# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## INSULT TO HONEST GERMANS

### Efforts of the Majors Managers to Lead Them to Vote for Tom.

### SWEET SCENTED SCHWENK AS A DECOY

**Head of the Gang of Hirelings with Bad Smelling Records—No Encouragement from Emissaries—After Nonunion Voters—More Business Protests.**

Although it is asserted that in a speech at O'Neill Tom Majors expressed the wish that he could throw the keys of Castle Garden into the sea, for the reason that there were already too many Germans, Swedes and Bohemians in this country, his campaign managers have from the very outset of the campaign exerted every effort to capture the German vote. They went to work on the theory that any man who could speak or write the German language must necessarily be of influence among the people of that nationality. Acting upon this theory they have employed a lot of disreputable characters, who are willing enough to work for Majors for the money there is in it. One of the first things undertaken was the conversion of all the German papers in the state into Majors organs. Republican papers were seduced into supporting the railroad candidate, and where no German republican paper existed the democratic papers were purchased outright. Der Omaha Tribunen, the Nebraska City Staats Zeitung, the West Point Volksblatte and the Fremont paper have all been converted into active agents for the dissemination of the fakes prepared by the literary bureau for the Majors campaign. All the sensational claptrap, canards, roorbacks, misrepresentations and falsehoods ground out by the Johnson-Anninias syndicate have been laboriously translated into German and forced onto German readers in every part of the state.

SCHWENK AT THE HEAD.

The work of converting the honest German citizens of Nebraska to the cause of Majorism has been placed under the personal control of the notorious Peter Schwenk, who, appropriately enough, was Tom Majors' side partner in the effort to steal a seat in congress a number of years ago. Schwenk was the go-between who carried the census certificate to Washington, which was afterwards altered by Majors with fraudulent intent. Schwenk's connection with the forgery was so notorious that the congressional committee of which Tom Reed was chairman included his name in the list of men recommended to the United States district attorney for indictment. Although engaged in many pieces of dirty work, both before and since that time, Schwenk's connection with the contingent congressman job was undoubtedly the cleanest piece of work he ever attempted.

Through political influence Schwenk secured the appointment in the United States land office at Norfolk, and his conduct of that office was of such a scandalous character that the land department at Washington instituted a rigid investigation, which ended in his dismissal in disgrace. Schwenk is the right man in the right place, for no better man to perform the dirty work of the Majors campaigners could be found.

Closely allied with Schwenk in his old-time associate, Jacob Hauck, a notorious political fraud and sleight of hand worker, who has shown his true character on many occasions.

Another man engaged by the Majors rule or ruin crowd is the famous Max Adler, who has been sent over the state to make speeches in the German settlements. Adler has enjoyed a speckled career covering many years. He was at one time an editorial writer on a sectarian paper at Cleveland, O., and afterwards became associated with August Spies on the Arbeiter Zeitung, the anarchist newspaper that did so much toward inciting the Haymarket riots, and which culminated in the arrest of every man connected with the publication. Spies was afterwards hanged for his complicity in the anarchist plot, but the others associated with him in the management of the Arbeiter Zeitung escaped trial.

The present editor of the Omaha Tribune, who is now so active in the Majors cause, is the defendant in a scandalous breach of promise case filed in the district court of Douglas county last Monday by a young woman recently arrived in this country from Germany. Thousands of copies of the Tribune have been scattered broadcast over the state, and it is stated upon good authority that its publisher has received the munificent sum of $200 from the republican state central committee, together with the delinquent tax list.

These are the men who have been hired to assist the tottering cause of the railroad politicians who are endeavoring to foist Tom Majors upon the people of the state. Their efforts will be of little help. The German population of Nebraska is not to be influenced by campaign falsehoods circulated by men of their character.

NO MILK NOR HONEY FOUND.

The most discouraging reports continue to pour into the Majors headquarters from the interior part of the state. Yesterday nearly fifteen of the workers who have been journeying up and down Nebraska returned to headquarters, and the news they brought only served to increase the gloom that settled down over the top story of the Millard hotel early last week. One of the reports was brought by a prominent republican, who was for several years a leading member of the state central committee. He was closely identified with the inner circle of railroad politics, and his judgment has always been considered good. He informed the managers of the Majors campaign that everything pointed to Holcomb's election by a majority of at least 10,000. He had visited the larger towns in the interior part of the state, as well as many of the smaller ones in the western and northern counties. He could find no evidence anywhere that the republicans were solidified in support of the entire ticket, and he warned the managers that they must not count upon any serious division in the democratic ranks. He stated it as his belief that more than 65 per cent of the democratic votes would be cast for Holcomb, and he estimated the republican defection at fully 10 per cent.

