

## ROASTED BY VOORHEES.

HARRISON AND DUDLEY ARRAIGNED BY THE INDIANA SENATOR.

The Conductors of the Notorious "Blocks of Five" Campaign of Corruption Scathingly Denounced and the President Urged to Clear His Own Skirts.

[Washington special to Chicago Herald.] There was a sensational scene in the Senate on the 8th of January, when Mr. Voorhees called up his resolution of inquiry into the failure of the Federal authorities at Indianapolis to arrest Colonel William Wade Dudley. Voorhees, always a forceful, robust speaker, was at his best, and when he carefully described the offense of Dudley, his former close relationship with the man who is now President of the United States, and the long series of offenses made by the administration to defeat justice and shield an offender, the people in the galleries murmured applause, while the empty seats on the Republican side bore testimony to the unwelcome nature of the characterization. Among the few Republicans who faced the storm were Chandler, Ingalls, Sherman Edmunds, and Quay. For the first time since Congress met the last-named appeared to take genuine interest in the proceedings. He watched Voorhees like a hawk, and it was with a timid voice and crestfallen manner that he rose during the delivery of the Indiana Senator's address to enter a brief detail of his statement concerning himself. At first Ingalls, Sherman, and Chandler affected unbroken interest in their correspondence or morning newspapers, but as Voorhees made his case stronger and stronger, and heated to a white heat the shot which he was pouring into the Republican party's National Committee, the President which that party had elected and other officers of the administration, newspapers and letters were laid aside, and the orator was listened to with close attention. These Republican Senators could not close their eyes to the significance of the occasion. With a skillful hand Voorhees unmasked the whole conspiracy, in the words of the speaker, who quoted the President of the United States, his former personal and political friend, a former Republican officeholder and the present Republican leader and Treasurer of the National Committee; a Federal judge, who is also the close personal friend of the President, and who would in all probability have been promoted to the Supreme bench but for the fear that he could not be confirmed; a Republican Senator and Chairman of the National Committee; the Attorney General of the United States, the President's personal friend and former law partner, and a Federal District Attorney appointed by the President. To none of these did the orator show mercy, and none of them gone far in his effort of an hour's duration every Republican in the chamber looked like a man struggling with the grippe.

Senator Voorhees said Dudley had inflicted an indelible stain on that memorable election and impeached the integrity of the political result that followed. The fact of the crime, he said, was open, universally known, and practically confessed by its perpetrator and his co-adjudicators, and yet, by constant vigilance in obstructing the law and in denying and preventing justice, the crime has thus far gone unpunished. The beneficiary of a polluted ballot-box now in high place, the Senator declared, had failed to yield the people a single particle of that success from the penalties due to such notorious guilt. It was high time, he said, that that most disgraceful and most alarming episode in the Presidential election should be fully understood by the whole people, and that the proper degree of responsibility should be assigned to the instrument by whom it was perpetrated and to those who tried to hide the offense. He should "nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice," but forbearance on the subject had long ceased to be a virtue in the estimation of all honest people in Indiana, and for those alone he spoke.

### BRINGING IN THE FEET.

Mr. Voorhees went to the clerk's desk and read the notorious "blocks-of-five" letter, and went on to say that the days and weeks which immediately followed the publication of that polluted and polluting campaign document would always be remembered for the rapidity, audacity and fecundity with which the most self-evident falsehoods were conceived and put forth by the Republican press in order to avert the odium and to escape the legal penalties of an organized attempt at wholesale bribery. "This document, emanating officially from the National Republican Committee, and never disclosed to the public, he said, "that an ample corruption fund was already in hand and gave explicit directions for its use in agents selected for their skill in such rascality. Dudley was the immediate personal representative in the National Republican Committee of Benjamin Harrison, then a candidate for the Presidency and now the President of the United States. He had been put upon that committee at the earnest request of Harrison, and between them were the most confidential and intimate personal relations. They had been political Siamese twins in the State of Indiana. When, therefore, the scheme of bribery and corruption was exposed on the 31st of October, as far as the lightning could reach the shamed and sorry party to be supposed that Dudley was left without advice, instructions, and assistance?" Senator Quay, Chairman of the National Republican Committee and Senator from the State of Pennsylvania, arrived at Indianapolis and held repeated and protracted conferences with those who held the fate of Dudley and the interests of the Republican party in the hollow of their hands."

