

CASE AGAINST BURTON

Government Completes Its Testimony with Evidence That is Interesting.

STORY OF INSPECTOR COCHRAN

And of a Newspaper Man Who Interviewed the Accused Kansas Senator.

St. Louis, March 25.—The government has rested its case in the trial of Senator Burton, of Kansas, who is charged with having illegally accepted fees from the Rialto Grain and Securities company, of St. Louis. In concluding its evidence the government showed by the testimony of Chief Postoffice Inspector Cochran, of Washington, that he had been requested by Senator Burton to call at his, Burton's, office on the afternoon that Burton's indictment was made public in Washington. Inspector Cochran testified that Burton had asked him on what charge the indictment had been returned.

What Burton Told Cochran.
"I told him," continued Cochran, "that as I had been a witness before the grand jury I could not discuss the evidence, but that the indictment was found under section No. 1782 of the revised statutes. Burton told me that he had appeared before the post-office department not as a United States senator but simply as an attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities company. I pointed out to him that my understanding of the section of the statutes was that the fact that he had acted as the attorney for the Rialto company was responsible for his indictment."

MATTER OF TIME IMPORTANT

J. H. Aubere, a Washington newspaper correspondent, then took the stand. He testified that he had obtained a dictated interview with Senator Burton at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon that the indictment was made public. "Shortly after 3 o'clock that night," continued Aubere, "Burton visited my office and requested that he be allowed to read the interview which I had prepared from notes I had made in the afternoon. I submitted the manuscript to Senator Burton, and he scanned it through carefully. The only change he made in the original was that at his dictation, I inserted the following words: 'I did not act as an attorney for the Rialto Grain and Securities company before the post-office department in any manner.'"

RATHER ROUGH ON MR. LUFF

His Experiments with Geese Prove To Be Too Successful for Their Own Good.

Inspector Cochran was then recalled, and in reply to questions stated that the time of his visit to Senator Burton was shortly after 5 o'clock on the afternoon that Senator Burton is alleged to have given the interview to Aubere. When he was first on the stand Inspector Cochran testified that Senator Burton had visited him at the post-office department — the date he could not remember, he said — and inquired regarding complaints against the Rialto company.

"At that time there had not been any complaints," continued Inspector Cochran, "and I so informed the senator. On Feb. 5, 1902, I received a telephone message from Senator Burton asking me to call on him at his office. After discussing several matters in which the Brooks' Brokerage company, the predecessor of the Rialto company, was involved, Senator Burton told me that he wished to represent the Rialto company in matters before the department, for which he was to receive a large fee.

He assured me that he did not wish to antagonize the department. He also said that he had consulted several of his colleagues in the senate, and that they had assured him that his connection with the Rialto company was legal, and that many senators had increased their incomes in similar ways. Senator Burton said he had lost \$70,000 recently, for which he was not legally responsible, but which he wished to repay, and that his fees would revert to that use."

W. J. Vickery, chief postoffice inspector at Cincinnati, testified that he had accompanied Inspector Cochran to Senator Burton's office on the evening that the indictment became known in Washington. He substantiated Cochran's testimony, and testified that Burton said that he had appeared "only as an attorney for the Rialto company before the post-office department, and not as a United States senator."

Hector McRea, who said that he was comptroller for the Rialto company on March 26, 1903, testified: "I was called into the office of Mr. Mahaney, the vice president, and there met Senator Burton. Mr. Mahaney, in the presence of Senator Burton, told me that the senator had severed his connection with the Rialto company, giving as his reasons that all matters before the post-office department had been cleaned up."

Declines to Favor the Salt Interests.
Washington, March 25.—The Interstate commerce commission has announced its decision on the complaints against the railroads on salt from Michigan to Missouri river points and intermediate localities, holding adversely to the charge of the railroads in favor of the salt interests of Milwaukee and Ludington.

Package Worth \$5,000 Missing.
Kansas City, March 24.—A registered package containing \$5,000, mailed by the Traders' National bank, in this city, on Feb. 18 to one of its correspondents at Grand Bend, Kan., is missing, and postoffice inspectors are endeavoring to locate it.

McCall Committee Examines Testimony.
Washington, March 24.—The McCall postoffice investigation committee continued its work in executive session, devoting the day to the examination of testimony taken and of additional records obtained from the postoffice department.

NOVEL CASE OF BOND

Gillespie's Friends Have to Stand for \$5,000 to Obtain Him Jail Privileges.

HIS CONFINEMENT WAS RIGID

Because He Made Threats Against the Sheriff — Hunters Shoot Luff's Geese — State Notes.

Rising Sun, Ind., March 25.—Judge Downey, of the Ohio circuit court, has admitted James Gillespie, charged with the murder of his sister, Elizabeth Gillespie, to bond in the sum of \$5,000, granting him a liberty that does not give him freedom. The bond gives Gillespie the privilege of walking up and down the jail corridor during the day. Such a bond is not recognized in law, but the conditions at Rising Sun, in the opinion of Judge Downey and Sheriff Rump, warranted such action.

Alleged Threats by Gillespie.

