THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE CHURCH AND KNIGHTS.

Mr. Powderly Prepares a Statement of the Order's Ecclesiastical Troubles.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH GIBBONS.

Facts Presented to the Cardinal Which Caused Him to Intercede With the Pope For American Labor.

Powderly and Gibbons.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—A letter prepared by General Master Workman Powderly upon the attitude of the Catholic church toward the Knights of Labor, which has been awaited with a great deal of interest by members of the order throughout the country, was completed to-night and will be presented to the general assembly to-morrow. Referring to the meeting of the Catholic archbishops a year ago the present month Powderly said: "It had been represented to the ecclesiastical authorities that the knights were seeking to revolutionize the generally accepted fundamental principles by claiming for labor the right to dictate to capital, and in this manner were seeking to bring into full force popular sovereignty in opposition to private rights; that they were following the example of French socialists and arrogating to themselves the right of ordering strikes whenever it suited their purposes and by these strikes cause loss of life and destruction of property, and that should the order prosper with its pernicious principles it would lead its members and the working classes generally from insubordination to anarchy and socialism; that if the principles of the Knights of Labor were ever to prevail among the people, faith and religion would be forever destroyed in our country. Thus spoke the enemies of organized labor." Mr. Powderly then refers to an interview had by himself and Messrs. Hayes and Qreilly with Cardinal Gibbons, at the latter's request, in which they submitted to his eminence that the "Unifying force of the order consisted in the breadth and purity of the principles inculcated and the cultivation of intellectual, moral and social happiness. We are like unto a band of brothers engaged in the holy cause, which, far from absorbing, would strengthen our love of coontry and would intensify, elevate and ennoble our patriotism. In our order, composed as it is of various European nationalites, one of the most gratifying features is the rapidity with which these become assimilated and welded together, forming a united whole, strong and indissoluble. Believing firmly in the righteousness of our cause, we ask your eminence to examine the records of our order and of our prominent members, who have for pears upheld our principles. It is our hope as it is our desire to purge the order of the violent element—the element of radical men—who want to found a society of atheistic anarchy."

During the interview, which was of long duration, Cardinal Gibbons said in substance: "After what we have just learned the present condition of the order is to us an unmistakable indication that the control of your organization still rests with the conservative element and is a guarrantee that there will be no rash and dangerous departures from those features of its policy which command the forbearance and respect if not the approval of the entire country. We now infer that the objects of the Knights of Labor are praiseworthy and in no way opposed the views of the Catholic church. Catholic prelates will declare in favor of labor. The Catholic church in America will take the side of the weaker against the stronger. We readily believe that to rescue the toiler from the grasp of the selfih is a work worthy of the noblest and the best of our race. We recognize that this is the grand object to which the Knights of Labor are bending every energy. The church is justly watchful against all secret organizations. There is no need of secrecy where the ends and methods of the organization are justifiable and secrecy raises the presumption that there is something which will not bear the light of day. We condemn the work of the anarchists. Like Samson of old, they would pull down the edifice of the constitution which shelters them, even though they should perish in the ruins. The man that would endeavor to undermine the laws and institutions of this great and glorious country deserves the fate of those who laid profane hands on the ark of the living God. Socialism takes a defiant position beyond the pale of the church and announces such an extreme policy that one does not need to hesitate to reach the conclusion as to its merits and influence. It boldly abolishes all religious restraint as fatuous, denounces all extant forms of worship and goes back to what it calls "nature" and what the world calls atheism. We express full faith in the maintenance of the friendliness between the church and the order so long as you keep free from affiliations with dangerous associations and devote yourselves to the fulfillment of your legitimate mission."

His eminence intimated to your committee his intended journey to Rome, promised to explain the purposes of the organization at the Vatican and requested permission to pledge the order to maintenance of lawful and orderly behavior. How this prince of the church fulfilled his covenant made with us and how he championed our cause in the Eternal City, we know full well, and the expression of the pontificial good will for the order of the Knights of Labor, which came to us last March, was due solely to the earnest and intelligent advocacy of our cause by Cardinal Gibbons.

Mr. Powderly suggests that sincere thanks are due the cardinal for the extraordinary favors he has bestowed upon the order.

Mr. Powderly quotes largely from Cardinal Gibbons' report to the propaganda, in the course of which the cardinal says: "The order is not hostile to religion. We have not found in the constitution, by-laws and official declarations the elements which the holy see so clearly indicates as condemnatory, and the formula of the organization contains neither oath or obligation which precludes those who do not belong to it from becoming acquainted with their affairs. This has been specially explained to us by the principal officers. No promise of blind obedience is requested. Not only their objects and their rules are not hostile to religion or the church, but the very contrary. It seems to me plain that the holy sea cannot entertain a proposal to condemn the Knights of Labor."

