

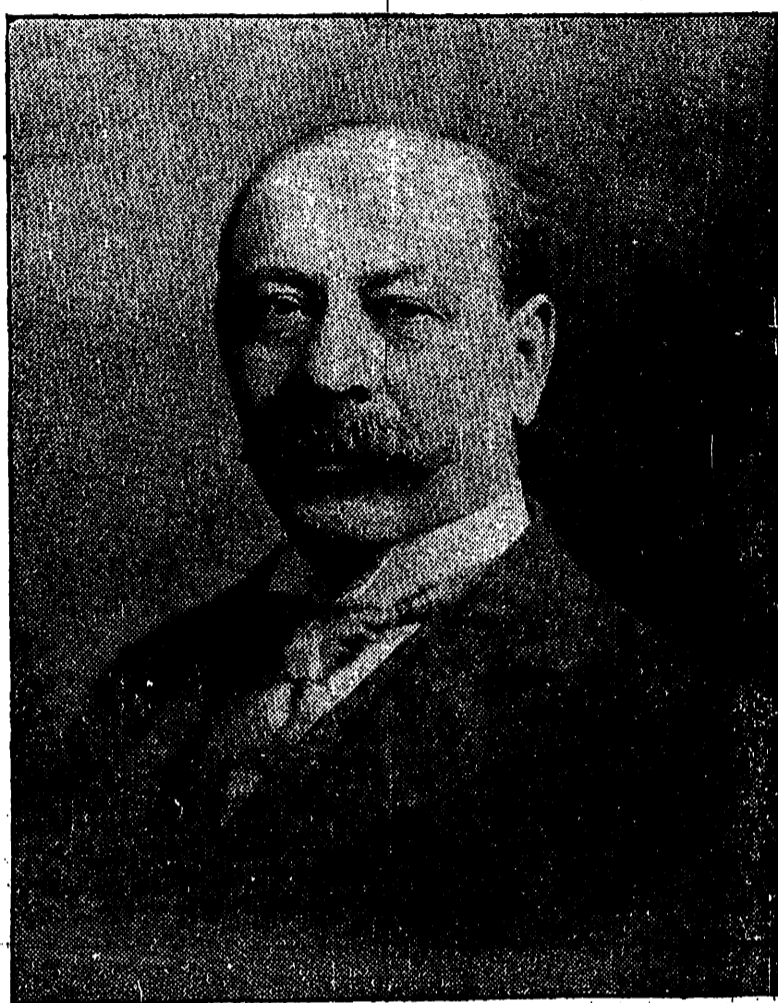
# GENERAL ADOLPH MEYER'S USEFUL CAREER CLOSED.

Represented First Louisiana District in Congress  
for Eighteen Years With Great Success,

And Had Played an Important Part in Peace and War.  
Mourned by Nation as Well as State.

General Adolph Meyer, Congressman from the First Louisiana District since 1890, died yesterday morning at 4:50 at the home of Mrs. Victor Meyer, corner of St. Charles and Julia Streets. The news of his death was a great shock to the people of the city, for although it was generally known that General Meyer was in ill health, it was not thought that his end was near. He was ailing all summer, and after returning from Atlantic City in the fall, suffered from a carbuncle and went to Tate Springs for his health; but on re-

Governor Jared Y. Sanders, Mayor Martin Behrman, Senator S. D. McEnery, Senator M. J. Foster, Congressmen R. C. Davey, R. F. Broussard, Joseph E. Ransdell, A. P. Pujo, John T. Watkins, George K. Favrot and George E. Foss; John Fitzpatrick, Vic Maubert, Alex Pujol, Chas. R. Kennedy, Louis Knop, William McCue, C. J. Hauer, General Albert Estopinal, Theodore S. Wilkinson, Admiral Frederick Singor, Isaac Delgado, Dr. A. W. DeRoules, John Phillips, W. H. Howcott, Ex-Senator B. F. Jonas, Edward W. Jo-



GENERAL ADOLPH MEYER.

turning was not improved, and has not been in a condition of health since to justify his return to his duties in Washington, although he has shown a great deal of interest in the legislation before Congress. He has been critically ill for about ten days, and

#### THE DIRECT CAUSE

of his death was heart trouble. When the news of his death was made known messages from the friends of the Congressman came in, all expressing the deepest sorrow at his loss, and pointing out the faithful and important services which he has rendered to the State.

