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Kansas City Daily Journal.

The Journal Leads in Circulation.

VOLUME XXXVII, NO. 260. WEDNESDAY. KANSAS CITY, FEBRUARY 27, 1895. WEDNESDAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

SCENES OF THE WILD EXCITEMENT ENACTED AT SAVANNAH, GA.

MOB OF INDIGNANT CATHOLICS.

ATTEMPTS MADE TO PREVENT AN EX-PRIEST FROM SPEAKING.

TROOPS CHARGE THE CROWDS.

ENTIRE AUDIENCE PENNED UP IN THE HALL AND AFRAID TO LEAVE.

The Audience Finally Escape Between Lines of Soldiers and the Lecturer Was Escorted to His Hotel by Four Companies of Military —More Trouble Feared.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 26.—This has been the most exciting night in the history of Savannah. For five hours the city has trembled on the verge of religious riots. The entire white military force of the city, except the artillery, has been on duty. There are ten infantry companies, and the Georgia Hussars, the latter being dismounted. A mob estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000, the greater part being Catholics, has challenged their forbearance to the extreme. But for the coolness of Mayor Meyers and the officers commanding the troops, blood might have been the result. Bayonet charges were made several times to clear the streets, but the mob which had gathered about Masonic temple, one of the prominent buildings of the city and situated in the heart of Savannah, stubbornly refused to retire.

For three days it has been apparent that grave trouble was brewing. The city had been liberally placarded with notices that ex-Priest Slattery and his wife, described as an ex-nun, would lecture here on Catholicism. Members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at once took steps to prevent their appearance here. Petitions were circulated asking Mayor Meyers to refuse permission to the ex-priest to hold his lecture. The petition said that if Slattery was allowed to speak there would be disorder and riot. About 500 signed the petition. When it was presented to the mayor by a committee of twelve Catholics, including the presidents of two divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, he handed them a written opinion from the corporation attorney to the effect that he, as mayor, had no power to abridge the right of speech guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and Georgia. In his opinion the city attorney said there could be no disorder or trouble if those who would be offended by Slattery's remarks would stay away from his lecture. He urged all to do so. Mayor Meyers also asked the committees to advise all Catholics to keep away from the lecture.

"I cannot stop this man from lecturing," said the mayor, who is a Hebrew, "but I can prevent disorder, and I will do so. If the police are not sufficient force to do so, the military will be appealed to. Riot will not be tolerated."

The committee stated that it was their desire to avoid trouble and that they would use their influence in that direction. They did so, but their efforts utterly failed. All of to-day it had been rumored that mobs would come from different sections of the city and that Slattery would be killed. The fact that he was to put on the garb of a priest in the course of his lecture spread like wildfire and raised an intense feeling among Catholics. Mayor Meyers issued instructions to Chief McDermott to have the entire available police force on hand at Masonic temple. Fifteen policemen were stationed inside the hall and thirty others were massed in front. By 7 o'clock several hundred had collected. When Slattery arrived the mob had not assumed large enough proportions to cope with the police. By 8 o'clock a howling mob of over 1,500 surrounded Masonic hall. In the hall was an audience of about 400, including a number of ladies. The lecturer had hardly begun before brickbats and cobblestones began to rain on the windows. The police had closed all the heavy inside shutters, thus saving the audience from injury, only two or three being injured by falling glass. The rest of the police force was called out and fifty men were soon in front of the hall. The mob made a rush to secure an entrance, but was driven back time after time by the police. Before 9 o'clock the mob had grown to probably between 2,000 and 4,000. Window after window in the Masonic temple was crashed. Cries of "Kill him!" "Down with Slattery!" "Death to the renegade," were heard. Chief McDermott summoned the mayor. The lecture closed at 9:30 o'clock, and it was apparent that it meant the loss of many lives for the lecturer and the audience to leave the hall. Upstairs a number of members of secret organizations who had cheered Slattery's declaration that he belonged to them had gathered around the ex-priest to defend him as he left the hall. A number, it was evident, had come armed in anticipation of trouble. As the ex-priest was about to leave the hall with his friends the chief of police stopped them and refused to allow any one to go downstairs. Outside Mayor Meyers and Colonel Garrard were in consultation. The mob hissed at the police and hooted at their orders to disperse. The military alarm—eleven taps on all fire bells in the city—was sent in, but when it sounded the mob derided it.

