# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## AWAITING A VERDICT

Fate of Adolph Luetgert Now Rests in Jury's Hands.

TWELVE RETIRE TO CONSIDER EVIDENCE

At Midnight No Word Had Come from Their Secret Chamber.

ATTORNEYS FOR EACH SIDE CONFIDENT

Luetgert Makes a Great Effort to Put on a Bold Front.

SMOKES VERY BLACK CIGARS IN JAIL

**Information from the Jury Room Early This Morning Indicates that the Result Will Be a Disagreement.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The fate of Adolph L. Luetgert, accused of murdering his wife and dissolving her body in a vat filled with caustic potash, is now in the hands of the jury. Judge Tuthill finished his charge to the jury at 4:45 p. m. and five minutes later the jury filed out and was locked in the jury room. Supper was sent in to them a short time later and after it had been disposed of, they set earnestly to work on the evidence. Judge Tuthill took up quarters near the criminal court building in order to be within easy call if a verdict should be reached during the night. At midnight not a word of any sort had come from the jury room and the chances of an all night wait for the verdict seemed excellent. Rumors of ten to two for conviction and later of ten to two for acquittal floated around, but there was no authority for either story. The attorneys on both sides were confident at midnight of a verdict favorable to their side, while the opinion of the public was turning toward a disagreement.

LOOKS LIKE DISAGREEMENT.

At 1:30 information direct from the jury room was to the effect that a disagreement had taken place, both sides being obstinate and the chances for an agreement before morning being very slight. The majority of the jury is with the state and desirous of conviction. Just how the jury stands could not be learned but it is now generally thought that the final outcome will be a disagreement.

A telephone message has been received from Judge Tuthill saying that, verdict or no verdict, he would not come to the criminal court building tonight. There is no chance of a verdict being announced before Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

GREAT CRUSH IN COURT.

The ninth week of the famous trial opened this morning with the greatest crush yet seen at the criminal court building. It was known that today would be the closing day of the great trial and that State's Attorney Deneen would make a speech. Thousands of persons formed in line before the criminal court building as early at 7 o'clock in the morning. To add to the crush of the crowd, eight other courts in the building opened their terms this morning and the October grand jury began its session. Jurors called to serve upon the grand and petit juries and hundreds of witnesses in cases in the different courts crowded the corridors and the court bailiffs had much trouble in keeping the throng in order. It was a wild mob and there were numerous unpleasant collisions between the bailiffs and the turbulent people.

Luetgert came into court smiling and apparently in a pleasant frame of mind. He shook hands with a number of his friends and took his accustomed seat.

State's Attorney Deneen promptly began his closing argument. He opened with a defense of several of the leading witnesses for the prosecution.

"After four or five days of oratory on the part of Judge Vincent and Attorney Phalen what have wo to answer?" asked States Attorney Deneen in quick, emphatic style.

NOTHING BUT RIDICULE.

"Simply ridicule. I shall not waste time answering the assertions of orators who assail the reputations of men of learning who are recognized authorities upon the subjects upon which they were called to testify. Prof. George W. Dorsey, a Harvard professor, who has charge of a department of the Field Columbian museum is referred to contemptuously as a bird stuffer. And that is all they say in reply to the evidence of one of the most expert osteologists in the country. Prof. Bailey, a graduate of Cambridge and a man of brilliant attainments, is dubbed a mechanic; Mrs. Christine Feld, who told how Luetgert had borrowed money from her, and who identified the rings, is designated as the woman with the alabaster neck; Prof. Howse is sneeringly referred to as a janitor.

"This is the mode of argument adopted by the defense. Ridicule is usually the weapon of those who have not fact to support their contention. Prof. Dorsey did not come into this case voluntarily. He was summoned by the people of the state of Illinois. And he was one of the best witnesses among the experts. Prof. Del a Fontaine is called an owl by the defense. This mode of attack upon the witnesses for the prosecution partook of billingsgate in which I shall not indulge."

The state's attorney then proceeded with his argument promising that it would be brief.

THREE IMPORTANT MATTERS.