Another report was received from a leading republican, who is identified with the Business Men's association. This gentleman informed the committee that the republican defection along the entire Elkhorn valley was something almost beyond belief. In many small towns the republicans were outspoken in their opposition to Majors. He could bring nothing that could encourage the committee.

LET THE LEGISLATURE GO.

It is an open secret that the men who are running the campaign are willing to sacrifice the legislative ticket wherever they see an opportunity of securing a few votes for the head of the republican ticket. This fact has finally become impressed upon the minds of some of the legislative candidates and they are losing no time in denouncing the treachery of the men who are bound to elect Majors to the exclusion of every other candidate on the republican ticket if necessary. One of the republican candidates for the senate from Douglas county makes an open secret of his belief that Majors is defeated and his assertions that Holcomb is the winning candidate are received with exceeding bad grace by the Majors manipulators.

The leading candidates, together with some of their chief supporters, held a conference at the Millard hotel last night, and the meeting was not in the nature of a love feast. The republican candidates below the head of the ticket are extremely provoked over the fact that nothing is being said or done in favor of any one but Majors. The claims of the other candidates are studiously ignored by the paid writers, who are filling the columns of the B. & M. Journal with columns of fawning flattery for Tom Majors.

CODDLING UNORGANIZED LABOR.

In the meantime the railroads are still pursuing their disreputable tactics. Five Burlington engineers have been kept on the road for the past two weeks urging the employes of that company to vote for Majors on the ground that he is friend of non-union labor. The Burlington engineers do not belong to the brotherhood, and it is also a well known fact that the railroad company has weeded out of its employ as many men belonging to railway organizations as possible. The Burlington's enmity to the labor unions among the railway employes is well known, but its managers hope to secure the votes of the men not organized into unions and for this reason the five engineers have been sent out to pick up stragglers, who were not caught in the general order that all employes must vote for Majors or lose their positions.

Another form of intimidation has been devised in order to drive republicans to the support of Majors. The campaign managers at last realize the seriousness of the republican defection from Majors and are taking steps to decrease it by resort to characteristic tactics. It is stated on good authority that they have in many counties secretly prepared lists of the names of men who are known to be against Majors. Between now and election day every effort will be made to bulldoze these independent republicans into voting for Majors. They will be threatened and coaxed by turns and every possible influence, fair or unfair, will be brought to bear upon them. The threat will not succeed. The republicans who are in the habit of voting for themselves have long since made up their minds to scratch Majors' name from the ticket, and they will not be frightened by the threats of the railroad crowd.

STATE PAYS A SCRIBBLER'S SALARY.

J. W. Johnson, the chief of the B. & M. literary bureau, makes no secret of the fact that he is giving his whole time to the preparation of campaign material to be printed in the columns of such newspapers that can be secured by purchase or otherwise. Johnson is secretary of the State Board of Transportation, and for nearly four years has drawn a salary of $2,000 per annum from the state treasury. He devotes his entire time to politics and his services to the state have never been of the slightest value. If the same railroad crowd is continued in power Johnson will still retain the secretaryship of the board, and it is the knowledge of this fact that is driving republicans away from support of the ticket. He is not the only one who draws a large salary from the state and puts in his time doing political work. The state house has practically been depopulated since the campaign commenced, large numbers of clerks from the several departments having been transferred to Omaha in order to assist in the work of electing Majors. In the meantime their salaries go right on at liberal rates. When the legislature convenes the same crowd of clerks will be clamoring for increased salaries and continuance in their positions, and they will bring evidence to show that the state cannot possibly dispense with their services. The taxpayers may possibly conclude that if the state can spare so many of its employes from the state house to assist in a political campaign it can very well spare them the year around.

SENTIMENT AT LAWRENCE.

The intensity of the unfavorable sentiment against Thomas J. Majors among the business men of the smaller towns of the state has been fully demonstrated in the present campaign. The manifesto sent out by the Omaha Business Men's association has aroused a feeling against Majors that is costing him hundreds of votes. The form of the Burlington czar is plainly observed back of the association, and this fact has been a powerful factor in the rapidly increasing opposition to Majors. The protests of the business men of several towns have already been printed. Another signed remonstrance comes from Lawrence in the shape of a series of resolutions, signed by twenty-two business men and firms. The resolutions are as follows:

To the Voters of Nebraska, Greeting: Be it Resolved, that we, the undersigned business men and voters of Lawrence, Neb., do not have to bend the knee or uncover the head to the Business Men's association of Omaha. That we have a perfect right to vote as we see fit, and we think we know how to vote for our interest and the interest of the people of Nebraska. That we have not received any favors from the Business Men's association of Omaha or those comprising it, nor from any railroad that they may be working for, except such as we have paid for. That our families and business interests are as dear to us as theirs are to them. That we do not think it to our credit or our benefit to assist in putting a man at the head of our state government who was unable to give a correct enumeration of the state, or at least think he should be able to get within 50,000 or 100,000 of the number. That the state of Nebraska has been in the hands of the republican party to these many years, and we have been unable to see any perceptible decrease in the state taxes. That when the roll is called and the votes counted the returns will show that the Business Men's association of Omaha didn't control all the votes of all the people of all the state of Nebraska. Be it

Resolved, That we consider it an insult to the American manhood of Nebraska that the Business Men's association of Omaha should seek to influence their votes in favor of ring and corporate influence. Be it further

Resolved, That we will stand up for Nebraska, but possibly not the way the Business Men's association of Omaha would have us.

