disease without medicine.

THE ELECTROPOISE is guaranteed to cure absolutely and speedily the most hopeless cases of Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, Sexual Weakness, Syphilis, Morphine and Opium Habit, etc., or money refunded. It will cure Croup in twenty minutes, Diphtheria in [illegible] hours, Pneumonia and Fevers in a few hours, Colic in five minutes, Headache in fifteen minutes and will relieve the worst pain in a few minutes. Invaluable as a preventive. Can be used on every member of a family. Never requires recharging. No belt, no battery, no shock, no medicine. Get one now and avoid the debilitating effects of drugs. Call or write, 217 Ridge Building.

J. B. SULLIVAN, General Western Manager.

C

February Sale Is Now in Full Blast at

The Union Mercantile Co.,

N. E. Cor. 13th and Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Large Stock of FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, Gents' Furnishing Goods, BOOTS and SHOES, DRY GOODS, TRUNKS, Etc.,

that must be closed out this month to make room for new goods arriving daily. Nothing reserved. We only sell for CASH. Our prices are lower than any other houses in the CITY. Come early to make your selections, at

The Union Mercantile Co.

Thirteenth and Grand Ave.

Largest, Finest and Best Equipped Prescription Drug Store in the City.

JOHNSON BROS. DRUG CO., SUCCESSORS TO J. A. GALLAGHER.

Johnson's Velvet Cream for Chapped Hands, 25c bottle.

Geo. H. Buecking IS NOW LOCATED ACROSS THE STREET AT 1110 Walnut.

PRIVATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Efforts Being Made to Have Them Placed on an Equal Footing With State Institutes.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 2.—(Special.) The private normal schools of the state are asking that their diplomas allow the holders to teach in the public schools the same as those of the state normals. Professor John T. Fesler, president of the Stanberry normal school, is here, and has been for several days, to urge the passage of a measure of that kind. There are now [illegible] private normal schools in the state, located at Stanberry, Chillicothe and Springfield.

In Kansas a law has been passed putting schools of this class on the same footing as the state schools, and the friends of these schools in the state will make a strong fight for state recognition.

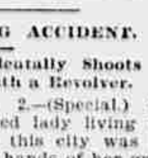
Professor Fesler says there is no room enough in Northwest Missouri for a state normal [illegible] and he says it is in a healthy condition [illegible] records will show that [illegible] pupils per year is not as great as it would be if they were in attendance at a state normal. If his request for state recognition of the graduates of the Stanberry normal is granted, he says he will make the course of study conform to that of the state normals, and will be willing to concede a superintending care over it to the state.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A Young Lady Accidentally Shoots Her Grandmother With a Revolver.

Holden, Mo., Feb. 2.—(Special.) Mrs. Mary Minsker, an aged lady living with her granddaughter in this city was shot with a revolver in the hands of her granddaughter, Miss Mary Gladden, this morning. The ball entered the left side and [illegible] a physician probed and made an examination of the wound, but [illegible] in locating the ball. The granddaughter was cleaning the revolver and the shooting was purely accidental.

JUST . . . A Suggestion



Too cold (old Prob. says 30 deg. below to-night) to be bothered with details, but we wish you to get the idea

A BREEZY IDEA

of the fact that we will give you lower prices on Gold and Silver Watches than any house in the city, before taking stock. Call to-morrow and be convinced.

Streicher's

1017 Main Street.

MEXICO WILL FIGHT.

THAT COUNTRY TO GIVE GUATEMALA AN ULTIMATUM TO-MORROW.

BLOOD IS BOUND TO FLOW.

IT IS PROPOSED TO "OPE THE PURPLE TESTAMENT OF BLEEDING WAR."

GUATEMALA IS ALSO FIRM.

SHE HAS 14,000 TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER AND IS FORWARDING MORE.

It Is Said That Mexico Will Declare War Against Guatemala To-morrow, the Decision Being Reached in a Cabinet Meeting—Americans Indorse Diaz.

