THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TO OUTRAGE THE BALLOT

B. & M. Managers Preparing a Wholesale Raid on the Country Precincts.

COLONIZING IN THE DROUTH COUNTIES

Voters Being Distributed in Convenient Numbers Along the Road—Calamity Shriek Hurting the Shriekers—Letters that Refute the Johnson Story.

The revelation of the plot to colonize voters to assist in the election of Majors created something akin to consternation in the ranks of the conspirators. The plans for the colonization have been adroitly worked out. The imported voters are to be judiciously located in the counties which have been the greatest sufferers from the past season's drouth. These counties have been carefully polled, and the railroad managers know exactly how many settlers have left. The places of the absent voters are to be filled by men brought down from the B. & M. extension in Wyoming and Montana. After election they will be paid off and their services dispensed with. The projectors of the scheme, when told that it would be a dangerous operation, replied that it could be easily worked, for the vote would not show up as an increase in the totals, but would simply indicate republican gains and a populist loss, and they could very easily turn around and assert that not as many people had left these counties as had been supposed, but that lots of populists had returned to the republican fold. In order to make this scheme more plausible the railroad managers are carefully preparing the mind of the public for surprises. In one case they have given it out that their poll of Custer county shows a populist loss of 829, a republican loss of only three, and a democratic gain of twenty. If it were not for the fraudulent scheme back of it this statement would be the laughing stock of the politicians of all parties.

Another plot is to colonize and register a couple of hundred repeaters in the city of Lincoln. In order to prepare the people for a marked increase in the vote, the B. & M. Journal Sunday morning announced that "arrangements are being made" to increase the republican majority in Lancaster county to 4,000 votes. Under the most favorable circumstances the republican plurality in Lancaster county has scarcely reached 3,000, and the average is much less. Last year Judge Harrison's plurality was but 2,386. Manifestly any increase in the total vote this year will come from colonists and repeaters, who will be crowded into vacant houses as plentifully as possible.

CALAMITY CRUSADERS' BOOMERANG.

A very strong current is setting in against the calamity crusade begun last week by the Business Men's association. Reports from interior points in Nebraska indicate a reaction that bodes no good to the interests of Omaha jobbers and packers. Even the manufacturers who have not taken an active part in the effort to frighten the mercantile class into supporting the B. & M. candidate for governor are liable to suffer. Commercial travelers who have traversed the southern and southwestern portion of the state report that Kansas City is already busily engaged in an attempt to secure trade that naturally belongs to Omaha. The representatives of Kansas City stock yards and packing houses are pointing out to farmers and stock shippers along the lines of the railroads leading from this state to the southeast the manifest hostility of the South Omaha packing house managers to the farm and live stock interests of the state. Traveling men from wholesale houses in Sioux City, St. Joseph and Kansas City are losing no time in widening the breach already commenced between the people of Nebraska and the city of Omaha. Even the wholesale merchants of Lincoln hope to reap increased profit through the enmity of the state toward Omaha, an enmity that has in the past been largely created and fostered by the Burlington Journal.

The following extracts from state papers show the drift of the sentiment already setting in toward Omaha and the Business Men's association. The extracts quoted are but a few of a large number and more are coming in every day. The Grand Island Independent has made an especially severe attack upon Omaha for the part her citizens are taking in the campaign:

Niobrara Pioneer: The Omaha business men, or rather the capitalists and bankers under the political influence of the railroads and other corporations, have organized to defeat Holcomb and elect Majors. The cry is calamity. Don't be fooled. If your credit is good and you have the wherewith to secure a loan the banks will remain in business and wholesale houses will want to sell goods. Don't be fooled. This is an old scheme that can only be worked once or twice. The people—the rank and file—have no need of worry. If they ever get down at a lower condition than the past year God pity them, and He will—but don't look for pity from such earthly people as this "business combine."

Plattsmouth Journal: A lot of so-called "business men" of Omaha, who are under the control of money sharks and railroad politicians, have issued a circular and sent it to every county in the state endeavoring to frighten men into the support of Tom Majors. It is a sight to place the mantle of shame upon the face of every honest man in the land. There is nothing but the foulest rottenness behind it, and the men who originated the movement know it. No man who respects himself will pay the least attention to it.

Lincoln News: A very good way to stand up for Nebraska is to see to it that calamity howlers are sent to the rear. Present the plain facts to the people, without assailing the state's future, and the result will not be in doubt. Nebraska is great enough in herself to live down any calamity that may happen to her, but republicans, above all, should hesitate to add anything to the weight of the threatened injury by drawing upon their imagination for the future.