The cardinal then proceeded to give many points why it should not be done. Among other things he said: It would be dangerous to the reputation of the church in our democratic country that it would be powerless to compel the obedience of Catholic workingmen, who would regard it as false and iniquitous; that it would thus be destructive instead of beneficial in its effect; that it would turn in doubt and hostility the marked devotion of our people toward the holy see.

Mr. Powderly says further: "The Knights of Labor remain untouched and it will be our particular duty to prevent the order from committing anything against the civil and ecclesiastical laws which might be condemned by church or state and The pope wisely determined to provoke an antagonism between the church and the mighty industrial power that is now making itself felt throughout this free land, and Leo XIII. has shown he is neither rash nor illiberal. Powderly then quotes at length letters from Cardinals Manning and Gibbons, giving their views in relation to the order.

Death of Maurice Strakosch.

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PARIS, (via Havre), Oct. 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Maurice Strakosch died to-day at his domicile, 56 Rue le Bruyere, Paris. Burial at Pere la Chaise to-morrow at 3 o'clock. He has been ill some time.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Monetary Transactions in the Country During the Past Week.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post, from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross exchanges for the week ending October 8, 1887, together with the rates per cent of increase or decrease as compared with those of the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 676,201,491	.....	17.2
Boston	88,905,654	.....	4.5
Philadelphia	65,116,746	2.5	....
Chicago	61,300,000	.....	8.0
St. Louis	17,027,940	6.4	....
San Francisco	18,388,980	50.4	....
*Baltimore	15,100,000	7.2	....
Cincinnati	11,460,500	1.2	....
New Orleans	8,767,085	19.2	....
Pittsburg	10,097,342	13.5	....
Kansas City	7,719,068	24.5	....
Louisville	5,787,559	24.8	....
Providence	3,900,000	.....	20.4
St. Paul	4,445,184	11.0	....
Milwaukee	4,355,000	10.5	....
Omaha	**2,094,226**	**28.1**	....
Minneapolis	5,994,976	6.4	....
Denver	2,490,498	22.9	....
Galveston	2,027,977	.....	1.4
Detroit	4,447,958	17.9	....
Cleveland	3,493,317	31.2	....
Indianapolis	2,048,231	45.9	....
Memphis	2,494,000	69.2	....
Columbus	2,350,000	3.0	....
Hartford	1,942,990	17.6	....
Duluth	.....	.....	....
New Haven	1,393,950	10.7	....
*Peoria	1,320,000	30.0	....
Portland	1,016,000	.....	4.9
Springfield	1,155,640	22.0	....
Wichita	736,424	110.1	....
Norfolk	1,211,002	15.3	....
St. Joseph	1,484,851	62.1	....
Worcester	1,183,746	13.6	....
Lowell	634,671	11.7	....
Syracuse	770,905	23.6	....
Grand Rapids	640,008	32.7	....
Total	$1,038,968,169	3.4	12.0
Outside New York	$362,766,678	.....	....

*Approximate.

CHIARA CIGNARALE.

The Italian Murderess Given a Benefit in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Chiara Cignarale, the Italian murderess, received a benefit at Turne hall Saturday night. A four-act drama, showing her in the light in which her friends would like the community to see her, was the principal part of the entertainment. It was in the Italian language and had been written by Rocco Metell, an Italian newspaper writer, and the performers were all Italians and friends of the condemned woman. Five hundred Italians gathered to see the performance and applauded the heroine, Chiara, vigorously, while they hissed and scowled at Aniello, the husband, who in the play, as in fact, falls beneath Chiara's pistol. The play begins in Italy at the time when Aniello obtained Chiara's hand by threatening to expose her mother's liaison with Pasquale, a wealthy Italian, and continues down to his death a few months ago in this city. When the murder was reached on the stage cries of "bravo" filled the hall. The performance netted about $500, which will be devoted to such further defense of the woman as is possible. The performance will soon be repeated.