A. H. BOWMAN, Lumber, Coal.
SCHUM & BARNES, General Merchandise.
DR. J. E. BARRETT.
P. FLAHERTY, Publisher Locomotive.
T. J. MOLLE, Real Estate.
L. M. ZALMON, Blacksmith.
ENOCH OWENS, Stock Raiser.
W. H. MEREDITH.
DR. C. H. VOLLBEHR.
S. L. FRIEND, Furniture.
C. F. LUETZ, Farmer.
THOMAS SHIRLEY, Agricultural Implements.
MOODY & SON, Proprietors Fremont House.
OSTDIED-ROSS DRUG COMPANY.
FORST & SON, Harness Makers.
BARNEY REMPE, Stock Raiser.
C. KALLENBERGER, General Merchandise.
JOHN SCHUM, Dealer in Liquors.
B. S. POWELL, Boots and Shoes.
J. P. WYKE, Butcher.
DR. R. A. HAWTHORN.
W. J. ESTEP, General Merchandise.

### *WILL SUE THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.*

**Utah Territory Proposes to Get Back the Money Expended on Kelly.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The annual report of Governor West of Utah was published today. Much space is given to the difficulties growing out of the invasion of the territory by the industrial army. The governor blames the Southern Pacific Railroad company for this invasion. After quoting a letter to C. P. Huntington, published at the time, protesting against the Southern Pacific dumping California industrials on the people of Utah, the report says: "It will be observed that the issue joined was whether the state of California, its authorities, state, county or municipal, could organize or encourage and aid the organization of its dependent paupers, criminal and idle, dissolute classes, and with the assistance and connivance of the Southern Pacific company crowd them into stock cars as if they were cattle, swine or sheep, without adequate clothing for protecting them from the severe inclemency of the early spring, without money, food, medical attendance or supplies, transport them beyond their borders through the state of Nevada to the end of their lines in Utah and dump them with impunity as charges and burdens on the latter, without liability on the part of the carrier or the party causing it to be done. The expense imposed upon the territory and its citizens for the maintenance of Kelly and his men and incident thereto amount in round figures to about $3,000. The county of Weber has already instituted an action against the Southern Pacific to recover the amount of its expenditure, and unless the territory is reimbursed for its outlay an action on its behalf will be instituted against the company." Other points in the report are felicitations on the statehood act. The good effects to follow from the opening to settlement of the Uintah and Uncompahgre reservations by congress are pointed out.

The governor's recommendation is received to restore to the Mormon church the realty which was escheated to the government, amounting to $125,000.

Speaking of the amnesty granted to polygamists, the report says: "This prompt and very generous action of President Cleveland has met with the hearty approval of all classes of our people and is especially appreciated by hundreds of our best citizens who were disfranchised and have since the issuance of the amnesty availed themselves of the very important duty of registering to vote at our approaching election."

## ARE SHUT OUT ENTIRELY

### All German Ports Closed Against the Importation of American Cattle.

### FEAR OF TEXAS FEVER THE REASON GIVEN

**Real Reason is Supposed to Be Retaliation for the American Sugar Duties—Trade Amounts to Comparatively Little According to Secretary Morton.**

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The prohibition against the landing of American cattle and American dressed meat announced by a decree of the Hamburg senate on Saturday last, as exclusively cabled to the Associated press, was extended today to every port of Germany. Interviews which the correspondent of the Associated press has had with the officials of the Interior department of the Prussian Husbandry department and the German Foreign office would seem to show that the prohibition is of a preventative nature and the action of individual German states. The Foreign office officials, for instance, state that the prohibition is "no affair of the Irish," as the measures adopted are purely administrative and sanitary and that as such they belong to each German state. The empire as such, these officials add, has not taken any steps to prohibit the landing of American cattle or American meat.

The officials of the Interior department say that the importation of cattle from America suffering from Texas fever has been clearly proved, and that the measures taken are purely of a preventative nature, such as each German state is entitled to exercise through its police authority within its own territory.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The announcement by the Associated press that the embargo placed upon American cattle by the senate of Hamburg had been extended to the length of an exclusion of American cattle and dressed meat from every part of Germany was received with surprise by department officials today. That Texas fever was merely a ground which Germany could adopt for enforcing retaliatory measures against the United States because of the supposed discrimination against German interests in the sugar schedule of the tariff bill was the prevalent impression. The German ambassador, however, assured the secretary of state yesterday that the measure of exclusion was inspired by sanitary reasons and had no political motive behind it. Government officers are obliged to take this view of the case, since any other view might seem a reflection upon the ambassador.