"There are three matters of vital importance which are deserving of discussion in this great trial. First, the theory of soap. Second, the evidence of the Schimpke sisters. Third, the mysterious woman at Kenosha. I will take these points as my text and may also discuss some collateral matters. The theory that Luetgert desired to scrub his factory in order to sell it to a syndicate has been exploded. If it were true, why should he desire to make soap at night? It has been shown that the sausage factory had not been in operation for several months. Luetgert was not busy during the day time. Why should he make soap at night? It was shown that the middle vat in the basement was scrubbed the day before—"

"Hold on, Mr. Deneen, that statement is incorrect," interrupted ex-Judge Vincent. "The scrubbing did not occur the day before Mrs. Luetgert disappeared, but several days before."

"Well, we will not discuss that point further—there are other things to consider of more importance. But I want to say a word right here with reference to the police department. The defense has heaped abuse upon Inspector Schaack and the policemen who have for months been connected with this case. They have been called perjurers. Gentlemen, there are 6,000 cases and more tried in this court each year and the police are the prosecuting witnesses in all of them. Are they perjurers all the time? Ridiculous! Diedrich Bicknese has also been abused. He is the original man in this prosecution. It was his sister who was killed. Filial duty inspired him to avenge her death. He has rested neither day nor night to bring the slayer of his sister to justice. He is deserving of praise and not cruel and dishonest criticism."

TALKS OF BONES.

Mr. Deneen next devoted his attention to the bones in the vat. "Prof. Dorsey, Prof. Howse, Prof. Del a Fontaine identified some of these bones as human metacarpels, human femurs, human phalanges, human temporals," he shouted. "What has the defense done with these bones? Dr. Allport, the chief osteologist for the defense, said he could not tell. His mind was in a mental equilibrium. Dr. Merrilliat said nothing. Dr. Hughes said nothing. Dr. Riese said nothing. In fact, the identification of the experts of the prosecution was not disputed except by the unsupported ridicule of counsel for the defense. I thing ex-Judge Vincent, when he heaped abuse upon Prof. Dorsey, stooped below his dignity. The latter has been sent to South America and Alaska to procure the bones of extinst races for the Field Columbian museum. He was selected because he knew bones, their nature and to what family they belonged.

"But I do not care to discuss the experts further," said State's Attorney Deneen. "I am through with them, also the bones, but that barrel of bones will not get out of this case. I mean the one the defense brought here. William Charles, Luetgert's partner, perjured himself to get that barrel in. Now we will keep it in. Charles ought to be indicted for trying to cover up crime with crime. Gentlemen, there is absolutely no doubt in this case. Luetgert killed his wife. All this talk that the woman left her home while suffering an attack of insanity is the veriest bosh, cunningly devised and supported by perjured testimony."

CRITICISES MARY SIEMMERING.

State's Attorney Deneen criticised Mary Siemmering in cutting tones. He also paid his respects further to William Charles and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Mrs. Luetgert, whose last days on earth, he said, were fraught with sorrow and anguish.

The state's attorney suddenly turned to Judge Tuthill and said that his throat was sore and that he also felt ill and dizzy. "I would like to stop here temporarily," said the state's attorney.

"Very well, court will stand adjourned for an hour and a half," said Judge Tuthill.

State's Attorney Deneen said he would close in a brief speech, after which Judge Tuthill will read his instructions. The case is expected to go to the jury about 4 o'clock.

The court had not adjourned fifteen minutes before a few of the favored spectators had returned and pre-empted front seats. They came in rapidly after this. Soon the court room seating capacity was packed and a dozen or more people, who had fought their way through the boisterous crowds in front of the buildings, were admitted to standing room along the walls. Judge Tuthill, accompanied by a half dozen women friends, reached the room shortly before court opened. The three raps of the bailiff announcing that court was in session had hardly died away before the prisoner, his face wreathed in smiles, entered by the side door, passed down before the jury and took his accustomed seat. Considerable disturbance was caused by the constant arrival of spectators in the already overcrowded room, and it was nearly five minutes, during which time about thirty people were ordered out of the room, before the state's attorney, apparently much refreshed by his rest, resumed his remarks to the jury.

DENEEN RESUMES.

State's Attorney Deneen continued to discuss the evidence for two and a half hours. His voice grew stronger as he proceeded. Just before the hands on the dial of the court room clock indicated the hour of 4, State's Attorney Deneen rested his elbow on the rail before the jurors. Running his eyes along each of the twelve men, he said:

"Gentlemen, it has been said that Assistant State's Attorney McEwen did not ask the infliction of the death penalty. That is true. I do not think it is usually within the province of a state's attorney to ask a jury to return such a verdict. But this crime is henious, so cruel, so wanton, that I feel perfectly justified in asking at your hands the extreme penalty of the law in the case of Adolph L. Luetgert."