Departure of the Peace Delegat'on.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Andrew Carnegie left Southampton this afternoon in the Fulda for America, where he will introduce to the president the deputation of members of both houses of parliament who have been appointed by the Peace Association of Great Britain to wait upon the president and ask him to urge upon congress a treaty that disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency should be referred to arbitration. The address contains the signatures of one Irish M. P.—T. W. Russell—and 230 English, Scotch and Welsh members, is a work of art and has been illuminated upon vellum. It is six feet in length, with decorated borders, and at the head is an allegorical design epresenting the union of the two countries. In addition to the large number of the deputation who have already gone, Lord Kinnaird and Sir George Campbell yesterday left Liverpool in the Aurania and the remainder will depart next Saturday, viz: Three trade union delegates, including Messrs. Cremer and Pickard, M. Ps. Mr. Cremer yesterday had an interview with Mr. Carnegie, who stated that he received a communication from Mr. Gladstone in reference to the deputation and the subject address. Mr. Gladstone wrote that while he makes it a rule not to sign memorials upon political matters upon which he has not had sufficient opportunities of testifying his sentiments in office and in parliament, yet upon this question his official action in 1873 in connection with the Alabama arbitration is much more to the purpose than anything which he could now, when in opposition, either say or write.

The Silk Culture Industry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—[Special to the BEE.]—One of the most interesting exhibits of a public character which are to be found in the national capital is that of the silk culture shown in the annex to the agricultural department. For several years now a number of ladies, principally residing in Philadelphia, have been attempting to increase the production of silk among the women of the United States. A year or so ago the agricultural department gave this movement a decided impetus by offering to purchase all the cocoons which might be offered. Machinery for winding the silk from these cocoons was purchased and set up in the annex building and a number of girls who were experts in this line were employed. Now a visitor may find on entering the building, any time during the working hours, six or seven steam kettles, bubbling, filled with water on the top of which float hundreds of yellow and white cocoons. The threads are caught up by a brush made of twigs and are carried to a spool in the hands of one of the girls and are then transferred to a winding machine in the rear. The thread of silk which surrounds each chrysalis grows finer as it nears the inner portion of the shell, and so delicate is the winding machine that as soon as the thread becomes finer than the required thickness an electric circuit is broken which throws the disk holding the cocoon around one notch and another thread is caught up. The beautiful hanks of silk which are produced from this process in the winding room are carried to a loft above, where they are packed in boxes for shipment. The silk brings about $5 a pound and is readily salable to the silk mills. People who desire to try their luck in raising silk worms will be supplied with eggs and a book of instructions upon application to the agricultural department. Wherever the mulberry tree thrives silkworms can be profitably raised and there are numerous vegetable substances upon which the worm will thrive. It is said that the osage orange is particularly relished by these wonderful insects and they are known to enjoy a diet of lettuce leaves. The industry is a growing one and it will not be surprising if, within a few years, the production of American silk increases to such an extent as to warrant the belief that silks of purely American manufacture will be extensively sold in dry goods stores.

ALL WORRIMENT IN ENGLAND.

Many Causes Which Are Creating Disturbances Among the Johnny Bulls.

THE IRISH CRISIS THE BIGGEST.

Tories Blame Each Other, the Constabulary Weakens and the Police Lose Confidence—Poking Fun at Dr. Parker.

The Irish Problem.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]—The law officers of the crown are confident that the decision of the magistrate in the case of the lord mayor of Dublin will be reversed. The ministerial authorities deny that any mistake has been made, throwing all the blame upon the magistrate. Their opinion is that Sullivan will be convicted, but many of them complain of Balfour leaving everything to underlings. In Ireland the crisis is evidently drawing nearer every day, magistrates and police alike beginning to side with the league. The coroner's jury at Mitchellstown will doubtless bring in a verdict of willful murder against the police who fired. In that case the attorney-general will enter a nolle prosequi. The constabulary is now being subjected to an unprecedented strain. Their belief in the power of the government to help them out of difficulties is manifestly declining. If the constabulary generally weakens, while Gladstone and the liberal party is backing up the league, the final struggle will be close and hence the Irish problem was never so serious in this generation as to-day.

Redvers Buller—said to be impressed with the imminence of the danger, in common with many other close observers—anticipates a popular rising during the winter. The Irish leaders would avoid this if possible, but can they control the agitation they have successfully excited? The waters are out, and it may be beyond any man's power to turn them back into former channels. People begin to believe the government is already beaten This assurance may any day lead to extreme measures. As usual in revolutionary times the assailants are united and confident and the defenders are tied and bound by necessary adherence to constitutional forms which no coercion bill can altogether override. This tension is much too great to last.

Alesbury's exploits have given rise to renewed agitation for a reform in the house of lords, which is likely to increase before the next session. Resistance will be very faint. The lords themselves are strongly in favor of great changes. Many wish the exclusion of notoriously incompetent or unworthy members. Others desire to see a section of the house made elective. Others wish to be free to contest seats in the lower house. I believe a vote in the house itself by ballot would give a large majority for sweeping reforms, therefore I do not anticipate great popular excitement over the question.

The disestablishment of the church, so adroitly pushed forward by Gladstone will cause much more sttr and shake the country from one end to the other.