Secretary Morton, who has just returned from a trip abroad, held a consultation with Secretary Gresham about the matter today, but the stringent measures just adopted were unknown. He assured Secretary Gresham that the exportation of Texas fever into Germany by American cattle was altogether improbable, if not impossible, according to the opinion of the experts of the department who have devoted much time to investigating the disease during the past year, and said he was confident the supposed discovery of Texas fever was a mistake. When the Associated press dispatch from Berlin was shown to the secretary of agriculture he expressed surprise. Exclusion of dressed meats he was at a loss to understand, because they are all inspected by competent government officials in this country before they are shipped. Texas fever, moreover, can be carried only by live cattle. The live cattle exported from this country are also inspected at the ports of shipment to see that they are not diseased. Secretary Morton said he had no doubt that the German officials intended to act in the interests of the public health in excluding American cattle, as the sanitary regulations of that country are unusually stringent upon all such matters. The secretary thinks the damage to be inflicted upon American interests by this action is greatly overestimated, as our exports of meat to Germany are comparatively light. From his observation on his recent trip, Secretary Morton is convinced that the exportation of live cattle cannot be made to pay as well as shipping dressed meats. The establishment of increased facilities for shipping meats in cold storage, he thinks, will greatly increase the American business.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, said: "Admitting for the sake of argument that cattle which are killed in Germany are inflicted with the Texas fever, there is no longer danger to the German cattle, because in this country cattle with this disease do not communicate it to other animals. The disease is not communicated directly from one animal to others, but the animals in a certain district in the southern part of the United States are able to infect pastures and pens in which they happen to be placed within thirty days from the time they leave the infected districts. Animals which contract the disease obtain the infection from these pastures, not directly from other cattle.

Secretary Morton was at the cabinet meeting today for the first time since his return from Europe. The principal subject discussed was the recent action of the German government discriminating against American cattle and American beef. Secretary Morton called the attention of the cabinet to the fact that Germany was an unimportant factor in our foreign market for cattle and beef.

"Great Britain last year imported 392,941 head of American cattle," said he, "while Germany took 4,000. One American farmer could supply the entire German market, of which it is said we have just been deprived. Then why this great scare? The fact is that 75 per cent of our American products exported find a market in Great Britain. Secretary Morton intimated that there was no great concern felt by the administration over Germany's action.

### SPANISH MINISTRY RESIGNS.

**Differences Over Colonial Matters the Cause of the Crisis.**

MADRID, Oct. 30.—As a result of the cabinet council held today the ministers have tendered their resignations. Minister Sagasta has gone to inform the queen-regent of the action of the cabinet. It is believed that the crisis will be found to be difficult of solution. Though the causes that have led to the resignation of the Spanish ministry cannot at present be positively stated, it is pretty safe to assume that the crisis was precipitated by colonial questions. The government recently arranged with the Bank of Spain for and advance of 10,000,000 pesatas in Spanish silver dollars to replace the Mexican dollars in the Porto Rico colony. This project was strenuously opposed by Senor Maura, the colonial minister, but his colleagues persisted in carrying out the arrangement and Senor Maura resigned. This, however, was but one of the serious differences in the cabinet on the government's colonial policy.

**Pirates Steal Petroleum.**

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 30.—The Italian bark, Scutolo, Captain Starita, from Philadelphia on September 21 for Naples, has been boarded by pirates off Morro Nuevo, Africa, who plundered the vessel and escaped with 1,000 boxes of petroleum.

**Liberals Consoled with the Upper House.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Times has a dispatch from Brussels stating that the liberals have been victorious in the elections for members of the provincial councils. These councils will next elect the third portion of the Senate.

**Tapped Petroleum in Russia.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Odessa says that a new petroleum well has been tapped at Baku at a depth of seventy fathoms, which discharges 3,200 tons daily.

**Kaiser Heard Nordica.**

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The emperor and empress, accompanied by the members of their suites, attended the opera house and saw Mme. Nordica in her first appearance as Elsa.

### JAPANESE PUSHING STEADILY AHEAD.

**Chinese Handicapped by Poor Weapons and Lack of Training.**

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Chefoo says a fleet of Japanese transports, protected by nineteen warships, has been seen landing troops on the mainland of the Kwang-Tung peninsula to the northward of Elliott's island.

