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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Marquis de Mores, the Cattle King, in Trouble.

CHICAGO EMPLOYERS HEADING OFF EMPLOYES.

The Examination of Jay Gould Continued.

O'BRIEN LIONIZED—ONE OF KATE CASTLETON'S CO. KILLED BY THE D. & R. G., ETC.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

The Noble Stockman Arrested.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Antoine Mehoe de Vallambrosa, Marquis de Mores, well known in connection with the National Consumers' Meat Company, and a big cattle ranch proprietor in Montana, was arrested to-day on a complaint by Samuel Grimshaw, who sues to recover $20,000, charging the Marquis with fraud. He was taken before Judge Donahue, of the Supreme Court, and released upon $25,000 bail. The complaint alleges that the Marquis had sold his property and intended to leave the state. Grimshaw states that in February last he met the Marquis, who was then about to establish a meat company.

THE MARQUIS

represented that he was interested in several meat concerns, that he was wealthy and that possessed in his own right of property worth $150,000; that he was backed up by a syndicate of millionaires of Wall Street men and some Frenchmen, who would furnish him $2,500,000 cash capital if needed; that he controlled M. De Mores & Co., in which he owned shares valued at $10,000. It was stated that the Marquis had invested $70,000 in a western dressed beef company and that he had real estate ranges and cattle in Montana. Grimshaw claims that upon these representations he was induced to enter into an agreement by which it was provided that he was to buy out the retail butchers of this city, giving them stock in the

NATIONAL MEAT COMPANY

in return. The Marquis was to pay him $100 for each daily output of 100 beeves and to give him 200 shares in the firm of DeMores & Co., when he should secure a daily output of 500 beeves. Grimshaw was to be made manager for the eastern district, including New York and New Jersey, for the National Consumers' Meat Company, and to be entitled to the disposition of five seats in the board of directors. The agreement also provides that if the arrangement could not be carried out in six months, Grimshaw was to resign his interest in DeMores & Co. Another agreement was made March 1st last, by which Grimshaw

WAS TO PURCHASE

the retail butcher shops at a cost not to exceed $50,000, their value to be determined by appraisement. Payment was to be made in stock of the National Consumers' Meat Company. Grimshaw claims he kept his part of the contract, and that besides breaking his part of the contract, De Mores made false representations. Of $20,000 damages he claims, $2,200 are for expenses incurred, $5,000 for services, about $2,300 for liabilities incurred in making the contracts, and $10,000 for the loss of business incurred by accepting the Marquis' proposition.

Chicago Employers' Plan.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A bold plan of campaign to settle the great building trades lockout by June 1st, and strike a heavy blow at trades unionists, was set on foot here this afternoon. At the conference of delegates from every building interest in Chicago, with representatives present from the Illinois Architects' Association, the Chicago Real Estate Board, and kindred bodies, the members of which hire altogether 50,000 workmen, a resolution was unanimously adopted that from this time forth the signature of the following card of principles by the employe be made a universal condition of employment by all the building

INTERESTS OF CHICAGO;

"I recognize the right of every man to decide for himself without dictation or interference, when he shall work, or cease to work, where he shall work, for whom he shall work, how many hours he shall work, and for what wages he shall work. I recognize the absolute right of the employer to decide for himself without interference from any source, whom he shall employ or cease to employ, to regulate and manage his business with perfect independence and freedom, provided only that he deals lawfully, justly and honorably with all men. I recognize the right of every father to have his son learn any lawful trade, as on a plane with his right to the knowledge of reading, writing or any other branch of learning, and should be subject to regulation by the laws of the land. I hereby

PLEDGE MYSELF

in all my relations and intercourse with my employer and fellow workmen to maintain and live up to these principles."

There was no debate on the adoption of this measure and the action was enthusiastically unanimous, but a general discussion sprang up when it was proposed that the same card of principles be presented for signature to the employer, with the pledge thereto changed as follows:

"I hereby pledge myself to maintain and live up to these principles in the prosecution of my business and to lend my aid to the full extent of my influence and power for their maintenance and protection amongst my fellow workers, and pledge myself not to employ any workman but upon his signature of this card."

IT IS SAID

that this meant the discharge of every workman who did not sign this card. Numerous objections were raised by contractors, plasterers and stone masons, who are getting along peacefully with their men and expecting no trouble. All objection was met with the reply that the card contained nothing not guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and that the country had got tired of being shackled by labor unions. At length an understanding was reached that the pledge should be voted upon by the delegates individually, then they to go to their association and urge its ratification. The pledge was thereupon adopted unanimously. The necessary committees were appointed, and an assessment of twenty-five cents per member made to meet the expenses.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Jay Gould's Examination — The Nickel Plate Sold.