The attacks on the police are giving serious anxiety to the authorities and render the police distrustful of themselves. The result is that the outcasts of London daily assume a boider and more defiant tone. They have practically taken possession of certain parts of the parks and public squares, driving out respectable people. All the loafers of London are hovering like a dark cloud over the west end. It is absolutely dangerous to go along certain thoroughfares after dark. A menancing spirit is in the air. The Cass case and Gladstones recent raids on the police demoralize the force, I hear talk among tradesmen and others of a combined movement to protect their property if the symptoms assume a much more threatening character. Lyons, the socialist hero of the hour, was one of the organizers of the meeting last year which resulted in whole thoroughfares being sacked. Tradesmen remember this. They will defend themselves if the authorities cannot do it. The law will be vindicated though we may pass through bad times first.

I understand that great discontent exists in the civil service owing to the discharge of a large number of employes in the lower grades. This is a characteristic of our official reforms. A number of poorly paid clerks are singled out and sacrificed on a little economy, while the highly-paid sinecurists are left undisturbed. The time has gone by for this game. You will see some very surprising events before long.

There is great perturbation among theater managers at the extreme dullness of the evening autumn season. The houses are generally wretched. Actors anxiously ask why. The truth is that parents will not take children for fear of scarlet fever and do not care to go themselves for fear of fire. The Exeter will cost London managers a pretty penny this winter. Regarding music halls the magistrates mean to look sharply after licenses, but people crowd these places in defiance of danger. The legitimate drama is dying out here. All hopes of its revival center in Irving. People are getting afraid that American attractions will lure him away altogether. Terry's new theatre has been objected to by the board of works, but the alterations can be carried out by Monday week. In making up the drains the reform club discovered that the sewerage was almost entirely intercepted for a long period. The wonder is that fever had not broken out. Several servants had typhoid. Memoers of the troupe complained of sore throats. These costly buildings are mostly drained anyhow and anywhere. The Carlton is obliged to close three months, the sewerage being found bottled up near the Arne cellars. At another large club the steward was recently found out embezzling money, as well as carrying on pranks in the servants' quarters. Thus even club-land is not without its troubles.

Public feeling is greatly softening about Hughes Hallett, chiefly owing to the excessive virulence of Stead's attacks, his unctious boastings of superior morality and his political bias. Stead is too pure and good to live long. Hallett's conduct is not defended, but who is Stead that he should make himself a censor of morals? His defense of Lipski, the murderer, is not forgotten. His very devious tracks in the maiden tribute business has not put him on the same pedestal as Joseph Howard or any other Joseph. Stead overshot the mark. The result is a reaction in favor of Hallett. As his local committee decline to press for his resignation, he will probably hold on, though his position is by no means enviable. If a determined party attack is made on Hallett the glass houses on the other side will soon show a great many broken windows.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

What O'Brien's Diet Will Be.

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DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]—The issue of the last official report on the Irish prisoners and their management gives occasion for a brilliant review of its statistics by the Freeman's Journal. Collating these it is enabled to give the following description of what William O'Brien's menu will be during his three months of sentence if the appeal court has not the courage and decency to reverse his conviction. The prison diet for convicted prisoners is arranged into three classes and varies according to the length of imprisonment. As evidence of how the thing works, take the case of Mr. O'Brien. If he goes into jail his diet for the first month would be as follows: His breakfast will consist of five ounces of bread, one pint of cocoa, a three-quarter pint of new milk. His dinner on Sunday and Thursday would be five ounces of bread, six ounces of composition called suet pudding and a three-quarter pint of new milk. On Wednesday and Friday his dinner would consist of five ounces of bread, eight ounces of potatoes and a three-quarter pint of new milk. On the remaining three days of the week he will get for dinner thirteen ounces of bread and half a pint of soup. For supper during the first month would be: Bread, five ounces; cocoa, one pint; new milk, half pint. During the last two months O'Brien would get for breakfast a pint and a half of stirabout made out of Indian meal and oatmeal mixed in equal proportion and a three-quarter pint of new milk. For supper eight ounces of bread and a pint of cocoa. The dinner varies according to the day of the week. On Sundays one pint of meal soup and a pound of potatoes, on Wednesday and Friday eight ounces of bread and fourteen ounces of potatoes and on the remaining days of the week fourteen ounces of bread and one pint of vegetable soup. What Mr. O'Brien would look like and how long it would take to re-establish his health after that kind of thing, we leave our readers to judge."

A few here believe that his conviction will be reversed, inasmuch as after the lord mayor fiasco the government dare not let its appeal judges add to their misfortunes.

