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SIX MONTHS IN PRISON AND FINE OF $2,500 FOR SENATOR JOS. R. BURTON

Kansas Statesman and Former Indianian Sentenced by the United States Court.

AN APPEAL IS TAKEN

Bond of $10,000 Accepted and the Senator Permitted to Return to His Hotel.

SCENES IN COURTROOM

Lecture by Judge Adams, Who Said the Testimony Proved Burton's Guilt.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—United States Senator J. R. Burton, of Kansas City, was today sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Iron county jail and fined $2,500 for having been convicted of using his influence before the Postoffice Department in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis, and of having received payment from the company for his services.

The case will be appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Senator Burton, accompanied by his leading attorney, Judge Chester H. Krum, came into the United States District Court at 12:30 o'clock. A case was being tried and Judge Adams granted a recess in that case to take up the Burton case. Judge Adams summoned Burton to stand up, and then spoke of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment. The court, after briefly reviewing the motions, overruled them. The court then said to the defendant: "Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

Trembling and evidently suppressing his emotions with a strong effort, Senator Burton stood leaning with both hands on a chair back, as he said:

"Your honor will please allow me to respectfully decline to say anything."

THE SENTENCE.

The courtroom was almost empty, with the exception of a few persons interested in the previous case who had remained out of curiosity, and the silence was almost oppressive as Judge Adams, in low, modulated tones, began delivery of the sentence to be imposed. The court said:

"After a fair and impartial trial by a jury of exceptional intelligence you have been found guilty of the offense charged in the indictment against you. A motion of a new trial in your behalf has afforded me an opportunity to carefully review and consider the evidence. As a result of this I am satisfied that the jury reached the just and true result. The evidence abundantly warranted the verdict and I find no reason, either in the law governing the case or in the proceedings attending the trial, for disturbing it.

"Your conviction necessarily results in your punishment. Its importance, in my opinion, is not confined to its effects upon you. Your exalted station in life and the character of your offending give unusual significance to your conviction. It demonstrates that the law of the land is equal to any emergency and that it can be administered regardless of the personality and station of the accused. It also demonstrates to all the people that public office cannot be prostituted to self-serving purposes and that public office is not a sure or safe passport to private thrift. The humiliation attending your conviction and the statutory disqualifications resulting therefor, which forever incapacitate you from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the government of the United States, are in themselves heavy punishment for your offense, and leave but little in the way of severity which could be added.

"It is neither my pleasure nor purpose to impose any unnecessary punishment. I think the majesty of the law will be sufficiently publicly vindicated, and the public welfare sufficiently safeguarded by imposing a single sentence, warranted as it is on any one of the six counts of the indictment under which you were convicted. This sentence will be that you be confined in the Iron county jail for a period of six months, and that you pay a fine of $2,500."

BURTON'S HEAD BOWED.

At the conclusion of the sentence Senator Burton, who had not taken his eyes from the court, and who had scarcely moved as he supported himself by the chair back, turned and sat down, with his head bowed and his eyes on the floor.

Attorney Judge Krum immediately filed a bill of exceptions in the case, and offered a bond for $10,000, which was accepted, and court took a recess until 2 o'clock to resume the previous case.

The bill of exceptions is a voluminous document, comprising more than 500 pages of typewritten matter. It is a complete transcript of the proceedings of the trial and will be used by the United States Court of Appeals in reviewing the case. The bill of error, which contains the grounds for the appeal, sets forth in detail all adverse rulings by Judge Elmer B. Adams, before whom the case was tried in the United States District Court.

One of the principal points forming the basis of the appeal of the case is that Judge Adams admitted as evidence several checks received by Senator Burton from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company while he was in Washington, D. C. The defense contended in the trial that if an offense had been committed when Senator Burton accepted and cashed the checks it was committed in Washington, and that the St. Louis court consequently did not have jurisdiction. Judge Adams sustained the arguments of the district attorney, who held that the bank in Washington at which Senator Burton cashed the checks acted simply as his agent and that, in any event, the question of jurisdiction in that instance was a matter for the jury to decide.

