ROCKEFELLER IS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

F. F. Gates, of New York, Also Named as a Defendant.

JUDGMENT ASKED FOR OVER A MILLION.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY MEET.

There Is a Very Lively Time, the Directors Being Received With Loud Cheers, Which Were Nearly Drowned in Groans and Hisses—The Road Has Met With a Succession of Disasters Both in Canada and the United States—Other News of Track and Train.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 30.—Alfred Merritt today brought suit against J. D. Rockefeller and F. D. Gates, his private secretary, 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 had transferred his interests in various iron mines and the Meseba railroad, the defendants represented to him that the Penokee and Gogebic consolidated mines, which, with others controlled by Rockefeller, 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 Rockefeller was to receive. Mr. Rockefeller 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 Rockefeller owed large amounts outside of their funded debt, and that the Penokee 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 dollar, 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 dollar and later at 25 cents, Rockefeller refused and would only give 10 cents on the dollar.

In organizing the Lake Superior consolidated mines, the defendant, it is claimed, got the new company to take the following interests owned by him: 28,250 shares Aurora Iron Mining company's stock; 865 shares Penokee and 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 mortgage bonds exceeding $1,900,000. For 51 per cent interest in the Adams and Lone Jack mines Rockefeller got consolidated first mortgage bonds worth over $1,700,000.

Rockefeller represented the interests which he transferred to be worth $62,130,354, as follows:

Aurora stock, $203,988; Penokee and Gogebic, $579,906; trust notes of same, $251,123; Spanish-American stocks, $522,358; mortgage bonds of same, $76,477; 7,001 shares Minnesota Iron company's stock, $396,499.

The agreement showed that Rockefeller also controls the following stocks and securities of companies which he promised to try to get into the consolidation: 728 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 $3,000,000 but later increased to $30,000,000.

ANGRY STOCKHOLDERS.

Lively Time at a Meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Co.

London, Oct. 30.—The long expected and much discussed meeting of the stockholders of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada took place today. A large number of angry stockholders were present when the meeting was called to order, and it was evident from the start that a lively time might be expected, as Sir Henry Tyler, president of the road, and the directors, as they appeared, were received with loud cheers from their supporters, and with equally strong manifestations of displeasure in the shape of groans and hisses from the people who were displeased with their policy.

The business of the meeting began with a protest against the re-election of Lord Claude Hamilton as a director.

Sir Henry Tyler answered this protest by saying the objection to Lord Claude Hamilton came too late.

Referring to the affairs of the railroad, the president said that they had met with a succession of disasters in Canada and in the United States.

The serious business depression in those two countries during the past two years, the question as to the currency of silver and the tariff question had delayed or destroyed all traffic. Then there was the coal strike, which was followed by the sympathy strike at the Pullman works and its serious consequences.

St. Louis and San Francisco.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—The annual stockholders meeting of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad was held this afternoon at the office of E. D. Kenna, general attorney for the road. The following gentlemen were elected directors without opposition: Edward King, James T. Woodward, C. C. Rawlins, W. Emmons Roosevelt, New York; E. B. Wesley, Rye, N. Y.; J. V. R. Thayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. F. Cheney, jr., Boston; John J. McCook, New York city; Jos. C. Wilson, Topeka, Kan.; H. L. Morrill, St. Louis; J. E. McKeighan, St. Louis; R. C. Kerns, St. Louis; Aldace F. Walker, Chicago.

The new board of directors will meet in New York within ten days to organize. The annual report of the road's business will then be submitted.

THE SANTA FE CASE.

An Interesting Day Before Judge Foster at Topeka.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 30.—In the United States court, this morning, Judge Foster decided that the injunction proceedings brought against the Santa Fe stockholders to prevent them from holding an election, except by a cumulative ballot, must be dismissed as to the non-resident defendants but that the injunction must hold as to the resident defendants.

The court room was filled with interested spectators when Judge Foster opened court and asked that one of the stenographers present furnish their clerk with a copy of his decision to be filed as a part of the court record.

Judge Foster said that this comes under the act of 1888 defining the district in which a suit may be brought and in accordance with that act the suit may be brought either in the district where the plaintiff resides or in the district where the defendants reside.

The motion to dismiss the injunction proceedings was then ordered dismissed as to the non-resident defendants, B. P. Cheney, J. A. Blair, of New York, and D. B. Robinson, of Illinois, they being the only non-resident stockholders which had been served with processes of the court.