A buzz of comment ran through the court room as the state's attorney finished his address and was congratulated by a few friends who sat near him. The judge granted an impromptu recess and the jury left the room. Luetgert got up and went out also for a drink of water. When he returned, passing Inspector Schaack, who was leaning against a pillar inside the circle, he cast upon him a look which combined malice, scorn and disgust in unspeakable quantities. In ten minutes the jury had returned and court was again in order. Judge Tuthill swung around in his chair until he faced the jury, and deliberately picking up his notes on the charge, he began the reading:

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Judge Tuthill instructed the jury as follows:

Before a conviction can be had in this case the state must prove beyond reasonable doubt and to a moral certainty, first, that Louisa Luetgert is dead; second, that she came to her death on the 1st of May, 1897, in the county of Cook, state of Illinois; third, that Adolph L. Luetgert, the defendant, willfully, maliciously, feloniously and of malice aforethought, killed and murdered the said Louisa Luetgert by some of the various means charged in the indictment or by means unknown.

The burden of proof rests upon the prosecution to make out and prove to the satisfaction of the jury, beyond all reasonable doubt, every material allegation in the indictment, and unless that has been done the jury should find the defendant not guilty. It is not incumbent upon the defendant to prove that Louisa Luetgert is alive, or her whereabouts, or what became of her. If it is possible for you to reconcile the facts in this case upon any reasonable theory consistent with the innocence of the defendant it is your duty to do so and find him not guilty.

You are instructed, as a matter of law, that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant assaulted and killed Louisa Luetgert, as charged, under circumstances showing no considerable provocation, but showing an abandoned and malignant intent on the part of the defendant and a total disregard of human life, then the law pronounces such killing to be murder and a jury should find so; it matters not that such evidence is circumstantial or made up from facts and circumstances provided the jury believe that such facts and circumstances, pointing to the defendant as guilty, have been proved so that from a consideration of all the evidence in the case there is no reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury as to the guilt of the defendant. Direct and positive testimony is not necessary to prove the intent; it may be inferred from facts and circumstances shown by the evidence.

No man may be convicted of a crime until what is known as the corpus delicti has been established by the prosecution. And unless you are convinced by the evidence in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt that Louisa Luetgert died at the time charged in the indictment, and also that she came to her death in manner and form as charged in the indictment in such case it is your duty to acquit the defendant. To prove the corpus delicti the state is required to produce only such legal evidence as establishes in the mind of the jury, beyond a reasonable doubt, a conviction that the murder charged in the indictment has been in fact committed, in manner and form as charged and that the defendant is guilty of its commission; and it matters not that the proof of such corpus delicti consists in whole or in part of circumstantial evidence, provided it is sufficient to satisfy the minds of the jurors, beyond a reasonable doubt, of the commission of the offense charged.

While the statute of the state provides that the person charged with crime may testify in his own behalf, he is not under any obligation to do so, and the statute expressly declares that his neglect to testify shall not create any presumption against him.

Silence as still as death pervaded the packed court room while the judge was reading his instructions. His voice was clear and strong and even the throng which was wedged into the corridor outside the court room heard every word. The jurors stood and listened to every word attentively.

When Judge Tuthill ceased reading and reached for the different forms of verdicts that had been prepared there was a movement in the court room. Men and women swayed back and forward and in a minute or two every person in the room was standing on a seat. The bailiffs did not attempt to make them take their seats and for once the rap of the bailiff's hammer was unheard. Luetgert sat looking at the court, with his eyebrows wrinkled and his face settled into the scowl which has marked it from the beginning. In a couple of minutes the crowd had become quiet. Then Judge Tuthill read the different forms of verdicts, which included one for murder, providing for the death penalty, another fixing the penalty at life imprisonment, a third provided for a term of imprisonment of not less than fourteen years, and the fourth was for "not guilty."

As Judge Tuthill finished the reading he looked up at the jurors and said: "Gentlemen, you may retire and consider your verdict."

Immediately there was an uproar in the court room. People who had been sitting arose to their feet and the shouts of bailiffs ordering everyone to "sit down" availed nothing. The crowd surged forward and took up every inch of space to where the circular fence barred them from the attorneys. Women almost fainted in the crush and their costumes and headgear suffered. The crowd seemed to want to get near Luetgert. All wanted to see how the big sausage maker stood the final ordeal now that his case was in the hands of the jury. While the tumult was going on Bailiffs Connor and Wolcott were sworn in by the clerk to take charge of the jury.