Senator Quay, who had not taken his eyes from Mr. Voorhees during his speech, here arose and said: "I state to the Senator from Indiana that it is not true that in Indianapolis I conferred with those who had the Republican party in their hollow of their hands or conferred with any one in regard to the fate of Mr. Dudley."

"The hands of those with whom the Senator consulted," replied Mr. Voorhees, "were either small, it is true, but to the extent of their palms they did hold the interests of the Republican party in their hands. Does the Senator deny that he called on President-elect Harrison in Indianapolis?"

"I called on President-elect Harrison," admitted Quay.

"Certainly you did!" Mr. Voorhees exclaimed. "The Senator will not blame me if I draw the inference that he wanted the prosecution of Dudley stopped and that he went to Indianapolis to see him, and that he did say certain things in quarters where it would do the most good, and with an emphasis that was not forgotten."

### DUDLEY'S BLUFFING LIBEL SUITS.

Concerning the libel suits which Dudley brought in New York Senator Voorhees said:

Before the election Dudley thought to blind the people by bringing suits against several papers in New York. Subsequent proceedings, however, have doubtless convinced even Dudley how difficult it is to play Jekyll and Hyde at the same time; how difficult it is to combine the assumption of injured innocence and honesty with the conduct of a scheming, conspiring political freedomb. From the earliest day it was not for any one of these libel suits in New York to be forced to trial by the more than ready and willing defendants to the present hour Dudley has been an alert, vigilant and persistent exile from the jurisdiction of the Empire State. With the first symptoms of an opportunity to put his good name to a judicial test and to recover enough money for another huge corruption fund he fled from New York with the speed of a bank embezzler, and found in this District a safe refuge, it seems, as if he had gone to Canada.

For more than a year the defendants in the libel suits have been exhausting all legal methods to get the (plaintiff) into court to prosecute his own libel in vindication of his own damaged and battered reputation, and yet their efforts have all been in vain. These defendants, failing to secure the personal presence of Dudley in court, have also made every effort to obtain his testimony in his own behalf, to induce him to inform them and the court of all the particulars whereby he has been damaged in his fair fame and reputation to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

In this laudable search after light and knowledge by which these defendants might defend themselves they have likewise failed. I believe in one instance an attempt was made in this District by counsel from New York to take Dudley's deposition in one of the libel cases, but he stood mute, by the direction of an eminent Republican lawyer, formerly from Indiana, and an intimate friend of the present occupant of the White House.

In view of such protected evasion of a trial and such chronic and cowardly shrinking from the courts of his own seeking, what other conclusion than that of overwhelming guilt can be reached by any fair mind? The defendants whom he has sued for libel, and on whom he

has called for the payment of big sums of money with which to sooth, solace, and especially repair his battered reputation, have fled day to day and from time to time mocked, derided, and defied him; they have scorned and scoffed at his plea of forgery; they have trampled all his contemptible subterfuges under their feet at every step for the last year, and still he comes not to the precincts of a New York Court. He seeks the arena of judicial combat as Dudley seeks his antagonist for a fatal duel. He runs the other way.

—JUDGE WOODS IN THE HAND.

Senator Voorhees then turned his attention to Judge Woods, and showed how that Judge, in charging the Grand Jury on Nov. 14, before the Republican leaders had a chance to get together and sound the alarm, had spoken his own judicial mind, and fairly instructed the jury in its duties. His charge fully and completely covered the case of Dudley and his allies. At this point, however, the Republican leaders, roused to the danger of exposure, began work, and from this time henceforward a reaction was noticed in Judge Woods' court. For the apparent reason, court was adjourned for three weeks. Mr. Voorhees thus explained the delay.

While the Grand Jury was yet in recess Dudley told prominent men of both political parties whom he met in New York that his pockets were full of dynamite, and if he was indicted and prosecuted a very loud explosion would occur. He did not intend that his associates and co-workers in the campaign, while enriched with the spoils of victory and glittering with official honors and distinction, should look with an arraignment, trial, and inevitable conviction with a complacent sense of security to themselves.