Judge Foster then announced that as far as the Kansas defendants, C. K. Holliday, C. S. Gleed, E. Wilder and L. Severy are concerned the injunction must hold and it was so ordered.

The attorneys for the defendants then asked for an extension of time until 2 p. m. that they might amend the evidence they wished to file before proceeding with the argument of the case on its merits. They said it was necessary to amend their evidence on account of the decision of the court to which they wished to conform.

General Tracy said he was opposed to any dilitory proceedings, but the adjournment to 2 p. m. was finally consented to.

The afternoon session was opened promptly.

Mr. Woolman was first to occupy the attention of the court with the introduction of the plaintiff's evidence. It consisted of a number of extracts from the first volume of printed records, documents and papers prepared by the Santa Fe company. Mr. Woolman made a brief statement for the plaintiff's side, in which he said it would be shown that nearly every right the company was enjoying had been granted by the state, and that by accepting these subsequent enactments the road had practically abandoned its original charter, and had no right in law to cling to the old provisions regulating the voting.

An affidavit from Mr. C. S. Gleed, one of the defendant receivers, was introduced which declared that the Santa Fe had never declared itself a corporation under the laws of Kansas and always claimed that it existed under its territorial charter. He denied that the Kansas defendants in the present action were conspiring or desirous of controlling the stockholders' meeting; he affirmed that only 316 shares out of the 102,000,000 were owned by the four defendants named, and that they could, therefore, accomplish very little if they desired to control the meeting; he denied that the defendants had refused the plaintiffs any rights and that the defendants were trying to perpetuate themselves in office; he claimed that the defendants only desired to assist in carrying out in the election the unbroken usage of the thirty-five years' existence of the company and affirmed that the plaintiff was setting up a claim to a right that was contrary to the charter and by-laws of the company; he denied that the defendants desired or intended to vote the treasury stock and said it would be a physical as well as a legal impossibility to do so if they did desire it, as this stock was in the custody of the receivers.

Mr. Dunlap then read an affidavit from Edward Wilder, treasurer of the Santa Fe, in which he denied that by availing itself of the laws of the state the company became a corporation of the state and affirmed that the officers and company had always complied with the rights and privileges of their charter and never accepted any law conflicting with the charter. He affirmed that the provisions of the charter in regard to the voting of stock had always been complied with, and denied the desire or intention of the defendants to vote the company stock.

General B. F. Tracy made the argument for the plaintiff. It was a thorough presentation of the one central point claimed by the prosecution, which is that although the territorial charter granted to the original Santa Fe company did not provide for subsequent legislation enacted by the state legislature, and that by so doing became amendable to all the state laws governing such a corporation and, consequently, that the later legislation providing for cumulative voting should govern and not the provisions of the old charter.

General Tracy said he cited abundant authority in his brief to sustain this position, and it only remained to determine whether this company had accepted corporate powers from the state legislature.

General Tracy closed by saying that the wreck of the Santa Fe road was caused, not by residents of this country, but by a foreign management attempting to control the corporation.

At the conclusion of General Tracy's argument, Judge Foster adjourned court until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

George Gould Sued.

Jefferson City, Mo., Oct. 30.—The sheriff of Miller county today served notice on George J. Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific, for appearance in the Miller county circuit court to plead to two separate suits instituted by the minority bondholders of the Springfield, Warsaw & Sedalia Railway company, aggregating about $250,000. The railroad in question is now in the hands of a receiver. It is alleged, among other things that Mr. Gould is guilty of a breach of contract.

Mr. Gould was also cited to appear and show cause why he should not be fined $100 per day from April 7, 1891, for acting as an officer of the road in question and an officer of the Missouri Pacific at the same time, in violation of the constitution and bylaws of the state, which prohibit an executive officer of one line of railway from holding a like position in the management of a parallel and competing line.

SEVEN SMOTHERED.

Horrible Casualty in a New York Tenement House Yesterday.

New York, Oct. 30.—Seven people were smothered to death by smoke in a tenement house fire at 219 west Thirty-second street this morning. They were: George Friedman, 4 years; Levi Friedman, 3; Annie Appleblat, 22; Lena Mitchell, 24; Mrs. Margaret Killian, 70; Jacob Killian, 46; George Levi, Mrs. Killain's grandson, 20.