NEW YORK, May 10.—When the Pacific railway commission got to work this morning, Jay Gould resumed the witness stand and the inquisition was continued by Commissioner Anderson.

Gould testified that the provisions of the consolidated mortgage trust were strictly complied with by the trustees, and the bonds issued as therein provided. Gould was shown a transcript of the transactions in the consolidated bonds, furnished by the Union Pacific Company, which would seem to indicate that the trustees had not followed the trust. Gould said that was the Union Pacific's account, of which he knew nothing; that the true way to get at the matter was to examine

THE ACCOUNTS

of the trustees, kept by Mr. Calef, who could be got to make the necessary explanation. The trustees only charged the amounts named in the mortgage. The accounts you show are of negotiations with the Union Pacific, and they could get their own prices. You will find that the accounts of the trustees will balance the mortgages.

Anderson said that he could not inquire intelligently with reference to the commission of these trust securities with the accounts kept by Calef.

Gould gave sergeant-at-arms Walsh a note directing Calef to appear before the commission with the books showing the issue of the bonds. After quoting a great many figures showing the time and details of the consolidation, Gould said: "I claim, if I were

A CREDITOR

of a road, like the government, I would not have hesitated in granting an extension of time in paying the subsidy, even though the road were paying dividends, unless the government wanted to take the road and run it. If it did, there was now a chance for it."

Mr. Littler here branched off from the subject of investigation to ask, for his own information, Gould's opinion with reference to the inter-state commerce bill.

Gould said: "There is a great deal of good and some bad in it. I haven't asked the commission for any change yet. I should prefer to wait a year or two before giving any definite opinion."

In reply to Judge Dillon's question, Gould said that the acquisition of the

DENVER AND SOUTH PARK

road was a politic action on the part of the Union Pacific and brought him no great personal profit. The Kansas Pacific stock jumped up as rapidly as it leaked out. I was buying largely. I did it to protect my interests in the Union Pacific and to furnish a southern outlet, and not to affect the market. As soon as the Iowa roads prorated we turned the traffic over to the southern road and made money for the Union Pacific. I made money by the transaction, of course. I want to explain to the commission my motives in making these large purchases. I have nothing to conceal. At present I have no interest in the Union Pacific. While I was connected with it the company built several branch lines to act as feeders. No individual made any profit out of the building of

THESE ROADS,

the company building them at actual cost. As regards the central branch of the Kansas Central and the St. Joseph & Western roads, I am willing to take them off the Union Pacific's hand at the price it paid for them. At the time of the consolidation the Kansas Pacific was a more valuable property than the Union Pacific. It was not put into the consolidation at too high a value. The security of the government was increased by consolidation, and I cannot conceive how consolidation was in any way injurious to the government's interests. One management was needed and parcelling, and the consequent crippling of the Union Pacific was prevented."

In reply to ex-governor Pattison's question, as to

WHY HE RETIRED

from the management of the Union Pacific, Gould answered: "I made up my mind it would be better to have a large number interested in the road than to have people say Jay Gould owns it. I was also particularly actuated by the undesirability of having the government for a partner. When the road was in the rut it could have made any sort of a bargain with the government. When it had been converted into a paying property (thus increasing the government's security), the government came in and attacked it. It is difficult to predict the future of the Union Pacific, but I think the government will have to make large concessions of both principal and interest to the road when the bonds become due, because the road can never pay them. The work of building the road was

FEARFULLY EXPENSIVE

and a dangerous job, and whereas western lines are now being built for from $12,000 to $13,000 a mile, this road paid as high as from $5 to $10 each for ties and $300 per ton for iron rails. The government has been sufficiently compensated for its loan to the Union Pacific, by the benefit it has already received from the sale of lands, etc. In my opinion the government should settle with the road on a fair basis, say by taking a bond for the principal sum, $27,000,000, and cancel the claim for back interest. I would undertake to negotiate such a bond and secure its immediate cash payment. I say this as a man who has not a dollar's interest in the road. I never advanced money to pay the Union Pacific dividend, though

I DID LOAN

$1,500,000 to pay interest on the Kansas Pacific bonds once, on the condition of a rate of interest of seven per cent. and six per cent. In return for this money I received consolidated stock."