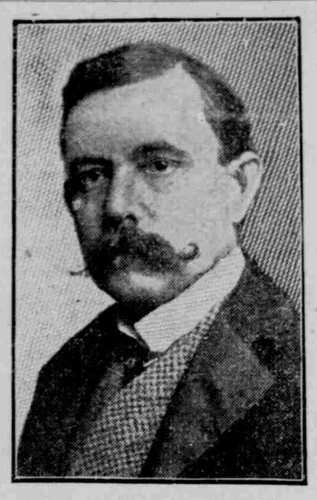
Another point upon which Senator Burton's attorneys laid stress in the bill of error was the introduction of testimony and documentary evidence, which, it is alleged, tended to prejudice the minds of the jurors against the defendant, while it had no direct bearing upon the merits of the charge against Senator Burton. A specific instance was the overruling of objections of the defense to the district attorney reading several telegrams which passed between Senator Burton and W. D. Mahaney, former vice president of the Rialto Grain and Securities company.

It is a coincidence that the amount of the fine, $2,500, imposed upon Senator Burton is identical with the amount which, according to the evidence, he received from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company.

THE IRON COUNTY JAIL.

The Iron county jail, to which Senator Burton was sentenced for six months, is located in the county seat of Ironton, Mo., a village of 1,400 population, eighty-eight miles southeast of St. Louis on the Iron Mountain Railroad. The jail is a two-story brick structure, and in a portion of it Sheriff Polk makes his home with his family. According to the rule of the jail, which shortens each year's sentence of a prisoner by three months for good behavior, Senator Burton's period of incarceration there may be reduced to four and one-half months.

Senator Burton was convicted after an exhaustive trial, in which various letters from him to the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, the checks which he received in payment for his services in behalf of the concern before the Postoffice Department and the testimony of numerous agents of the government, were introduced. Senator Burton's defense was that he was acting merely in the capacity of an attorney, and did not employ his senatorial influence in the work.



SENATOR JOSEPH R. BURTON, Of Kansas, Who Was Sentenced Yesterday.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS ARE BUSY PATROLLING THE GULF OF PE-CHI-LI

London Times Press Steamer Stopped and Searched Thirty Miles from Port Arthur.

JAPANESE FLEET DIVIDED

Seven Squadrons Watching the Far East Seas—Kuropatkin at Nieu-Chwang.

LONDON, April 7.—The Daily Telegraph's Wei-Hai-Wei correspondent, cabling under date of April 6, says Russian warships are patrolling the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li and that the London Times steamer was stopped and searched thirty miles outside of Port Arthur to-day.

The Times correspondent says it was the armored cruiser Bayan, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Makaroff, which chased and later searched his steamer. He says the Bayan shows the scars of the damage recently inflicted upon her by the Japanese, but that she is a fine ship and well handled. "In overhauling us," he says, "her officers and crew appeared a little finely drawn, but they nevertheless were of good material."

The correspondent of the Times at Che-Foo, cabling Wednesday, says the Russians captured two Japanese spies at Nieu-Chwang yesterday who were in possession of the plans of fortifications.

The Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent says he learns from a Japanese sailor who participated in the attacks on Port Arthur that the Japanese fleet is divided into seven squadrons. Four of these are watching Port Arthur, the fifth patrol the Korean coast and the sixth and seventh cruise between Vladivostok and North Japan.

PORT ARTHUR, April 7.—The Russian battleship Peresvie reports that she sighted the enemy to-day in Kwan-Tung waters.

RUSSIANS ARE READY AT NIEU-CHWANG

NIEU-CHWANG, April 6.—General Kuropatkin, commander-in-chief of the Russian military forces in the far East, arrived here to-day and reviewed about 4,000 troops on the parade grounds outside of the fort here. One battery of horse artillery, several batteries of field artillery, parts of four regiments of Siberian rifles and detachments of Cossacks and regular cavalry participated in the review.

Russian secret-service agents reported that the Japanese intended to attack Nieu-Chwang yesterday. On account of the mining of the river and also in expectation of practice firing from the forts, merchantships are not using the lower reach of the river. General Kondratovitch, the Russian commander here who has been praised on account of the order and cleanliness prevailing at Nieu-Chwang, says he is now prepared for a Japanese attack, which it is evident the other authorities also expect.

The command of General Kondratovitch embraces the scout patrols of the Liao river and also the troops in the districts south, including Kai-Chou, and north, including the railroad and Hai-Chong. The troops now here are of a better class than when the war opened. General Kondratovitch is opening a new hospital at Nieu-Chwang.

The relations of the Russian authorities with the foreign residents here are improving and the administrator proposes to consult and co-operate with the foreigners for the protection of neutral lives and interests.