"Bring on your military," some of the leaders shouted.

"To h—l with them; they can't save Slattery."

The Georgia Hussars, dismounted, under command of Major Mildrem, were the first to respond. The organization contained thirty men in all. The men evidently believed that this was all it was intended to bring out and laughed at them as they drew up in front of the hall. Soon after the tramp of other military was heard and four companies of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, under command of Colonel Garrard, swung into position in front of the hall with fixed bayonets and rifles loaded with ball cartridges. By order of the mayor, the guards formed in two single lines and charged the mob with fixed bayonets in hope of breaking it up. The mob was shoved back slowly but refused to break, and occasional rocks were thrown at the hall. The mob was sullen and defiant and apparently determined. Six companies from the First regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Reilly came up soon afterwards, making eleven companies on the ground.

In the hall the audience was still penned up, some of the women were crying and those who ventured to glance out at the risk of a broken head and saw the mob and the long lines of military in all directions found nothing to encourage them. The military was employed so as to drive the mob back and form a hollow square about the hall. While a consultation of the commanding officers and mayor was held Captain J. H. Dillon, one of the most prominent Catholics of the city, tendered his services as a peacemaker. He brought Vicar General Cafferty, who is in charge of the diocese in the absence of Bishop Becker, to the scene of trouble. The vicar general addressed a portion of the mob. "This man Slattery," said he "can do your church no harm. You are bringing disgrace upon your religion by your conduct here to-night. It can meet with but condemnation. I plead with you to disperse and go home. Do not render it necessary to shed blood here to-night." A few of those he addressed shook the vicar general by the hand and left, but the majority stood still. Major Mildrem and others urged the mob to disperse, but to no purpose.

With a double line of soldiers a block was formed, and while the rest of the military kept the crowd back, nearly all of the audience passed out of the hall amid hisses.

Slattery and his wife and a few men remained in the hall. Colonel W. W. Gordon, of the First Georgia cavalry, informed Slattery's wife that it was his intention to leave the First regiment and the Hussars to protect the hall, while the guards batalion escorted Slattery to the Pulaski house. It was some time before she would consent to leave her husband. She was assured that under no circumstances would the mob be allowed to hurt him. The four companies of guards were then banked about the door of the hall with the police and Slattery was brought down. As he came out with eight policemen and the mayor, there was a howl from the mob, but the other military, charging, pushed it back in all directions. Slattery was placed in the center of the military, and, headed by a detachment of mounted police and with foot police on the sides and four companies of infantry, amid hisses and jeers, marched to the Pulaski house, followed by hundreds. Slattery was so buried in the midst of the military that the mob could not see him. Word had got among them that any assault would be promptly met with bullets. At the hotel a mob of 500 or 600 gathered. The military made a solid mass in front of the entrance, presented bayonets and Slattery walked in unaided. A detachment of police was left at the hotel to guard him over night. Every door to the hotel was locked and guarded. At Masonic hall the other seven companies remained as a guard for Mrs. Slattery, and to prevent further damage to property. Finding that Slattery had gone, the mob dwindled away. Mrs. Slattery was placed in a carriage later in the night, and, with a strong force of police, was brought to the hotel. The military was still on duty at midnight.

Mrs. Slattery is booked for a lecture to-morrow afternoon, and Slattery for one to-morrow night. Threats are made to-night that they will be diven from the city to-morrow. Prominent Catholics and the priests are using their influence to quell the riotous element, and to induce them to pay no attention to Slattery's attacks on Catholicism. There is great fear that to-morrow may bring further trouble of an even more serious character.