JURY RETIRES.

This ceremony over, the two men turned and took charge of the jury. When the twelve men marched out of the room, a moment later, to the jury room adjoining, a sigh of relief went up from the excited throng. Judge Tuthill ordered the room cleared and announced that he would adjourn court until 8 o'clock tonight, but that he would be within easy call of the court room during his absence in case his presence was desired. State's Attorney Deneen, Assistant State's Attorney McEwen, ex-Judge Vincent and Attorney Phalen retired to the private chamber of Judge Tuthill and consulted with his honor with reference to waiting for the verdict of the jury during the night. It was soon agreed that Judge Tuthill would remain at the criminal court building until 10 o'clock at least, and be within a few minutes' walk of his court room all night.

Luetgert stood up near where he had been sitting most of the time for more than eight weeks, after the jury retired, and with his little golden-haired son in his arms, received a few friends. His son, Arnold Luetgert, and William Charles, pressed forward and warmly shook the hand of the prisoner. Luetgert smiled and gazed about him. He tried to look calm and unconcerned, but behind the mask of indifference those who have watched the varying moods of the stalwart sausage maker could trace suppressed nervousness. He soon returned to his cell, where he ate sparingly of supper.

"The instructions of the court were fair to both sides, and showed unusually careful preparation," said State's Attorney Deneen, as he left the court room. "I don't believe I ever heard instructions more fair." Ex-Judge Vincent was not so well pleased, however. Judge Tuthill refused to give a number of instructions for the defense, which were virtually, it is said, an attack upon the police department. Ex-Judge Vincent considered them fair, but was deeply disappointed that they were refused, and said so.

For more than half an hour after the jury retired, they did nothing but breathe freer air and stretch their aching limbs. At 6:30 o'clock dinner was served to them from a neighboring restaurant. Soon afterward they began their deliberations in earnest.

JUDGE TUTHILL APPEARS.

Judge Tuthill did not appear until 9 o'clock and then he went into the private room of State's Attorney Deneen, where he remained waiting for the verdict.

Up in the court room where the trial has dragged its weary length for so many weeks, a crowd of newspaper men, detectives in plain clothes and court bailiffs filled the apartment from wall to wall. State's Attorney Deneen sat in a corner surrounded by a group of friends, with whom he discussed the trial. He was quiet, but confident of a verdict for the state and at 10 o'clock he was of the opinion that the longer the jury remained out the less chance there was of an acquittal. Attorneys Vincent and Phalen, for the defense, were not less confident than the counsel for the state. A rumor was current in the court room shortly after 10 o'clock that jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. Attorney Phalen admitted that he had heard the rumor, but did not seem greatly worried about it.

Over in the jail Luetgert was given more freedom than is usually accorded to prisoners. He was liable to be called at any moment and in consideration of this fact Jailer Whitman had given him permission to walk in the corridor. His pockets were filled with strong cigars and he kept one constantly between his lips, sending out quick little jets of smoke as he walked to and fro. He was making a desperate effort to appear at ease, but the attempt was by no means successful. He was greatly disturbed and his nerves were wrought to their highest tension. Every few moments, as he walked back and forth, he would stop in front of his cell and say to Nick Marzen, his

(Continued on Page Two.)

## DEMANDING HIS REMOVAL

Fifth Ward Mass Meeting Calls for the Dismissal of Geraldine.

HIS RETENTION JEOPARDIZES THE BONDS

**Resolutions to This Effect Unanimously Adopted and Many Property Owners Criticize the Directory for Its Action.**

Fifth warders last night expressed themselves in some very certain terms about Dion Geraldine, the autocratic superintendent of construction of the Transmississippi Exposition. In one of the biggest mass meetings that has been held in the ward for a good many months they passed first the following resolution:

Resolved, That at a mass meeting of citizens held in Erfling hall Monday evening, October 18, we protest against the retention of Dion Geraldine as superintendent of construction of the Transmississippi Exposition.