ALL IS QUIET ON THE YALU, RUSSIANS SAY

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—"All is quiet on the Yalu," is the report which General Kachtalinky telegraphed April 5 to General Kuropatkin, who forwarded the message to the Emperor. The report added that an exchange of shots occurred between Russian cavalry and Japanese skirmishers near Wiju. The Russians sustained no losses. Five Japanese were killed. The number of wounded is not known.

General Kachtalinky also reported that opposite Turmitchen, on the island of Matuzeo, in the Yalu river, some Russian volunteers had a skirmish with a Japanese outpost from Wiju. There were no casualties on the Russian side. Six Japanese were killed.

General Kuropatkin's announcement that the Japanese have reached Wiju, Korea, and the right bank of the Yalu river creates no surprise in well-informed circles, where it is thoroughly understood that the Russians have no intention of making a stand in force east of the river.

The stores of a Russian village near Yongampo (south of Wiju on the Yalu river) have been wrecked and burned by a detachment of Japanese infantry, numbering 300 men.

The city is full of rumors of proposed Japanese plans for Easter attacks. The most persistent is to the effect that the Japanese will land at Takushan, about fifty-five miles west of the mouth of the Yalu river on Saturday night under the cover of another bombardment of Port Arthur.

"If they do," remarked a Russian admiral to the correspondent of the Associated Press, "they will find our guns shotted and ready to receive them."

Russia is building ten submarine boats at the Neva mechanical works and Circhton works, Finland. The reports that they will be sent in sections to Port Arthur and Vladivostok are confirmed.

WAR CONFERENCE IS HELD BY JAPANESE

TOKIO, April 6.—A conference was held at the imperial headquarters before the throne to-day, at which Lieutenant General Teruachi, minister of war; Vice Admiral Yamamoto, minister of the navy;

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 3.)

FELIX M'WHIRTER NAMED FOR GOVERNOR BY STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION

Honor Comes to Indianapolis Man on the First Ballot, He Defeating Two Candidates.

WOMAN'S FIERY SPEECH

Mrs. Stanley Rises in Defense of Platform Plank and Evokes Enthusiasm.

SUFFRAGISTS WIN OUT

Fair Politicians Stand Sponsors—$250 Starts Campaign Fund Contributions.

Felix T. McWhirter, of this city, was named as the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Indiana at the state convention held yesterday afternoon in Tomlinson Hall. The nomination came to Mr. McWhirter on the first ballot, he receiving 329 votes to 206 cast for Dr. Homer J. Hall, of Franklin, and nine cast for Sumner W. Haynes, of Portland. On motion by Dr. Hall the nomination was made unanimous.

The Prohibitionists selected a full state ticket, with the exception of candidates for judges of the Supreme Court, which was left to the state committee. The remainder of the ticket is as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—H. C. Ramsey, Fredericksburg.

Secretary of State—Alva H. Swain, Arlington.

Auditor of State—R. V. King, Franklin.

Treasurer of State—R. L. Leason, Elwood.

Attorney General—W. A. Swank, Crawfordsville.

Reporter of the Supreme Court—Edward W. Clark, Indianapolis.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. L. Green, of Purdue University.

State Statistician—J. E. Cowgill, Indianapolis.

The only real contest of the convention was over the nomination for treasurer of state. Six candidates were presented: W. H. Crowder, Sullivan; A. K. Starke, Rockville; Charles Culbertson, Shelbyville; R. L. Leeson, Elwood; W. H. Everman, Burlington, and Oliver Outland, Upland, and two ballots were required. Leeson and Crowder led on the first ballot, the former receiving 153 votes to 116 for Crowder. The other candidates withdrew before the second ballot, which reseulted: Leeson, 339; Crowder, 139.

PASS ANTI-LIQUOR PLATFORM.

Some spirit was shown in the contest for the nomination for state superintendent of public instruction, but Mr. Green won on the first ballot, the vote standing: Green, 236; Charles H. Kiracofe, Huntington, 40; President Monroe Vayhinger, Moore's Hill College, 114.

The platform adopted by the party declared for the repeal of all "laws which now make the State a party to the crime of liquor selling;" asked a constitutional enactment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes; criticised the Nicholson law on the ground that it throws the burden on the people instead of on the applicants for liquor licenses; declared for woman's suffrage, and urged the creation of boards of arbitration to settle all differences between capital and labor.

The woman's suffrage plank evoked a fight, but was finally adopted by a large vote. The Rev. B. L. Allen, of Indianapolis, led the fight against the adoption of the plank, while Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley, of Franklin, state vice president of the W. C. T. U., led the forces that favored the plank.

