

Portland Oregonian

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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900.

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Rooms—Single \$5 to \$15 per day
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Its purity and high standard will be maintained, because the
handlers have an enviable reputation which they mean to sus-
tain.
Sole Distributors for Oregon... **BLUMAUER & HOCH 110 FOURTH ST.**
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American and European Plan.
American plan..... \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25
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In Genuine Platinum are all the rage now in the Eastern studios
Mr. C. A. Krauch, of Philadelphia, has bought Mr. Hyland's studio, northwest cor-
ner Seventh and Washington streets, where he will be pleased to show this class
of work to the artist-inclined people of Portland. A cordial invitation is extend-
ed to all to call and inspect our specimens.
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or new finish.

KRAUCH, Portland's Progressive Photographer
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Good Beds for the Night if desired, all for \$1.00
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Surreys and Light Carriages
UP-TO-DATE STYLES. GREATEST VARIETY. MODERATE PRICES.
We have just received the finest line of Robes
and Dusten ever shown on the Pacific Coast.

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CARRIAGES
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EAST MORRISON ST.

"Mannish" Style.

Made in Kibo Kid,
Brown Kibo Calif, and
Box Calif.
Hand-sewed welt,
extension edge, low
custom heel.

Queen Quality OXFORDS \$2.50

SOLE AGENTS WALTER REED
Eye Specialist
133 SIXTH STREET
OREGONIAN BUILDING

E. C. GODDARD & CO.

Oregonian Building

CANAL BILL PASSED

It Had an Overwhelming Ma-
jority in the House.

THE FINAL VOTE WAS 225 TO 35

End of a Stormy and Exciting De-
bate—The Complete Text of
the Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The House to-
day, at the conclusion of the most stormy
debate of the present session of Con-
gress, passed the Nicaragua bill by the
overwhelming vote of 225 to 35. All at-
tempts to retain in the bill the language
of the original bill for the fortification
of the canal and still further to strengthen
the language on that issue were balked,
and the victory of Hepburn and the com-
mittee was complete. A motion to recom-
mit the bill with instructions to report
back another bill leaving the selection of
the route to the President was buried
under an adverse majority of 53 to 17.

Cannon, chairman of the appropriations
committee, and Burton, Ohio, chairman
of the rivers and harbors committee, made
a game fight to stall off action at this
session, but their appeals were in vain,
and the members rode rough-shod over
all their arguments and protests. Much
excitement reigned throughout the day,
and several times bitter words were used.
The excitement reached its climax in a
highly dramatic scene between Hepburn
and Cannon, when the former used the
words "lie" and "liar," as he denounced
the distinguished chairman of the appropria-
tions committee for attempting to
"dishonor him." The incident caused con-
fusion during the quarrel. Members
crowded the aisles, and the situation
at one time was so threatening that
Wheeler, of Kentucky, intervened, and
sought to pour oil on the waters by rais-
ing a point of order; but he was not up-
held, and the two irate members carried
their war to the very hill. There was a
show of peace at the close of the day,
but the feeling between the two men ran
so high that the mutual retractions with
which such incidents generally end were
but the cloak of the keenest and most
cutting sarcasm.

Text of the Bill.

The bill as it passed the House is as fol-
lows:
"Be it enacted, etc., that the President
of the United States be and is hereby au-
thorized to acquire from the States of
Costa Rica and Nicaragua, for and in be-
half of the United States, control of such
portion of territory now belonging to
Costa Rica and Nicaragua as may be de-
termined necessary, on which to con-
struct, construct and protect a canal of
such depth and capacity as will be suf-
ficient for the movements of ships of the
greatest tonnage and draft now in use,
from a point near Greytown, on the Car-
ibbean Sea, via Lake Nicaragua to Brito,
on the Pacific Ocean; and such sum as
may be necessary to secure such control
is hereby appropriated out of any moneys
in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
priated.