The remarks that led up to the passage of this resolution, which went through unanimously, must have made Geraldine's ears tingle. But the resolution did not fully express the sentiment of the meeting and it was supplemented by another as follows, which also passed without a negative vote:

Resolved further, That it is the sense of this meeting that the retention of Dion Geraldine as superintendent of construction of the Transmississippi Exposition jeopardizes the securing of the $100,000 bonds for the aid of the exposition asked for at the coming election.

Even this latter resolution was not completely indicative of the feeling of the meeting. The sentiment was still better expressed by another, which was not put to a vote because a more conservative element protested against it on the grounds that it was not an appropriate expression of a deliberative body and was something like a threat. There is no doubt that if it had been put to a vote it would have been passed with but few votes against it. This resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby serve notice on the exposition directors that unless the said Dion Geraldine is discharged from the employ of the exposition company at once we will use our best endeavors to defeat the exposition bonds on election day.

WANTED IT MILDER.

When this latter resolution was introduced a few objected because they thought that it looked too much like a threat. They desired rather that some resolution would be passed that would only imply that the meeting would combine against the bonds. At the same time the very men who made the objections said outright that if Geraldine was not fired they would do all they could to defeat the bonds, as they would not vote for money for him to fritter away. To satisfy the feeling thus expressed, the second resolution was introduced, and was passed without a dissenting vote.

As already stated the mass meeting at which the resolutions were passed was one of the biggest that has gathered in the Fifth ward for a considerable length of time. Moreover, it was a sort of body that has to be listened to, as it was composed almost wholly of the taxpayers of the ward. Laborers of all degrees, merchants, contractors, city officials, and other professions were represented in it. A good many spoke, and only one man, J. O. Corby, said anything in favor of Geraldine, and he only did so because he feared that the whole thing was a "Rosewater scheme."

The meeting organized by electing Councilman Lobeck chairman, and F. A. Kennedy, editor of the Western Laborer, secretary. The latter introduced the resolutions and spoke in favor of them. He said that he had been dumbfounded at the action of the exposition directors in supporting Geraldine and driving Rosewater out of the directory. Rosewater had originated the idea of the exposition, had given it unlimited space in his paper, had worked unceasingly for it, had secured appropriations in the east that no other man could have gotten. Yet he had been turned down when not a word had been said in defense of Geraldine.

Mr. Kennedy spoke of the latter as an adventurer with not a straight hair in his head, who owned not a cent's worth of property in the city, had no interest here and would not hire Omaha men to do the work on the exposition ground. He said he had been investigating Geraldine's career and record for four months, and knew that everything that has been published about him was true. He said in conclusion that if Geraldine was fired he would vote and work for the bonds, but if he was retained, he would do everything in his power to defeat the bond proposition.

IMPORTING LABORING MEN.

Erlan E. Andrews, superintendent over the working force in the establishment of Farrell & Co., was also outspoken in his utterances. He said that many workingmen, including those employed under his direction, had pinched themselves to subscribe to stock to the exposition for the purpose that men out of work might secure employment on the grounds. Since then it had become notorious that Geraldine would not allow anyone to work there unless he was from Chicago. This fact, together with his overbearing manner and the way he was allowed to expend exposition money in a reckless manner, had determined the men in the Farrell establishment at least to pay no more of their exposition stock subscriptions and to vote against the bond proposition if Geraldine was retained. Mr. Andrews stated that he intended to vote against the proposition if Geraldine was not ousted.

J. O. Redmon said that, politically he was all the time against Rosewater, but in this instance he was with Rosewater because Rosewater was unqualifedly in the right. It was a business proposition to fire Geraldine and he was in favor of saying so in no uncertain terms. He stated that the exposition directory had not discharged Geraldine because they were afraid of public opinion. He wanted to see the resolutions go through with a whoop in order to put some backbone into the directory.

W. E. Findley said that even the cash boys in downtown establishments had been solicited and had subscribed exposition stock for the purpose of bringing work to the city, but that all the expected good had been undone by Geraldine, who persisted in importing labor. He said that many workingmen in the city would now be employed if the places had not been given to men who had been brought here. He said he had carefully investigated public opinion and found that it was almost unanimously for Geraldine's discharge. He said emphatically that he would work against the bond proposition if Geraldine was retained, but he was one who introduced the compromise resolution that was passed in order to satisfy the more conservative element of the meeting.

CHICAGO RECORD SUFFICIENT.

Assistant City Clerk Holbrook gave it as his opinion that the retention of Geraldine meant undoubtedly the defeat of the bond proposition. He said that Geraldine's record in Chicago and other places ought to be alone sufficient to bring about his discharge.