WOULD RESCUE "LIQUOR CURSE."

When the convention was called to order yesterday morning the hall was well filled and the delegates and visitors were so interested and enthusiastic that few of them left either of the day sessions before adjournment was taken. A score or more of women were in the convention as delegates. Last night the convention was turned into a general prohibition rally, and the crowd was even larger and more enthusiastic. Speeches were made by almost all the candidates for state offices, but the feature of the programme was an address by National Chairman Oliver W. Stewart, of Illinois.

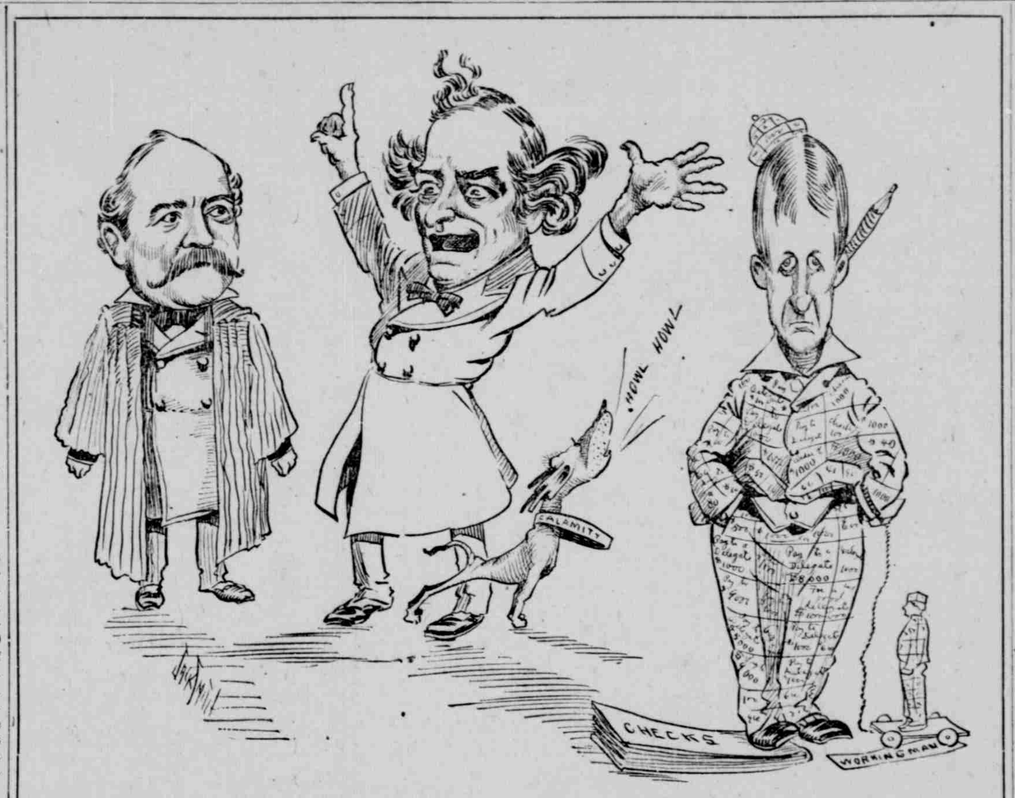
Temporary Chairman Rhodes called the convention to order yesterday morning. Sumner W. Haynes, of Portland, was made permanent chairman, with Edward W. Clark, of Indianapolis, permanent secretary. In assuming the gavel Chairman Haynes made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"It is our business as Christians and lovers of men to rescue the down-trodden and liquor-cursed. The United States flag is on many distilleries, and our first duty as citizens is to stop the liquor machine," he said.

"We have proved ourselves in the sacrifices we have been willing to make, but we, as candidates, have failed to have the faith that we could be elected. How many candidates do this?" he shouted, and responses of "Here! Here!" came from all over the hall.

"I would say to you candidates, go into the fight with the determination to win.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6, COL. 2.)



Three of a Kind That Are Widely Dissimilar.

Parker Won't Talk, Bryan Won't Quit Talking and Hearst Can't Talk.

MORMON CHURCH SAYS NO MORE PLURAL MARRIAGES

President Smith's Declaration at the Seventy-Fourth Annual Conference.