The following message was received from Washington:

Mrs. General Adolph Meyer: The Louisiana delegation in Congress have learned with profound sorrow of the death of their friend and colleague, General Adolph Meyer. We mourn his loss, not only as a friend, but as a devoted and efficient co-worker in the public service. He was a faithful and distinguished member of Congress. He rendered valuable and conspicuous service to his State and country, and his death is a distinct loss to our people. We tender to you our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of your great bereavement and inconsolable grief.

S. D. McENERY,  
M. J. FOSTER,  
R. C. DAVEY,  
R. F. BROUSSARD,  
J. E. RANSELL,  
A. P. PUJO,  
J. T. WATKINS,  
GEORGE K. FAVROT.

A great many friends called at the residence during the afternoon and evening, including prominent political associates, and business men of all classes sent their messages of sorrow. The following

#### MESSAGES WERE RECEIVED

last evening:

From Congressman Ransdell: I am deeply grieved at the news of General Meyer's death. The State and nation have lost a faithful and efficient statesman and his colleagues a true friend, always generous and resourceful. Please accept my profound sympathy.

From Senator Foster: I extend to you my heartfelt sympathy in your deep grief and great bereavement. Your husband rendered faithful and distinguished services to his State, and he will long be remembered with esteem and gratitude by our people.

From Governor Blanchard: Greatly regret General Meyer's death. He served Louisiana faithfully and well. Accept my sincere sympathy.

It was decided last evening to hold the funeral to-day at 3:30 from the residence at the corner of St. Charles and Julia. The interment will be in Metairie Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. I. L. Leucht will officiate.

The honorary pallbearers will be: Governor N. C. Blanchard, Lieutenant

nas, J. D. Hill, Max Dinkelspiel, Joseph Dinkelspiel, Judge H. L. Lazarus.

The active bearers will be: Colonel John P. Sullivan, General W. J. Behan, A. Brittin, Henry Beer, Captain I. L. Lyons, James A. Smith.

During his illness General Meyer had received frequent messages from Washington.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WROTE to him in connection with his views about four great battleships that he desired appropriations for. General Meyer replied that he was willing to vote for two, but not for four.

He has always been deeply interested in the improvement of the Navy, and worked especially hard in the interest of the building up of the Naval Station at New Orleans, the improvement of the Mississippi River, and building of levees. The new postoffice in this city was another matter that received his particular attention.

One of the characteristics of General Meyer was his care and attention to all requests and suggestions from the people of the State. He always personally attended to the replies and in every instance where any matter was brought to his attention which was of benefit to the State he gave it prompt and cheerful attention.

General Meyer succeeded Theodore Wilkinson as member from the First District and has been re-elected without serious opposition ever since 1890.

His term would have expired in November next, when his successor will have to be chosen unless a special election should be called by the Governor before that time. It has been suggested that as Congress will soon adjourn and there is not a great deal of business to be done before its close, the place may be left vacant until the fall election.

There are some gentlemen who have been mentioned as

#### PROBABLE CANDIDATES

in case of a vacancy in that district. It is understood that in case General Albert Estopinal, who was the campaign manager of Governor Saunders, and has been Lieutenant Governor, desires the place he will have a good chance of getting it. Colonel John P. Sullivan has also been suggested and it is said that in case General Estopinal does not become a candidate, Mayor Martin Behrman, whose term as Mayor expires next fall, might be urged for the position.

#### GENERAL MEYER'S CAREER.

Prominent in Veteran, Commercial and Military Life Before Entering Congress.

General Adolph Meyer was born in Natchez, Miss., Oct. 19, 1842. His father had some years before settled there and established a commercial house, which developed into one of the most important in the State. The son received his early education in

Continued on Third Page.

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Continued From First Page.

the public schools of Natchez, and afterwards graduated from the University of Virginia. It was his intention to study law, but the war came on and he went into the Confederate Army, serving with distinction on the staff of General John S. Williams, of Kentucky, holding the position of Assistant Adjutant General, and remaining with the Army until the surrender of General Johnston's forces.

On returning home he engaged largely in cotton culture, conducting the Forest Plantation in Concordia Parish. Later he entered the cotton factorage and commission house of Meyer, Weis & Co., in this city, of which Julius Weis was a member, and afterwards was a member of the big cotton firm of V. & A. Meyer, which went out of business a number of years ago.

General Meyer was elected Colonel of the First Regiment of the Louisiana State National Guard in 1879, and in 1881 was appointed by Governor Wiltz Brigadier General of the First Brigade, embracing all the uniformed militia in the State. In connection with the organizing of the militia, his services were very efficient.

In 1890 General Meyer was elected to the Fifty-second Congress and has been re-elected every two years since, down to and including the term beginning in 1906.