Sec. 2. That when the President
has secured full control over the territory
in section 1 referred to, he shall direct
the Secretary of War to excavate and
construct a canal and waterway from a
point on the shore of the Caribbean Sea
near Greytown, by way of Lake Nicara-
gua, to a point near Brito, on the Pa-
cific Ocean. Such canal shall be of suf-
ficient capacity and depth that it may be
used by vessels of the largest tonnage and
greatest depth now in use, and shall be
supplied with all necessary locks and
other appliances to meet the necessities of
commerce passing through it, and the
Secretary of War shall also con-
struct safe and commodious harbors at
the termini of said canal, and such can-
als, locks, harbors and other necessary
works for the safety and protection of said
canal and harbors.

Sec. 3. That the President shall cause
such surveys as may be necessary for
said canal and locks, and in the con-
struction of the same shall employ such
persons as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 4. That in the excavation and the
construction of said canal the San Juan
River and Lake Nicaragua, or such part
of each as may be made available, shall
be used.

Sec. 5. That in any negotiations with
the States of Costa Rica or Nicaragua,
the President may have, the President is
authorized to guarantee to said states the
use of said canal and harbors open such
terms as may be agreed upon for all ves-
sels owned by said states or by citizens
thereof.

Sec. 6. That the sum of \$10,000,000 is
hereby appropriated out of any moneys in
the Treasury not otherwise appropriated
toward the project herein contemplated,
and the Secretary of War is further au-
thorized to enter into a contract or con-
tract for materials and work that may
be deemed necessary for the proper ex-
cavation, completion and defense of said
canal, to be paid for as appropriations
may from time to time be hereafter made,
not to exceed in the aggregate \$10,000,000.

The Five-Minute Debate.

When the House met today, on motion
of Hepburn (Rep. Ia.), in charge of the
Nicaragua Canal bill, general debate upon
that bill was closed and the bill was read
for amendment under the five-minute rule.
Hepburn offered the committee amend-
ment to substitute the word "protect" for
"defend" in the first section.

Mann (Rep. Ill.), a member of the In-
terstate Commerce Commission, said he
favored a canal built, owned and fortified
by the United States.

Underwood (Dem. Ala.) said he favored
the building of the canal. No gentleman
could be found on the floor who would
come out openly, he said, and declare his
opposition to the project. Yet, he said,
there was opposition, strenuous and dan-
gerous, but concealed and indirect. The
amendment was then adopted.

Parker (Rep. N. J.) offered an amend-
ment to strike out that portion of the bill
limiting the President's selection to the
Nicaragua route, but this amendment was
defeated forth a protest from Hepburn, who
declared that it was intended to revive
interest in the Panama route, which had
caused one of the "foolishest" errors in
the history of the world. He charged that
the emissaries of this discredited
corporation were seeking to unload the
enterprise on the American people. Much
as he trusted the President, he would
not trust and Chief Executive with unlim-
ited means at his disposal to make the
choice of routes of the canal.

Burton (Rep. O.) declared emphatically
that he was not in favor of the Panama
route, but plain business sense demanded
a proper investigation and examination of
both routes. The Parker amendment was
defeated, 21 to 57.

McCulloch (Dem. Ark.) offered an
amendment to insert the words "fortify,"
"garrison" between the words "construct"
and "and defend." He said he desired
that the language of the bill should be
unambiguous and should make plain the
purpose of Congress to abrogate the Clay-
ton-Bulwer treaty. The amendment was
defeated, 21 to 57.

Shafroth (Ill. Colo.) heartily supported

the amendment. "We should have a for-
tified canal," he said.

Williams (Dem. Miss.) said he should
like to see the word "fortify" in the bill,
but the main thing was to construct the
canal and wipe out 3,000 miles of ocean
voyage, and freight charge in propor-
tion.

A Sensational Scene.