SAINTS GIVEN WARNING

That Only One Wife Will Be Permitted, on Pain of Excommunication.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 6.—A notable feature of the closing session of the seventy-fourth annual conference of the Mormon Church was the official declaration by President Joseph F. Smith on the subject of polygamy. The statement follows:

"Inasmuch as there are numerous reports in circulation that plural marriages have been entered into, contrary to the official declaration of President Woodruff of Sept. 26, 1890, commonly called the manifesto, which was issued by President Woodruff and adopted by the church at its General Conference Oct. 6, 1890, which forbids any marriage violative of the law of the land, I, Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints, hereby affirm and declare that no such marriages have been solemnized with the sanction, consent or knowledge of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and I hereby announce that all such marriages are prohibited; and if any officer or member of the church shall assume to solemnize or enter into any such marriage he will be deemed in transgression against the church and will be liable to be dealt with according to the rules and regulations thereof, and excommunicated therefrom."

This statement received the full indorsement of the church members assembled, who unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by Apostle Francis M. Lyman:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in General Conference assembled, hereby approve and indorse the statement and declaration of President Joseph F. Smith just made to this conference concerning plural marriages, and will support the courts of the church in the enforcement thereof."

A committee was authorized to take steps toward the erection of a suitable building as a monument to the memory of the Prophet Joseph Smith. Although Utah abounds with memorials of Brigham Young, there is at present not a single monument or building in honor of the founder of the church.

LONE BANDIT ROBS STAGE.

KALISPELL, Mont., April 6.—The mail stage running between Holt and Big Fork was held up by a lone bandit, riding a gray horse. The stage driver was alone and was compelled to give up the mail sack and other valuables. Officers who are in pursuit of the bandit believe that a local character is the man wanted and expect an arrest soon.

ANGRY MOB AT MARION TRIES TO LYNCH A NEGRO

Enraged Citizens Held at Bay by Would-Be Murderer in the "Dark Secret."

AGED WOMAN HIS VICTIM

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., April 6.—Daniel Stokes, a negro, hustled and menaced by a mob of a hundred angry men urged on by frenzied women, escaped into the home of a friend, Samuel Rogers, at 10 o'clock to-night, and facing his pursuers with leveled revolver, held the mob at bay until officers reached the scene. Men bearing ropes and making loud threats of violence sullenly followed the patrol wagon bearing Stokes cityward until the rapidly moving wagon issued from the environment of the "Dark Secret," a notorious settlement of blacks and whites indiscriminately commingled, which is located in the southern suburbs of Marion.

Stokes had assaulted Stanley Pyatt, his friend, and Pyatt's aged mother, using an ax with fiendish ferocity and with deadly effect. Pyatt was seriously disabled by the onslaught of Stokes, and the feeble old woman was beaten down while making an effort to interfere to save her son from harm. It is feared that the woman will die.

Pyatt is not fatally injured, but is in a serious condition. The attack of Stokes followed an effort upon the part of Pyatt to induce the former to desist from making trouble in a boarding house. Stokes had been boarding with the Pyatts, and had failed, it is said, to settle his bill. He used the ax to enforce his argument against any adjustment of the board bill. Having rendered both Pyatt and the woman unconscious under the blows of the ax, Stokes took to his heels. The forming of a mob bent upon vengeance was the work of a few minutes. Stokes saved himself by threatening death to the first man who approached him. He was landed safely in jail.

DARING MAIL ROBBER IN JAIL AT LAST

Westerner Who Makes Second Break for Liberty Recaptured by Officers.

TACOMA, Wash., April 6.—Albert E. Bell, the alleged mail-pouch robber, accused of crimes in many States, and who escaped from two United States marshals near Philadelphia last October by jumping from a moving train, was arrested here to-day.

He made a daring break for liberty by jumping off a sixty-foot embankment, was recaptured and finally landed safely in jail. When searched a number of letters, all addressed to Portland, Ore., merchants from points along the Seattle & International Railroad in this State and British Columbia, were found in his possession, all containing checks or money orders. When closely questioned Bell said that he and his companion had stolen a mail pouch from a truck in front of the Seattle depot last Sunday morning and had secured $1,700 in checks and money orders, $700 of which they converted into cash.

RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON RURAL MAIL CARRIERS

Committee Amendment to Postoffice Appropriation Bill Adopted by Senate.