One of the services rendered by General Meyer was as an arbitrator of labor troubles, he having been mainly instrumental in settling important cotton troubles some years ago.

General Meyer married the daughter of the late Abraham Jonas, sister of ex-Senator B. F. Jonas, who survives him. He also has a daughter, Mrs. Louise M. Swift, who married the late Captain Swift of the United States Navy. She was before her marriage known as one of the most brilliant young literary ladies of the city, and has always occupied a high position in society. Two brothers of General Meyer, Victor and Cassius, died a number of years ago, and General Meyer has usually made his home in this city of late with Mrs. Victor Meyer. He has two sisters living in New York, one a single lady and the other widowed.

General Meyer was a very agreeable gentleman and was popular socially in this city and Washington. He was a member of the Boston Club, Choctaw Club, Chess, Checkers and Whist Club, Elk's Club and other organizations. He was also a member of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

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Among the callers at the Meyer residence yesterday was Mayor Martin Behrman, who said that he was very much grieved to learn of the death of the General, who has done a great deal of good service to the public while in Congress, and will be greatly missed. His services to the State of Louisiana have been conspicuous and he has been deserving of the distinction which he has attained.

General Meyer was the ranking Democratic member of the Naval Committee, and as a member of the District of Columbia Committee, had received a good deal of correspondence regarding the prohibition campaign in the city of Washington.

## WORK IN WASHINGTON,

Where He Won High Place and Is Widely Mourned.

(Special to the Picayune.)

Washington, March 8.—The death of General Adolph Meyer, while it was not unexpected, caused a shock not only to his colleagues of the Louisiana delegation, but to scores of Representatives and Senators with whom he has served many years. The fact that he was not able to attend the opening of Congress in December and take the oath gave notice of his feeble health, and there has been almost daily inquiry as to his progress on the road to recovery. Letters from him were so very encouraging that he would return to Washington early in March to resume his duties, but there were sorrowful misgivings among his friends that he would not be able to carry the burden which he laid down on adjournment one year ago.

General Meyer has not been in robust health since the death of his twin brother, Victor, nearly two years ago, but he was able to attend to his duties at the Capitol until the end of the last Congress. During the last twenty-four hours of the session, however, he became so distressed in mind and worn in body over the two measures in which he was greatly interested—the New Orleans immigration station bill and the Chalmers monument bill—fearing that they would not be passed in time to receive the President's signature, that he broke down completely. He denied himself sleep during the consideration of the conference report on the naval bill, as he was one of the conferees, and when the opportunity came for recognition by the Speaker to call up the immigration station measure he was almost too ill to stand. That watchdog of the Treasury, Mr. Mann, promptly objected to his request for consideration, and momentarily his hopes were dashed to the ground. Judge Davey, however, interceded with the representative from Illinois, who subsequently withdrew his objection, and General Meyer was successful in getting his bill through. Immediately he collapsed, and for weeks suffered with a severe attack of stomach trouble, from which he never recovered. He partially regained his strength, however, and with Mrs. Meyer took daily drives through the city until the weather became hot and oppressive, when he went to Atlantic City, and finally to New Orleans.

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Iowa, ten, and Sherman, of New York, nine. Representative Livingston, of Georgia, is the only other Democrat who entered the Fifty-second Congress with General Meyer.

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The services performed by General Meyer, while not notably brilliant, as one might speak of the services of Reed, Randell, Carlisle, of recent years, or of those notable statesmen, Clay, Calhoun, Hayne and Webster of an earlier period, were substantial and will not soon be forgotten. He spoke occasionally, perhaps once or twice during a session of Congress, in behalf of some measure or committee report, but he never engaged in partisan debates, in bickerings over parliamentary rulings, or in the vaporings which have made quite a few statesmen notorious, if not ridiculous, because their purpose was simply to make reading matter for their own districts. General Meyer spoke pleasantly and well, but he had not the voice that could be heard above the ordinary din of the House. His powers of conviction, therefore, lay in what was printed and read in the Record rather than in what was heard on the floor.

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## BURDENS OF PUBLISHERS.

Herrman Ridder Points Out Latest Deal of Paper Trust.

New York, March 8.—Herrman Ridder, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, has sent a letter to Attorney General Bonaparte, in which he summarizes the publishers' statement of the alleged plan of the American Paper and Pulp Association to stifle competition and to increase prices. The effect, Mr. Ridder declared, has been to put an additional burden of \$60,000,000 per annum upon the printing and publishing interests of the country without any more justification than the power of combination. Mr. Ridder's letter gives in detail