Amos H. Calef was recalled, and produced the journal of the trustees of the Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage, which showed a few transactions on the exchange when the pool and not the mortgage rates controlled.

Anderson asked could he explain why the trustees' books show that $3,386,269 of securities were exchanged at pool rates, when he stated yesterday that they were exchanged at mortgage commutation rates.

Witness could not, because he understood that the members of the pool were

NOT PREFERRED.

the transactions in which he was interested were made with the Union Pacific, they securing the bonds and paying to Gould through the medium of treasurer Ham.

With the conclusion of Gould's and Calef's testimony, the taking of evidence in this city for the present closed. The commission goes to Boston next Saturday night and will open the investigation there Monday noon. Governor Ames and F. Gordon Dexter are among those to be examined there. The commission will probably go to Omaha about July 1st.

NICKEL PLATE SOLD.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—The foreclosure sale of the Nickel Plate road to-day, was a very formal affair. It went off smoothly and was purchased on the first bid for $16,000,000 by Frederick F. P. Olcott, chairman of the Nickel Plate purchasing committee for the bondholders. The committee is made up of Olcott, Jas. A. Roosevelt and John S. Kennedy.

Crimes and Criminals.

PARIS, May 19.—A duel has taken place between Victor Koning, husband of Madame Jane Hading, the well known French actress, and M. La Cour, journalist who had written an article insulting to Madame Hading's reputation. M. La Cour was wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Philip Keyenberg, a cabinetmaker aged 26 years, shot and killed Mary Fessler, aged 28, this afternoon, and then shot and killed himself. The cause is believed to be the woman's refusal to marry him.

GALVESTON, May 19.—The *News'* San Antonio special says: The northbound express on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which left this city at seven o'clock last evening encountered a gang of

TRAIN ROBBERS

about 10 o'clock at McNeil station, twelve miles north of Austin. As the train slowed up at the station the robbers, to the number of twelve or fifteen, fired several volleys to intimidate the passengers. The train was held up for nearly half an hour after which it was allowed to proceed. The doors of the express car were forced open and about $4,000 taken. The messengers were compelled to throw up their hands and were ordered to hand over the cash and registered packages. Postal Clerk Spaulding says he distinctly heard the order given by the leader, "Don't touch any of the passengers, and don't shoot any of our own men." The messenger also says that he believes the men were green hands in the business.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 19.—Abner G. Cody, one of the most expert passers of

COUNTERFEIT MONEY

in the United States, has been arrested at Painted Post. Cody is 72 years old. For a number of years he made his headquarters in Michigan. He had in his possession when arrested $351 in counterfeit gold coin and a number of fine dies. He has been in the business since he was sixteen years old. The government officers have been hunting him ten years without success. He has been from Maine to California working off bogus money.

THAT MEMOIR.

Gladstone and Parnell Arraigned Severely.

LONDON, May 19.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Rome has received the proof sheets of the memoir prepared by the Irish College. The document begins by pointing out that in the Parnell or Fenian movement interests far higher and holier than the material advantages sought for are at stake. The general Irish grievances are no longer heard of. The cry for a total separation having replaced all others, what was treason in the revolt of 1866 and condemned by Pius IX is now regarded as a mere matter of practical politics. But, says the memoir, the acts against morality, religion or the peace of society cannot

LIKE A CHAMELEON

or Gladstone change hue and, the acts of Parnell and his followers are still under Papal condemnation. It is not necessary, therefore, for the Pope to condemn them although, to quote the memoir, their leader being, free thinker, and outside the pale of the church, is exempt from its penalties. But that does not exempt his followers who profess to be Catholics. After condemning Parnell for association with the apostles of violence, the memoir declares that to accomplish his self-assumed task of breaking the last link which unites Ireland to England, he has made traitors of the masses of Ireland. The means by which he sought to dissolve the union, are denounced in the most

UNMEASURED TERMS,

while the "tools he has employed to spread 'terrorism' throughout Ireland" are held up to puolic execration.