Frank P. Gould of the contracting firm of Rocheford & Gould said that there was something decidedly rank about the manner in which contracts were being awarded. He intimated pretty strongly that some inside tips were being given by Geraldine to favored contractors which shut out legitimate bids. He spoke from experience, because he had made one bid.

Chris Dietrich, the liveryman, spoke very emphatically against the importation of a man at a salary of $500 a month, in return for which he did nothing except to act the part of a czar. He insisted that there were dozens of men that could fill the position with a great deal more satisfaction to the general public.

George Smith, better known as "Doc" Smith, the old time civil engineer of the city, told about the snub he received at Geraldine's hands in connection with surveying work on the grounds. He also stated that Geraldine was playing too many favorites for the good of Omaha people.

G. C. Bassett of the contracting firm of Bassett & Percival was another of the contractors who was of the opinion that it would be better for Omaha and the exposition if Geraldine was fired.

Councilman Lobeck was in favor of getting Geraldine out as soon as possible, and also of intimating to the exposition directory by the second resolution that they would get but little support for the exposition bonds if he was retained.

A good many other similar expressions were given utterance to in the course of the meeting. When the sentiment was thus expressed the two resolutions were put to a vote and were unanimously passed. They will be presented to the exposition directors at their meeting today.

TOUCH UPON OTHER MATTERS.

The meeting also considered the matter of musical director for the exposition and passed the following resolutions, which were introduced by G. W. Holbrook:

Whereas, The chairman of the committee on ways and means of the Transmississippi and International Exposition has recommended as musical director one of our own townsmen, who has always been identified with every movement for the progress and advancement of our city, who is well qualified to fill said position; and

Whereas, The selection of an Omaha man as such director will be a compliment to this city and help establish its reputation as a musical center; therefore

Resolved, by the citizens of the Fifth ward, That we endorse the recommendation of Thomas J. Pennell as musical director and urge his election.

## WHY DION GERALDINE SHOULD GO

What the Papers Are Saying on This Very Important Subject.

COLUMBUS TIMES:

**We regret to learn that Hon. E. Rosewater of The Bee has retired from the directorate of the Transmississippi Exposition. He is worth more than a thousand Dion Geraldine's for the success of the enterprise.**

HASTINGS TRIBUNE:

**Editor Rosewater has resigned from the executive committee of the Transmississippi Exposition. He did it because the committee insisted on keeping an incompetent official named Geraldine on the pay roll at a salary of $500 per month. The committee may not be with Rosewater, but the people are.**

TOBIAS GAZETTE:

**It is to be hoped that the committee which has charge of the Omaha Exposition will not accept Mr. Rosewater's resignation, but persuade him to remain. It appears that he unearthed a colored man in the wood pile, and the parties who made the investigation whitewashed it over, hence his resignation. Mr. Rosewater is too influential a man to be allowed to withdraw, and if he insists upon it the exposition will suffer as a result.**

WATERLOO GAZETTE:

**Mr. E. Rosewater, the main spoke in the wheel of the Transmississippi Exposition, has tendered his resignation as a member of the executive board, and we believe he did the proper thing. Mr. Rosewater has shown to the directors, charges, true beyond a doubt, that one Geraldine, who is employed as a superintendent of buildings and grounds, has been guilty of partiality to contractors, a disregard for the interests of the exposition, and of expensive incompetency. Geraldine is drawing $500 per month for such performance, and Mr. Rosewater has been a hard worker for two years, gratis, for the success of the exposition. For the directors to "whitewash" or vindicate Geraldine in the substantial charges and disregard Mr. Rosewater, must be a grave mistake, when aid is being solicited to continue the enterprise. The exposition directors will likely hear something drop if they do not listen to the facts offered in the testimony before their committee.**

DROVERS' JOURNAL:

**Director Rosewater and The Bee are worth many times as much to the Transmississippi Exposition as Dion Geraldine—and the former works without pay, and the latter not only draws a good fat salary, but is said to make contractors and others pay him "a commission."**

WESSTERN LABORER:

**All the Rosewaterphobia that crooks, fakirs and political shysters can raise cannot divorce the support of the solid people of Omaha from The Bee or its editor when they know as they now do that he is fighting for their interests and an honest administration of their affairs.**

## THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—
Generally Fair; Warmer.


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MORE RAIN COMES TO NEBRASKA.