BEECHER'S EULOGIST ATTACKED

A Tirade Against Dr. Parker in the Saturday Review.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Doubtless Rev. Dr. Parker preached somewhere near New York to-day. Though absent and lost to London sight, he seems dear to the memory of many of its newspapers. Among these the Saturday Review office, which abuts that now occupied by the Herald, especially remembers him. In its last evening's issue it pays attention to the Herald report of Dr. Parker's address on Beecher in a long article entitled, "Stiggins on Chadband," and it thus commences: "The late Henry Ward Beecher was not an ordinary man and Dr. Joseph Parker, who beats the drum ecclesiastic in the City Temple, is a very extraordinary man. When Dr. Pusey published his book on the Prophet Daniel a flippant critic irreverently observed that he would much rather have had Daniel's opinion of Dr. Pusey, but Mr. Beecher on Dr. Parker would have been rather more or less interesting than Dr. Parker on Mr. Beecher. They were born to eulogize each other. It was a mere accident of mortality which allowed Dr. Parker to do for his friend what his friend would no doubt much rather have done for him. There is indeed a breezy cheerfulness in the good doctor's exuberant determination to dispense with the trappings of woe which irresistibly suggests the meek resignation of the surviving wife in Mr. Swinburne's parody on Lord Tennyson's 'Despair.' 'I'll allow,' says that good woman, when the poison has proved too strong for the stomach pump, 'I'll allow as things might have been worse, for he might have been the survivor and a following my hearse. But if Dr. Parker is jocular he is also pugnacious. He admits for the sake of argument that there may be men of superior genius to himself, if such imaginary beings really existed, and the speculative possibility of their existence, Dr. Parker modestly refrains from denying they would necessarily be better qualified for the great task of burning incense on the shrine of Mr. Beecher. Warming to his subject, the worthy doctor congratulates himself on the special advantage possessed in knowing very little about Mr. Beecher. 'Criticism that is attempted by admiring memory, not bound by the vulgarity of the naked eye,' is a phrase on which Dr. Parker may well be content to rest his oratorical reputation for the remainder of his life. He will never beat it, and Mr. Micawber himself might have been proud of it. But Dr. Parker at last grows distrustful even of the infinite caress of his own eloquence and calls upon the painter for aid to paint him in conversation, catch above all things the smile of the painter. Let me charge thee seize that spirit smile? Dr. Parker is not troubled by the difficulty of Alice in wonderland who could not imagine the grin without the cat. Truly there was but one Beecher and Dr. Parker is his prophet."

The article thus concludes: "Dr. Parker proves his own qualification for his business in many a sentence which Mr. Beecher himself could not have surpassed and from which the combined wit of all the candidates in the civil service examination could not extract the smallest particle of meaning. We can assure the reverend eulogist that we shall not attempt to dispute the proud position which he claims of chief trumpeter to the departed charlatan. We had something to say about Mr. Beecher last spring and need not repeat it now, but Dr. Parker has unconsciously portrayed himself in this singular lecture and the result combines amusement with instruction."

Now it might be amusing to know what view Dr. Parker has of the Saturday Review to learn why it is so bitter not only upon the living but the dead.

The Mormon Conference.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 9.—In the Mormon conference yesterday Wilford Woodruff, president of the apostles, read a long epistle referring to the state of the church and the Mormon people, and to the death of John Taylor, saying the church was now in the hands of the twelve, which is supposed to mean will not elect a president at this conference. The epistle is very long and tame, and devoted mainly to church affairs. He bears personal testimony to Joseph Smith transmitting to the apostles the keys of the priesthood and powers and ceremonies of Latter Day authority. The conference proceedings are thus far of little interest. The Mormon constitutional convention reassembled yesterday and shaped a memorial to congress praying for the admission of Utah into the union and declaring their good faith and purpose to carry out the provisions of the constitution as adopted.

Protecting a Pathway.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 9.—Mrs. Charles Schaeffer, of Breslau, while walking on a path across the garden of George Gaeblein, of the same place, yesterday afternoon, was shot and instantly killed by Gaeblein, who was lying in wait for the purpose. He immediately buried the woman's body, having had the grave in readiness. The husband of Mrs. Schaeffer came the same way later on and was also shot by Gaeblein, but received only slight wounds in the hands. Gaeblein was arrested. The trouble has been of long standing. It was caused by Schaeffer's using the path through Gaeblein's property.

IOWA'S LOAN TO UNCLE SAM

Arrangements Being Made For the Return of the War Tax Levy.

A NICE LITTLE NEST EGG.

Investigation of the Iowa Evictions Shows Them Not to Have Been Exaggerated—Other Hawkeye State News.