The memoir continues: The acts of the Fenian party are the surest witnesses we can have; first, of what their rule is; second, what it will be if they get supreme power. They now claim the support of the Catholics from Rome and other foreign countries, who of late have been led to look favorably upon the Parnellite movement. Such can have no notion of the horrible terrorism which Parnellite rule would cause. It is that terrorism which from the first has been the source of Parnell's power. In support of this view it gives a long catalogue of

AGRARIAN CRIMES

committed between January, 1886, and May, 1887, derived from the last report of the inspector-general of the Irish constabulary, which declares that the perpetrators of these atrocious outrages must be brought to punishment. If the loyal section of the population is not to be exterminated, the memoir insists that any one who has any sympathy for the sufferings of mankind should hail with joy the passing of the crimes act. It adds: But incredible as it may seem, there is a party opposed to it in Parliament in whom the appalling sufferings of the defenseless class, who have been mercilessly hacked down and butchered as if mere

WILD BEASTS,

go for nothing. The party is led by the very man who, only ten years ago, passed a coercion bill that Nero or Draco would hardly have dared to pass. The bill is opposed by them on the plea that it is a coercion bill, not what the Commons calls it—a crimes bill. That was the whole plea for the controversy entered into by Gladstone and Parnell to impede its passage and becoming a law. They hope this inhuman process to prolong the reign of terrorism which now obtains in Ireland, because they see that in its extinction the reign of Parnellism and crime will come to an end. Nothing, it holds, can justify the opposition to the immediate passage of the bill. It predicts

GLADSTONE'S HOSTILITY

to the measure will utterly ruin his character as a statesman, and attributes much of the bitterness of the opposition of Gladstone and his Parnellite allies to the fact that Lord Salisbury has promised both the Catholics and the Protestants to educate the Irish people in the government question. After expressing the sorrow of the Catholic College at the Phœnix Park murders and the subsequent "glorification" of that execrable deed, the memoir concludes as follows:

"The party with whom Gladstone has now identified himself for the furtherance of the revolutionary movement which has for its avowed object the dismemberment of the United Kingdom, have done everything possible of late to persuade the Catholics by their speeches in and out of Parliament, that the

VICAR OF CHRIST

was in favor of it. Could the English government be brought to believe this outrageous calumny, what would they thing of the Pope? What would the Emperors of Austria, Germany and China think of him? What would the world at large think of him? What would the non-Catholics, who believe in revelation, think of the Catholic Church if its head on earth could view and accept with profound equanimity a movement which is filling Ireland with anarchy and devastation? Woe to the movement which, unless its days are shortened, will leave a land that once flowed with milk and honey, a desert without a religion."

G. A. R. Order No. 14.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—A special from Madison, Wisconsin, to the *Evening Wisconsin*, says:

Commander-in-Chief Fairchild issued general order No. 14, to-day, in which he commends the beneficent work being done by the Woman's Relief Corps among the veterans and their families in distress; heartily endorses the Sons of Veterans, organized with a view to make the declining years of the G. A. R. veterans more enjoyable and to aid the widows and orphans of the war martyrs; appoints W. G. Veasey, of Rutland, Vt., a member of the Grant memorial committee, vice G. W. Hooker, of Brattleboro, Vt., resigned; calls upon the survivors of the thirteenth corps to meet September 27th, at the time of the national encampment to select suitable corps badges; advises

ALL VETERANS

desiring to learn the whereabouts of comrades, to address the commissioner of pensions at Washington; declares that the Grand Army has known no such day as Decoration Day, but that it loves and reveres Memorial Day; requests the State Department to send copies of the proceedings of their encampments to the national headquarters of the Grand Army for preservation; announces that all railroads have fixed upon the fare for the round trip to the national encampment, and appoints the following additional aides-de-camp on his national staff: Albert Moore, Pittsburg; W. W. Greenland, Clarion, Pa.; G. K. Williams, Erie, Pa.; Charles Young and C. W. Houghton, Philadelphia; Thos. Munroe, Galatizin, Pa., and S. V. Cooper, Media, Pa.

EDITOR O'BRIEN.

"That Dare-Devil Irishman Who Fears Nothing."

TORONTO, May 19.—Editor William O'Brien and Mr. Dennis Kilbridge left here this morning for Ottawa. When they arrived at Union station they found a crowd of about one hundred persons waiting for them. Mr. O'Brien stepped upon the rear platform of the last car and delivered a brief address. He was greeted with mingled groans and cheers.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 19.—At various stations along the route, crowds had gathered to get a look at the man whom the Canadians call "That dare-devil Irishman, who fears nothing," and greeted him