A dramatic and sensational scene oc-
curred in the House between Cannon (Rep.
Ill.) chairman of the appropriations com-
mittee, and Hepburn, in charge of the
Nicaragua bill. Cannon resented some
remarks made last night by Hepburn in
regarding his (Cannon's) sincerity. Can-
non had not his doubts being excited, he
had just read Hepburn's attack upon him.
As he proceeded, he recalled an intima-
tion that had come to him, of which he
had spoken yesterday, that those who
were promoting this bill were doing so to
defeat the canal. Yet, he said, he had
acquitted Hepburn of any such intention.
Today he frankly stated his doubts, and
Williams (Dem. Miss.) said he should
like to see the word "fortify" in the bill,
but the main thing was to construct the
canal and wipe out 3,000 miles of ocean
voyage, and freight charge in propor-
tion.

"Who was the author of the rumor?"
asked Hepburn, jumping to his feet.

"I do not know his name," replied Cannon,
speaking with great deliberation. Cannon
said he would have been assisted with
the question he gave Hepburn yester-
day had not his doubts been excited.

"My observation," said he, "is that when
a man is willing to challenge the sincerity
of another it is because he is turning
the tables upon him. I do not
rise to justify my own reputation for in-
sincerity. Upon my record of 35 years in
public life I will stand or fall."

An incident grew as Cannon pro-
ceeded. Hepburn's face was white, and
his words came in a perfect torrent when
he replied. He thought it entirely pos-
sible, he said, that some one whose name
he could not remember had been in the
capital in the interest of their pet
project. Interest in Cannon's own city
of Chicago, he declared, was trying to
sell things to the Government, and he
thought it altogether likely that the Pan-
ama Canal Company might be trying to
defeat this bill.

"I know no man connected with the
Panama company," cried Cannon fiercely.
"Can the gentleman say as much?"

"Yes, except as they have appeared be-
fore my committee," replied Hepburn,
who continued, appealing to the Record
and Committee, "I have seen Cannon
for confirmation of what I have said
about Cannon. Then, pausing for a mo-
ment, and looking squarely at Cannon,
he proceeded: 'I say this to him: If he
feels the same I have said, for other
purpose to serve, I say he has lied.'"

Quick as a flash Cannon asked Hep-
burn to repeat his statement. By this
time the House was in a wild state of ex-
citement and confusion, and Wheeler
(Dem. Ky.) attempted to call the gen-
tleman to order, but the chair said he had
heard nothing unpatriotic, and Hepburn
proceeded: "I say if the gentleman
attempted to give currency to the state-
ment, he did me a great injustice by giv-
ing me such underhanded imputation."

Hepburn, who had a pale face, declared that
Hepburn was adopting the method of the
cut-throat. "He seeks to muddy the
waters and swim away."

"I am not seeking to muddy the waters,"
replied Hepburn, passionately. "I am
responsible for what I said to the gen-
tleman here and elsewhere. The gentle-
man tried to dishonor me, and I re-
sponded."

Cannon protested that he had done
nothing of the kind; that he had treated
the gentleman from Iowa with great re-
spect and had been treated with out-
right provocation. He would discuss the
whole subject. Hepburn's violent remarks
were due to his temper and not his claim
judgment. Here the matter rested.

Another scene occurred between Gaines
(Dem. Tenn.) and Mann. The former took
exception to some remarks of the latter,
which were "several of common
decency and civility." Mann retorted
that if the remark came from any one but
Gaines, it would merit a reply. Gaines
declared his responsibility for anything he
said, and the incident closed.

After further debate, a vote was taken
on the pending amendment, and it was
defeated, 65 to 34.

Another amendment by Burton (Rep.
Ohio) striking out the word "Greytown"
was defeated, 14 to 79.

Lovering (Rep. Mass.) offered an
amendment to limit the payment to Ni-
caragua and Costa Rica to \$3,000,000. It
was defeated without division.

The committee amendment to the sec-
tion was adopted, 225 to 35.

Neville (Pop. Neb.) offered an amend-
ment, which was defeated, providing that
whenever possible only American labor
should be employed in the construction
of the canal.

The excitement increased as the time
for the vote approached. Grosvener,
(Rep.) and Cannon exchanged broadsides
and Cannon offered his final amendment,
providing that no money should be ex-
pendable under the terms of the bill until
the Isthmian Canal Commission made its
report. The amendment was defeated
without division.