The Times tomorrow will publish the following dispatch from Tien-Tsin: The greater part of the Chinese forces were destroyed before Chin-Lien-Cheng was evacuated. General Hung's official report praises the valor of the troops, but confesses they were outmatched by the enemy's weapons and training. Colonel von Hannekin, the German officer, who was formerly aide-de-camp of Li Hung Chang, and who rendered great service to the Chinese admiral at the great naval battles fought between the fleets of China and Japan, has been summoned to Peking by imperial edict to consult with the government in regard to the military situation.

HIROSHIMA, Oct. 30.—The Japanese forces which have been pursuing the Chinese north of the Yalu river captured at Atung twenty guns, many rifles and quantities of ammunition and provisions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Two important and decisive Japanese victories are reported by Minister Denby in a cable to the State department from Peking today. He says that the Chinese forces have been defeated at Chin-Lien-Cheng and have retreated to Moukden; also he reports that the Japanese have taken one of the Chinese forts at Port Arthur.

The scene of the first engagement is just across the Yalu river in the Manchu country, and it marks the first real aggressive movement by the Japanese on Chinese soil, for it is believed here that the movements on the western side of the Yalu by the Japanese have been in the nature of skirmishes to develop the real strength of the Chinese forces. This having been done, the Japanese are supposed to have formally entered upon the campaign with Moukden, the Manchurian capital, as the objective point.

### EX-PREMIER MERCIER DEAD.

**Rise Was Rapid but His Political Decline Was No Less Sudden.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—Ex-Premier Mercier died at 9:10 this morning.

The family of the late ex-premier came to Canada from France. His father, J. B. E. Mercier, was a farmer at St. Athenaise Here Honore was born October 15, 1840. He was educated at the Jesuit college of St. Mary's at Montreal and was called to the bar of Quebec in 1867. From 1862 to 1864 he was the editor of Le Courier de St. Hyacinthe, a strong conservative sheet. When confederation was first discussed he condemned the project and left the editorial chair of the Courier. From that moment he was ranked with the liberal party, and as such was elected to the Dominion House of Commons for Rouville in 1872. In 1874 he resigned his seat in the Commons. Four years later he contested St. Hyacinthe as a liberal candidate for the Quebec legislature. He was elected and subsequently called to the ministry as solicitor general in the Jouly administration. The Jouly government fell soon after, whereupon Mr. Mercier succeeded Mr. Jouly as the leader of the local liberal party. In 1886 there was a revulsion of feeling among the French Canadians, due to the northwest troubles, which had resulted in the execution of Louis Rieland. On this cry Mercier succeeded in carrying the province in the elections of 1887, upon which he was commissioned to form a ministry. He remained at the head, holding the portfolio of attorney general, until December, 1891, when he was dismissed by the lieutenant governor of the province, as a result of an investigation by a royal commission on what became known as the Baie des Chaleurs scandal. In the ensuing elections his party was annihilated, and although he himself was returned for the county of Bonaventure, since that time he has ceased to be a factor in Canadian politics.

### CZAR WAS MUCH WORSE.

**Had a Bad Day but Was a Little Better Last Night.**

YALTA, Oct. 30.—The condition of the czar is much worse today. There is a marked increase in his coughing and spitting of blood.

The following official bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock this morning: "The general condition of the czar has become considerably worse. Last night the spitting of blood, which began yesterday with severe coughing, increased.

"Symptoms of congestion of the left lobe of the lungs have manifested themselves.

"His majesty's condition is one of danger."

The bulletin is signed, as usual, by the physicians who are in attendance upon the czar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The extremely serious condition of the czar is shown by the following dispatch received today by Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian ambassador:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The condition of the emperor is considerably worse since yesterday. The expectoration of blood is increased by a strong cough. In the night symptoms of partial inflammation of the left lung. Condition dangerous. GIERS."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 30.—A telegram received here this evening states the czar was refreshed by obtaining a little sleep during the day. The phlegm that he expectorated was less bloody. Otherwise his condition was unchanged.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—A bulletin from Livadia, timed 1 o'clock tonight, says that during the day the spitting of blood by the czar continued. He was sometimes seized with fits of shivering. His temperature was 100 degrees Fahrenheit and his pulse ninety. The pulsations were weak. Respiration is difficult. He can take little nourishment and is becoming very weak. The oadema has considerably increased.

### *EDITOR ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.*

**Said the Election Must Be Fair or Blood Would Be Shed.**

RIPLEY, Tenn., Oct. 30.—E. F. Talley, editor of the People's Advocate, a populist newspaper issued at this place, was arrested yesterday on the charge of sedition, growing out of the publication of an article in the last issue of that paper. The article is question is as follows:

"After considering the matter, it has been determined to hold a mass meeting, which all honest people are invited to attend, in the court house next Saturday at 10 a. m. The object of this meeting is to give expression to the determination now formed in the minds and hearts of the people to die rather than submit to anything other than a fair election Tuesday, November 6. That they have all come to this conclusion it does not require much time or trouble to demonstrate. To submit to such glaring frauds as were practiced in the August election is to surrender all manhood and patriotism, and this the honest people of Old Lauderdale are not yet ready to do, and before they will do it they will soak the sod with their blood. Every honest man who desires an honest election is earnestly urged to quit his daily vocation and come out on that day and show that he is at least on the side of justice and right. Come everybody."