City of Mexico, via Laredo, Feb., 2.—President Diaz will give out on Monday, February 4, what is expected to be Mexico's final ultimatum in the dispute with Guatemala. If current rumors and state of public feeling are to be believed, it will be a declaration of war. It is stated to-night, upon what is believed to be good authority, that the Mexican cabinet will not deviate from its original policy. The cabinet held a lengthy session this afternoon, at which most of the diplomatic corps were present, and another session is being held to-night in private.

The sentiment of the people seems to be strongly against any receding by Mexico from the original contention.

It is rumored that Guatemala will not recede or accept Mexico's demand. The sentiment among the American colony her seems to be unanimously in favor of President Diaz's course.

Guatemala now has 13,700 troops on the frontier and 5,000 more started from Guatemala City.

A report is current here, but of course not substantiated, that the Rothschilds have agreed to loan the Central American states 1,000,000 pounds sterling.

A MAJORITY FOR FREE SILVER.

A Canvass of the Senate Shows the Anti-Silver Men in the Minority.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Many Eastern Republican senators are getting telegrams and letters from their constituents urging them to stand by the president and lay aside party feeling and aid in passing a sound currency bill. This has impelled a canvass of the senate by several senators and they point out that the anti-silver men are in the minority. The canvass shows forty-seven for free coinage of silver and thirty-nine against. The admission of Senators Wilson, of Washington, and Clarke, of Montana, will increase the free silver vote to 49. The following is the estimate of the free coinage and anti-free coinage strength:

For free silver — Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kyle, McLaurin, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Ore.), Morgan, Pascoe, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pritchard, Pugh, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walsh, White and Wolcott. Total, 47.

Against free coinage—Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Burrows, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell (Wis.), Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Smith, Vilas, Washburn, Wilson. Total, 39.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.

Democrats Being in the Minority in the Senate Cannot Longer Dictate Business.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Democratic steering committee is having difficulty in reaching a conclusion on the order of business for the remainder of the session. The friends of the bankruptcy bill are making a strong effort to prevent it being displaced by any other measure than appropriation bills, while there is also a sharp conflict between the territorial bills and the pooling for precedence when the bankruptcy bill shall be disposed of. It was believed that the entire matter had been arranged on Thursday so that a programme could be presented to the Republicans, but Senator Harris and others objected to the displacement of the bankruptcy bill and have so far succeeded in preventing an order for its summary dismissal. Senator Butler and others have contended for the allotment for the first time after the bankruptcy bill to the pooling bill instead of the territorial bills. These contentions have caused delay in reaching a conclusion which may not be announced before the beginning of next week. In the meantime the Republican senators call attention to the fact that since Senator Mantle, of Montana, took his seat to-day the Democrats are no longer in the majority in the senate, their strength only being equal to that of the combined Republicans and Populists, and they are therefore contending that the Democrats can no longer continue to dictate the order of procedure in the senate.

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE.

A Republican Seated in the Senate in Lieu of a Populist—Bills Introduced.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 2.—(Special.) In the senate to-day John P. Gandy, Republican, was seated in the place of George H. Coulson, Populist, whose seat was declared vacant yesterday.

Four bills passed both houses to-day and went to the governor, one appropriating $1,000 to pay clerks, one defining contempt of court and providing for a trial by a jury, one allowing bail pending an appeal in criminal cases and one providing for payment of the debts of the original school townships.

A bill was introduced to make personal taxes a lien on real estate, two bills creating railway commissions and one regulating railways.

A petition was received from the citizens of Lexington asking for legislation to reach a notorious saloon and gambling resort located on a sand bar in the middle of the Canadian river, midway between Lexington and Purcell and at present not restrained by either the laws of Oklahoma or of the Indian Territory.

SHOULD WIND UP HIS BUSINESS.