Fremont Leader: It looks to the Leader at this distance as if the alleged business men's committee of Omaha and Lincoln, which is an annex of the B. & M. road, has undertaken to injure the credit not only of Omaha and Lincoln, but of the entire state. It is, in fact, a conspiracy against the people of the state that will react against Omaha and Lincoln, for when the election is over, how are these so-called business men going to explain their position? It shows the desperate means the railroads will resort to to maintain the control of the government of the state, and shows that they have neither honor, honesty nor decency. The populists have nominated a ticket of clean, honorable, capable gentlemen. Men who have more interest in the prosperity and welfare of the state than any of the alleged business men. We want to suggest, too, that there are other interests in this state besides railroads, bankers, Sharlocks and insurance sharks. It seems like a piece of impertinence for a few men in Omaha and Lincoln to say to the people of the state, you must elect those who have robbed and who will still continue to rob you, otherwise we will defame the state. Did men ever win by such dastardly conduct? The voters of this state have determined to clean dishonest men out of the state house and put honest men therein. Men who will administer the affairs of the state with honesty and integrity, although by so doing it may deprive some of the alleged business men of fat jobs.

FROM AN "UNTAINTED" WITNESS.

The false and misleading statements cooked up by J. W. Johnson, the railroad secretary of the State Board of Transportation, who recently visited Kansas for the purpose of obtaining campaign material to be used to bolster up the damaged cause of the tattooed candidate are being refuted every day by the letters and statements of well informed and unprejudiced men. Johnson scratched the state of Kansas with a fine toothed comb and succeeded after much effort in finding a few bankers and money loaners who were willing to sign statements to the effect that money has been driven out of the state by populists and that no one will loan money on real estate security and that the state is rapidly going to the dogs. Mr. Johnson did not state that these bankers might possibly belong to the same class who have started the calamity war cry in Omaha.

Against these cooked up statements, printed first in the Kansas City Journal by special arrangement, and afterwards reproduced in the Burlington Railroad Journal with great flourish of trumpets, The Bee is able to produce a letter from Kansas that was written, not for political effect, but in order to give an Omaha gentleman the actual condition of affairs in that state. The letter is addressed to F. P. Hull, who is connected with the dry goods firm of Kelley, Stiger & Co. Mr. Hull, desirous to know the truth, wrote to a cousin at Concordia, who is a member of the law firm of Kennett, Peck & Mattson, also doing a large loan business. The letter is as follows:

TRUTH ABOUT KANSAS LOANS.

CONCORDIA, Kan., Oct. 18.—F. P. Hull, with Kelley, Stiger & Co., Omaha: Dear Frank—Your marked copy of the State Journal arrived last evening, and I was having a good deal of fun over the "Record of Ruin," when an hour later your postal card came to light. To one who has had considerable experience with the mortgage laws of both Kansas and Nebraska the article is "ammooseing." Do you remember back in Ohio when we used to get papers and circulars and boom editions of all kinds in reference to the wonderful countries of Kansas and Nebraska? And especially of Kansas, for our "boomers" were more enterprising than our neighbors on the north, and sent out more "boom" lies in proportion. Now, if you will take one of those old boom editions in which Kansas is represented as being far superior to heaven and put it beside the "Record of Ruin," then strike an average, and you will have about the facts. But for details. To begin with, the pops never have passed a law in Kansas that some of the republicans did not approve of, for the reason that at no time in their history have they possessed the governor and both branches of the legislature, nor two-thirds of each branch of the legislature without the governor. Hence, it has been impossible for them to make laws to suit their wild theories. As far as I am concerned, I don't think they would have done anything very vicious even if they could. The worst thing about the average pop is his mouth. They have talked all sorts of wild theories incessantly, and in the early stages of the game there is no doubt but this talk caused a great deal of uneasiness among the money loaners of the east, and at least partially stopped the flow of eastern money into Kansas. However, the withdrawal of money from Kansas did not begin until the setting in of this present financial panic. A great deal of Kansas paper was held by savings banks and trust companies. When the panic came on and people began to press these institutions for their money, they in turn had to press for payment of all past due paper. It was simply a squeezing process all around. Another thing: I have known but very few cases where a borrower has kept up his interest and taxes that the holder of the loan has foreclosed. When a man could pay he has sometimes been forced to do so, but if his interest and taxes are kept up and he has nothing with which to pay the principal, it is very seldom that a foreclosure has been started.