The Ohio county jail here is far from being a stronghold. Sheriff Rump has small faith in it and refused to allow Gillespie the corridor privileges accorded prisoners charged with smaller crimes. Sheriff Rump kept the young prisoner in his cell night and day, allowing him no privilege in the corridor unless under guard. This condition, it is admitted by Sheriff Rump, was caused by a threat Gillespie made. Gillespie is charged by Rump with having said that he would "get even with him" when he got out for keeping him locked up and that he could get away if he wanted to.

Friends Interested for Him.

Gillespie's relatives went to Sheriff Rump and asked that the prisoner be allowed the freedom of the corridor during the day. The sheriff recounted the threats made by young Gillespie. They pleaded that two years ago he was attacked by tuberculosis, and would die unless allowed freedom from that narrow cell. Finally they approached Judge Downey and placed the case before him. Sheriff Rump, in the meantime, told Judge Downey of Gillespie's threats.

Why the Bond Was Required.

The judge informed the young man's friends that he would consider some means that would relieve the situation when Gillespie had retracted his threats. The friends then went to Gillespie, and he made full reparation with the sheriff. The bond given is an indemnifying bond to protect the sheriff's bondsman, that officer's official bond being \$5,000 also.

THEIR STRUGGLE WAS FUTILE

Story of the Drowning of Three Men Who Lost Their Lives in the Ohio River.

WATER DO MUCH DAMAGE.

Indiana, March 25.—Dispatches from Indiana towns tell of great damage done by electric and rain storms. At Princeton, numerous washouts are reported at many places on the Southern and E. and T. H. railroads. An E. and T. H. bridge has been washed out near Decker, and trains are being run over the Big Four road. At Spencer, in the main streets the water is from five to six inches deep. The White river is almost out of its banks.

Fifty School Pupils Rescued.

Vincennes, Ind., March 26.—Five inches of water have fallen here. All Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and Evansville and Terre Haute railroad trains are at a standstill on account of washouts. At Oaktown the Wabash levee is in danger. Fifty school children were taken from a school house in bubbles.

SITUATION AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

At Lansing many manufacturing plants that escaped the flood were compelled to shut down by the breaking of the feed wire connecting them with the Platt power plant. About 250 residences at Lansing have been flooded and the Kalamazoo and Logan street bridges have gone out. Four fires resulted from the flood at Lansing, and it is estimated that the total damage there will aggregate \$200,000. At Owosso the water is three feet deep around houses where it was never known to reach before. Much damage has been washed away.

DAMAGE DONE AT OTHER POINTS.

At Saginaw the river is open, but filled with floating ice. A new \$2,000 foot-bridge went out and other bridges were saved by the use of dynamite. At Flint twenty stores on the main street were flooded. Near Flint the Shiawassee river is 1,000 feet wide and three feet of water is pouring over the tracks of both the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette railroads. The loss at Flint will be very heavy.

SIX THOUSAND OUT OF WORKS.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 26.—In this city the water gauge at the dam shows three feet above the danger line. The city is likely to be in darkness, as the electric light plant will probably be flooded, owing to the continued rise of the river. Over fifty manufacturing firms along the canals and river, and in close proximity, are flooded and forced to shut down and 6,000 men are out of employment.

ALL WENT DOWN TOGETHER AND CAME UP AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME.

Jeffersonville, Ind., March 26.—After dragging the Ohio river for hours, hope has been given up of finding the bodies of Andrew Isgrigg, Arthur Everhart and Edward Hirt, three young men who were drowned by the capsizing of a fishing boat. Gus Salter, the only one of the four who escaped, was still rowing the boat when Isgrigg reached over him to get the baiting can. Isgrigg lost his balance and fell, knocking on ear out of Salter's hand. He lost control of the boat which was caught by the swift current and overturned.

All went down together and came up at about the same time. Isgrigg and Salter had on overcoats. Salter caught the boat and climbed on the upturned bottom. He could see his companions struggling in the water not five feet away, but could not reach them. The three who were drowned were good swimmers, but could make no headway in the current.

NO TRACE OF ARTHUR JACKSON.

Kokomo, Ind., March 26.—There is no trace of Arthur Jackson, last seen alive on the night of the 13th inst., and the feeling prevails that he is dead, either by suicide or as the victim of foul play. Wildcat creek has been dredged and also the ponds in that vicinity, together with the quarry where his hat and wristlet were found. Professor I. N. Gipe, a brother-in-law, of Jackson, dead or alive.

CHILDREN STUDY BIRD LIFE.

Petersburg, Ind., March 26.—The pupils of the city schools are taking great interest in birds. Each grade is keeping a bird calendar, noting the arrival of song birds, their nesting, the materials used, and their habits, food and enemies. Many bird houses have been built by the school children, and many will be constructed during the coming few weeks.

DOCKINS THINKS HE HAS A RECORD.

Muncie, Ind., March 26.—William Dockins, near this city, thinks that he has lived longer for a continuous period of time on the same farm than any other person in the state. He was born on the farm where he now resides seventy-two years ago, and it has always been his home.

SCRATCH ON HIS EAR IS SERIOUS.