QUARLES PLAN KILLED

Further Changes May Be Made When the Measure Goes Into Conference.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The expected happened to-day when the Senate adopted the rural free delivery amendment reported by the postoffice committee of that body. The amendment is satisfactory neither to the "men with millions," nor those who are opposed to rural carriers acting as hucksters. It is ambiguous, and undoubtedly will be materially modified in conference. That the sentiment of the Senate is opposed to permitting rural carriers to act as solicitors or agents was demonstrated in the debate to-day. The belief is expressed that the amendment, if it prevails, will permit the carriers to do errands for patrons, and at the same time prevent them from acting as agents for newspapers or other firms and corporations. The amendment follows:

"Said carriers shall not solicit business or receive orders of any kind for any person, firm, or corporation, and shall not, during their hours of employment, carry any merchandise for hire, provided, that said carriers may carry merchandise for hire and receive subscriptions for and deliver newspapers, magazines and other periodicals for and upon the request of patrons residing upon their respective routes whenever the same shall not interfere with the proper discharge of their official duties and under such regulations as the postmaster general may prescribe, and not otherwise; and, provided further, that no carrier shall refuse to deliver or to take orders or subscriptions for any merchandise, newspapers, or periodical requested by any patron on his route, subject to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the postmaster general."

As heretofore stated in these dispatches the real fight over the rural amendment will come off in conference. The House conferees will insist upon the amendment fixing the salaries of the carriers at $720 a year and prohibiting them from acting as agents or solicitors.

Mr. Quarles's amendment for grading salaries of mail carriers was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Quarles spoke of the hardships incident to the carrier's life and of the inadequate pay of the present schedule and said they should, in justice, be placed on a footing in harmony with the carriers in cities. He contended that salaries sufficient to relieve carriers from the necessity of carrying packages for merchants and others should be provided, and said that if the "huckster" system was to be continued it was certain to eventuate in serious scandal. He predicted that the time would come when the carriers would be mere agents for single firms.

Mr. Dolliver predicted that unless great caution was exercised much scandal would result from the rural free delivery service, hence the guarded amendment of the committee on postoffices for the regulation of order-taking and package delivery. He said there had been cases in which newspapers had supplied carriers with their complete equipment on the condition that they solicit subscriptions for those papers alone. He predicted that in a few years the rural carriers' force would number 50,000, and that the expenditures on account of the service would come to be not less than $50,000,000.

Mr. Lodge supported the committee amendment fixing a uniform salary of $750, with limited opportunity for making money by doing a parcels service. To make any increase in salaries, he said, would add enormously to the total appropriation carried by the bill. He also spoke of the danger of large newspapers and large commission houses monopolizing the service of carriers, and said it was perfectly clear that this discrimination by carriers could not be permitted. He made a point of order against the amendment and was sustained. The committee amendment then was agreed to.

At the opening of the session, after waiting with much patience for many days, Mr. Heyburn found opportunity to speak to the Senate on the subject of pure food. Technically the speech was in support of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to send to the Senate the results of the investigations made by his department into adulterated foods, but in reality it was in support of the pure-food bill. Mr. Heyburn contended that a very large proportion of foods, drugs and liquors were adulterated, and that many drugs were absolutely poisonous.

CHICAGO TO HAVE ANOTHER BELT ROAD

CHICAGO, April 6.—Through an increase in the capital stock of the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota Railroad Company from $100,000 to $5,000,000, made to-day at Springfield, was disclosed the project for constructing an outer belt railroad for Chicago. The new road will make a half circle about the city, passing through Rockford, Joliet, De Kalb, Peotone, Momence, Valparaiso and Michigan City, and will eventually be extended to Beloit, Janesville and other towns in Wisconsin, tapping all of the important trunk lines entering Chicago.

EX-CASHIER COLLINS, STAR WITNESS, FLAYS J. WALTER BROWN IN HIS TESTIMONY

His Reserve Thrown to Winds, Tale Is Told Involving Brown as Arch Conspirator.

SECRET QUEST FOR GOLD

Vaults of Bank, Depleted to Satisfy Loans, Were Filled by Relatives.

BANK HAD FED FACTORY

Crash of One Meant Ruin of the Other, According to Story Told Witness.

Fearless and responsive, Wilson L. Collins, guilty cashier of the wrecked Indiana National Bank of Elkhart, yesterday gave forth testimony in the Federal Court, every statement of which seemingly carried disaster and damage beyond redress to the cause of Walter Brown, who for nine days has withstood prosecution for being an alleged conspirator in the Elkhart bank failure. Held in abeyance as the prosecution's strongest witness, Collins's appearance upon the stand at 9 o'clock yesterday morning signalized the undemonstrative climax of the Brown trial, while his testimony, coming clear-cut and unweighed, far exceeded, in point of fatal import, expectations, which have awaited his disclosures of Brown's financial activities.