A Windfall For Iowa's Treasury.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special to the BEE.]—General W. W. Belknap, who still claims Iowa as his home, was in this city yesterday, looking as hale and hearty as when he held the portfolio of the war department in Grant's cabinet. He is now, as he says, entirely out of politics, and devoting his whole time to business. His robust, hearty way, makes him a prince of good fellows among the old soldiers, who are greatly attached to him. He is now the president of the Crocker brigade association, and takes probably as much pride and satisfaction in presiding over this body of gallant men as he ever took in any political preferment and honor that ever came to him. The immediate purpose of his last visit here, was to confer with the adjutant general and state auditor in regard to the direct tax which Iowa raised and paid to the general government during the war. Iowa's share of the general tax levy was about $1,000,000 and the state raised every cent of it. Now that it is proposed to return to the states a pro rata share of their contributions, Iowa will have a very comfortable little sum to put in its pocketbook. Governor Larrabee has appointed General Belknap as state agent to look after this particular fund at Washington, and represent Iowa's interests. The general was also, by appointment of Governor Sherman, made agent for the state to look after old war claims against the state which have never been entirely cleared up. So that he has considerable business in looking after Iowa's financial interests at Washington. If the legislature should provide for a state agent to look after the routine business of Iowa people before the different departments at Washington, General Belknap would seem by general accord to be the man for the place.

THE IOWA EVICTIONS.

The sensation of the past week was the report of cruel evictions of settlers in northwestern Iowa by an English syndicate. The story as sent out by the Associated press from Washington was somewhat vague, and left the impression that it might be more sensational than real. At once steps were taken to hunt down the particulars and it was found that the evictions and the lands referred to were chiefly in O'Brien and Osceola counties. One of the settlers who had himself been served with notice of ejectment was found, and he declared that there were cases of great brutality, even more startling than had been reported. Helpless women and children had been driven from their homes out into the storm with no shelter for their heads. The sheriff and his posse, according to report, seemed to be as heartless as the agents of the British government who are turning Irish tenants out of doors. Governor Larrabee happened to be in that part of the state at the time, and as soon as he heard of the trouble he telegraphed the attorney-general at Des Moines to take steps at once to ascertain the rights of the settlers and protect them to the full extent of the law. The attorney-general, in pursuance of these instructions, has commenced an investigation, and if there is anything that the state can do to perfect the titles of these settlers it will be done. Governor Larrabee is greatly commended for the promptness with which he has acted in this matter and he has shown himself still more the friend of the people and the watchful guardian of their interests. It has been an occasion of some surprise that if these evictions have been going on for a year or two there has not been more known about them through the state at large. But two things seem to explain this state of comparative ignorance about these cases. The counties where the evictions have been made are sparsely settled and are not in all parts readily accessible. O'Brien county, for instance, has neither railroad or telegraph to its county seat. The nearest point where these conveniences can be found is some eight or ten miles away. So news, under ordinary conditions, doesn't travel so rapidly un there as it does in the thickly settled portions of the state. Again, the influence of these wealthy English syndicates is very great through all that part of the state. It is said that they control the local newspapers, and succeed in keeping out of print all reports of their brutal treatment of settlers. They are about the only wealthy people in that vicinity and they have a great deal of power, so that many poor people are afraid to antagonize them or get their displeasure. Besides, many of the persons evicted are foreigners, hardly able to speak enough English to tell of their wrongs, even if they dared to, while they are often made to believe that the cruel proceedings were in accordance with the laws of the land, and no redress was open to them. So it is not so strange that the state at large has known little about these cases of outrage. But it is fast hearing of them, and before very long the foreign syndicates who would like to introduce into Iowa the serfdom of Irish tenantry will find their plans very sharply opposed. It is not unlikely that the next legislature will take some action to prevent any more foreign syndicates from getting Iowa land for contract lease purposes, which they do not intend to use themselves, or permit others to own at reasonable rates.

SWEET SUFFERING SISTERS.

The "sweet suffering sisters," as they are sometimes called, came up smiling the past week for their sixteenth annual state convention of the Woman Suffrage society. The convention contained about the usual number of old ladies of both sexes who mourned for hours over the wrongs of down-trodden women, and predicted that nothing but the ballot would set the universe right. Their platform, which is long enough and prosy enough to put the liveliest crowd to sleep in five minutes, demands that the next legislature shall give to women municipal suffrage, and take measures to enable them to vote on all questions as soon as possible. The suffering sisters insist that prohibition can never be enforced until women are given the ballot, though the fact stares them in the face that in nine-tenths of the counties of the state the votes of the men, without any assistance from the women, have enforced the prohibition law just as faithfully as any other criminal laws are enforced. But that plea is only a pretense which the good women employ to make their case supposably stronger.