Several policemen were so injured that they had to be sent home. Several of the militia were wounded by being struck by rocks. Slattery's manager was knocked senseless with a sandbag.

At 2 a. m. a large police force is still at the hotel. It will guard the premises all night.

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KANSAS VETERANS.

ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE STATE G. A. R. AT LAWRENCE.

RAIN FALLS UPON THE HOSTS.

IT FAILS, HOWEVER, TO DAMPEN THE ARDOR OF THE SOLDIERS.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

INTERESTING EXERCISES HELD IN UNIVERSITY HALL ON MT. OREAD.

Chancellor Snow Makes a Speech and Other Addresses and Responses Were Listened To—Preliminary Meeting of the Auxiliary Societies—Campfires at Night.

Lawrence, Kas., Feb. 26.—(Special.) It was through rain and mud this afternoon that Lawrence's guests, the Grand Army of the Republic of the state of Kansas, and its allied organizations, marched to Kansas university for the welcoming exercises that formally tendered to them the freedom of the city. But

W. P. CAMPBELL, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER G. A. R.

in spite of this there never was as large a crowd gathered on Mount Oread at one time as assembled in University hall on this occasion.

The welcome to the city was extended by ex-Mayor N. Simmons, who spoke briefly, giving to the loyal soldiers the royal welcome that the people of the city have wanted to express in words as well as in deeds. He was followed by Department Commander Campbell, who alluded to the walk through mud and rain in reaching the university buildings as reminding him of the times, of the early days, when comrades, now old men, marched to the front, regardless of weather. He then alluded to events in soldier life, and concluded by asserting that the Grand Army would always be found on the side of patriotism and law and right. Commander Campbell was followed by National Commander Thomas G. Lawler, of Illinois, who said that the Western country furnished more soldiers during the late rebellion, according to the

ED H. MADISON, DIVISION COMMANDER S. V.

population, than any other portion of the Union, this being particularly true of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. He said there had been five of the presidents of the United States since the war who had been old soldiers, and remarked that there would soon be another. This was taken as an opportunity to cheer for William McKinley, and for a few minutes the hall rang with enthusiasm.

Commander Lawler was followed by Chancellor F. H. Snow, who gave the old soldiers a hearty welcome to Kansas university in the following words:

Chancellor Snow's Speech.

It gives me genuine official and personal pleasure to extend to your honorable organization and to every individual thereof a most hearty welcome to the halls of the chief educational institution of the state of Kansas. Sentiments of profound respect and gratitude are continually cherished by every loyal citizen for the brave men who wore the blue from '61 to '65. But for the patriotic devotion of these veterans to our country's service, the generous educational advantages concentrated upon Mount Oread could never have been offered to the sons and daughters of the commonwealth. If your self-sacrificing defense of our common country had been withheld, this free government itself would have been overthrown. God be praised that when the supreme moment of trial arrived there

MRS. EDITH M. WOOD, PRESIDENT W. R. C.

were not lacking hundreds of thousands of brave men, who would not permit their country's honor to be tarnished nor her institutions to be destroyed.

It was my personal fortune in '64 and '65 to have some part in the stirring scenes of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. In the city of Alexandria in the summer of 1864, I had the opportunity of ministering to the physical and spiritual necessities of no small number of the thousands of heroes whose maimed and mutilated bodies were the inevitable result of the campaign against Richmond. I count it one of the great privileges of my life that I was able to cheer on to recovery many whose wounds were not unto death and to send to many a heart-broken mother the last words of valiant sons whom fatal disease or mortal stroke of bullet, bayonet or shell had deprived of the enjoyment of the results of their victories. Again in the following spring it was my good fortune to accompany the Fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac in that brief but decisive campaign which resulted in the capture of Richmond and Petersburg and in the surrender of the army of General Lee at Appomatox. With a light battery of three 10-gallon boilers it was my special opportunity as agent of the Christian commission to keep close to the front and minister to the comfort of wounded and exhausted soldiers who could not be reached for several hours by the heavy wagons containing the regular army supplies. It was one of the supreme moments of my life when on Sunday afternoon of the 9th of April, 1865, the indomitable commander of the Union army, General Ulysses S. Grant, after receiving the surrender of Lee, dismounted from his horse only a few yards from my post of observation and announced to the generals of his staff that he would begin to start his army homeward on the morrow.