WITH CHEERS

intermingled with occasional groans. A committee of citizens and Land Leaguers from Ottawa met the train at Moberly, 175 miles out. The deputation was composed of prominent gentlemen. As the train slowed up at the Grand Union station at 5:30 o'clock, it was seen that an immense crowd was assembled. The crowd set up a tremendous cheering as Mr. O'Brien stepped on to the platform, and this enthusiasm was manifested again and again. On leaving the station the party were driven to the Russell House. When O'Brien was entering the rotunda of the hotel, some one in the surging throng tried to cheer the Queen and to repeat the scene generally that was witnessed at the Queen's Park meeting at Toronto, but the

STORMS OF CHEERS

for O'Brien and the groans for Lansdowne arose above everything else. In the Royal Roller Rink, later on, 5,000 persons were packed. Large pictures of Gladstone and Parnell were placed in front of the platform, with an American and a Canadian flag and the motto, in large letters, "God Save Ireland." In one corner of the building was massed a solid body of students from Ottawa, about 300 in number, mostly Americans, who shouted in chorus "O'Brien!" amid thunders of applause. The platform was occupied by a large number of priests, members of Parliament and prominent citizens. As Mr. O'Brien stepped upon the platform the vast audience rose

AS ONE MAN

and cheered enthusiastically. Not another man could get into the hall. The whole demonstration was plainly an answer to Toronto's attack and everybody was talking of annexation and Richard Nagle, one of the most prominent citizens, said: "We want annexation. We don't want any more pauper-stricken landlords coming over here to disgrace us and shame themthemselves." An address of welcome was read by Prof. H. J. Crawley, of Ottawa. Then followed the reading by Secretary J. D. Gray of two telegrams which set the audience frantic. The men cheered and yelled until they could do it no longer.

J. L. Dawlin, President of St. Patrick's Association, then introduced Mr. O'Brien, who spoke

AS FOLLOWS:

"I am proud to learn that I am, I believe, the first representative of the Irish people who has ever set foot in this capital of the Canadian Dominion, and standing here at the seat and centre of Canadian independence, I cannot help thinking that if, like you, we had a parliament of our own on College Green, it would not be necessary for us to travel across the world to worry you with the sorrows and suffering of our people and to subject you to so crucial a test of the sincerity of your sympathy with Ireland. [Applause.] Our visit here is a matter of life and death for five hundred unhappy human beings whom your governor-general has doomed to eviction

AND DESTRUCTION."

O'Brien proceeded at length in this strain and in the most caustic manner to denounce those who attacked him and his friends, and then in turn to arraign Lord Lansdowne as morally responsible for their act. It was after 11 o'clock when O'Brien and his friends reached the Russell House, and he sat down to a banquet with two hundred others.

The Inevitable Daily.

DENVER, May 19.—The sleeper on the D. & R. G., Salt Lake express, was derailed near Salida at 5 o'clock this morning. Grace Leslie, the leading lady of Kate Castleton's troupe, was instantly killed. Dr. George Cox received a severe scalp wound, and Pullman Conductor Auberey was hurt about the head and hip. The wounded were taken to the company's hospital at Salida. The sleeper was badly demolished.

The company played at Pueblo last night. After the performance they boarded the midnight train for Leadville, where they were billed to play this evening. When eighteen miles east of Salida, the sleeper Cairo, which was filled with members of the troupe, suddenly and without apparent cause,

LEFT THE TRACK

and rolled down an embankment of several feet among the rocks. The car was badly wrecked and the passengers thrown in every direction, Mrs. Leslie with two or three others being hurled through the broken side of the car upon the rocks. As soon as the passengers recovered from the shock, they began an investigation of who was injured. Mrs. Leslie was found lying upon the ground dead, her spinal column being broken and having a wound on her head. No one other than those mentioned was injured. The Castleton company canceled its Leadville engagement and returned to Denver this evening. The body of Mrs. Leslie will be embalmed and forwarded to friends in Brooklyn.

Bee sting swelling cured at once by St. Jacobs Oil.—G. B. Chamberlain, Louis, N. Y.

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ALL SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO PENSION, INCREASE, COMMUTATION, RESTORATION, or to Arrears of Pay and Bounty, Correction of Muster, Removal of Charge of Desertion or to a duplicate Discharge, can have their CLAIMS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, by addressing the undersigned.

Special Attention will be given to CLAIMS OF WIDOWS AND MOTHERS AND REJECTED CLAIMS with merit, and especially when new evidence can be furnished. Specialty made of INCREASE.

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Passenger Trains Arrive in Salt Lake, daily as follows:

From North.		From South.	
Atlantic Express at	7.30 p.m.	Juab Express at	8.40 p.m.
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