SENATOR ALLISON TO STUMP NEW YORK.

Senator Allison, who had started out to fill a list of appointments in the Iowa campaign, has been so strongly urged to go to New York, that the republican state central committee here has reluctantly consented to give him up. He starts at once and will make six or eight speeches in that state. The request for him to come to New York was very strong, for his great ability as a statesman, competent to discuss the financial interests of the government, is nowhere understood better than in New York. He does not deal in glittering rhetoric, but gets right down to solid facts, and on the great business issues of the day he has no superior in the breadth of his knowledge, and in his ability to discuss in a clear and tangible way these subjects. He will make a great impression upon the business men of New York, and incidentally it may be remarked will not suffer any by the comparison which is sure to be instituted between him and other statesmen who are talked of to head a ticket next year. Colonel D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, the gallant congressman from the Third district, has also been called out of the campaign, but for another reason—the old wound on his leg—the main part of it was taken off at Shiloh—has broken out again, and he is sick abed. This is as great a disappointment to the colonel as to the thousands who had expected to hear him. He is the favorite political orator of Iowa, and his powerful speech at Detroit recently at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee showed that he was a popular orator abroad. He will be greatly missed in the campaign if prevented from taking any part.

AN EXODUS TO CALIFORNIA.

The exodus to California from all parts of Iowa, as well as many other states, is one of the strange things of the times. Hundreds of tickets for California were sold in this city alone the past week. Many of those going are farmers in Central and Northern Iowa, who have become discouraged with repeated droughts and poor crops, and have had their heads turned with the real estate craze in Southern California. At the same time there is a returning procession of disgusted Iowans, who are working back from Kansas and other western states quite ready to be contented once more in Iowa. It is stated that in the vicinity of Stuart, Guthrie county, seven farms have recently been bought by disenchanted travelers of this kind. Nevertheless the exodus to the far west goes on unabated, people wanting to see for themselves, and get burned themselves before they will dread the fire.

Ignorant of the Evictions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The general land office knows nothing of the alleged barbarities committed in evicting settlers from lands included in the grant of the McGregor & Western road, which passed to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. A paragraph about the matter sent out from here a few days ago was the result of a private letter from a land agent or land attorney in Iowa to a friend in the general land office. A dispatch about the matter appeared in a New York paper this morning which sheds some light on the position of the evicted settlers. Unless the doctrine of community of lands be adopted and every man be allowed permanent possession of any land he settles on, then the settlers have no claim to consideration. Last summer when Secretary Lamar was disposing of the indemnity land cases, Judge Lawrence Fisk, comptroller of the treasury, filed a brief in behalf of these settlers in which he said: "The Western Land company, a great land corporation, as purchaser from a railway company, commenced about 116 suits in the local court in O'Brien county, Iowa, against as many settlers who were by the state and United States invited to go upon the lands, and in some, if not most or all of the suits, the land company has succeeded in obtaining judgment of eviction against the settlers." There is not one word in the brief of the attorney of the settlers to indicate that unnecessary cruelty has been resorted to in evicting trespassers. Of course this omission is not conclusive and the brief may have been filed before the evictions, but a dispatch from Des Moines yesterday gave what purports to be an interview with one of the most intelligent residents of O'Brien county, who confirmed and added to the original story of cruelty, but gave this account of the origin of the difficulty: "The correspondence between Governor Sherman and Secretary Teller led the public to believe that the lands were open to settlement and 140 families, chiefly Scandinavians, squatted thereon." This is probably true, and the moral of it is that settlers ought to get official information or legal advice before improving land that they have no title to.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