Members of the Grand Army, there is a peculiar sense in which the University of Kansas may be said to have been a possibility on account of your patriotic services. The very campus on which these exercises are held constituted an important bulwark against the invading enemy. Protecting parapets and ditches abounded on the southern extremity of Mount Oread during the border troubles, as well as from '61 to '65. When this main building of the university was erected in 1872 many traces of military occupation were unearthed.

When the building was approaching completion, in making the excavation for the main entrance, the bones of a stalwart Union soldier were brought to light. Tenderly they were gathered and given an honorable burial in Oak Hill cemetery. Verily this is consecrated ground! Other unknown graves of Union soldiers doubtless sanctify the university campus. Over the ashes of their valiant defenders the state of Kansas has erected the most fitting monuments to their imperishable work—temples of learning in which the sons and daughters of the republic may receive instruction in the arts and sciences which make for peace in the historical and sociological principles which cultivate love of country and devotion to her service.

Again I bid you welcome to this institution of learning, invite you to inspect its varied equipment and observe for yourselves some of the tangible results of your own patriotic endeavors in behalf of the integrity of the fatherland.

Chancellor Snow was followed by Senior Vice Commander Stover, of Iola, in a response, and there were other speeches and responses by Rev. Bernard Kelly, Commander J. M. Spencer, of the Home G. A. R. post; Mrs. Criss, president of the Lawrence Relief Corps; Mrs. Edith M. Wood, department president of the W. R. C.; Captain Frank Hinman, of the local camp of the Sons of Veterans; Commander Ed H. Madison, of the Kansas division of the Sons of Veterans; Miss May Olmstead, of the home society of the Ladies' Aid Society; Miss Winnifred Steinberger, president of the state organization of the Ladies' Aid Society; Colonel J. K. Rankin, welcoming the ladies of the G. A. R., and Mrs. Elma Dalton, president of the state society of the ladies of the G. A. R.

After the exercises in the hall were over the visitors were given the freedom of the university grounds and buildings and spent quite a while looking through the leading educational institution of Kansas.

The business sessions of all the societies were very brief to-day, all adjourning at noon for the exercises at the university. The G. A. R. held no sessions at all.

Meeting of the Sons of Veterans.

The Sons of Veterans met, with Commander Ed H. Madison in the chair. The usual credential committees were appointed and the greeting of the Missouri division, now in session in Hannibal, was read and a reply sent. There were some visitors received from the Missouri society of the Ladies' Aid Society, and after a number of short congratulatory speeches, the meeting was at an end.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Sons of Veterans met, with Miss Winnifred Steinberger presiding. The usual committees were appointed and officers' reports read and referred. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the last year, $462.39, and expenditures, $427.52. The secretary's report showed thirty-six societies in Kansas, two new ones having been added in the last year. The order now has 620 members, a considerable increase over last year.

Ladies of the G. A. R.

The ladies of the G. A. R. met, with President Elma Dalton in the chair and most of the officers present. Eighty delegates were in attendance. But little business was transacted. Captain W. T. Burgess, of Wichita, made a brief speech and Comrade Charles Franke, of Leavenworth, was initiated into honorary membership in the order. The session is attended by Mrs. M. O. Carthage, the present national inspector, and Mrs. Julia Gordon, national treasurer.

Woman's Relief Corps.