Sparsely occupied at the reconvention of the trial yesterday morning, the courtroom before noon was crowded to standing room, so centered was the interest in Collins's testimony. Throughout the long examination there was silence in the court save for the hard and unemotional voices of attorneys and witness. Brown and his trio of attorneys made little remonstrance or showed outward signs of nervous weakening under the rain of incriminating evidence. With practically no interruptions District Attorney Kealing was allowed to press his case to the last ditch.

BLAME ON BROWN'S SHOULDERS.

Mrs. Walter Brown, who made her first appearance in court Tuesday afternoon, was not in court yesterday, although her son, Gilbert Brown, attired in military suit, sat during the morning session with other visitors outside the court railing. He was absent at the afternoon session.

For almost five hours Collins was on the witness stand testifying against Brown, after which he was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Attorney W. A. Ketcham, who questioned him until adjournment of court at 5 o'clock.

In substance Collins testified that Brown was heavily responsible for the wrecking of the bank, being the leader in the mismanagement which wrecked the institution; that he continued to contract debts with the bank in the face of warnings and objections by both Brodrick and himself; that he abstracted notes and checks from the bank on the night of Nov. 16; that he furnished data for and was present when the false entries were made that night on the bank's books; that he was at the bank on the night of Nov. 18 when the midnight meeting was held; that he paid personal debts with money drawn on the account of the National Manufacturing Company, which he managed, one of the debts being the tuition of his son Gilbert at Howe Military Academy, and that he borrowed money from the bank by methods evading knowingly the law.

STAR WITNESS IS BRIGHTER.

Collins presented quite a different picture yesterday from that he made when he testified so destructively in the Brodrick trial. He spoke out boldly and firmly and seemed in much brighter spirits than formerly. He began his testimony by admitting the different crooked transactions that were carried on within the bank, repeating in part his testimony given in the Brodrick trial.

Mr. Kealing, however, took a new tack when he asked the witness if in 1902 the bank was not in such a critical condition that it was necessary to borrow money to tide over a failure.

Collins admitted that such was the case and that J. L. Brodrick, C. B. Brodrick, Brown and himself borrowed $60,000 for the bank. Forty thousand dollars of the money was borrowed from the Fort Dearborn National Bank through H. E. Bucklin. The remaining $20,000 was secured from Collins's relatives in Knoxville, Ia.

"What meetings did you hold at which this loan of $20,000 was discussed?" asked Kealing.

"We held a meeting at Brodrick's home one evening," responded Collins, "at which were Brown, Mrs. Brodrick and myself. It was decided that Mrs. Brodrick and Brown should go to my father in Knoxville and see if they could get $20,000. They did go and got the money."

"What conversation did you have with Brown after he returned?"

"Brown met me on the street and said that he had got the money. He said he got it on notes of the Consolidated Paper and Bag Company, the National Manufacturing Company and the Elkhart Paper Company. Of the $20,000 he got $15,000 from my father and $5,000 from my sister Prudence."

"Was any of the money repaid?" questioned Kealing.

"The $15,000 was repaid to my father direct from the bank's money, but the remainder is still unpaid."

BANK OFFICERS IGNORANT.

"Mr. Collins, was the $40,000 repaid from the bank's money also?"

"Some of it was."

"Was any record of these transactions kept in the bank at the time it closed?"

"There was not," answered the witness.

"Was the transaction carried on without the authority and knowledge of the other directors of the bank?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was anything said before Brown about keeping the transaction 'mum'?"

"Yes; we had a meeting in a room in the Bucklen Hotel at which Brodrick, Brown, Bucklen and myself were present, and either Brown or Brodrick said we must keep the machinations secret. Bucklen replied: 'You know me; I'm like an oyster.'"

Kealing then questioned the witness concerning the relations of Brown's two companies to the bank—the National Manufacturing Company and the Consolidated Paper and Bag Company—whose debts to the bank aggregated over $200,000.

DEBTS CONTINUALLY INCREASE.

"Mr. Collins," asked Kealing, "from the time Brown began making debts to the bank up to the time the bank closed, was he ever out of debt?"

"He was not," responded Collins.

"Were his companies ever out of debt?"

"They were not."

"Did all these debts increase as time went on?"

"They did."

"Did you and Brodrick and Brown ever have meetings to discuss these debts?"