The B & O. Telegraph Deal the Chief Factor in the Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The telegraph deal, the rate war among western roads and varying reports about the chances of a reorganization of Reading with or without foreclosure, were the principal factors at work in the stock market during the week. The first named was the most powerful for a time and caused Western Union to move up 4⅝ points, the stock rising at frequent intervals when a weak tone prevailed in the rest of the list. The highest point was obtained just before the announcement was made that the company had at last bought the Baltimore & Ohio plant. After that speculation first halted and then gave way under pressure of sales by operators who had bought in anticipation of a great rise to follow the consummation of the deal. It was an illustration of the well known adage as applied to Wall street—that the unexpected always happens. Operators had discounted at least the immediate effect of the transaction and stock lost a part of the improvement, although it did not get back to where it started from. With the exception of the Western Union, Jersey Central, and Reading, the highest figures as a rule were on Monday and the lowest late in the week. The granger war was a disturbing element and was used with considerable effect, especially against St. Paul, which was heavily sold for short account. Reading was rescued from the depression by the action of certain of opposing holders of the first series of 5's in depositing their bonds under the syndicate plan, but it finally dropped off. A large percentage of the business was in Reading, Western Union and St. Paul, the course of these stocks exercising a marked influence pro and con on speculation. The bears covered lively when Western Union advanced, but they subsequently returned to the attack and had in their favor the narrowness of the market, which has been for some time and still is an obstacle in the way of sustaining an improvement for any length of time. In short, want of an outside public is the great difficulty with Wall street. During the greater part of the week railway mortgages were firm and prices were generally well maintained, but near the close the improvement was lost in some instances. Fluctuations were of far less important than is usual and the market presented no special feature. Governments were dull and practically unchanged until near the close, when prices ruled a fraction higher. Foreign exchanges on the whole were firmer, and some of the drawers advanced their postal rates ½ per cent. The rise was not fully maintained at the close, inquiry being comparatively light. The monetary situation worked smoothly and rates for call loans ranged all the way from 6 to 3 per cent. The bulk of business was at about 5 per cent. Time money is less plentiful than funds on call, and transactions at less than 6 per cent are rare and can be effected only on the best dividend payers.

A Church Sensation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—The leading Methodist Episcopal church of this city was the scene of quite a sensation to-day. The pastor, Rev. W. A. Candler, delivered a very severe and bitter sermon on the subject of theaters. Miss Emma Abbott, who occupied a seat in the rear of the church, rose and entered a protest, in a short speech, against the general character of the preacher's denunciation. Her appearance showed much suppressed indignation, but her words were very clear and distinct. The matter has created a great sensation and forms the sole topic of conversation this evening. Many of the parishoners and others commend the course of Miss Abbott.

Tried to Steal the Virgin.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A special from the City of Mexico says there were very exciting times in the suburban village of Guadalupe Hidalgo yesterday over the report that an architect had arrived at Collegiate church with the object of removing the image of the virgin of Guadalupe, concerning which there is much superstition. The native population became alarmed, groups of Indians armed themselves with knives, clubs, etc., and when the architect entered the church the multitude followed him, threatening his life, and could only be pacified by his withdrawing without the coveted image.

Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Warmer, followed by cooler, fair weather, light to fresh northwesterly winds.

For Iowa: Slightly warmer, light rains, followed by fair weather, light to fresh northwesterly winds.

For Dakota: Colder, light rains, followed by fair weather, light to fresh northerly winds.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Illinois, from Liverpool; the Furnesia, from Glasgow; the Gilbert, from Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 9.—Arrived—The British King, from Pennsylvania.

BAYARD'S FISH COMMISSION.

The Secretary of State's Select Body Already at Work.

ITS SCOPE TO BE ENLARGED

Commissioner Colman's Scalp Badly Wanted By Several Democratic Congressmen—Clerk Higgins After Another Office.

The Fish Commission at Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Secretary Bayard's fish commissioners, Messrs. Angell and Putnam, are already at work. Their first meeting was held yesterday. It was not advertised, but it can be stated on high administration authority that the scope of the commission will go beyond the New England fisheries and take up the dispute over the Alaskan seal fisheries and Behring sea. Mr. Bayard has been often warned against trying to cope with British diplomacy on more than one subject at a time and curious denials have been made of the reports that the negotiators were to meddle with anything but the New England muddle. But the understanding now seems to be quite clear that President Angell and Mr. Putnam will help the secretary define the rights of the United States in the Pacific. The position to be taken in this controversy can also be outlined better than the New England fisheries. The administration this year has followed the straight line of its duty in Alaskan waters, whereas last year its course was shifting and uncertain. One reason for this was the discovery by Mr. Cleveland that the English were not repaying the concessions made to them. Another was the certainty that congress would insist on the enforcement of its laws. If these were, as England claims, contrary to international usage, that was a matter for the legislative and not for the executive branch of the government to right. Now the administration is enforcing the law and is prepared to maintain the jurisdiction of the United States over the waters frequented by seals, whether three miles or 300 miles from the coast line. This does not involve any stretch of headland theory. It is, of course, assumed that the United States, by the purchase of Alaska, acquired all the rights which Russia had, but it will not be necessary to enter into the question whether Behring sea is a closed sea. Instead the broad ground will be taken that as the seal fisheries are appurtenent to the possession of the United States, this country has a right to protect them from extinction. It follows from the nature of the seal that it cannot be classed with the mackerel and cod of the Atlantic coast. A strong precedent will be furnished in the jurisdiction exercised by England over the pearl fisheries of the Indian ocean and Australia. This is not an extract from the government's brief, but it would be safe guessing that the new commissioners understand that it will be the position taken