THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1886. NUMBER 51.

DWINDLING INTO ROBBERY.

The Belfast Riots Simmering Down to Toughs and Looters.

COMPARATIVE QUIET REIGNS.

A Pugnacious Priest Refuses to Allow the Police to Arrest a Nationalist—Shooters on Trial—Other Foreign.

Peace at Bloody Belfast.

BELFAST, August 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The condition of affairs in Belfast is most satisfactory. The laborers have resumed work all through the city. This morning few idlers were to be seen at the corners. The Island men did not march home in a solid mass, but for the first time since the rioting began straggled along in groupes of ten or twelve peaceful all the way. An incident occurred at Carrick hill which may serve to explain why the Protestants feel themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the police. A Catholic forced his way through the double line of troops separating the Catholics from the Protestants, and on passing the island men began calling them

ORANGE CUT-THROATS.

Of course the island men stopped ready to fight. Thereupon Thyrne, a magistrate, jumped at the man and at once forced him back through the troops. A mounted officer immediately rode up and ordered the man to be arrested. Quite an altercation sprang up between the officer and a priest, who refused to allow the man to be arrested. The police, who were all Catholics, plainly hesitated to obey the officer as against the priest who, for some reason, was pugnacious. The result was that the priest led the man away amid loud cheers on the part of the Orangemen. The man was afterwards arrested, but too late to efface the impression that had been made of the

FAVORITISM OF THE POLICE

and of their subjection to the priests. If the man had been promptly arrested and carried to jail in the sight of the Orangemen, there would have been cheers by them for Morley's murderers, as the police are called. The Irish constabulary are a splendid body of men, but they have been thoroughly demoralized all through the riots. They have fired single shots only where volleys would have finally ended the trouble. They have then delivered volleys when the fire was useless. Their humiliating position, now that Shank Hill is surrounded by troops and they are unable to move without an escort, shows wretched judgment on the part of some one because it is a total surrender to the mob. It is already seen that this surrender has probably lost many lives. When the authorities have been forced to retire troops have been called in to replace the police on Shank Hill. Rioting here has now become

ANOTHER NAME FOR ROBBERY.

Assaults are committed by roughs on each other or on some stranger. People begin to realize this, but party spirit makes the better classes slow in insisting upon the suppression of the roughs, who how rule the town under the pretense of being loyalist rioters. It would be cabling petty police cases to retail the cases of rioting which have occurred to-day. It is not worthy in this connection. Except one case, all the arrests made yesterday, although labeled "rioters," were arrests for petty assaults or attempts to steal. The local press, by magnifying such cases, is giving a dignity to the rioters which does much to retard such vigorous action of public opinion as would lead to the suppression of the outrages. A disposition is now shown by the police and troops to allow the roughs to

FIGHT IT OUT

until public opinion is aroused to the side of law and until thoroughly respectable men will not, as in the past, allow such looting rioters to hide from the police in their houses.

The man named Napier, a Protestant married to a Catholic wife, was tried to-day for alleged shooting through windows. The evidence showed a curious malignity of party spirit. The old man, hardly able to stand, was morally convicted of having shot repeatedly at people of his own faith, while his daughters seem to have loaded the gun which he used. A search in his back yard revealed a hole in which dead bodies or arms had been buried, although these were not found, as the authorities did not search the yard until twenty-four hours after a newspaper man had pointed out the location. Evidence was given of the use of the hole as a burial place. A Protestant who testified against Napier was forced at once to leave his house in the Catholic quarter. In fact the town has been full of moving people both to-day and yesterday, as all the Protestants have been forced to leave the Catholic quarter. This is

ONLY A JUST RETURN

for the Protestant policy of driving as many Catholics as possible out of Sexton's district. This policy, I have no doubt, has had much to do with the outrage at the various factories, which caused the rioting.