C. P. Huntington, the Railroad Magnate, Thinks the Millennium Is Near.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2.—It has been discovered that C. P. Huntington, the Southern Pacific magnate, has religious beliefs. The information became known through Rev. M. V. Donaldson, superintendent of the St. Paul's Mission church of this city. The doctrine taught at St. Paul's consists mainly in the belief that the millennium is near at hand. No definite date is agreed upon for its arrival, but some time in the year 1898 seems to be the favorite. According to Rev. Donaldson, Mr. Huntington subscribes to the belief and for the past ten years has given sums ranging from $300 to $700 for the benefit of the church. He has written many letters himself warmly recommending the work of the church, which the pastor shows with much pride.

POOLING BILL DEFEATED.

House Decides by a Large Majority to Recommit the Measure to the Committee.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Pacific railroad funding bill was recommitted to the committee on Pacific railroads late this afternoon by a vote of 177 to 108, showing an unexpectedly large majority against the measure. Although the drift has been against the bill from the inception of the debate, its advocates were not without hope, even to-day. The extent of their defeat was a great surprise to both sides. The debate to-day was of a brisk and lively character. Only three of the eighteen sections of the bill had been read when the hour for taking the vote arrived. But the substantial amendment (to prevent the payment of dividends on the stock until the government debt should have been fully discharged) was adopted. Mr. Boatner's substitute to foreclose the government's mortgage in case of default was cut out by a parliamentary maneuver, so that when the voting began in the house he moved to recommit the bill, a motion equivalent to its direct defeat. A proposition submitted as an amendment to compromise the debt (aggregating $150,000,000) for $75,000,000, was defeated and as stated above the bill was sent to its doom by an overwhelming majority. The opponents of the measure signalized the victory with shouts of jubilation. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Alexander, Arnold, Bailey, Baker (Kas.), Baldwin, Bankhead, Barnes, Beckner, Bell (Col.), Beltzhoover, Bingham, Black (Ga.), Bland, Boen, Bower (N. C.), Bowers (Cal.), Boatner, Branch, Breckinridge, Bretz, Brickner, Broderick, Bromwell, Brookshire, Brown, Bryan, Burnes, Cabaniss, Caminetti, Cannon (Cal.), Causey, Clark (Mo.), Clarke (Ala.), Cobb (Ala.), Cockrell, Coffeen, Conn, Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Ind.), Cooper (Wis.), Cousins, Covert, Cox, Crawford, Curtis (Kas.), Daniels, Davis, DeArmond, Denson, Dinsmore, Dockery, Dolliver, Dorovan, Doolittle, Dunn, Edmunds, English (Cal.), Ellis (Ore.), Enloe, Epes, Fithian, Fyan, Geary, Gorman, Grady, Graham, Gresham, Griffin (Mich.), Griffin (Wis.), Heard, Hager, Hainer, Hall (Mo.), Hall (Mo.), Hare, Harris, Harrison, Haugen, Henderson (Ill.), Henry, Hermann, Hines, Hitt, Holman, Hopkins (Ill.), Hudson, Hulick, Hunter, Hutcheson, Ikert, Islam, Johnson, (N. D.), Kem, Kiefer, Kilgore, Lane, Latimer, Lawson, Lester, Little, Livingston, Loud, Lucas, Lynch, Martin (Ind.), Maguire, Mallory, Marsh, Marshall, McCleary (Minn.), McCreary (Ky.), McCulloch, McDearmon, McEttrick, McGann, McKaig, McKeighan, McLaurin, McMillin, McNaggny, McRae, Meiklejohn, Money, Moore, Moses, Neill, Newlands, Ogden, Paschal, Pearson, Pence, Pendleton (Tex.), Perkins, Pickler, Pigott, Ray, Richardson (Mich), Ritchie, Robbins, Robertson (La.), Ryan, Sayers, Settle, Shell, Simpson, Snodgrass, Sorg, Stallinger, Stockdale, Strait, Strong, Swanson, Talbert (S. C.), Tarsney, Tate, Tawney, Taylor (Ind.), Taylor (Tenn.), Terry, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Tyler, Updegraff, Wanger, Washington, Wells, Wheeler (Ala.), Wheeler (Ill.), Whiting, Williams (Ill.), Williams (Miss.), Wilson (O), Wise, White. Total, 177.