Dolliver (Rep. Ia.) supported the bill,
as an expression of the practically unani-
mous sentiment of the people of the
United States.

Cannon made a final protest against the
bill, pointing out that its author, Hepburn,
and the last speaker, Dolliver, conceded
that the bill was defective. There were
calls of "vote, vote," as Cannon con-
cluded.

A substitute by Shackelford (Dem. Mo.)
that the bill should not go into effect if
the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was ratified,
was defeated.

The bill was then reported to the House.
Adamson (Dem. Ga.) demanded a separ-
ate vote upon the committee amendment
substituting the word "defend" for "pro-
tect" in place of "fortifications for
defense." The committee amendment was
adopted, 154 to 104.

Hurton then moved to recommit the bill
to the Interstate Commerce Commission,
with instructions to report back forth-
with a substitute authorizing the Presi-
dent to secure control of a strip of terri-
tory connecting the two oceans for the
construction of a canal and authorizing
the construction of such a canal at a
cost not to exceed \$100,000,000. The mo-
tion was defeated, 117 to 171. Burton de-
manded the ayes and noes, but could not
get a second for his demand.

Passage of the Bill.

The bill was then passed, 225 to 35. The
announcement was received with a whirl-
wind of applause from the floor and gal-
leries. Those who voted "No" were:

Acheson Dougherty Littlefield
Barnes Fleming McCall
Bishop Seville
Cannon Gaston Rhea, Ky.
Cappon Gillett Rucker
Clark Graham Sprague
Conroy Hill Stewart, Wis.
Cox King
Cullum Lawrence
Dalzell Lester Thayer
DeBartolomeo Levy Vandiver
Denney Lutzner

At 5:20 the House adjourned.

Cover of the Investigation.
WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Cover
of the Investigation continued today.
Captain Frank Edwards completing his
testimony, and Major Allen Smith and
Lieutenant Herbert of the regular army,
following. The evidence was directed
showing the regularity of the conduct
of the troops throughout their service in
the Caspian, and the care taken of the
prisoners.

FULL STATE TICKET

Nominated by Republicans of
Nebraska.

HARMONIOUS STATE CONVENTION

Both Sides Won in the Contest Over
Delegates to Philadelphia—The
Platform.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 2.—For Governor,
Charles H. Dieterich, of Hastings; for Lieu-
tenant-Governor, E. P. Savage, of Custer;
for Secretary of State, George W. Marsh,
of Falls City; for Auditor, William
Steuffer, of Cumming; for Attorney-
General, Charles Weston, of Sheridan; for At-
torney-General, Frank N. Froot, of Gage;

for Land Commissioner, George D. Fulmer,
of Nuckolls; for Superintendent of
Public Instruction, Professor W. K. Pow-
ler, of Falls City; delegates-at-large to
the National convention, Edward Rose-
water, Senator John M. Thurston, John
H. McClay, John A. Ehrhardt; alternates-
at-large, Norris Brown, Mr. Snodgrass, H.
C. Baird, Charles Kaley; Presidential Elec-
tors, John F. Nesbitt, H. B. Windan, Ed-
ward Royce, L. W. Haig, S. P. Davidson,
Jacob T. Jacobson, John L. Kennedy, J.
L. Leary.

Everybody was vindicated today in the
Republican State Convention. With two
exceptions the state ticket was nominated
by acclamation. The contest over dele-
gates-at-large, the crux of which was the
fight made on United States Senator
Thurston, caused intense excitement while
the roll was being called. But when the
result of the balloting, showing that both
the Senator and Editor Rosewater, who
headed the anti-Thurston movement, had
been elected, the convention gave itself up
to the wildest kind of cheering. The con-
vention assembled at 2:30 P. M. and
shortly before 4 o'clock had finished its
business and adjourned sine die.

State Chairman Orland Teft called the
convention to order and introduced as tem-
porary chairman George E. Jenkins, of
Fairbury. Mr. Jenkins spoke at some
length. The temporary organization was
made permanent. Roll call was ordered
on delegates-at-large to the Philadelphia
convention. There were 14 candidates, and
the roll was called in the following order:
Election of alternates-at-large and Presi-
dential Electors were made by acclama-
tion.