Rates are undoubtedly some higher, at least in some parts of the state. In the western part it is impossible to borrow money at all. But that is no new condition in that section. In fact, what is called "conservative money" never goes into either western Kansas or Nebraska. The rate there has never been much, if any, below 9 per cent. The usual rate here is about 8 per cent, and all gilt edge loans are made at that rate now. Loans that are not considered first-class go begging. The cashier of the Cloud County bank told me yesterday that he was selling loans right along to all his eastern customers as fast as they had money to take them. Another great trouble with selling Kansas loans is that eastern people have been "bit" so badly with loans made in boom times on boom valuations. Again, many loans have never been made in good faith; for instance, see that lot of Nebraska stuff which I had for foreclosure. Eastern people lay these things to the state, when it is more the fault of reckless or dishonest agents. These causes, together with the panic, I think has caused a great deal more commotion about Kansas loans and Kansas credit than has the populist party. Conservative companies with careful agents have lost little, if any, money in Kansas. I am safe in saying it any. You probably noticed the statement of J. S. Gilbert, assistant secretary of the New England Loan and Trust company. We have done business for this company for years, and about a year ago their inspector told me that they were ahead on their real estate account by considerable; that is, that the land they had been obliged to foreclose and buy in they had sold for considerable more than they had in it. Farm loans near Topeka and in eastern Kansas generally ought to be made at lower rates than we make them here. It is a new thing if they are not. Town loans generally are not considered as good investments as the same amount of farms, and hence town rates are generally higher. Of course this does not apply to valuable properties in cities.

I think that answers all your questions about us completely as I can.

Our Mr. Peck was in Omaha today or yesterday, and I told him if he had time to hunt you fellows up and see what you looked like. I'll saw off here. Yours,

W. A. MATSON.

Mr. Matson, the writer of the foregoing, is a stanch republican and is not "tainted" with the principles of the populist faith.

EASTERN BANKERS ARE NOT WORRIED.

Mayor Hardy of Lincoln, and one of the prominent citizens of that city, received a letter from his nephew, L. H. Patterson, living eight or ten miles north of Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Patterson has a farm of 800 acres. A few years ago he engaged in stockraising and became involved in debt to the extent of $10,000, and was compelled to mortgage his farm. Mr. Hardy advised him to pay off his mortgage as soon as possible, and he is now in receipt of a letter from Patterson, saying that in the last two years he has paid off $4,000 and has renewed the balance for a period of three years at a reduced rate of interest. He paid 6½ per cent on his old loan, but was able to renew at a lower rate. Mr. Patterson is one of the farmers of Kansas who has probably not heard of the Busines Men's association of Omaha.

ONLY AFRAID OF THE RAILROADS.

Another witness whom the literary bureau has overlooked is Mr. J. Henry Wood, formerly with the Omaha Loan and Trust company, but now a resident of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Wood's standing in financial circles has long been recognized. He is a frequent contributor to the New York Investor and his articles upon financial topics have attracted no little attention from one end of the country to the other. Mr. Wood writes to The Bee as follows:

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: Among bankers I hear of no uneasiness concerning investments in Nebraska because of Holcomb's candidacy. Loan brokers can as easily sell a good Nebraska loan today as they could a year ago, in fact, much easier. Individual investors, whose own savings are at stake, do not fear for their money on account of Holcomb. What they do fear is, not the good faith of honest Nebraska farmers, nor prospective dishonest legislation if Holcomb be elected; it is not these things that they shrink before, but it is a belief that unless railroad control of legislation in Nebraska is stopped the farmer will be unable to keep up his obligations, no matter how willing he may be to do so. This is the condition—will the railroad companies, with their heavy loads of deadhead passengers, their oceans of watered debt, and their rates high enough to cover the cost of constant repairs upon a cheaply constructed line, as well as the passes and unearned interest, be allowed to retain control of state legislation, and so perpetuate the burdens which farmers and shippers find well nigh overwhelming, or will Holcomb be elected and bring with him a cleaning out of railroad jobbery?

If the latter case, no one but passholders, hangerson and speculators will be hurt. Through no fault of the populists or of Judge Holcomb, the present prices of railroad stocks and bonds on Nebraska roads are as low as they are likely to get, no matter what happens. Consequently the loss, so far as concerns bona fide holders of stocks and bonds, has already been incurred. An honestly managed railroad will benefit the latter, therefore they need not fear Holcomb's election. J. HENRY WOOD,
Formerly with the Omaha Loan and Trust Company.

Beade Cannot Keep Out of Politics.

PAINESVILLE, Mo., Oct. 21.—United States Marshal J. Adam Beade addressed a meeting last night. At the close he gave out a copy of his letter to the attorney general tendering his resignation of the marshalship, which states that he cannot comply with the president's ruling forbidding federal officers from taking part in political campaigns.

Politicians Besiege Valentine.

VALENTINE, Neb., Oct. 21.—(Special Telegram.)—Last week was given over pretty well to politics. Wednesday night Hon. James Whitehead addressed a large and attentive audience on behalf of Matt Daugherty and the republican ticket. Fri-

(Continued on Second Page.)

HELD UP MARSHALS AND ALL

Cook and His Gang of Outlaws Go Through the Entire Train.

TWO PASSENGERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED

Over Two Hundred Shots Fired and the Coaches, Express Car and Engine Cab Completely Riddled—Did Not Make Much of a Haul.