Increasing the Total Precipitation for the Month.

| Hour. | Deg. | Hour. | Deg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 a. m. | 49 | 1 p. m. | 50 |
| 6 a. m. | 49 | 2 p. m. | 50 |
| 7 a. m. | 48 | 3 p. m. | 52 |
| 8 a. m. | 48 | 4 p. m. | 52 |
| 9 a. m. | 48 | 5 p. m. | 52 |
| 10 a. m. | 47 | 6 p. m. | 51 |
| 11 a. m. | 48 | 7 p. m. | 50 |
| 12 m. | 49 | 8 p. m. | 49 |
| | | 9 p. m. | 48 |

More rain came yesterday, the total precipitation being 0.46 of an inch. The temperature, however, was some warmer than on Sunday. The weather prophets say there will be fair weather today.

TROUBLE LIKELY AMONG MINERS.

**Evictions in West Virginia Will Aggravate the Situation.**

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 18.—Serious trouble is anticipated with coal miners in the Kanawha valley, within the next three or four days. Papers were prepared here today in nearly 400 suits for the eviction of miners from company houses, and as soon as these cases can be tried and evictions begun, which will be about the last of this week, trouble is looked for. An attempt was made today to begin work at several of the mines, but men were afraid to go to work. The strikers met at Montgomery and formed in a procession of 400, with two brass bands, and marched along the river front to Mount Carbon, passing a number of mines where they expected to force out all the men whom they might find at work. They found no one at work, however, and returned. The strikers are growing very bitter toward the operators and they seem to be determined to cause trouble.

**Congress of Liberal Religions.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18.—A large number of delegates from many states are already in the city to attend the sessions of the Congress of Liberal Religions and tomorrow many more will arrive. A business session will be held tomorrow afternoon and at night will be held the first public meeting. Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, D. D., of Chicago will deliver the opening address. Governor Taylor will reply in behalf of the state, Herman Justi in behalf of the exposition, General Secretary Jenkyn Lloyd Jones will reply for the congress. The sessions will continue for five days.

**Miners' Strike Settled.**

POMEROY, O., Oct. 18.—The coal miners' strike in the Pomeroy bend has been settled at $2.12 per 100 bushels, which is highly satisfactory to the miners. All the mines and salt works will resume operations at once.

TO LOCATE ILLINOIS BUILDING.

**Commissioners from the Sucker State Visit Omaha Today.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Illinois commissioners to the Transmississippi and International Exposition will leave for Omaha tomorrow afternoon at 5:50 o'clock on a special train over the Burlington route for the purpose of selecting a site for the Illinois building. Nearly all of the twenty members will go. The commission will use $20,000 of the $45,000 appropriated by the state for the erection of a building.

**Movements of Ocean Vessels, Oct. 18.**

At New York—Arived—Neustria, from Marseilles; Anchoria, from Glasgow; Georgic, from Liverpool.

At London—Arrived—Michigan, from New York.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York, for Naples and Genoa.

At Queenstown — Arrived — Cephalonia, from Boston.

At Glasgow—Arrived—City of Rome, from New York.

## QUEER BOND BUSINESS

Governor Holcomb's Idea of Value of Sureties on Official Documents.

POLITICS OF THE PRINCIPAL GOVERNS

Names Rejected on One Bond Are Promptly Accepted on Another.

INCONSISTENT EFFORTS AT REFORMING

Promises to Protect the State Money by Adequate Depository Bonds Unfulfilled.

POLITICAL ACCOMMODATIONS DO THE WORK

**History of Some Recent Transactions in the Approval of Official Bonds by Governor Holcomb.**

LINCOLN, Oct. 18.—(Special.)—While his approval of the Bartley bond without requiring a cash settlement is giving Governor Holcomb considerable cause for worry, it is not the only bond complication in which he has involved himself since he assumed the executive office. Governor Holcomb started out with a professed intention to exercise the most scrupulous care in the approval of all official bonds. It was in accordance with that plan that he hesitated about passing on the official bond first presented by Treasurer Bartley, and insisted before approving it that it be strengthened by the addition of two or three more names.