The Woman's Relief Corps met, with the department president, Mrs. Edith Woods, in the chair, and most of the department officers present. The annual address of the president was read and referred to a committee. The vice presidents made their reports, which were referred. The department secretary reported 225 corps in the state, and that new ones were organized during the year at Republic City, Reading, Kansas City and Sharon Springs. Mrs. Evelyn Bradford, department treasurer, reported total receipts for the year just closed as $3,832.78; the disbursements were $2,760.12. The chaplain's report showed a number of deaths in the last year and made several recommendations. Department Commander Campbell and National Commander Lawler, of the G. A. R., were both presented to the meeting, with a number of other comrades, and made short addresses, and after a brief response from the department president, the W. R. C. adjourned.

All the societies will be in session to-morrow, holding business meetings in the morning and in the afternoon.

Two Big Campfires.

The programme for this evening consisted of campfires. The two largest halls in the city were packed and song and story of bygone days brought cheers and tears from the assembled multitudes. At the opera house the campfire was presided over by Hon. A. R. Greene, of Lecompton, and the speakers were Captain Fuller, of the famous Seventh United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley; Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler, of Illinois; Chaplain-in-Chief T. H. Haggerty, of St. Louis, and others. The same speakers were at both meetings and the patriotic remarks they made were enthusiastically cheered. Besides the two campfires, an informal reception was given to the officers by the ladies of the G. A. R., which was largely attended.

BILL TO ENCOURAGE FLYING.

Senator Brice Has Reported a Measure Offering $100,000 for a Successful Airship.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Senator Brice, from the committee on interstate commerce, has reported without recommendation the bill introduced in the early part of the present session, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay the sum of $100,000 to any inventor from any part of the world who shall prior to 1900 construct a vessel that will demonstrate the practicability of safely navigating the air at a speed of thirty miles an hour and capable of carrying freight and passengers.

The object of the report is apparently to print the information available on the subject of experiments at aerial navigation since the days of Montgolfier.

"To those who have not given this subject much attention," says the report, "it may seem somewhat visionary to seriously entertain the idea of navigating the air safely since efforts in this direction have been in most instances failures," yet the committee maintains that the "eventual solution of the problem will result in one of the greatest social, economic and industrial revolutions in the history of mankind and have the greatest possible influence on the civilization of the world." "Whether," they continue, "commercial results will be achieved as early as 1900 is a question your committee do not undertake to answer. It is believed, however, that the passage of the bill will act as a stimulant to work already in progress looking to the solution of this great problem of aerial navigation, and in that respect it cannot but do great work. That the problem will eventually be solved we see no ground upon which to rest a reasonable doubt."

SENATOR O'BANNON SICK.

Falls Unconscious in the Senate Chamber and May Not Recover.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 26.—(Special.) Senator O'Bannon, of Dallas county, fell from his chair in the senate to-day at about 11 a. m. and lay almost in an unconscious condition. He weighs 230 pounds and those who waited upon him had difficulty in getting him to a room. The report at once circulated that he was suffering from a stroke of apoplexy. This, however, is probably an error. During several days he has suffered from an intestinal trouble, which culminated this morning in a congestion of the bladder and lower intestines. To-night he is suffering acutely, and some fears are expressed that he may not survive

GOOD WORK DONE.

INDICTMENTS FOR ELECTION FRAUDS RETURNED.

NINETEEN TRUE BILLS FOUND.

JUSTICE KRUEGER AND ED FINDLEY AMONG THOSE INDICTED.

BOTH ARE RELEASED ON BOND.

OSWALD M'ALLISTER, AN OFFICE HOLDER, ALSO UNDER ARREST.

Democratic Bosses and Election Corruptionists Trembling in Anticipation of a Second Report Which Will Soon Be Made.

The special grand jury made its first report to Judge Wofford in the criminal court at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The report consisted of twenty-one indictments, nineteen of which were against election crooks. Of those indicted for crimes against the suffrage of the people, seven either surrendered themselves or were arrested and brought into court, where they gave bail. Their cases were continued to the next term of the court by Judge Wofford for want of time to try, the January term of court being nearly ended.