WAGGONER, I. T., Oct. 21.—The Kansas City & Memphis express, which left here at 9:30 last night, was wrecked and robbed by the Cook gang of desperadoes at Correta, a blind siding five miles south of here. The train was running twenty miles an hour, and when within 100 feet of the switch a man came out from behind an embankment and threw the switch for the sidetrack, running the train into a string of empty box cars. Engineer James Harris applied the air brakes and reversed the engine. The robbers commenced firing at the engine and coaches. As soon as the train stopped two of the robbers commanded the engineer and fireman to come down, and as soon as they had dismounted marched them in front of them to the baggage and express cars. There they forced Express Messenger Ford to open the door by perforating the side of the car with bullets. Meanwhile two more of the robbers had taken up a position at the rear end of the sleeper to prevent any one escaping; two others mounted the platform between the smoker and the baggage car, and two more the platform between the first and second coaches, all keeping up a continual firing. The two robbers in the express car were meanwhile ransacking the car, securing all the money in the local safe. They commanded Messenger Ford to open the through safe, but when he explained that the safe was locked at the main office and not opened until it reached its destination they left the car. The two on the platform of the car then started through the coaches, demanding money and valuables. As soon as they reached the rear end the two men on that platform started through the coaches. When they were about half way through a freight crept behind whistled, and Bill Cook, the leader, who all the time remained outside issuing commands, swearing at the passengers and shooting, called for all hands to come out. The men on the cars jumped out, and when all were on the ground fired a last volley at the train and disappeared in the darkness. There were eight or ten men in the party. Two of them were white and the others were half breeds.

TWO PASSENGERS WOUNDED.

Jack Mahara, an advance agent of Mahara's minstrels, was hit in the forehead by a bullet and dangerously if not fatally wounded. Walter Barnes of Van Buren, Ark., was also slightly injured by a bullet striking him in the cheek. Special Officers Helmick and Dickson of the Missouri Pacific were on the train, also United States Deputy Marshals Bruner and Casaver, but they were covered by Winchesters in the hands of the bandits before they had time to move. Casaver lost a watch and six-shooter. The train was backed into this city for assistance.

The entire train was completely riddled with bullets, every window being broken. The engine cab was shot all to pieces, even the steam gauge and gauge lamp being shot away and the ground around the wreck was covered with empty shells. It was a miracle that many lives were not lost, as fully 200 shots were fired.

The Missouri Pacific immediately started a special train from Little Rock, carrying Superintendent W. J. McKee, and picking up deputy marshals. United States Agent Wisdom of Muscogee has ordered all the Indian police to report for duty and will take the trail early in the morning. Conductor W. Duncan, in charge of the robbed train, when interviewed, said: "I was in the sleeper when we struck the cars on the side track. I thought it was a head-end collision, and knowing we were closely followed by a freight train, I grabbed a red lamp and started back to flag. When I reached the rear end, I was confronted by two men, who ordered me back in the car. I told them we were closely followed by a freight and would be run into, and asked them to let me go back to flag them. One of the men replied: 'Well, go on, and hurry up.' I started back as fast as I could run, but being troubled with asthma I could not go very fast. The two men fired at me and told me to go faster."

Express Messenger W. G. Ford declined to say anything further than that the robbers got everything they could lay hands on outside of the through safe. The mail car was not molested. The loss of the express company will not exceed $500, as instructions had been issued to all agents in the territory to receive no money for this train, and only the company money is remitted by local, outside the through safe.

Six of the gang passed through Waggoner today, going at a slow trot, and seemingly not the least afraid of being captured.

Later four armed men called at the section house at Ross station, six miles north of here, about 1 o'clock today, and at the points of Winchesters compelled the section foreman to prepare their dinner. They were armed to the teeth and were thought to be a part of the band. After eating dinner they started west and the section foreman followed them to their hiding place in the brush on the banks of Bull creek, where the entire gang of eight were camped. They were still in camp there at sundown.

BLAST EXPLODED PREMATURELY.

Three Men Killed and Three Others Fatally Injured.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 21.—One of the most dangerous explosions that has occurred on the drainage canal happened this morning about 4 o'clock, whereby three men were killed outright and three more seriously injured. The explosion took place at Ricker & Lean's camp, near Summitt. A gang of men were at work putting in a blast when the giant powder exploded, blowing three men to pieces. The names of the unfortunates cannot be obtained today, as when the explosion took place the other men ran for their lives, and the dead could not be identified. John Smith, Henry Potter and Thomas Collins, who were wounded, were brought to this city. Their recovery is impossible, as their flesh in places is burned so that it is falling off. None of them have any friends or relatives here. Potter and Collins are Americans. Last evening another explosion took place at the same camp, where two men were killed and one wounded.