Editor Talley was arraigned before a magistrate, waived preliminary examination and was admitted to bail under a $2,500 bond. The law under which he was arrested is a section in the revised statutes prohibiting the calling of mobs or meetings together for the purpose of inciting a riot. Talley has frequently been in trouble on account of his fiery utterances and was recently found guilty of libel and compelled to pay $1,000 damages.

**National Academy of Art and Science.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—The annual meeting of the National Academy of Art and Science was held in North Sheffield hall, Yale university, today. At the morning session Prof. Rogers of Columbia university read a paper entitled "An Indirect Experimental Determination of the Energy of Obscure Heat," and another "Determination of the Errors of the Circle of an Electrotype Copy of Tycho Brahe's Altitude Azemuth Instrument."

## WAS WORKED FOR A SUCKER

### At Least that is the Opinion Alfred Merritt Has of Himself.

### SUES J. D. ROCKEFELLER FOR $1,226,400

**All the Trouble Comes About by the Consolidation of the Various Iron Mining Properties Into the Lake Superior Consolidated Company.**

DULUTH, Oct. 30.—Alfred Merritt today brought suit against J. D. Rockerfeller and F. D. Gates, his private secrtary, for $1,226,400, in which amount he claims he was damaged by what he alleges to be fraudulent representations in the forming of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines. Plaintiff claims that at various times in August, 1893, in New York City, before he transferred his interests in various iron mines and the Mesaba railroad, the defendants represented to him that the Penokee and Gogebic consolidated mines which, with others controlled by Rockerfeller, was to be taken into the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines, was a solvent and prosperous company, also the Spanish-American and the Aurora, that their stocks were well worth what Rockerfeller was to receive; that Rockerfeller and Wetmore promised to lend to Merritt on his consolidated stock money at 40 cents on the dollar at par value. All of these representations and promises, plaintiff claims were fraudulent. Defendants at the time knew that each of the companies controlled by Rockerfeller owed large amounts outside of their funded debt, and that the Pencoke company was at the time insolvent; that instead of making the value of the Lake Superior Consolidated company's stock worth 50 cents on the $1 as Rockefeller promised it would, and he would publish it to the world, the stock of these other mines caused its value to decrease to $10 per share of $100.

When Merritt asked Rockefeller to keep his promise and to loan him money at the rate of 40 cents on the $1, and later at 25 cents, Rockefeller refused and would give only 10 cents on the $1. In organizing the Lake Superior Consolidated mines the defendant, it is claimed, got the new company to take the following interests owned by him: Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty shares Aurora Iron Mining company's stock, 885 shares Penoke & Gogebic consolidated mines, 21,626 shares Spanish American mines in Cuba, 300 collateral trust notes of $1,000 each of the Spanish American company, for which the Lake Superior company turned over first mortgtge bonds exceeding $1,900,000. For a 51 per cent stock interest in the Adams and Lone Jack mines Rockefeller got consolidated first mortgage bonds worth ever $1,700,000.

Rockefeller represented the interests which he thansferred to be worth $1,130,154, as follows: Aurora stock, $203,988; Penoke & Gogebic, $579,906; trust notes of the same, $571,123; Spanish American stock, $522,358; Mortgage bonds of same, $76,477; 7,001 shares Minnesota Iron company's stock, $396,499.

The agreements showed that Rockefeller also controls the following stocks and securities of companies which he promised to try and get into the consideration: Seven hundred and twenty-eight shares West Superior Iron and Steel company, of par value of $72,800, and 640 first mortgage bonds of the same at $640,000 bringing his total interests which he intended to transfer up to $4,361,919. Rockefeller claimed they cost him $2,719,154, and he was to get consolidated bonds worth $3,019,860 for them at 90 cents. The separate agreements were entered into before the consolidation was finally effected. There will, it is said, be several more suits before the matter is ended. The capital of the consolidation was at first fixed at $5,000,000, but later increased to $30,000,000.