The following is a list of the men under bail, together with their occupations and the amounts of their bail:

Owen W. Krueger, justice of the peace for the Second and Sixth wards, and owner of drug stores at Fourth street and

JUSTICE O. W. KRUEGER.

Broadway and Fifth street and Broadway; bail, $1,000.

Edward C. Findley, owner of policy shops and manipulator of elections; bail, $1,500.

Ralph L. Krueger, brother of Justice Krueger, and owner of a drug store at 1725 East Eighth street; bail, $1,000.

Thomas L. Tuck, clerk in Justice Krueger's drug store at Fourth and Broadway; bail, $1,500.

Wallace G. Miller, clerk in Justice Krueger's court; bail, $1,500.

Oswald McAllister, deputy in the office of Circuit Clerk Henry M. Stonestreet; bail, $1,200.

Arthur Moses, alias Arthur Morrison, Ed Findley's "Man Friday;" bail, $1,500.

When Judge Wofford received the report of the grand jurors, he asked the foreman if they had finished their investigation of the election frauds. Mr. Moore said they had not, whereupon Judge Wofford said:

"Gentlemen, you have done well. Return to your room and continue your labors."

The members of the grand jury then returned to the jury room and heard the evidence of a number of witnesses in regard to the frauds committed in the Fifty-third precinct, Ninth ward, and other precincts, and in the recorder of voters' office. Among the witnesses who testified during the day were ex-Justice Edward W. Shannon, Justice Joseph H. Hawthorne, Recorder of Voters Arnold and ex-County Collector Elihu W. Hayes.

Downfall of the Gang.

The indictments that have been returned and that will be returned by the special grand jury, and by subsequent grand juries, against election crooks, will, it is generally believed, result in the downfall and disruption of the disreputable gang that has been manipulating politics in Kansas City and Jackson county for the purpose of controlling elections, capturing the offices and garnering the spoils. Years ago the Journal informed the people of the city and county of the existence of the plundering organization, that is now in the grasp of the strong hand of the law. This organization of political bandits and spoilsmen made its power felt in county and city elections. It dictated the Democratic nominations, and it was impossible for any Democrat who would not bow the knee to the bosses and put himself under the direction of the fixers and wear the gang collar, to obtain a nomination. Slates were made months in advance of the dates set for holding the primaries and conventions, and the men whose names were upon the slates were nominated. The Journal has made a vigorous, persistent fight upon the gang. Occasionally its efforts were supplemented by one of the other daily papers.

Soon after the election, when the Journal was calling attention to the gigantic frauds committed by the gang bosses and their tools in the Second and Ninth wards, and in other wards of the city, and when the committee of safety was just beginning its labors, there was a disposition manifested by the perpetrators and beneficiaries of the frauds to regard themselves so securely entrenched behind the bulwarks they had erected that they could not be brought to justice. Some of the men who were arrested and arraigned in the criminal court yesterday upon indictments charging them with having stuffed ballot boxes and committed other election crimes, declared that nothing would ever come of the efforts of the members of the committee of safety to obtain evidence against them. They pretended to be greatly amused at the attempt that was being made to entangle them in the web of the law.

Several weeks before the election, held on November 6, the men who constitute the gang knew that their ticket was doomed. They had thoroughly canvassed the city and country precincts, and they had learned that public sentiment was strongly against them. Among other things that they learned was that they could not depend upon the country vote. The country Democrats had at last become awakened to the fact that the gang was a real and desperately pernicious power for evil. They had become convinced that the so-called Democratic county ticket which they were asked to vote was not a Democratic ticket, but was like two or three previous county tickets, claiming to emanate from a convention of delegates chosen by the rank and file of the party in the city and county, the concoction of the bosses and fixers in advance of the holding of the party's primaries and convention. The bosses and the fixers then prepared to override the will of the people, as they had done at previous elections. When the returns were made to the recorder of voters and the county clerk it was plainly apparent to those who had paid any attention to politics in Kansas City that thousands of illegal votes had been stuffed into the ballot boxes in the Second, Sixth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards.