Heavy Fog at New York.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Oct. 21.—There was a dense fog on the upper and lower bays throughout the entire day. Up to 2:30 p. m. the only arrivals since sunrise were the Old Dominion line steamer Guyandotte and the Savannah liner Kansas City. Both vessels reported dense fogs below and along the coast for a considerable distance. The steamer Drew of the People's Albany line, with 250 passengers aboard, ran ashore off Fort Washington point at the foot of West Eighty-sixth street yesterday morning while on her way from Albany to this city early this morning. The passengers were taken ashore without mishap. The steamer was not much damaged, and at a late hour tonight the tide rose sufficiently to float her and she steamed to her dock.

Suicide of a Famous Singer.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 21.—Three ounces of chloral, taken with suicidal intent, last night ended the life of one of the most famous musicians of the south, Linda Miller, in her apartments at the Vendome hotel. After completing her musical education in Germany she appeared in all the leading cities of this country.

Two Ships Still Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The three masted schooner John Williams, which sailed from this port for Providence on October 6, has not since been heard from, and it is thought to have foundered off the Jersey coast during the hurricane of the 16th inst., with her crew of eight men. No tidings have been heard from the missing British steamship Falcon, bound from Philadelphia to St. John, N. B.

SUSTAINED THEIR COMMITTEE.

Catholic Church at Paterson Takes Issue with Satolli.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The insult offered Mgr. Satolli by some of the parishioners of St. Joseph parish in this city came in for a good deal of discussion here today. This evening the St. Joseph parish met and approved the conduct of the committee appointed to see Mgr. Satolli last night. The matter was freely discussed at the meeting and Senator Hinchcliffe, James Gibson, Edward F. Leonard, Richard Salmon and Chris Kelly were appointed a committee to lay the grievances of the committee before the metropolitan court of Archbishop Corrigan. Speeches were made by a number of those present condemning Mgr. Satolli's action and reviewing the efforts of the parish to have Dr. Smith removed, which efforts, the speakers declared, were in every way peaceful and honorable. At the meeting tonight very strong exceptions were taken to the treatment received by the committee which waited on the ablegate to hear the grievances against Dr. Smith. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of St. Joseph Parish association, do hereby tender a vote of thanks to the committee of fifteen who yesterday waited upon Mgr. Satolli at the residence of Rev. Dr. Smith.

Resolved, That we approve of every action taken and every word uttered by the committee, and that we admire their manly intrepidity, and we do this, not to compliment the committee on their acts as individuals, but to show that the acts are sustained.

Resolved, That in deference to the feeling of outside, conscientious Catholics who are interested in the matter, who have no cognizance of the entire depth of our grievances and to refute the declarations of the American Protective association, that we have no redress but must submit like cringing slaves, we appoint a committee to retain Dr. Burtsell to bring our case before the Metropolitan court of Archbishop Corrigan, ignoring Mgr. Satolli and Bishop Wigger.

Resolved, That pending this we use every honorable effort ourselves and ask our friends in the city of Paterson to bring pressure to bear on the few who still contribute to the support of Dr. Smith to desist from doing so, since it is evident that Dr. Smith and the people of St. Joseph's parish can never harmonize—either one or the other has got to go to the wall.

CHARGES WERE NOT SUSTAINED.

Secretary Archibald of New York Central Labor Union Given a Clean Bill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—James P. Archibald, who was recently charged before the Central Labor union with being a spy and an informer, had a hearing before that organization today. Brewer Delegate Kerrigan expected to prove his charges, but he failed to do so. A committee from the Central Labor union adjourned into another room to hear what Kerrigan had to say. The brewer delegate stated that he was ready to produce thirty witnesses next Sunday and present his charges against Secretary Archibald. Then he confessed that he had not seen Secretary Archibald spying on Union Labor men on October, as he charged the previous Sunday. He said the date was a mistake. He had also stated that Mr. Archibald was a member of the Dublin Men's association. A member of that body proved that Mr. Archibald was not a member. The committee returned to the hall with these facts. The delegates, after a spirited discussion, decided that the United Brewers' association, represented by Kerrigan, had deliberately violated the Central Labor union laws by failing to present charges in writing, which were made orally, and a resolution was adopted, amid applause, exonerating Secretary Archibald from all suspicion of wrongdoing and suspending the brewers' association delegates from the Central Labor union until they made satisfactory restitution.

CHAPTER OF CRIMES AND CASUALTIES

Suburbs of Pittsburg Furnish a Startling List for One Day.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 21.—McDonald and Jeannette, small towns just outside of this city, furnished a list of crimes and accidents seldom equalled even in the large cities. At McDonald in the morning, Frank Lyons, a well pumper, was found murdered in his boiler house on East O'Hara street. Louis Morton, who found the body, it is said, tells conflicting stories concerning the case.

At noon James Banks, colored, shot a white woman named Maggie Allison, three times in the breast. She will die. When Banks saw what he had done, he took poison and threw himself down beside the writhing body of the woman. When taken to the lockup he was thought to be dying.

In the evening three men waylaid a well known tank builder, Jacob Marrow, and beat him severely. His face is hammered to a pulp. His condition is serious. Peter McGarvey, said to be one of the assailants, is being hunted by the police.