His threats of dynamite were well understood in certain quarters which had power to protect him. He was offered a large sum of money to corrupt fund of his party for eight years in Indiana, and was in possession of political secrets of a character to humble and bring low many a proud head if he was abandoned to his fate.

Dudley is a stanch and extreme party man, nor do I think him wanting in personal fidelity to those with whom he breaks bread and eats salt; but to go to the penitentiary, not merely for his own sins but also as a scapegoat for the sins of others, who from high places were intending to let him make the journey alone, was more than even his patriotic devotion to the Republican party and his personal adhesion to Harrison could stand. He pointed to the well-known dynamite in his pockets, and the menacing gesture and hint were headed with startling promptitude.

The Grand Jury assembled Dec. 4, and within the next four days it was known from the witnesses who had been called and testified that an overwhelming case had been made against Dudley, and that his indictment was an assured fact under the rulings of the court as they then stood. Suddenly, on Dec. 9, Judge Woods adjourned court at Indianapolis to hold a week's term at Fort Wayne, which term at Fort Wayne, I have been informed, lasted one hour and forty minutes and involved the trial of one very important and trivial case. But time had been gained, and the Grand Jury did not reassemble until Dec. 17.

In the meantime the District Attorney in charge of the case resigned and Mr. Bailey, an able and very competent man, was appointed in his place. Thereupon a strange coincidence took place between the views of Republicans at Washington and Indianapolis. Republican Senators with singular unanimity and promptness declared for the ear of the public that they would under no circumstances allow Bailey to be confirmed, while Judge Woods, with equal promptness and publicity, declared that he would under no circumstances receive an indictment from the grand jury signed by Mr. Bailey until he had been confirmed by the Senate.

Another adjournment of the court and the grand jury followed the advent of the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, this time of the National Republican Committee, this time all action and going over from Dec. 23 to Jan. 14, a period of full three weeks. And then, when the court and the grand jury came together again, the object for which justice had been delayed and jockeyed and juggled so long in the interest of partisan crime was speedily made manifest.

On the 15th day of January, 1889, a day long to be remembered in the history of the judiciary and shamed the Grand Jury whereby Dudley and his confederates were enabled to escape at least for the time being from the lashes of the law. In his first charge Judge Woods, in the plain, simple words of Section 551, had told the jury that to counsel or advise any one to attempt to bribe a voter was an indictable offense. In his second charge he says that such counsel or advice, whether in a letter or otherwise, setting forth a scheme of bribery, however bold or reprehensible, is not indictable in his court. To make it so he declares there must be shown, in addition, that the person recommending the letter, who may be unknown to the Grand Jury, and usually described as unknown in the indictment, has himself made an attempt in the indictment, has himself made an attempt to bribe somebody, or has instigated some other rogue to make such attempt.

The impossibility of making this kind of additional proof in the Grand Jury-room or before a traverse jury had been very carefully weighed and considered in the close and high councils of the party before the second charge was given; but, as if fearing that the Grand Jury might adhere to solid principles, although he himself had betrayed and abandoned them, Judge Woods went further, and gave notice, in substance if not in terms, that if an indictment under the first charge should be returned he would allow no conviction on a trial of the same

HARRISON INVITES TO CLEAR HIMSELF.

Senator Voorhees then paid his respects to President Harrison and District Attorney Chambers as follows:

Chambers in ordering the warrant not to issue calls for his summary dismissal from office, unless the administration, of which he is a member, is willing to have the law still further violated in order to still further protect Dudley. It is not worth while to have it put forth and heralded over the country as stated intervals that the administration did not shake hands with Dudley at the inauguration ball, and that he only entered the White House at the back door and not at all the fairer opportunity which can occur than the one now presented to the President to define his position as to Dudley and his doctrine and its endorsers. It matters not whether District Attorney Chambers had the legal right to prevent the arrest of Dudley or not. He exercised that right, and not only refused to prosecute him, but declared himself, in earnest sympathy with the felonious act with which Dudley is charged.