Lena Friedman, the mother of the dead children, jumped from a third-story window. She was fatally injured. The house is a five-story brick tenement. There were seven families, but the only means of exit was by a narrow stairway. The fire was discovered at 3 o'clock. There was no sign of life. To enter the house meant death. The only hope for those within was arousing them by shouts. In a few minutes there was not a window in the house that did not contain the wild and frightened face of man, woman and child, framed in smoke which poured forth in volumes. By fire escapes twenty tenants reached the ground, descending in the midst of flame and smoke before the ladder trucks arrived. On the third story they spread over the entire rear portion. There lived Nathan Friedman with his wife Lena and three young children, two boarders, Annie Appleblat and Lena Mitchell. Nathan Friedman was aroused by smoke and noise; clutching a baby in his arms he sprang to the window and descended by the fire escape. Mrs. Friedman, too, had rushed to the window, but not where the fire escape was. She leaped from the window, falling on the rear basement. Friedman, his children and two boarders slept in an inner apartment. The fire had not reached them, but smoke filled the room. George and Levi Friedman and Lena Mitchell were still in bed when found and the peaceful expression on their faces showed that they had no knowledge of death—so suddenly did it overtake them. Annie Appleblat was lying dead on the floor. Evidently she was aroused and had stopped to don her clothing and she died before she had finished. On the fourth floor Mrs. Killian and son were dead in bed. A grandson was on the floor, half way to the rear window. The damage to the house will not exceed $2,000.

THEIR THIRD DUEL.

Intrigues With Each Others' Wives Cause the Trouble.

New York, Oct. 30.—The World will say tomorrow: Another duel between Count de Gibaco and Senor Juan Pedro, on account of intrigues with each others' wives, it is learned, is to be fought within a few days, and this time the principals are determined it shall be to the death of one or the other, perhaps both. The weapons shall be swords and the place of the meeting, the reservoir grounds at Palatine, just outside the city of Havana, Cuba. This will be the third encounter between them within a period of four months. On September 2, they fought near Havana.

Their first encounter in France was bloodless.

In the second both were wounded and unable to continue. Now they are to meet again.

Count de Gibaco is stopping at the Hotel Gurlich and is being taught a trick with swords by one of the best fencing masters in France in order that he might go to Cuba and kill Juan Pedro in a duel with rapiers as told to a reporter last evening.

Pedro is in Havana where it is reported by his friends here he is being put in condition by a professional fencing master for another combat with Count Gibaco.

They are scions of the two leading families of Cuba. Fast friends from boyhood, they grew up and married the two most beautiful women in Cuba. Then came secret intrigues with each others' wives, two duels and the promise of the third at an early date.

IS RECEIVED WITH SOME INCREDULITY.

Grace Says the State Democratic Organization is Supporting Hill

DAVID B'S MEN ARE CONFIDENT AS EVER.

CRISP CANCELS ENGAGEMENTS TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK.

Chauncey F. Black Writes a Letter to Hill That Causes Rejoicing Among the Friends of the Senator—Republicans, as Usual, Abate None of Their Claims, and Insist That Hill Will Be Snowed Under—A Republican View.

New York, Oct. 30.—The declaration of William R. Grace, today, that the state Democratic organization is supporting David B. Hill, and is not responsible for any Wheeler posters, is received with incredulity by many, who still insist that that faction is in favor of Hill's defeat and rolling up as large a vote as possible for Wheeler.

The Wheeler adherents today expressed much gratification at the number and character of the Cooper Union meeting last night, and are confident that the Democratic reform ticket will make a good showing on election day.

Many anti-Hill Democrats, it is generally believed, will vote straight for Morton, taking the ground, as one of them remarked today, that a vote for Wheeler will be only half a vote against Hill, and that the Wheeler votes are intended to aid Morton anyway.

Hill's Men Confident.

The Hill men are as confident as ever, referring with special satisfaction to the personal fight their candidate is making, and to the enthusiasm with which he is being received by his supporters. Most of them, however, do not seek to conceal their disappointment or anger that his candidacy has not received open and active encouragement from the national administration.

The Republicans abate none of their claims, and insist that with the general Republican tendency this year and the Democratic defection from Hill, the latter will be snowed under. There has been but little betting so far in the campaign, but the reports of wagers at the stock exchange show odds on Morton not unfrequently at 2 to 1. Smaller odds are given on Strong against Grant, the perfection of the Tammany organization throughout the country making the supporters of the committee of seventy rather cautious about risking their money, however much they anticipate a great anti-Tammany uprising.