Nays—Adams (Ky.), Aitken, Aldrich, Apsley, Avery, Babcock, Baker (N. H.), Bartlett, Belden, Bell (Tex.), Blair, Boutelle, Brosius, Bundy, Bunn, Bynum, Cadmus, Campbell, Cannon (Ill.), Caruth, Catchings, Chickering, Childs, Cogswell, Cooper (Tex.), Culberson, Curtis (N. Y.), Dalzell, Davey, DeForest, Dingley, Draper, Durborow, Erdman, Everett, Fielder, Fletcher, Foreman, Funk, Gardner, Gillett (Mass.), Grosvenor, Grout, Haines, Harmer, Hatch, Hayes, Heiner, Henderson (Ia.), Hendricks, Hepburn, Hicks, Hooker (Miss.), Hooker (N. Y.), Hopkins (Pa.), Kyle, Lacey, Lapham, Layton, Le Fever, Linton, Lockwood, Loudenslager, McAleer, McDowell, Mercer, Meredith, Meyer, Montgomery, Moon, Murray, Mutchler, O'Neill (Mo.), Page, Patterson, Payne, Powers, Randall, Reilly, Reyburn, Richards (O.), Richardson (Tenn.), Russell (Conn.), Schermerhorn, Scranton, Sherman, Sibley, Sipe, Smith, Sperry, Stevens, Stone, Charles W. Stone, William A. Stone (Ky.), Strauss, Talbott (Md.), Thomas, Tracy, Turner (Ga.), Van Voorhis (N. Y.), Wadsworth, Walker, Warner, Weadock, Weaver, Wilson (W. Va.), Wolverton, Wright. Total, 10.

When the pairs were announced among them was Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Cockran, of New York. Mr. Pence, of Colorado, called attention to this pair and inquired if any gentleman knew how they would have voted, as he had an impression that they might have voted on the same side. No one answered, but there was laughter.

At 5:35 p. m. the house adjourned.

Senate Proceedings.

The senate succeeded to-day in making progress on the appropriation bill without being led into an extended financial debate. At one time it looked as though another financial discussion was imminent, when Mr. Hale, of Maine, Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, made brief speeches denying the current reports that these senators were purposely delaying appropriation bills in order to cut off financial legislation. These senators asserted that there was no such concerted purpose and that Republican senators stood ready to aid in advancing financial legislation. Mr. McPherson announced that the resolution discharging the senate finance committee, thus bringing the financial question before the senate, would be urged not later than Monday.

The senate spent the day on the District of Columbia appropriation.

Rocheforte Returns to His Own Country.

London, Feb. 2.—M. Henri Rocheforte, proprietor of the Intransigeant, of Paris, who has been exiled from France since he left that country for England with the late General Boulanger in 1889, has left London for Paris, the amnesty bill having been passed by both the senate and the chamber of deputies. M. Rocheforte has arranged to arrive at the French capital to-morrow. He will be accorded a most enthusiastic reception by his friends.

Intoxicants in Oklahoma.

Washington, Feb. 2.—(Special.) The committee on Indian affairs reported favorably the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians in the Oklahoma country who have taken allotments.

This legislation has been asked for by a number of citizens of Oklahoma and an effort will be made to get it through as a separate bill.

BRIEF ITEMS BY WIRE.

Dover, Del., Feb. 2.—One ballot for United States senator taken to-day without result.

Baltimore, Feb. 2.—The new revenue cutter Guthrie was successfully launched at Sparrow's point this noon. The spectators included a number of visiting government officers.