The fact that Dudley committed a substantive offense against the law when he advised his correspondents to attempt the bribery of voters stands out as the great central feature of this whole question and can never be escaped as long as section 551 endures. The attempt of Dudley to bring in accomplices and abettors, and to extort the unscrupulous people who are his tools in Indiana to principals, only excites detestation and contempt among honest and intelligent people. This issue can be left where Judge Woods has placed it, with the certainty of a conspicuously shameful place in the history of the judiciary of the United States.

And now in view of the indignity, the injustice, and the open outrage inflicted upon the people of Indiana in the name and by the authority of the National Committee of the Republican party, aided and abetted in the protection of Dudley by the action of the Federal courts, will not, I hope, seem strange that as one of the representatives of that abused and ignorant people, I should desire to know by whose instructions and by what authority of law the responsible law officer of the Government in Indiana, selected and appointed by the present administration, felt himself warranted a few weeks ago in ordering a United States Commissioner not to issue a warrant for Dudley's arrest when he had ventured to return to Indianapolis for the first time in more than a year, at the same time characterizing Dudley's letter, with all its world-wide infamy, as an honorable and patriotic political document, "indicating simply a patriotic interest in the election."

In behalf of the people of Indiana I desire the Attorney General of the United States to inform this body whether the action of his official subordinate in interfering with and obstructing the duties of a United States Commissioner was inspired by his instructions or now meets his approval; and, if so, to further inform the Senate and the country by virtue of what law he and his subordinates are upheld. Sir, I here assert, fearless of any intelligent contradiction from any Senator or from anybody else, that a District Attorney for the United States has no more legal right over the action of a United States Commissioner in the issuance or the refusal to issue a warrant of arrest than he has over the appointment of a Minister to England.

Is the President willing to be held responsible for the conduct and the language of his law officer in Indiana, who openly declares "the blocks of five" letter to indicate simply a patriotic interest in the election? If so, he will allow Smiley N. Chambers to remain in office.

He Knew the Time.

A bore who has called upon a busy author asks: "Are there not times when you cannot think?"

"Oh, yes; when I have a caller." —Arkansas Traveler.

You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your power of doing generous actions may be extended as you will.

AS FOR a little more money and a little more time, why it's ten to one if either one or the other would make you a whit happier. —Benjamin Franklin.

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You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people; why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? —L. M. Child.

## CHICAGO PLACES FILLED

### LONG DEFERRED APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT.

John M. Clark Gets the Collectorship for the First Illinois District—Chris Mamer Named as Collector of Internal Revenue. The following nominations have been sent to the Senate:

To be Collectors of Customs—John M. Clark, district of Chicago; Tomlinson F. Johnson, Savannah, Ga.; George H. Hopkins, Detroit, Mich.; Frank A. Stewart, southern district of Oregon; Edward A. Taylor, district of Oregon; Marco B. Gary, district of Cuyahoga, Ohio; Charles F. Johnson, district of Duluth, Minnesota.

To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—William H. Sears, First district California; Christopher Mamer, First district Illinois.

Joseph Cook, of Michigan, to be supervising inspector of steam vessels, Eighth district; Henry G. Heffron, surveyor of customs, port of Denver, Col.; Edward P. Danforth, naval officer of customs in the district of California.

Receivers of Public Moneys—M. I. Willey, at Humboldt, Cal.; Otis Perrin, Stockton, Cal.; Frank B. Farr, Eau Claire, Wis.; Charles U. Snider, Lake View, Ore.

Registers of Land Offices—Ozro A. Bowen, at Vancouver, Wash.; Lyman P. Hotchkiss, at Eau Claire, Wis.

Chicago dispatch: The appointment of John M. Clark and Christopher Mamer to the two collectorships in this city was not unexpected. They are generally regarded as a stand-off between the different factions of the party here. The party leaders generally favored the appointment of W. J. Campbell as collector of customs, and it is said that Clark was the business men's candidate. Chris Mamer is regarded as one of the most active Republicans in the city.