For Governor only one name was pre-
sented, that of Charles H. Dieterich, Presi-
dent of the German National Bank of
Hastings. His was the name to head the
ticket by acclamation. Mr. Dieterich ac-
cepted the nomination in a brief speech,
in which he predicted a reclamation of
Nebraska by the Republicans in Novem-
ber. The other nominations were quickly
made, ballots being taken only for At-
torney-General and Superintendent of Public
Instruction.

Chairman John L. Webster, from the
resolutions committee, here laid his report
before the house. His reading was loudly
applauded, and the report was unanimously
adopted.

The platform, as adopted, expresses the
joy of the Republicans at the many evi-
dences of prosperity throughout the coun-
try, strongly indorses President McKinley
and his Administration, points with pride
to the Dingley tariff law and its effects,
indorses the financial legislation of the
Republican party, and, while opposed to
standing armies in times of peace, de-
clares in favor of strengthening the Navy.

It says:
"We are unalterably opposed to
imperialism and militarism as practiced
by European nations, we are willing to
accept all the legitimate results of hono-
rable warfare, and to assume the burdens
of governing and holding territory."

On the trust question it says:
"The Republican party recognizes that
legitimate business, fairly capitalized and
honestly managed, has built up our indus-
tries at home, given the largest employ-
ment to labor at highest wages, and en-
abled us successfully to compete with
foreign countries in the markets of the
world. But the Republicans now, as al-
ways, are unalterably opposed to all trusts
and combinations having for their purpose
the stifling of competition and arbitrarily
controlling production or fixing prices.
We refer to the fact that all restrictive
legislation in the National Congress has
been the product of the Republican party,
and we demand in substance the follow-
ing amendment to the Constitution of the
United States:

"Congress shall have the power to regu-
late and control any and all corporations,
co-partnerships and joint stock companies,
and to enact such laws as will prevent any
and all combinations in restraint of pro-
duction and trade, the formation of trusts
and such other combinations of capital
as operate to prevent free competition."

The platform urges Federal aid in the
reclamation of arid lands.
Just before final adjournment a motion
was carried inviting Senator Thurston to
address the convention. He spoke briefly,
thanking the delegates for the honor con-
ferred upon him, and renewing his pledge
to the Republican party, for which he pre-
dicted a glorious triumph in November.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS.
Indorse the Chicago Platform in
Whole and in Detail.

CONCORD, N. H., May 2.—The state
convention of the Democratic party to
choose delegates to the National conven-
tion was held here today. The resolutions
adopted "unqualifiedly and unreservedly"
indorse the Chicago platform of 1896 in
whole and in detail. They denounce the
Republican party for its abandonment of
bimetallism, its enactment of a gold-stand-
ard law at the command of the money
kings, and "its absolute surrender to the

THE LATE MILHALY MUNKACSY.

Mihaly Munkacsy, the Hungarian painter, who died at Bonn, Germany, Tuesday, and
whose real name was Michael Lieb, was born at Munkacs, Hungary, October 10, 1844. He
went as a tanner's apprentice to Vienna; studied painting there, at Munich and at Dissel-
dorf, and in 1872 settled in Paris. Except a few portraits, his works are nearly all genre
pictures. These classes may be distinguished—those depicting Hungarian life, mostly very
dark in coloring; those illustrative of the social life of Paris, much lighter and brighter in
tone, and historical pieces, of which the best-known example is "Christ Before Pilate."
Among his works are "The Interior of a Studio" (1878), "The Village Hero, Hungary" (1879),
"The Night Promiser" (1874), "The Last Day of a Man Condemned to Death" (1867), and
"Christ on Calvary."