Denver, Col., Feb. 2.—Frank Wiscomb, while attempting to steal a sack of coal from a Union Pacific freight car, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Special Policeman Peter Daily. Wiscomb had no work and determined to steal rather than see his wife and baby starve and freeze.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The first conviction of unlawful acts in the recent election came to-day, when Edward Miller, who has been on trial in the criminal court for the past two days on a charge of fraudulent voting, was found guilty and given two years in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was filed by his attorneys.

Paris, Feb. 2.—A dispatch received here from Tamatative, Island of Madagascar, via Zanzibar, announces that the Hovas recently commenced to bombard Tamatative, which has for some time been occupied by the French troops. The shell fire from the French cruiser Papin and the fire of the French land battery, however, silenced and dismantled the Hova's guns.

Denver, Col., Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Pasadena, Cal., announces the death of Mrs. Augusta L. Tabor, of this city. She was 62 years old and had been failing rapidly of late, but the immediate cause of her death was pneumonia. Mrs. Tabor was the divorced wife of ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor. She leaves one child, N. Maxie Tabor. Her estate, consisting principally of real estate in this city, is estimated to be worth $1,500,000.

FORCED TO QUIT.

BREMERMANN RELUCTANTLY CONCEDES JAMISON'S ELECTION.

RETIRES FROM THE CONTEST.

UNWILLING TO FIGHT WHEN THE OUTCOME WAS CERTAIN DEFEAT.

GANG'S CANDIDATE GOES DOWN

HE WAS WILLING TO TAKE THE OFFICE BUT COULD NOT GET IT.

His Slap at Governor Stone and Prosecutor Brown in a Letter Addressed to the Public—Judge Henry's Order.

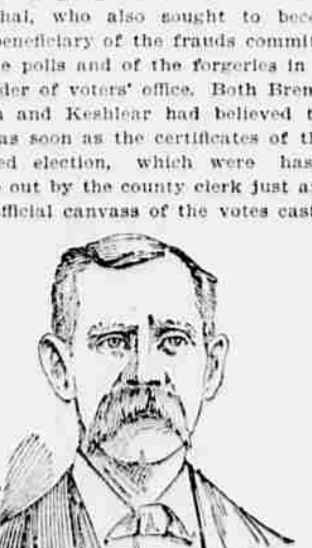
The contest between William T. Jamison, Republican, and James H. Bremermann, Democrat, for the office of prosecuting attorney of Jackson county is settled, and right has triumphed. Mr. Bremermann admitted in open court yesterday that Mr. Jamison was lawfully elected and declared that he would pursue the contest no further.

Mr. Bremermann became convinced that his attempt to obtain the office would fail, and he decided to withdraw from the contest. From the day the forgeries were committed in the office of the recorder of voters that wiped out Mr. Jamison's majority of 320 votes and gave Mr. Bremermann a fraudulent majority of 60 votes until yesterday he and his friends sought in every way to obtain possession of the office. Their

W. T. JAMISON.

first move was made when they went into court and attempted to show that there was no law under which a defeated candidate could prevent his opponent, who was known to have been defeated and who was counted in, from being declared elected and taking possession of the office to which he was not elected. They fought every attempt made by Mr. Jamison to enter into a contest for the office as provided by law.

Very much to the disappointment and chagrin of Mr. Bremermann and his friends, Governor Stone, after visiting Kansas City and inspecting the forged tally sheets in the office of the recorder of voters, refused to issue commissions to Mr. Bremermann and to Joseph B. Keshlear, gang candidate for county marshal, who also sought to become the beneficiary of the frauds committed at the polls and of the forgeries in the recorder of voters' office. Both Bremermann and Keshlear had believed that just as soon as the certificates of their alleged election, which were hastily made out by the county clerk just after the official canvass of the votes cast in



J. H. BREMERMANN.

Kansas City was completed and were taken upon the first train thereafter to Jefferson City by a special messenger of the gang, reached the secretary of state and the governor the commissions would be issued. But in this they were mistaken. Governor Stone refused to become a party to the frauds.