John M. Clark was born in Michigan and came to Chicago when 12 years of age. After attending school here he went to Denver, Col., and embarked in the leather business, in which his brother, Bruce Clark, was engaged here. Bruce Clark died in 1884, and John M. accepted the partnership, which his brother had held in the firm of Grey, Marshall & Co. He has resided here ever since. In 1880 he was elected alderman for the Third ward, and two years later ran for Mayor, and was defeated by Carter Harrison.

Chris Mamer is known to every one familiar with Chicago politics. He is a native of Luxembourg, but was brought to Chicago in 1854 when only 2 years old. He attended the public schools and subsequently graduated from the University of St. Mary's of the Lake. He is a jeweler by trade, and first came into notice after the great fire as a distributor of funds of the Relief and Aid society. In 1880 he was elected State Senator and has held several minor offices.

### BRICE ELECTED SENATOR.

He Receives 76 Out of 144 Votes Cast by Ohio Legislature.

Columbus (O.) dispatch: At noon Tuesday Calvin S. Brice was elected to the United States Senate, having received a majority of the votes cast in both branches of the Legislature.

In the Senate Mr. Shaw of the Lima district nominated Brice; Mr. Gaumer of Zanesville seconded the nomination.

Mr. Schneider of Cincinnati nominated Murat Halsted. This action was received with cheers, hisses and laughter. The presiding officer gave notice that a repetition of the disorder would lead to the clearing out of the lobby.

Mr. Massie of Chillicothe nominated ex-Gov. Foster.

The vote in the Senate resulted: Brice, 19; Foster, 14; Halsted, 1.

In the House Mr. Brown, (Dem.) of Hancock, who is sick, was carried to the hall in a chair. The only other Democrats absent were Messers. Troeger of Holmes and Lawlor of Franklin, who is ill. Messrs. Willis (Rep.) and Blair (Rep.) were absent. Mr. Hunt of San-



CALVIN S. BRICE.

dusky presented the name of Calvin S. Brice, which was seconded by Belleville of Montgomery. Representative Brainerd named Charles Foster. This nomination was seconded by Representative Laylin. On the roll-call the vote of Mr. Counts for Mr. Brice was received with cheers, as was also that of Mr. Munson. These were the members who were credited with being bolters.

Smith, the third caucus bolter, voted for L. T. Neal. Pennell, a strong Brice man, voted for Foster by mistake, and before he could make the correction the House was in an uproar. The Speaker threatened that the hall would have to be cleared unless order was maintained.

The vote in the House stood: Brice, 57; Foster, 52, and Neal, 1. Brice was declared the choice of the House.

The result was canvassed by the Senate and House in joint session Wednesday. The joint result of the two branches is: Brice, 76; Foster, 66; Halsted, 1, and Neal, 1.

## SWEPT BY A CYCLONE.

### DESTRUCTION IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

A fierce whirlwind strikes Missouri's Metropolis, leaving death and destruction in its wake—The killed and injured—List of the wrecked buildings—The storm elsewhere.

[St. Louis telegram.]

The city of St. Louis was visited last Sunday by a frightful wind storm which did great damage to property, and resulted in loss of life. The storm struck the southwestern section of the city and swept through to the northern limits, making a pathway nearly a quarter of a mile wide and leaving death and desolation in its track. There was scarcely any warning of the approaching storm, owing to the fact that the sky had been overcast for several hours before the full force of the wind was felt, and it was all over in an incredibly brief period of time, those residing in and near the path of the cyclone scarcely realizing what had happened until it was all over.

In addition to dozens of dwellings and stores in the southern, central and northeastern sections of the city more or less wrecked, the following buildings were damaged: The Anchor mills, Goodwin candle factory, Pullman shops, Van-Brock's furniture factory, Kingsland & Ferguson's farm implement works, Missouri Pacific hospital, Hodgen school, German Evangelical church, Second Presbyterian church and others yet to be heard from. The losses on property are roughly estimated at \$100,000, but will likely prove more.

The cyclone seemed to have entered the city in its full force at Twenty-third street and Chouteau avenue, passing northeast until it reached Seventeenth and Olive streets, where it swerved, taking a direct easterly course to Fourteenth, and then again turned to the northeast, leaving the city and striking the river just north of Tyler street. The only announcement of the approach and progress of the storm was