Crisp Will Speak.

The Hill Democrats were pleased today by the announcement that Speaker Crisp had cancelled engagements in order to speak in this city or Brooklyn. They were also much pleased by a letter for Hill from Chauncey F. Black, chairman of the National League of Democratic clubs.

The fact that Colonel Strong made speeches at a number of meetings this evening in the downtown east side district is regarded with much favor by the practical politicians, who are allied with the committee of seventy, as they think it will have a good effect on a class of voters who wish to see their candidate and know something of his personality.

Senator Murphy passed much of the day at the Democratic state headquarters in conference with Chairman Hinckley and others. Richard Croker was another visitor.

HILL AT AMSTERDAM.

Enthusiasm Remarkable—Effect of the Tariff Upon Wages.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Senator Hill spoke before an immense number of people in this city tonight. The enthusiasm was remarkable. He spoke about on the lines he has taken since he began his campaign, but paid especial attention to the tariff. He said in part:

"This city is largely dependent upon its industries and its prosperity. Your true interest lies, not in a temporary or fictitious prosperity, but in permanent and especial prosperity. A high protective tariff is not for your interest, because it is not for the interest of the whole country. A reasonable, fair and moderate tariff, as imposed for revenue and not for prohibition, is what will subserve the best interests of everybody. The whole question of wages is this. When men are looking for work from one boss, wages are low, but when six bosses are looking for one man, wages are high, and that situation largely comprehends and explains the labor problem. You must recollect that great commercial panic of 1873, when industries were suspended and fortunes were sunk, and yet all the while the country was enjoying the alleged blessings of an exorbitant tariff under a Republican administration. The great Carnegie labor strike at Pittsburg occurred in the very heart of Republican Pennsylvania and the industry which was the most largely protected. In the summer of 1892, while Mr. Harrison was President, the great Burlington strike occurred under a high tariff, and yet the high wages which workingmen demanded were not forthcoming. Good wages do not follow the workingmen simply because there are high tariffs imposed."

CHINESE FORCES DEFEATED.

Minister Denby's Advices to the State Department.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Minister Denby, in a cable to the state department from Pekin today, says the Chinese forces have been defeated at Chien Lien Cheng and have retreated to Moukden. He also 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 Manchuria, and it marks the first real aggressive movement by the Japanese on Chinese soil. The Japanese are supposed to have formally entered upon the campaign with Moukden, the Manchurian capital, as the objective point. Unless they are fully prepared to make a winter campaign, something heretofore unknown in eastern warfare, they will be obliged to force the fighting, as only fifteen days remain before cold weather comes.

In the neighborhood of Port Arthur, where the Japanese success is reported, the winter climate is not so severe, and operations may be maintained until much later. Experts in Washington believe that Port Arthur cannot be reduced by the Japanese without the use of heavy siege artillery, and as far as reported, the Japanese are not supplied with this. Inasmuch as the capture of Port Arthur would give Japan control of the gulf of Pechili and cut off the Chinese capital from communication with the sea, it is believed the Japanese will make a most determined effort to capture the fortress. It is believed they are prepared to do this, even if it involves a long siege and a winter campaign, and the supposition is borne out by the fact that the agents of the Japanese government in this country have quietly bought up a vast store of goat skins and practically cornered the market. The skins are commonly used in China and Japan as a necessary part of the soldiers' winter raiment.

Japs Landing Troops.

London, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Chee Foo says a fleet of Japanese warships has been seen landing troops on the mainland of the Kwang Tung peninsula, north of Elliott's island.

Outmatched By the Enemy.

London, Oct. 30.—The Times tomorrow will publish the following dispatch from Tien Tsin:

The greater part of the Chinese forces were destroyed before Chu Leang Chang 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.

General 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 Pekin by imperial edict to consult with the government in regard to the military situation.

THE TURF

Results at 'Frisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—Results: First race, about six furlongs, selling—Hueneme, 3 to 1 (Chevalier), won; Ohiyesa, 6 to 1 (Glover), second; Huntsman, 4½ to 1 (A. Isom), third. Time—1:13½. Outright, White Cloud, Flirtilla, Corncob, Sam Brown and Umma also ran.