The refusal to issue them commissions did not deter Messrs. Bremermann and Keshlear from making use of every technicality known to the law to prevent Messrs. Jamison and Sloan from obtaining possession of the offices of prosecuting attorney and county marshal, to which they were elected by the people. They were finally forced into court by the decision of Judge Slover, in which he held that a defeated candidate could contest the election of his opponent in the circuit court and that the law providing for contests was sufficient to compel the recorder of voters to open the ballot boxes and recount the ballots cast at the recent election or any other election. Application was made to the supreme court for a writ of prohibition, which, if granted, would have prevented Judge Slover from ordering the ballot boxes opened, but the supreme court refused to grant the writ.

Mr. Bremermann is said to be well versed in the law. He was advised by his partner and Finis C. Farr and other practitioners at the bar in Jackson county, and they left no legal stone unturned to win the contest into which they were forced. In a letter addressed to the public Mr. Bremermann declares that he gave up the contest because he became convinced that Mr. Jamison was elected and was entitled to the office, and that this conviction came to him recently. Nearly everyone else was convinced just after the election that Mr. Jamison was elected prosecuting attorney, and it is the general opinion that Mr. Bremermann knew that he was not elected, but was willing to obtain the office and hold it as the representative of the gang for the sake of the salary and perquisites that go with it.

There is more in the retirement of Bremermann from the contest than appears upon the surface. In addition to becoming convinced that he could not win in the contest proceedings instituted by Mr. Jamison, he knew that a big bill of costs would be scored up against him if he continued in the contest. When he first attempted to benefit by the frauds and forgeries he had reason to believe that the contest would be a short one and that he would triumph. But when Governor Stone by refusing to commission him kept him out of the office and kept Marcy K. Brown in, he began to doubt whether he would ever get it. He wasn't sure that the courts would take his view of the election law and shut Mr. Jamison out. Later, when Judge Slover decided that the ballot boxes in the possession of the recorder of voters could be opened, matters began to look dark for Mr. Bremermann. When Commissioner Evans was instructed to take testimony as to fraudulent voting and counting and the forgeries committed in the recorder of voters' office, a thick gloom settled down upon Mr. Bremermann and his coterie of friends and advisers. They saw that it was useless to attempt to controvert the testimony of the witnesses who testified concerning frauds.

Discouraging as are these circumstances, they would not have caused Mr. Bremermann to go into court and admit that he was defeated and Mr. Jamison was elected had it not been for the fact that the Democracy of Jackson county is rent by dissensions. His retirement from the contest is the culmination of the trouble that has existed between the Francis and Stone factions of the Democracy of this city since the state convention held in the Auditorium last April. The Francisites in Kansas City have been in hard lines since the election. They have been entirely ignored by Governor Stone and his satellites in this city and they realize that they can expect nothing in the future unless they make their power felt without delay.

In his letter to the public Mr. Bremermann has something to say about Marcy K. Brown. He says he does not want that gentleman to continue drawing the salary of the office of prosecuting attorney if he cannot obtain the office. It is generally known that Mr. Brown and Governor Stone have formed an offensive and defensive alliance. Many other well known Democrats of Kansas City have been taken into the combination, which has become so strong as to alarm the Francisites. They realized that as Marcy K. Brown was the chief fugleman of the governor in Kansas City something must be done to deprive him of his power. Nothing would so speedily accomplish that object as depriving him of the office of prosecuting attorney, which he would probably hold for a year and perhaps for two years, if the Jamison-Bremermann contest remained in court. It was desirable, therefore, from a Francisite standpoint, to relegate Marcy K. Brown to private life without further delay, and the retirement of Mr. Bremermann from the contest will have that effect.

The Shannons and Marcy K. Brown, who were formerly bosom friends, have been at outs for some time past. They do not greet each other as cordially as they used to do. While Marcy K. Brown has been making himself solid with the governor the Shannons have allied themselves with the Francisites. It will be remembered by those who actively participated in the last campaign that Mr. Bremermann became a candidate for the Democratic nomination for prosecuting attorney at the solicitation of Joe Shannon. Frank G. Johnson, who is now Marcy K. Brown's first assistant, wanted the nomination and Marcy K. Brown wanted him to have it. Although Marcy K. Brown and Frank G. Johnson worked for the Democratic ticket they never forgave the Shannons for bringing out and nominating Mr. Bremermann. The men who have been the most active in pushing Mr. Bremermann's side of the contest are Francisites.