At Jeannette early this morning, a freight train on the Pennsylvania railway was backed into a siding and smashed into a box car in which three men were sleeping. Two of them, Thomas P. Ryan of Dunbury, Conn., and an unknown man were instantly killed, while John McGraw was badly injured.

A few hours later another wreck occurred at Carpenter's station, by which Oliver Brown, watchman, will probably lose his life. A freight train jumped the track and crashed into the tower. Brown had his leg mashed. Operator Murphy escaped by jumping.

This afternoon Edward Parker, colored, and Frank Marshall quarreled over a game of craps. Parker slashed Marshall on the neck with a razor and received in return a bullet over the left eye from a 38-caliber revolver. Parker cannot recover.

Theide Convicted of Wife Murder.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 21.—The jury in the Thiede murder case, which has been on trial for ten days, this morning returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, without recommendation, the penalty being shooting or hanging, as the murderer prefers. The crime for which Theide was convicted was one of the most atrocious ever committed in Utah. On the night of the 20th of April his wife was found at the door of his saloon, when he seized a bread knife, ran out and cut her throat from ear to ear. The evidence was purely circumstantial, and he stoutly protests his innocence, his claim being that his wife was murdered by a member of the industrial army, which was encamped near by.

Anxious to Hold Morgan field.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Tonight Colonel C. W. Weir, president of the Adams Express company, telegraphed from New York to the chief of police in this city: "Don't let the man with the broken leg get loose; we want him badly." This refers to Charles A. Morganfield, the prisoner with a broken leg under guard in the Cincinnati hospital, whom Colonel Weir suspects is one of the Aquia Creek, Va., train robbers. Telegrams are pouring into police headquarters from all directions today. It is believed other members of a gang of robbers are here. The police are very reticent.

Two Children Fatally Burned.

ARDMORE, I. T., Oct. 21.—Two children lost their lives and their father is burned so badly he cannot recover, seven miles south of here, last night. Shortly after dark C. M. Cox, a widower, and his two children, a boy and a girl, were filling a coal oil lamp, when in some manner the oil became ignited and the father and two children were enveloped in flames. Neighbors, seeing the flames, hastened to their relief and smothered the fire with blankets, but not until the children were burned badly.

George Gould Enroute for Nebraska.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 21.—George Gould and J. B. Garriman of New York left yesterday over the New York Central for Mr. Gould's private car for Buffalo Bill's ranch in Nebraska.

Movements of Seagoing Vessels October 21.

At Hampden—Arrived—Trave, from New York.

At Havre—Arrived—La Bourgogne, from New York.

London—Arrived—Richard Hill, from New York.

CZAR IS A LITTLE EASIER

Had a Little Sleep and a Little Better Appetite Than the Day Before.

NO HOPE OF PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT

Feverish Anxiety Displayed by the Populace to Get News from the Bedside—Official Bulletins Received with Suspicion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21.—The dearth of news from Livadia caused the wildest rumors to circulate yesterday to the effect that the czar was actually dead, but that the fact was concealed because the czarewitch had renounced the succession to the throne and the Grand Duke George, the czar's second son, had also died from the lung trouble from which he has long been a sufferer. These rumors were effectually silenced by the issuing of a bulletin stating in substance that the czar had been out of his bed during the day, but that his general condition was unchanged. Today, however, the rumors have been revived in an intensified form. Sabbath leisure and the gathering of unusually large congregations, attracted by the special prayers for the czar, assisted in the growth of rumor and speculation. It is everywhere recognized that the doctors in attendance upon the czar have no hope of his recovery and that they are only devoting their efforts to prolong his majesty's life until the arrival of Princess Alix at Yalta, so her marriage to the czarewitch may be celebrated before his death.

It is asserted the physicians have now been compelled to turn their attention to the czarina, whose mind was said to be seriously affected by the strain of nursing her husband.

Last night the theaters were full as usual and the restaurants were crowded. The city bears its usual aspect, only the eager and excited discussion in public resorts indicating the impending evil. The special services in all the churches were well attended. The reverence displayed and the sincerity of the prayers offered show how deeply the public mind is affected. In the theaters here and at Moscow during the past few days there have been numerous instances during the intervals of the acts of the audience calling on the orchestras to play the national hymn, "God Protect the Czar," to which the people would listen standing.

This morning an unofficial dispatch was received from Livadia stating that the czar had passed a better night and had been able to sleep better. This somewhat alleviated the anxiety, although even the official bulletins are now received with suspicion. After this bulletin nothing was received until 9 o'clock this evening, when another private dispatch reported an improvement in his majesty's condition, also that he had a better appetite. This was confirmed at 11 o'clock by the following official bulletin:

"LIVADIA, 8:30 p. m.—During the past twenty-four hours the emperor has had rather more sleep. His majesty was up today as usual and his appetite is rather better. He is more composed. Otherwise there is no change."