Despite the glaring frauds committed at the polls, where the ballot boxes were stuffed with illegal ballots and legal ballots were destroyed and false tally sheets were made up and signed, five of the Republican county candidates were returned as elected by small majorities. The tools of the gang had miscalculated the number of fraudulent votes required to elect all the gang candidates, and these five men were found to be elected much to the chagrin of the bosses, fixers and pluggers. Three of them were given certificates of election and allowed to take their offices; but it was decided that the other two, Messrs. William T. Jamison and William M. Sloan, who were elected prosecuting attorney and county marshal, should be kept out of their offices and their opponents, J. H. Bremermann and Joseph B. Keshlear, given the offices. In order to carry out this determination forgeries were committed in the office of the recorder of voters and certificates of election were given by the county clerk to Bremermann and Keshlear. Mr. Jamison subsequently obtained the office by consent of Mr. Bremermann, but Mr. Sloan is still fighting in the courts for possession. The office is being held by Henry P. Stewart, whose term expired on January 1. Keshlear is one of his deputies.

Bigger Fish Next Time.

The special grand jurors have not confined their labors to an investigation of the frauds committed in the different wards of the city, where big bogus majorities were returned for the gang candidates, but they have been investigating the forgeries of the recorder of voters' office and the connection of certain men who hold their heads high and move in the best business and social circles of the city with the frauds. More indictments are promised soon, and it is said that some of those who will be indicted are "bigger fish" than the men who were caught in the net yesterday.

The special grand jury was impaneled on Thursday, January 31, by Judge Wofford, who, with Marcy K. Brown, who was then prosecuting attorney, and Special Prosecutor R. E. Ball, selected the men who compose it. From the first day of the January term up to within a few days of the time the special grand jury was impaneled the regular January grand jury, the members of which were selected by the old county court, composed of Judges Murphy, Henn and Latimer, had been in session. It was the intention to have it investigate the election frauds, but Judge Wofford and Messrs. Brown and Ball were informed that there were at least three men upon that jury who were friendly to certain men known to have committed election crimes, and the grand jurors were peremptorily discharged from further service. The present special grand jury was soon afterward selected and impaneled.

Findley Surrenders Himself.

Soon after the indictments were returned rumors were in circulation that Edward C. Findley, Justice of the Peace Owen W. Krueger, Arthur Moses, alias Arthur Morrison; ex-Recorder of Voters Charles S. Owsley and several other men who have figured on the gang side of politics had been indicted. Inquiry proved the rumor unfounded in the case of Mr. Owsley, but the rumor concerning the others, with one or two exceptions, was verified later in the day.

About 3 o'clock p. m., Ed Findley drove to the criminal court building in his carriage. He alighted and went into the jail office, where he inquired for Marshal Stewart. He was told that the marshal was in his private office, and he went there. "I understand the grand jury has returned four or five indictments against me, and I have come to give myself up," said Findley. Marshal Stewart told him he had not yet received a caplas for his arrest, and that he understood there was only one indictment against him. Judge Wofford was consulted, and he said he would fix the amount of Findley's bond later in the day, and Findley was allowed to depart in search of bondsmen. He returned shortly before 4 o'clock. During his absence Arthur Moses, alias Morrison, came into the marshal's office and surrendered himself. A few moments later Deputy Marshals Joseph B. Keshlear and Frank Stewart brought in Justice of the Peace Owen W. Krueger, Ralph L. Krueger, his brother; Thomas L. Tuck, Wallace G. Miller and Oswald McAllister.