Vincennes, Ind., March 26.—Hugh Emison, deputy postmaster, several days ago accidentally jammed his ear against an iron rod on a mail rack while working with the mail, paying but little attention to the injury. Blood poison has since developed and his condition causes anxiety.

DON'T SEEM TO GET ALONG.

Havana, March 26.—The newspaper of Guantanamo are asking for increased police protection on account of conflicts between sailors from the United States warships and the Cuban police.

LYNNERS' CASES CONTINUED.

Terr. Haute, Ind., March 26.—Owing to the fatigue of the prosecuting attorney and his deputies, growing out of the trial and conviction of Jerry Duggins, the triple murderer, the cases of the eighteen men who attempted to lynch Duggins have been continued.

NO INCREASE IN THE COAL TAX.

London, March 26.—With a view to facilitating the arrangement of foreign contracts Austen Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer, has announced that there will not be any increase of the tax on coal in the forthcoming budget.

GANG GETS THE DECISION.

Talbotton, Ga., March 26.—Joe Gans has given the decision on points in his fifteen-round bout with Jack Blackburn, of Philadelphia, before the Eureka Athletic and Social club.

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BRAVE RESCUE MADE

Coal Miners Join Hands and Reach Ten of Their Comrades in Danger.

PIT IS FILLING WITH WATER

When It Is Done — Horror Narrowly Escaped — Damages Done by the Waters.

Brazil, Ind., March 26.—The breaking of a dam at the Excelsior Clay works flooded the mine and resulted in the imprisonment of ten men. All were saved. There were twenty-five men in the slope, and fifteen left it at noon to eat their dinners on the outside. When the dam broke it was feared the ten inside would be drowned or asphyxiated, but as soon as the torrent rushing past the mouth of the shaft subsided somewhat twelve of the fifteen joined hands to prevent being washed away and stemmed the current which rose to their waists.

KALAMAZOO SUFFERS HEAVILY.

They found their companions at the extreme end of the slope, whether they had been driven by the inroads of the water, which at one time rose above their knees. Two of the ten — William King and John Mooney — were unconscious, due to the foulness of the air, soon recovered when carried outside, and are now out of danger, though still weak. No one was hurt, and the imprisoned miners were not in the slope much over an hour.

DETROIT'S PLUVIUS.

Detroit, March 26.—Conservative estimates of the damage caused by the flooded rivers and creeks of lower Michigan during twenty-four hours place the property loss at more than \$1,000,000. At Lansing alone the figures are placed at \$200,000. Two lives have been lost, those of an unknown Armenian who was standing on a bridge at Lansing when it collapsed, and a boy who was drowned in a flooded street at Owosso. Reports from many places tell of a steady downpour of rain with no sign of a let up.

KALAMAZOO SUFFERS HEAVILY.

All trains were abandoned on the Michigan Central railroad between Jackson and Saginaw. The Pere Marquette is blocked at Flint and was blocked for a time near Lansing.

From Kalamazoo comes the report that every bridge for fifty miles along the Kalamazoo river has been swept away. In Kalamazoo 3,000 people have been thrown out of work. Houses in that city have been swept from their foundations and portions of the tracks of the Lake Shore Michigan Traction company and Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw railroads have been washed away.

REPLIES TO GOVERNOR PEABODY.

Detroit, March 26.—Governor Peabody, and his reply — Seizure of Dynamite from Strikers.

OURAY'S PLUVIUS.

Ouray, Colo., March 26.—President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, after consulting with the union miners evicted from Telluride decided to send eleven of them back to that place. Should they be arrested by the military authorities habeas corpus proceedings will be taken to secure their release. President Moyer sent a message to Governor Peabody notifying him of the miners' intention, and asking if the men would receive the protection of the National Guard.

REPLIES TO GOVERNOR PEABODY.

Replies to Gov. Peabody.

Denver, Colo., March 26.—Governor Peabody sent the following message in reply to one received from President Moyer asking whether the miners deported from Telluride will receive protection from the National Guard when they return to their homes: "I have no disposition to interfere with or interrupt the movements of unarmed citizens going from place to place in lawful manner, but armed bodies of men will not be permitted to march in any portion of the state, other than state militia."

REPLIES TO GOVERNOR PEABODY.

Trinidad, Colo., March 26.—Major Zeph T. Hill, military commander, has given instructions for the confiscation of firearms in Las Animas county, and house-to-house raids have begun. All the houses in Sopris and Segundo have been visited by troops, and all firearms found were seized. The troops arrested several men, and captured 150 rifles and a quantity of dynamite from the strikers at Segundo. Major Hill has also given orders that no one shall be permitted on the streets after 9 p. m. without a military pass, and all persons leaving the city must have passports. Exceptions in the former case will be made of people who are known to have been in attendance at the theater, or club or lodge meetings.

REPLIES TO GOVERNOR PEABODY.

At Saginaw the river is open, but filled with floating ice. A new \$2,000 foot-bridge went out and other bridges were saved by the use of dynamite. At Flint twenty stores on the main street were flooded. Near Flint the Shiawassee river is 1,000 feet wide and three feet of water is pouring over the tracks of both the Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette railroads. The loss at Flint will be very heavy.

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