Second race, about six furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Playful, 2 to 1 (Chevalier), won; Gallant, 2 to 1 (Sullivan), second; Barcaldine, 8 to 1 (R. Isom), third. Time—1:12¼. Haplein and Niagara also ran.

Third race, about six furlongs, selling—Melanc, 7 to 5 (Flynn, won; Quartersteff, 4 to 1 (Combs), second; Border Lassie, 4 to 1 (R. Isom), third. Time—1:12½. Rico, Chemuck, Claquer and Banjo also ran.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, selling—Broadhead, 3 to 1 (Hinrichs), won; Motto, 30 to 1 (Chevalier), second; Captain Rees, 7 to 5 (Flynn), third. Time—1:27¼. Ryland, Comrade and Charmer also ran.

Fifth race, one mile, 3-year-olds and upwards—Lovedale, 3 to 5 (Combs), won; Blizzard, even (Sullivan), second; Duke Stevens, 30 to 1, third. Time—1:41.

At St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 30.—Madison results: First race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Yosemite won, Blossom second, Florence Shanks third. Time—:59.

Second race, half a mile—Queen Faustus won, Victoria second, Bookie third. Time—:53¾.

Third race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Censor won, Paulette second, Little Phil third. Time—:56¾.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Chartreuse won, Frankie D second, Jamestown third. Time—1:34½.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Burrells Billet won, Ohesia second, Podiga third. Time—1:21.

At Oakley.

Oakley, O., Oct. 30.—The track was deep in mud today, but the talent had excellent success in picking winners. Five of six favorites won, though in the second Valkyrie, at 13 to 5, who carried almost as much money as Glen Lilly, 2 to 1, came in second. Clayton rode the first three winners.

First race, six furlongs—Lucas won, Miss L second, Icilius third. Time—1:21.

Second race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Glen Lilly won, Valkyrie second, Addie Buchanan third. Time—:58½.

Third race, six furlongs—Lindolette won, Jambore second, Eldorado third. Time—1:20.

Fourth race, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile—Kitty Clive won, Alabama second, Victorious third. Time—1:24.

Fifth race, mile—Cass won, Equator second, Himyar third. Time—1:50½.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Ed Gartland won, Cerro Gordo second, Salvation third. Time—1:18½.

At Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 30.—Cumberland Park results: First race, six furlongs—Parquet won, John Berkeley second, Saxaphone third. Time—1:19.

Second race, mile and seventy yards—Clementine won, Wedgefield second, Peytonia third. Time—1:51.

Third race, six furlongs—Revenue won, Sam Farmer second, Mr. Barnes third. Time—1:15½.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Tuscarora won, Clara Bauer second, Tom Elmore third. Time—1:31¾.

Fifth race, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Nellie Wagner won, Masque second, Ban Lassie third. Time—:59.

At Hawthorne.

Hawthorne, Ill., Oct. 30.—First race, six furlongs—Gracie C won, Encoria second, Marden Pet third. Time—1:21.

Second race, five furlongs—May Rose won, Main Stay second, Pelleas third. Time—1:06.

Third race, seven furlongs—Cash Day won, Roma second, George W third. Time—1:34½.

Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth—Sir George won, Calhoun second, Hoodlum third. Time—1:58.

Fifth race, mile, over four hurdles—Jim Norvel won, Speculation second, Little Nell third. Time—1:58.

At Providence.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 30.—First race, five furlongs—Sam Weller won, Even Weight scond, Fidelia third. Time—1:02¾.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Rosewood won, Navahoe second, Chilton third. Time—1:25½.

Third race, mile—Buckrene won, Nicolini second, Sir Dixon, jr., third. Time—1:44¾.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—True Penny won, Quesada second, Lodi third. Time—1:25.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth—Major-General won, Connors second, Now or Never third. Time—1:53½.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Hardy Fox won, Eclipse second, Galloping King third. Time—1:34¾.

THE RING.

Out in Three Rounds.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 30.—Stanton Abbott, of England, and Charles Gehring, ex-amateur champion of the United States, fought at the Academy of Music tonight. The fight was announced to be a six round go.

From the start Gehring began to force the fight, and the thousand spectators applauded every time he landed a blow.

Abbott protected his face with his hands, and the body blows he got were when he was retreating.

The first two rounds looked like honors would be even at the end of the sixth. Abbott was waiting for an opening to get in his right and coaxed Gehring on.