This bulletin is signed by the five physicians in attendance upon his majesty. The crowds that had long and patiently awaited the issue of the bulletin read and discussed it with evident relief and then rapidly dispersed.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says that according to the best information obtainable there will be a formal betrothal and exchange of rings between the czarewitch and Princess Alix at Livadia on Wednesday, perhaps sooner, according to circumstances. This presupposes the performance of the ceremony of reconciliation to the orthodox church, which, in the usual course, must take place first. The marriage of a foreign unorthodox princess to a Russian heir apparent necessitates three distinct ceremonies—reconciliation to the orthodox church, betrothal and nuptials. The ceremonies formerly were always separate, but the betrothal and actual marriage latterly have often been performed together. An imperial manifesto on this subject is expected from Livadia.

Private news from Livadia is in no way reassuring. An official step has just been taken in regard to the appearance of bulletins in the press which is curious to say the least. All the Russian newspapers have been requested to print copies of their respective journals for subscribers in Livadia, omitting the bulletins altogether. This is now being done. The wildest rumors are circulating in St. Petersburg and an extra special censor has been appointed to control all the press telegrams concerning the condition of the czar and the doings generally of the imperial family. All dispatches have, heretofore, to be passed on by the ordinary censor and to be inspected by the special censor and they are mostly altered a great deal before they reach the telegraph offices. Another curious instance of suppression of news may be mentioned. Judging by the telegraphic inquiries received here from abroad, there must be far more spontaneous concern in the foreign capitals than is noticed on the surface at St. Petersburg, where the press is not allowed to utter a single word of sorrow at the bedside of the sick monarch. Even the ministers and high officials of state, who, themselves, are astonished at the mysterious and tardy way the little official news vouchsafed is sent from Crimea, have to telephone all day long and half the night to the office of the Official Gazette, begging for information. In the remoter parts of the empire there are probably whole populations who have hardly yet heard the czar is ill. As a Russian expressed it, the Russian newspapers are awaiting to know when the police will allow them to weep and express their feelings freely.

Special services in behalf of the czar were held today in the chapels of the Russian embassies, and in the Russian-Greek churches in all the capitals of Europe and were attended by a large number of persons. Among those present were: The duke of Sparta (the crown prince) and his wife, Princess Sophia of Prussia, the members of the Greek ministry and all the diplomats.

HONORS TO PRINCESS ALIX.

A dispatch to the Post from Berlin says Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia left the banquet given in honor of the King of Servia on Friday to meet Princess Alix, who was enroute to Livadia, at the Charlottenburg station. They accompanied her to the Silesian station, where a supper was served to the party in the waiting room. Both the emperor and Prince Henry remained in the railway station until 12:30 o'clock at night, when Princess Alix resumed her journey.

The dispatch adds that the emperor daily receives several telegrams from Livadia reporting the czar's health. It is quite in accordance with the nature of the czar's malady that he should be able to rise and dress at his usual hour. Suddenly a spasm, accompanied by difficult breathing, attacks him, and the nervous crisis is attended by sharp muscular pains, which cause great agony. There are days when these distressing symptoms are fairly absent and the imperial patient regains his normal condition and even has normal spirits. The night time is the most dreaded, as sleep can only be obtained by increasing injections of morphine. In spite of bulletins there is room to believe that the czar's life may be prolonged by careful treatment for weeks, if not for months. The end generally comes after a period of collapse and unconsciousness, which may last several days.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard telegraphs that some of the leading papers in that city and Budapest do not hesitate to judge the czar with ill-timed and brutal frankness. The Wiener Algemeine Zeitung says the czar did not know a pitying tear until he was obliged to shed it on himself. Nobody in Russia, it adds, will weep for him. The Pester Lloyd calls the czar a revolutionist and declares that at his death a sigh of relief will proceed from the Russian people and the evil spirit of Pobiedonstzeff will disappear from the scene into oblivion.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Prayers for the recovery of the czar were offered in all the churches here today. The duke of Leuchtenberg, the czar's cousin, has gone to Nice where a special train is kept in readiness to convey him to Livadia at a moment's notice.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CZAR.