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LONDON, May 3, 4:30 A. M.—The im-
mediate objective of Lord Roberts is to es-
tablish a line of British posts from one
frontier of the Free State to the other
at right angles with the railway, thus
preventing Boer raids southward. It is
essential, therefore, that the Boers should
be expelled from the rugged Thabanchu
district and be forced to retire to Ladys-
brand. As the result of the desultory
fight, Monday and Tuesday, the Boers were
pushed back a few miles, but nothing
definite appears to have yet been at-
tained. The Boers continue to follow their
harassing tactics. One well-horsed com-
mand, operating in the neighborhood of
Sannaas Post, interferes with the British
convoys going from Bloemfontein to Tha-
banchu. The enemy nearly captured a
convoy on Tuesday, but they were driven
off after a brisk fight.

Preparations for an advance contin-
ue at Kimberley. Sir Alfred Milner has
written to the Mayor of Kimberley, as-
suring him that the relief of Mafeking has
not ceased to occupy his attention, and
that nothing will be left unturned to raise
the siege. The British garrisons along
the railway toward Warrenton have been
strengthened, and supplies are going for-
ward.

A mounted force has gone to Barkly
West, in consequence of the Boers hav-
ing occupied Windfontein.

A thousand Boers threaten the commu-
nications between Barkhof and Kimberley.
Malala, chief of the Turaps, has in-
formed the British that the Boers are
preparing to resist their attack at Phok-
wan, 20 miles north of Warrenton.

A correspondent of the Standard Manu-
script Tuesday that a large part of the
investing force at Mafeking has been
withdrawn.

General Buller continues quiet. The
Boers assert that they are delaying an
attack upon him in the hope that all
the horses of the British will die of horse
sickness.

According to a correspondent of the
Daily Telegraph with Lord Roberts, Presi-
dent Kruger is again asking peace terms.
The departure of the Boer delegates
from Holland to the Free State, and
what they have said of their purpose
and hopes draws British attention to
American views of the war. Today's
Chronicle says:

"The men who count in the United
States are not likely to accept the views
which Messrs. Fleischer and Westels in-
tend to place before them."

DIVISION LEAVES BLOEMFONTEIN.
BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, May 1.—
Early this morning General Poter-Carew's
division, composed of the Guards, and
several European regiments with several
batteries or artillery, left in winter cloth-
ing, left Bloemfontein.

SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY.
Culton Told What He Knew of the
Goebel Killing.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 2.—W. H. Cul-
ton, the clerk to Auditor of State Swen-
son, who was indicted as accessory to
the murder of Goebel, went on the wit-
ness-stand in his own behalf in the hear-
ing of the motion for bail in his case this
afternoon and gave highly sensational tes-
timony. Culton's testimony followed the
motions for bail in the cases of Pow-
ers, Davis, Youtsey, Whittaker and
Combs had been overruled. The sub-
stance of Culton's testimony was as fol-
lows:

"I had talks with Powers and Taylor
about bringing men to Frankfort. Taylor
wanted about 25 witnesses from Jackson
County before the canvassing board. I
had another talk with Powers, Cecil, Dav-
idson, Howard and others. I did not tell
the men who came with me that Demo-
cratic Legislators were to be killed by
raising a row in the Senate, and I never
heard it discussed. When Berry's con-
test was to be voted on, I heard it dis-
cussed, that he was to raise his seat, even
if voted out. I heard nothing said about
a plan to kill anybody."

Culton said W. R. Johnson wanted his
(Culton's) pistol.

"Henry Youtsey told me that Goebel
would be killed. I told him that it must
not be done. I told Governor Bradley
what Youtsey had said, and Governor
Bradley said: 'My God, this must not
be done.' Youtsey afterwards said there
was nothing in it."

"Witness said that on the day after the
convention he was with Jim Howard
in the Statehouse yard. Howard called
his attention to a piece of paper posted in
a window.

"Well, what of that? I asked. 'Oh,
you have sense enough to understand
have you not?' was Howard's reply."

He said Howard took out of his pocket
some rifle bullets and also some 4-caliber
pistol cartridges. Howard said: 'Don't
ask any more fool questions.' Henry
Youtsey, after the assassination, asked
the witness where he was on the day of
the murder.

"I told him that I was up in the lobby
of the House. Youtsey asked me how I
would do for him to