At the beginning of the third he got the opening he wanted, and landed a staggerer on Gehring's neck. Gehring then became more cautious, and again Abbott became apparently careless. He led Gehring on and when he got the chance he wanted he made a half right arm swing and caught Gehring under the ear. Gehring fell, but was up again in eight seconds.

Abbott measured his distance and again let his right go. This time he caught Gehring on the point of the jaw and Gehring went down and out.

COOK GANG LOCATED.

Awaiting Daylight in Order to Loot a Muskogee Bank.

Fort Smith, Ark., Oct. 30.—United States Marshal Crump received the following telegram at 11 o'clock tonight:

"Muskogee, I. T., Oct. 30.—Reliable information locates the Cook gang twelve miles north of here at the mouth of Blue creek, twenty-one strong. The belief is they aim to loot the bank here. Help is needed at once.

"WISDOM,
Agent."

Colonel Crump has just wired to fifteen of his deputies along the line of the railroad to report immediately at Muskogee. In addition he is now out notifying all deputies in this city to report at the depot at 2:30 o'clock in the morning to go to the scene.

A battle is looked for in the morning.

SALISBURY SEVERELY SCORES ROSEBERY.

Scathing Criticism of the Latter's Speech at Bradford.

DOES NOT BELIEVE HE WAS IN EARNEST.

WHY THE HOUSE OF LORDS BECAME CONSERVATIVE.

Gladstone's Irish Policy Drove Them in That Direction—England and Scotland Will Never Put Their Necks Under the Heel of South and West Ireland—The Great Dangers That Now Face the Community.

Edinburg, Oct. 30.—A conference of the Scottish conservative associations was held here today. A large number of persons were present and Prime Minister Salisbury made a speech in which he scathingly criticised Roseberry's speech at Bradford. He described the agitation against the House of Lords as a herring drawn across the path of home rule. He did not believe Roseberry was in earnest in his proposed vague resolutions regarding the House of Lords. It would be harmless and, if submitted to the country, it would be in no wise like the foreign referendum to which Roseberry had likened it. He himself would not speak against a referendum. In fact, he thought it decidedly advantageous in the form in which it existed in America for good government and stability of the government. Doubtless Archbishop Walsh's well drilled battalions would pass Rosebery's resolution against the voice of the country.

"Do you," he asked, "imagine the resolution would possess any moral authority whatever, or that any sane human being could imagine that England or Scotland would abase themselves so far as to put their necks under the heel of south and west Ireland? It is ludicrous. They may pass all the resolutions they like, but a bill embodying such proposals will never be accepted by the House of Lords and, therefore, will never be recognized by the courts of law. No such change in the constitution is possible without a considerable majority of the people being in its favor."

Salisbury urged that on several occasions in his experience the House of Lords had supported Liberal measures against Conservative opposition. If the House of Lords had become virtually a conservative body, it was because Gladstone's Irish policy had driven them in that direction. If the Irish question was once moved out of the way, the House of Lords would gradually, though perhaps slowly, settle back into the old position in which the parties were evenly based."

"If the position of handing the government of the country over entirely to a single chamber should come before the country, which I do not believe it will do, we would have to confront the greatest danger the community had had to face in many centuries. Remember, that the domination of a single chamber has not been adopted by any considerable country on the face of the earth. If anyone thinks the government of Greece is a success under the single assembly let him buy Geek stocks. Can it be supposed possible to govern India by an independent house of commons where the ideas of faddists might become law without a chance of an appeal to a higher authority? One other point: But for the house of lords you would now have 80 votes in the house of commons saleable to the highest bidding party, making you and your interests slaves of Archbishop Walsh and his friends."

Without saying anything about the maintenance of the house of lords in its present form, he appealed to all who believed in the religious institutions of the country; in freedom, in the security of contract, of the sanctity of property, to combine to support the second chamber, which he declared was necessary to control the decisions of the elective chamber. He spoke over an hour and twenty minutes.

THE END IS NEAR.

Thrilling Scenes at St. Petersburg, in Consequence of the Condition of the Czar.

London, Oct. 31.—The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent says: When today's bulletins from Lividia were published, the people fell upon their knees and with tears in their eyes prayed for the czar's recovery.