### *BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.*

**Jeweler Locked in the Vault While Thieves Ransacked the Store.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—A daring robbery was committed in the heart of the business center of the city this afternoon. The amount of plunder secured is not exactly known, but was given as $6,000 in watches and other jewelry. Soon after 2 o'clock G. W. Brethaur, the senior member of the firm of Brethaur & Co., wholesale jewelers, 11 Washington street, left the office, leaving his son in charge. The office is in room 1 on the first floor of the building. It is located in the southwest corner and in plain view of the occupants of the office buildings round about. Young Brethaur says he was bending over a show case full of watches in the rear of the room when two men entered the door. One of them carried a revolver in his hand and the other was armed with a piece of lead pipe about two feet long. The jeweler was commanded to throw up his hands, which he was not slow in doing. The two men then ordered him into the vault, the door of which stood open. Brethaur demurred, and one of the men, he says, caught him by the throat, thrust him into the vault and pushed the door shut. The thieves then proceeded to ransack the showcases and scoop the watches into a gunny sack. The door of the safe stood open, and the bandits emptied the cash box, containing a considerable sum of money. All this required only a few moments, and the men soon made their escape. The senior Brethaur returned about 3:30, and upon heard a sound of pounding on the vault door. The vault door was hastily opened and the imprisoned man taken out, nearly exhausted; so far no trace of the thieves has been obtained.

### *SUGAR TUMBLES AGAIN.*

**Philadelphia Jobbers Discover that the Product Will Go Even Lower.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Sugar took another tumble in price today and surprised the jobbers, who had concluded that it was already down to the bottom notch. It was regarded as a slap back by the refiners at the wholesale grocers, who had recently unloaded large quantities of sugar on the market below the refinery compact prices. Said a well known jobber: "The chances are that sugar will go still lower, notwithstanding the refineries are virtually closed."

The reduction extends on all grades of refined and averages ⅛ of a cent per pound.

**Bond Company Officers Indicated.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—United States District Attorney Clinton today filed informations against Dennis P. Slattery, J. B. Johnson and W. H. Stevenson. The charge is that they used the mails for the purpose of a lottery by virtue of their connection with the Guarantee Investment company of Nevada, Mo. Messrs. Slattery, Johnson and Stevenson put up the $100,000 required by statute as a trust fund in the state treasury and contend that their connection with it ended at that point. The government contends that they hold nineteen of the twenty-one shares of stock in the company and exercise a general supervision.

**Movements of Ocean Vessels October 30.**

At Antwerp—Arived—Rialto, from Baltimore.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Catalonia, from Boston.

At New York—Arirved—Elbe, from Berlin; Nordland, from Antwerp.

At Moville—Arrived—Ethiopia, New York for Glasgow.

At Liverpool—Arrived—Kansas, from Boston.

At Glasgow—Arrived—Scandinavia, from Boston.

At Bremerhaven—Arrived—Ems, from New York.

**Librarian Selected for Newberry Library.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—John Vance Cheney, the public librarian of San Francisco, was formally elected librarian of the Newberry library today, in place of Dr. W. F. Pool, who died recently.

**Millers Talk of Shutting Down.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—A report has been in circulation among local millers that the northwestern millers had arranged a plan whereby the total daily output of the combined flour mills of this country shall be curtailed. By this means it is hoped to materially improve the general market. Millers in St. Louis have received a circular signed by the Northwestern Miller asking their views as to the advisability of shutting down all mills from December 10 to January 10. So far as could be learned local millers are not favorably disposed toward the scheme.

### *CORRIGAN CALLS ON SATOLLI.*

**Every Indication that the Differences Between Catholics Have Been Settled.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The mystery which surrounded the recent annual meeting of Catholic archbishops at Philadelphia and the subsequent gathering here is still unbroken. But from events subsequent to the meeting, the conclusion is drawn that an important step was taken toward the unification of the principal Catholic ecclesiastics in the United States in the termination of antagonisms which have arisen over Mgr. Satolli's presence in this country and in more complete support and loyalty to the papal delegate in the future. Whether the archbishops took formal action on the subject is not known. Immediately after the meeting Archbishop Corrigan of New York paid a visit to Mgr. Satolli at the latter's residence in Washington. The two ecclesiastics were together three hours and the result is believed to have been of a gratifying character to the ablegate and archbishop. The latter had been persistently represented as the head of a schism against the delegate, and it has even been asserted that pamphlets opposing Satolli, filed with the vatican, had been inspired by the archbishop's adherents. Many of these statements have been sensational and unjust, but they served to foment trouble, which in various parts of the country took the form of outbreaks against the authority of Mgr. Satolli. It is stated, however, that all these differences are now adjusted and that henceforth there will be the fullest recognition of the ablegate's authority. This recognition, also, after the meeting of the archbishops, is regarded as a direct result of the gathering. It is said that Archbishop Corrigan's call on Mgr. Satolli was not unusual, as the former had called before, but the proximity of the call to the adjournment of the archbishops is considered significant.