Another thing that figures in the settlement of the contest is the police commissionership contest. With Mr. Jamison in the prosecuting attorney's office and Mr. Brown retired to private life, the latter's influence at Jefferson City will doubtless be greatly diminished.

The proceedings in which Mr. Jamison was declared elected were had in the circuit court yesterday before Judge Henry. Mr. Jamison left for Jefferson City last night, accompanied by his attorney, Charles E. Small, and Special Prosecutor R. E. Ball. They will call upon Governor Stone, show him a copy of the order of Judge Henry and ask him to issue to Mr. Jamison the commission to which he is entitled.

THE LEGAL PART OF IT.

Mr. Bremermann's Attorneys Admit Jamison Was Elected—Order Issued by Judge Henry.

By agreement between the attorneys of Messrs. Jamison and Bremermann, Commissioner Evans appeared in division No. 4 of the circuit court yesterday for the purpose of informing Judge Henry that the taking of testimony in the contest had been finished, Mr. Jamison, the contestant, having rested his case. Soon afterward Mr. Jamison and Mr. Bremermann came into the court room. Mr. Jamison was accompanied by his attorney, Charles E. Small, and Mr. Bremermann was accompanied by his attorneys, F. C. Farr and J. W. Garner, and his law partner, Amos Kagy. Soon afterward Attorneys R. H. Field, Ed G. Taylor and I. N. Watson, who have done considerable in the way of working up evidence against the disreputable gang that committed the election frauds, arrived.

After Judge Henry had finished hearing a matter that was pending before him, Commissioner Evans stated that the contestant had rested and that the evidence taken was ready to be submitted to the court. Judge Henry announced that he was ready to hear from the attorneys in the contest. Thereupon Mr. Small arose and said that in the petition filed by Mr. Jamison it was charged that fraudulent votes had been cast and counted in several precincts and that after the returns were taken to the office of the recorder of voters forgeries were committed that wiped out the majority received by Mr. Jamison and gave Mr. Bremermann a majority of all the votes cast at the election.

"We have proved beyond a shadow of a doubt," continued Mr. Small, "that there were glaring and outrageous frauds committed in several of the precincts; that hundreds of illegal names were voted; that there was repeating and fraudulent counting, and that the returns were altered and forgeries were committed in the office of the recorder of voters. This is all that is necessary to prove. What we have proved was a notorious fact. Everyone knew it was so. We might have gone on accumulating evidence, but we stopped from sheer weariness. The defense has filed no controverting proof. Your honor may read the evidence if the other side has any doubt as to its validity."

Judge Henry asked Mr. Bremermann if he desired to say anything in reply to the statements of Mr. Small. Mr. Bremermann said Mr. Farr, one of his attorneys, would speak for him. Mr. Farr arose and said:

"Your honor, as well as every other lawyer of any experience, has felt upon occasions like this the feeling of exultation that comes to all lawyers after a contest in court in which he is victorious. I suppose no profession in the world affords an opportunity so frequently for such feeling, but there is also a sentiment which we sometimes find in humanity and which I am proud to say to your honor is best exemplified in our profession, and that is the feeling of self-content that comes to the man who masters himself. I have been one of the attorneys working on this case from the beginning, and I have often said that my client was an honor to the profession on account of his integrity and character. For weeks he has been under a pitiless fire of adverse criticism, and he has stood it in a way that challenged admiration. I may state here, I think, that in our private consultations, and we have had many, he has from first to last stated positively and emphatically that he did not [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Small [illegible] the entering of this order. He said that Marcy K. Brown, who

Continued on Page 6.

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