Tonight's bulletin relieved the anxiety resulting from several unfounded rumors that his majesty was already dead. It is stated that inflammation of the lungs has weakened the action of the heart. A private telegram from Yala says the doctors in attendance on his majesty held an unusually long consultation tonight, hence the issuing of the bulletin was later than usual. The emperor is conscious and able to converse with the doctors, and his relatives.

The czarina never leaves the sick room. His majesty suffers heroically and makes no complaint.

Yesterday he tried to attend to state papers and letters, but was obliged to stop by fits of coughing which lasted some hours. The coughing was accompanied by intense pain and blood appeared in the phlegm. The doctors were undecided at first as to whether the blood was from the throat or lungs. The coughing continued all night. The czar made no attempt to return to his bed, but remained in his arm-chair.

Dr. Zacharin is of the opinion that a portion of the clotted blood got into the left lung and produced inflammation. It is hoped now the clot may get absorbed, otherwise his breathing will be seriously impeded.

Today his majesty has eaten nothing. He looks pale and worn. He has taken medicine. When the doctors went to his room at the usual time tonight his majesty declined to receive them until 9 o'clock. The late hour at which the bulletin was received caused much anxiety.

Touching scenes are witnessed in the streets. People uncover themselves and cross themselves before the places where the bulletins are posted, and many of them shed tears.

Copies of the bulletins are distributed by news agencies, and when one of these agents appears on the streets, the bulletins are snatched from their hands by the anxious people.

Becoming Very Weak.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 30.—A bulletin from Lividia, timed 10 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 90. The pulsations were weak. Respiration is difficult. He can take little nourishment and is becoming very weak. The oedema has considerably increased.

Was Delirious.

Vienna, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Neue Freie Presse says the czar was delirious during the night and was unable to recognize the members of his family. He recovered his faculties this morning.

Want the Prince and Princess.

London, Oct. 30.—At the urgent request of the czarina, which was received at Marlborough house this afternoon, the prince and princess of Wales will start tomorrow for Lividia and will travel night and day until they get there.

NO GROUND FOR REDRESS.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 30.—Judge Doherty dismissed the Canada Revue case today. The Revue began a series of attacks on the Catholic church. Archbishop Favre put the publication under the ban of the church, and the Revue sued the bishop for $10,000. The judge dismissed the case, on the ground that the archbishop acted within the bounds of his authority and without malice, because it did not interfere with the plaintiff's right of selling the paper to whomsoever wanted to read it.

Judge Doherty said that such a high church dignitary as Archbishop Favre, who is the spiritual advisor of many thousands of people, has a perfect right to warn persons under his spiritual charge against pernicious literature, and also to condemn certain so-called Catholic publications which attack his church. The judge said the plaintiff may have suffered damages, yet he would have no grounds for redress. Therefore, the cost of the suit was levied against the plaintiff. An appeal to the privy council is threatened.

THE CHESS BOARD.

Fifth Round of the Tournament of the Masters.

New York, Oct. 30.—The fifth round of the chess masters' tournament was played at Union Square hotel, this evening. The results follow:

Baird vs. Pillsbury; the former not appearing, Pillsbury scored by default.

Rocanmora won from Jasnogrodsky in 67 moves—French defense.

Steinitz won from Hanham in 32 moves—Guiccopiano.

Showalter and Delmar drew after 52 moves, French defense.

Hymes won from Albin after 58 moves, Zukertort opening.

DOMESTIC DOTS.

Newsy Notes from All Portions of the Land Over Which the Stars and Stripes Wave.

Washington, Oct. 30.—James P. Willette was appointed postmaster at Washington today.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Henry C. Shaver was today appointed postmaster at Moscow, Ida., vice R. H. Barlow.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—E. G. Waite, secretary of state, died this morning at his home in Alameda, after a brief illness, brought on by worry over political matters. He was the independent candidate for re-election.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Mgr. Satolli was asked today concerning the report from New York that Bishop Corrigan had recently called on him. He said the archbishop called on him about two weeks ago, soon after the meeting of the archbishops and a conference lasting several hours was held. The ablegate would not discuss the nature of the conference or the reported unity in the church recognizing the ablegate's authority.