After a brief delay Findley, Moses, alias Morrison; the Kruegers, Tuck, Miller and McAllister were arraigned in the criminal court for the purpose of pleading to the indictments against them, and giving bail for their appearance when wanted for trial. Special Prosecutor R. E. Ball appeared for the state, and all the indicted, except Findley and Moses, alias Morrison, were represented by ex-Assistant Prosecuting Attorney J. J. Williams. Findley and Morrison were not represented by counsel. After questioning the men who proposed to become sureties, as to their unincumbered holdings of real estate, and satisfying themselves that they were worth the amounts of the bonds, Judge Wofford and Mr. Ball accepted bail in the following amounts, the prisoners having entered pleas of not guilty and waived the reading of the indictments:

Justice of the Peace Owen W. Krueger, $1,000; sureties, George Dougherty, D. C. Curtis and Councilman John Moran.

Ralph L. Krueger, $1,000; sureties, same as his brother, with that individual's name added.

Thomas L. Tuck, $1,000 in one case and $500 in another; same sureties as Ralph L. Krueger.

Wallace G. Miller, $1,000 on one indictment and $500 on the other; same sureties as Ralph L. Krueger and Thomas L. Tuck.

Oswald McAllister, $1,200; same sureties as Ralph L. Krueger, Thomas L. Tuck and Wallace G. Miller.

Edward C. Findley, $1,500; sureties, Councilman James Pendergast and Patrick O'Rourke.

Arthur Moses, alias Morrison, $1,500; sureties, Councilman James Pendergast and Joseph Smart.

All of the sureties except Justice Krueger testified that they were the owners of pieces of unincumbered real estate worth more than the liability they were assuming in becoming sureties for the prisoners. Justice Krueger was not questioned specifically as to his realty holdings, when he became one of the bondsmen for his brother, for Tuck, Miller and McAllister. While the bond of McAllister was being taken he was asked what he was worth "over and above" his indebtedness, and he replied that he was worth $20,000, and did not owe a dollar to anybody. The bondsmen of Ed Findley said they were the owners of real estate valued at between $75,000 and $100,000.

Justice Krueger Arrested.

It was about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Deputy Marshals Keshlear and Frank Stewart entered Justice Krueger's court room to serve notice on the justice that he had been indicted, and to place him under arrest. Justice Krueger was in Attorney I. B. Kimball's office, across the hall from his court room, when the deputies arrived. A caplas was served upon him in the hallway. Shortly after Wallace G. Miller, clerk of Justice Krueger's court, was

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Temperature yesterday—Minimum, 42; maximum, 54.

To-day we look for the weather to be fair.

Boys' New Caps.

Away along there in the winter—when we were all thinking about warm winter goods—the Boys' Outfitting man was busy preparing for the Spring's trade—a trip East was made, and from the hundreds of new 1895 designs only the cleverest and smartest styles were selected—those which will be the most popular in the East this spring.

Cloth Caps and Hats for boys and little boys—girls and little girls. By far a greater assortment this year than ever before.

The Sailor or Jack Tar Cap for the coming season seems to lead in popular favor—about 15 styles of this popular Cap—ranging in price from 50c to $1.08.

The "Melba"—one of the newest and most popular shapes—is made of dark blue cloth with heavy corded Silk band—silk bow on side—embroidered gold bars and stars on front of crown—designed for a dress hat for the little fellows.

The "Queen"—another new one—is an oval shaped Jack TarCap—with wide Gros Grain Silk ribbon crossed at right angles on top of crown—pearl buckle and silk ribbon ornament on front of crown—material very fine cloth—a very extreme little cap.

The "Hugo" is a six-cornered cap—half of the crown is of silk—the other of cloth—plush ball ornaments on top of crown—colors blue and tan.

The "Vigilant" as popular as ever

The "Don Alonzo"—so suitable for the little girls—in tan, cardinal, brown, navy and white—the shape is what might be called the "Napoleon."

Yacht Caps—many have the new imported bands—many the embroidered stars and anchors—or a ship's name—all very unique.

Hook down Caps, Eton and Derby Caps—suitable for larger boys and young men—and a score of other new and popular styles.

Well worth a trip to the third floor to see these late styles in headwear for the little fellows and girls.

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