"Quite frequently. I often told Brown he should get some money on his indebtedness and Brodrick told him he should reduce his indebtedness, but he always said that he had some money coming. But his debts kept increasing. We warned him he would break the bank."

"Was anything ever said about shutting down Brown's factory?"

"Yes, but Brown said he didn't dare do that, as it would break him and the bank, too."

SAYS "KITING" WAS PRACTICED.

"Did you ever talk to Brown alone about the bank affairs?" Kealing asked.

"Very often. Brown would meet me on

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STABS A BRAKEMAN WHO THREW HIM FROM TRAIN

John Gilbert Makes Murderous Attack on Big Four Employe.

BOY'S VICTIM MAY DIE

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., April 6.—George Bancroft, of Cincinnati, a Big Four brakeman, was probably fatally stabbed by John Gilbert at New Point, eight miles east of this city, this evening. Gilbert, who is about twenty years of age, was ordered off a Big Four freight train by Bancroft. The young man refused, and, drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot Bancroft, when the brakeman seized him, took the gun away from Gilbert and threw him off the train. Gilbert then began to throw stones and curse Bancroft, according to spectators, when the brakeman struck the boy and knocked him down. Gilbert then attacked Bancroft with a knife and stabbed him in the breast and head. Bancroft was brought to this city, where physicians say chances for his recovery are slight. A detective has gone to New Point to arrest Gilbert.

Warships En Route to St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—The United States gunboat Nashville and the torpedo boat Lawrence entered the river to-day. They will coal here and then proceed to St. Louis, to be present at the opening of the exposition.

Thieves Loot a Church.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 6.—Thieves entered the Catholic Church at Bellaire, O., last night, taking $300 worth of gold and silverware.

BOGUS BANK CASHIER HELD TO ANSWER FRAUD CHARGE

Detectives Unearth Secrets of Conspiracy by Which Many Banks Have Been Swindled.

ACCOMPLICE A PRISONER

Edward Williams and Charley Redwine, both of Kokomo, are held at the police station, it being believed that they know something of the passing of bogus drafts throughout the country. Much of this work has been done in the last few months, and all the drafts bore the imprint of Oval & Coster, lithographers, 324 West Court street, this city. The firm about two weeks ago notified city detectives.

About ten days ago Williams entered the office of the firm and represented himself as W. W. Ross, saying that he was cashier of the First National Bank of Logansport. He ordered 2,000 drafts, and said that he would want them April 6.

Detectives Haley and Splann went to the firm's office yesterday and waited until Williams entered. They immediately placed him under arrest and took him to headquarters. He was accompanied by Redwine, who was also placed under arrest. Williams claimed that he had ordered the drafts with the idea of selling them to Logansport banks, but admitted that he had no contract or written agreement with any bank. Detectives claim that Redwine is implicated in the work of Williams. The suspects will be held here until more can be learned about their work.

Venerable Lutheran Weds.

WAVERLY, Ia., April 6.—Professor Lutz, the venerable vice president of the Lutheran synod of Iowa and other States, also president of Wartburg Seminary, and Lena L. Wulkow, widow of the late Rev. Mulkow, of Rockwell, Ia., were married to-day.

PROF. BOWNE TO BE TRIED SECRETLY FOR HERESY

Dr. Buckley Fears Newspaper Reports with Startling Headlines and a Few Facts.

CHURCH COURT OF 150

NEW YORK, April 6.—The charges of heresy preferred against the Rev. Borden P. Bowne, professor of philosophy in Boston University, by the Rev. George A. Cook, of Trinity Church, West Medford, Mass., were taken up by the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn to-day and preparations were made for the trial, which probably will begin to-morrow before a committee of 150. As counsel for the church the Revs. A. W. Burke, George A. Cook, D. A. Jordan and A. C. Eggleston were chosen. Professor Bowne, who was present, announces that he had selected the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, as his counsel. Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, of Philadelphia, is the presiding officer of the conference.

Dr. Buckley said he believed that trials of this kind were always conducted secretly, and he wanted it understood that there would be no change in this case. "With startling headlines and perhaps a few facts," he continued, "a great many of the newspapers of the country would be delighted with the proceedings, but I think the public has no right to inquire into our denominational affairs, but only have the right to know whether we think Professor Bowne has a right to continue in the ministry or not.

Although Professor Bowne is a regularly ordained clergyman and a member of the New York East Conference, he has never held a pastorate. For many years he has been in his present position.