Wagoner, I. T., Oct. 30.—Captain Charles Bock, commanding a squal of twenty Indian police, has just arrived here, having in captivity Joe Johnson, Mose Price, Dick Reynolds, Jim Bates and Lon Perry, members of the Cook gang. The officers surprised the outlaws in camp and had them covered with Winchesters before the robbers could get their guns. Captain Bock, after escorting his prisoners to Fort Gibson, will renew his efforts to capture the ringleaders.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The cash balance in the treasury today was $112,300,193; gold reserve, $61,452,184.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The president appointed William McCampbell, of Minnesota, United States marshal for Minnesota, in place of J. A. Bede, resigned.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Reports have been circulated that the cabinet meeting resulted in the manifestation of a difference of opinion between Secretary Carlisle and Attorney General Olney. It can be stated with emphasis that there is no truth or foundation in the fact for the report.

HAS ACCEPTED.

Hohenloe Bows to the Wishes of the Emperor.

Berlin, Oct. 30.—At 9 o'clock this evening it was announced that Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, governor of Alsace-Lorraine, has accepted the chancellorship after first declining that honor. The prince also accepted the premiership of Prussia, and Herr Von Koeller, undersecretary of the interior department of the province of Alsace-Lorraine, succeeded Eulenborg as Prussian minister of the interior.

Much attention has been aroused by the honor which Emperor William paid to Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst and Herr Von Koeller, by going to Wild Park station to meet them and giving them apartments in the new palace.

The emperor's choice of Hohenlohe for chancellor is taken as evidence that his majesty does not intend to adopt the extreme measures required to arrest the spread of socialism. Hohenlohe, although 71 years of age, is very active physically and mentally.

A Farewell Audience.

London, Oct. 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs the emperor and empress today gave a farewell audience to Chancellor Van Caprivi. The appointment of Baron Marschal Bieberstein as Prussian minister is a singular mark of the emperor's confidence and proof that the German policy will not be changed.

COME OF THEIR OWN VOLITION.

Baron Hirsch Would Prefer That the Jews Should Go to the Argentine Republic.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Superintendent Stump, of the immigration bureau, has received a letter from Baron Hirsch, of the Jewish Colonization association, in which, speaking of Jewish immigration to the United States, he says:

"Far from favoring this immigration, I have, as you are aware, for the past few years endeavored to turn it to the Argentine Republic, where the Colonization association has already established many colonies and is still establishing others.

"The association only does not do nothing to favor Israelite immigration to the United States, but as far as I am aware, there are no other societies desirous of forcing or inducing them to go to your country or helping them directly or indirectly to that end."

SUGAR TROUBLES AGAIN.

Every Reason to Believe It Will Go Still Lower.

Philadelphia, Pa., 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 before 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 to all grades of refined, and averages ⅛ of one cent per pound.

MILITARY PRISON BOARD.

Washington, Oct. 30.—An order was issued from the war department today dissolving the military prison board and appointing a new board. The old board was composed of Brigadier-General Wesley Merritt, Quartermaster-General Bachelor, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Barr and Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Corbin. The new board is composed of Brigadier-General McCook, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Corbin, Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Henry, of the Fifth cavalry, and Major G. B. Davis, recorder.

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 Colby 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 [illegible] Electrotype Copy of Tycho Bre[illegible] [illegible]titude Azemuth Instrument."

DAUGHTERS OF TH[illegible]

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 30.—[illegible] annual convention of the Daug[illegible]rs of the King, a charitable organization of the Episcopal church, opened this morning at St. Michael's and All Angels' church, Bishop Leighton Coleman, S. D. T., of Delaware, officiating at the opening services. There were about 80 delegates present. The convention was called to order by Mrs. E. A. Bradley, the president of the council, who will preside during the convention.

LOCKED IN A VAULT AND THEN ROBBED.

Thilling Experiences of a Young Jeweler of Chicago.

CRIME BOTH BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL.

OCCURRED IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS CENTRE.

Thieves Obtain a Gunny Sack of Watches and Other Jewelry, Valued at About $6,000, and Make Good Their Escape—Prisoner Was Nearly Dead When He Was Released From the Vault—Police Are in Pursuit.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—A daring robbery was committed in the heart of the business centre 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 3 o'clock G. W. Brethauer, the senior member of the firm of Brethauer & Co., wholesale jewelers, 71 Washington street, left the office, leaving his son in charge.

The office of the firm is in room 1 on the second floor of the building. It is located in the southwest corner and in plain view of the occupants of the office building roundabout.

Young Brethauer says he was bending over a showcase full of watches in the rear of the room, when two men entered the door.

One of them caried 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. Brethauer demurred and one of the men, he says, caught him by the thro