In requiring additional security from Bartley Governor Holcomb must have been prompted by the idea that the names already on that document were not to be taken as gilt-edged for the amounts for which they had signed. In this connection it may be interesting to recall the names that appear on Bartley's last official bond and the amounts for which they signed respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Nathan S. Harwood | $200,000 |
| F. M. Cook | 100,000 |
| A. B. Clark | 300,000 |
| John H. Ames | 200,000 |
| Charles A. Hanna | 50,000 |
| Mary Fitzgerald | 3 0,000 |
| Ed. J. Fitzgerald | 200,000 |
| C. C. McNish | 125,000 |
| E. E. Brown | 200,000 |
| Thomas Swobe | 100,000 |
| Cadet Taylor | 25,000 |
| W. A. Paxton | 300,000 |

DISPLAYS PARTIALITY.

It seems, however, that Governor Holcomb did not exact the same requirements in approving bonds subsequently submitted to him, and that it made considerable difference whether the bond was offered by republicans or by populists or men to whom the populist officers were under obligations. His inconsistency in this respect is shown most glaringly in his action in refusing to approve a bond offered to secure funds in a depository bank on which the sureties were identical with those on the Bartley bond which he approved, and then again endorsing the very same sureties when offered on the bond of the present populist state treasurer.

It appears that on November 28, 1896, a bond in the sum of $100,000 was offered by the First National bank of Lincoln to secure state deposits. The governor, as one of the three members of the board vested with its approval, declined to sign it on the ground that it did not offer adequate security. The signatures on this bond are:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. S. Harwood | $100,000 |
| A. B. Clark | 100,000 |
| Mary Fitzgerald | 50,000 |
| John H. Ames | 100,000 |
| Charles A. Hanna | 50,000 |

Referring to this transaction Governor Holcomb, in his special message on the treasury situation, sent to the legislature February 17 last, said:

"I desire, also, in this connection, to say to the legislature that shortly prior to the expiration of the term of office of the treasurer preceding the present one, certain depository bonds were presented for approval to the state officers constituting the approving board. I deemed it unwise and not in the interest of the state to establish any other banking institutions as depositories so near the time the treasurer would be expected and required, under the law, to make a final account to his successor and deliver to him all funds in his hands belonging to the state. The other two members of the board pursued an opposite course and approved these bonds. They were under consideration by the members having the approval of such bonds during most of the month of December, and were not finally filed with the auditor of state until January 6. An examination of the treasurer's report discloses that each of these banks had on hand November 30, the close of the biennium period, large sums of money belonging to the state and for which credit was given as though they were then state depositories. I think it quite probable that the money was placed in each of these banks prior to the approval of their bonds as state depositories, and that since the approval of such bonds by two only of the three state officers required to approve them, no moneys have, in fact, been deposited in these banks under the depository law."

WHERE THE NAMES ARE GOOD.

In the interval, however, it devolved upon the governor to pass on the official bond of Treasurer Meserve. The bond was presented to and approved by Governor Holcomb on January 7. The sureties who qualified for sums of $40,000 or over are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| George Hacknell, Red Willow Co. | $100,000 |
| V. Franklin, Red Willow | 50,000 |
| N. S. Harwood, Lancaster | 200,000 |
| E. E. Brown, Lancaster | 150,000 |
| C. M. Crawford, Lancaster | 50,000 |
| J. W. Fullerton, Lancaster | 40,000 |
| Charles A. Hanna, Lancaster | 40,000 |
| J. H. Evans, Douglas | 50,000 |
| George E. Barker, Douglas | 50,000 |
| A. B. Clark, Lancaster | 100,000 |
| Mary Fitzgerald, Lancaster | 150,000 |
| Frank Koudele, Saunders | 50,000 |
| W. C. Kirchman, Saunders | 50,000 |
| C. H. Parmelee, Cass | 60,000 |
| J. M. Patterson, Cass | 40,000 |
| Amos Gates, Sarpy | 40,000 |
| L. B. Baker, Madison | 50,000 |
| H. L. Smith, Lancaster | 50,000 |
| William A. Wolf, Gage | 50,000 |
| W. A. Paxton, Douglas | 150,000 |

The significance of this list of names is to be found in the fact that it contains some of the same names which appear first on the original Bartley bond which the governor insisted on having strengthened before consenting to approve it; and second on the depository bond of the First National bank of Lincoln, which Governor Holcomb positively refused to approve. For example, N. S. Harwood is on the Bartley bond for $200,000, is also on the First National bank bond for $100,000 and again on Meserve's bond for