Charles Emory Smith Talks of His Observation While Minister to Russia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Ex-Minister Charles Emory Smith who, during the time he represented the United States at St. Petersburg, had ample opportunity to observe the personal and political characteristics of the czar, talked interestingly today when asked by an Associated press reporter for his impressions as to the effect the death of the czar would have on the Russian empire. Mr. Smith said:

"The impending death of the czar could, in my opinion, be a serious misfortune for Russia and for Europe. It is not probable that there will be any marked change in the conservative part of the imperial government. The policy of the present reign has been wise, prudent and firm. It is likely to be followed. But in the nature of the case, with a new, untried sovereign, there must be solicitude until the lines are settled. As to Russia's internal affairs, the present emperor has given her tranquility and stability. There is little discontent, no agitation and a general devotion to the crown on the part of all classes. Unexpected change necessarily breeds anxiety, but it finds a loyal public temper, and with wise counsels it will be easy to move forward without disturbances. Alexander III has been an upright and earnest ruler, less commanding than Nicholas, less liberal than Alexander II. He has been well balanced. His personalities have inspired confidence both at home and abroad. He has been steadfast, conscientious and straightforward. He has shared the reactionary tendency which followed the assassination of his father and which has been unfortunate in some of its developments, but with his policy he has united a strong sense of justice. During the famine of 1891-92, some extreme socialistic articles, imputed to Count Tolstoi, found their way into print. Tolstoi was engaged in relief work and some of the ministers of the empire thought it unwise to let him go about among the peasants preaching his revolutionary ideas and they advised that he be placed under house arrest. This action was greatly denounced.

"An English friend of mine just at that time visited for some days at Tolstoi's home. Whenever the clatter of hoofs was heard on the road it was supposed to be the squadron of soldiers to make the arrest. As a matter of fact the emperor refused to accept the advice to place restrictions upon Tolstoi, saying that while his doctrines were wrong, he was doing a good and humane work and must not be interrupted in it.

"No one could see anything of the pure and beautiful domestic life of the emperor or of his laborious devotion to the responsibilities of the crown, or his manifest desire to promote the welfare of his people without great respect for him. He has been a Russian of Russians in his feeling and has aimed to develop the national spirit of his people, but he has joined with this national sentiment a deep personal sense of right and duty."

In an editorial which appeared in today's Press, Mr. Smith writes of the czar as follows: "The sudden and swift collapse of the czar in the very prime of life seems strange and almost incredible. He is only 49 years old. He had the stalwart figure and physical prowess of the Romanoffs. Standing six feet two, well proportioned, the very picture of robust health, about the strongest man in Russia, living a well ordered life, he seemed the last of the living sovereigns upon whom dread disease would lay its fatal hand. His moral rectitude and his upright purpose have matched his rugged manhood. His character and impulses have inspired loyalty and devotion at home and respect and confidence abroad. For years he has been the sheet anchor of peace in Europe. As crown prince, he won soldierly laurels in the Russo-Turkish war, but as emperor he has been supremely devoted to continental peace and has been the surest and most potent force in maintaining it. With one hand he moderated the impulsive ardor of France and with the other he warned and checked the aggressive tendency of Germany. He restrained the hostile spirit of others and renounced warlike purposes. Had he been restless, ambitious of military glory and aggrandizement he might easily have applied the torch which would have set Europe aflame. But he had a steady hand over the great powers and refused to be disturbed and diverted by the pitiful squabbles of the Balkan states. Calm, cool and self-possessed, he has conserved the equilibrium and peace of Europe.

"Slow in coming to conclusions, a plodder rather than a genius, when his determination was reached he was firm and resolute in enforcing it. He has a strong will. He has been his own master. Ready always to give counsel. He has himself been unmistakably the emperor. Though rarely surprising the world with any striking or daring policy, he has quietly and steadily wrought out a change in the position of Russia, which has lifted her from a secondary place and made her the arbiter of European peace. Curiously enough with all the Russian censorship and restriction, the most active and potent agent in leading the czar away from the old foreign influence was a journalist. Kalkoff, the chief of the Moscow Gazette, was one of the ablest and most powerful editors of any country—a Russian Horace Greeley—and the alliance of the czar, and Kalkoff shook the universal, intellectual and diplomatic domination of Bismarck and from playing a subordinate part to the great German chancellor, advanced Russia to the position of holding the balance between adverse forces and dictating the peace of Europe. The czar pursued this policy with steady and rational judgment. There were influences against him that were bent upon war. He warmly mastered and controlled them. He had faith in himself. He was full of courage. There is a prevailing idea that he has lived in constant dread and anxiety. But he is a fatalist and he has moved calmly forward with the conviction that his destiny, whatever it might be, could not be changed. Doubtless precautions have constantly been taken for his safety, but they have been the measures of those about him rather than his own.

"His great service to mankind has been as the peacemaker of Europe. What will follow his death no one can yet tell. The heir to the throne is only 26. Until he made his tour of the world three years ago, he had never appeared in any independent public part. His opinions and tendencies are largely a matter of conjecture. He lacks the physical proportions of the Romanoff official, but within the last three years he has materially improved and he possesses amiable and gracious qualities. It is to be hoped that when he comes to the throne that the influences will be of a wholesome character. In that direction and in his own blameless life the dying czar leaves a worthy example."

With reference to published statements that the czarewitch is unfriendly to America, Mr. Smith says this is a mistake which should be corrected. As a matter of fact before the heir of the throne started on his tour of 1891, which took him to China and Japan, his representatives visited Mr