Only one trifling cause of irritation remains, and that results from an article written by Bishop Spalding in the North American Review, in which he attributed the A. P. A. movement to the presence of Mgr. Satolli in this country. It is believed that the bishop has made amends and explanations of the misapprehension created by his article, and that this matter has been smoothed over, in part at least. The unity of action toward Mgr. Satolli is regarded as coming opportunely before the pope's approaching encyclical enlarging the delegate's authority. It is said, also, that the recognition of Mgr. Satolli's authority by the American hierarchy was quite as important and desirable as the confessing of the authority itself.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Regarding the visit of archbishops at Philadelphia, Cardinal Gibbons today said: "Nothing of the character referred to in the dispatches touching Mgr. Satolli's difference with others transpired. As to the other matters mentioned, the whole thing is guess work to which no importance need be attached."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Mgr. Satolli was seen at his residence concerning the New York dispatch to the effect that Archbishop Corrigan had recently called on him, and that there was unity of action within the church in loyalty to the delegate. He said the archbishop had called on him about two weeks ago, soon after the meeting of the archbishops, and a conversation lasting several hours had been held. The ablegate would not discuss the nature of the conference or the reported unity resulting.

### *TWO STICKS GUILTY OF MURDER.*

**Conclusion of the Trial of the Indian Who Killed Several People.**

DEADWOOD, Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—The trial of Two Sticks, charged with murder, was concluded today, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder as charged in the indictment. February 2, 1893, two cowboys in the employ of Humphrey & Stenger, beef contractors, and two viritors, who were hunting horses, were in camp on White river. Two Sticks, Two Two, White Face Horse, Lightning With and First Eagle came to the camp visiting, and at a given signal commenced firing on the cowboys and killed them all. No one was there to see the deed, but circumstantial evidence was very strong. Two Two and White Face Horse testified against Two Sticks after pleading guilty to manslaughter for complicity in the murder. Evidence of Mrs. Fat Woman was strong against Two Sticks, she claiming that he told her he had "pumped it into one of the cowboys." This witress was his daughter-in-law and gave her evidence in great personal fear. Two Sticks on the stand denied that he was at the camp or that he had ever seen the cowboys.

Judge Dundy will sentence him tomorrow. During the evidence of Fat Woman the defendant, Two Sticks, darted the most wick'd looks at her and at the conclusion made a dramatic show of being sick.

**Interesting Litigation at Sioux Falls.**

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 30.—(Special.)—The United States is plaintiff in a case now before the United States court here and Asel Kyes of Yankton and his bondsmen, Broder B. Morse and J. B. Stearnes of Yankton, are defendants. It seems that Kyes was under contract with the United States to furnish grain for Fort Sill in Indian Territory and Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley in Kansas for the year beginning July 1, 1890. He was to furnish 3,200,000 pounds of corn and 2,450,000 pounds of oats at a stipulated price. A severe drouth prevented Mr. Kyes from performing his contract, and the United States sent its agents out and purchased enough grain to make up what Kyes couldn't supply. Now the United States has brought suit to recover $23,123.18, the difference between the contract price agreed upon with Kyes and what its agents had to pay. The plaintiff also asks for 6 per cent interest upon this amount from July 1, 1891, to the present time.

**Killed by the Collapse of a Stable.**

CHEYENNE, Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Peter Milan was instantly killed this morning at the ranch of R. S. VanTassell, twenty-two miles north of Cheyenne, by the roof of a stable falling on him. His skull was crushed in several places. The deceased was 29 years old and unmarried. He was a son of Gregory Milan of this city and the remains were brought here for interment.

**Large Shipments of Cattle.**

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Oct. 30.—(Special Telegram.)—Estimates of beef cattle shipped from the ranges of western South Dakota this season place the number at 101,000 head, valued at $4,000,000. The shipping season is now practically closed.

### *STILL A MYSTERY.*

**No Clew to the Murderers of the French Woman in Denver.**

DENVER, Oct. 30.—The evidence in the case of Mary Contassoit, the French woman who was found apparently strangled to death early Sunday morning, leaves her death still a mystery. The coroner's jury can only decide whether she was murdered or committed suicide. It is said that there is a secret society on Market street known as the Macquereaux, composed of Frenchmen, who bring women from France, they agreeing to pay a percentage to the society. It is also said that the Macquereaux have banded themselves under the high-sounding name of "Les Chevaliers d'Amour." The police believe this organization is responsible for the death of Lena Tapper, who was strangled in nearly the same way as was Mary Contassoit, in the same vicinity, a short time ago. Recently a woman came to the chief of police and asked to be protected against a lot of Frenchmen, who were trying to drive her from the city. She said that members of the Macquereaux were trying to persecute her because she refused to join their organization.

### *NO REDUCTION AT CHICAGO.*

**Bakers Say Nothing but a Bread War Will Reduce the Price.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The leading local bakers say there is no immediate prospect of the Chicago consumer getting his bread at a reduced rate—this, in spite of the fact of 50-cent wheat and a consequent decline in the price of flour. The Chicago makers of bread are, as a rule, skeptical in regard to reports of re