Another death to-day—that of Wier Jackson, who was wounded a week ago—is to be charged to the account of those responsible for the rioting and those who failed to suppress it. There is some wild firing by rowdies through the city. Several cases of assaults on the police and others are reported, but there are no threatening signs so far for the evening. The first

ORGANIZED SEARCH FOR ARMS

occurred to-night in Cooper street, the line dividing the Catholic from the Protestant quartres. A detatchment of troops and a body of police marched quickly from the barracks and reached Cooper street just in time to quell a riot, begun by Orange invaders from Shank Hill, the patrol of cavalry having been drawn off by a pretended riot in Conway street. The mob then attacked the police and stoned them off the streets, severely wounding several. The rioters thereupon attacked each other savagely. The police prepared to fire, but the military came in time to prevent the fusilade. In a subsequent charge the police cleared the streets. The search for arms was then began. Kicks were delivered at the doors of houses marked as having been fired from. A threat to break down the doors brought the people down, and the first search was made in the house of O'Connor, whose uncle, O'Neill, lives at Richmond. No opposition was made to the searchers, and no arms were found. The town is otherwise quiet, with rain falling.

PREDICTING A RUPTURE.

English Press Comments on the Irish Meeting in Chicago.

LONDON, August 17, 4 a. m.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Tomorrow's Chicago convention moves the bile of the Times and Standard this morning. The Standard begins its leader thus: "For some days to come the center of interest in Irish politics will be in Chicago. English converts to home rule will do well to follow with minute attention the proceedings of the great conclave of the Irish race. Already they will have found quite enough in the record of the demonstrations preliminary to the great event to disturb their equanimity. Mr. Davitt is, of course, on the scene, and in spite of his spirited attempt to suppress importune expressions of the sentiment of the extremists, they declined to be gagged." It predicts that at the convention the differences between the opportunists and extremists is pretty sure to culminate in

AN OPEN RUPTURE,

and says the effects of a rupture on the coffers of the league might easily be disastrous.

The Times says: "The movements of the Parnellite party in the United States have begun to attract interest. Though the real business will only be opened to-morrow, when the Irish-American convention is to assemble at Chicago, Mr. Davitt is pursuing his favorite idea of an alliance between the democracies of Great Britain and Ireland. He has found himself in collision with Congressman Finerty and other Irish patriots domiciled in the United States, who appear to take Mr. Patrick Ford's views of the brutal English masses."

Both papers and the Daily News have long cables on the subject of the Saturday meeting and on the reception of Mr. O'Brien and his fellow delegates.

SOCIALISM IN GHENT.

Co-operation Among the Members—A Talk with the Leaders.

GHENT, August 15.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]—I left Brussels by the afternoon express. On reaching Ghent I at once called on Anseele, the socialist, whom I found on the premises of the Voornit socialist association, in the Marche Au Fil, with his fellow socialist, Baele. Anseele is a printer, and like many printers he wears spectacles. He is a pale, studious, but a keen looking young fellow, about thirty years of age, proud and reserved with strangers but very popular among the workmen, who believe in him blindly. Not long ago he was sentenced to six months imprisonment for inciting soldiers not to obey orders if told to fire on the people. No effect has yet been given to the sentence, but a fortuight hence, unless, like De Fuisseaux, he escapes, he will be in jail. "Once bitten, twice shy," says the proverb, and the remembrance of the result of one imprudence has doubtless made him cautious. On questioning him

ABOUT THE LABOR QUESTION

Anseele said; "You have seen DePalpe; well, I think precisely as he thinks." Then, brusquely taking leave of me, he retired to another room where I presently saw him making a frugal meal off beer and bread and butter. Baele, who helps him to edit the Flemish socialist organ, the "Voornit Anglice," was more communicative. He courteously showed me over the buildings of the association, where I found the co-operative theory very thoroughly put into practice. Co-operative stores, bake houses and printing offices were in full swing, to say nothing of a workingman's tavern, meeting room and library, all of which are attached to the Voornit institute.

"Who started all this?" I asked.

Baele replied, "We began it ten or fifteen years ago with $2,000 advanced by the weaver's association. We now have 2,500 members, who pay only twenty-five centimes entrance money, for which they get their bread, clothes and drugs here at cost price.

"Have not the recent harsh sentences on socialists frightened workingmen?" I asked.

"On the contrary," replied Baele. "But we have been a good deal put out by knowing that the masters are sending spies to watch whether their men attend meetings or not. They threaten to dismiss all who do so. Then we are hampered by poverty. Each workman pays his own expenses."

At night I went back to the Vooruit rooms and walking into a tavern joined a number of workmen who, with their wives, mistresses and daughters, were drinking capital beer, supplied at two cents a glass by the association. Some were smoking pipes, others were discussing politics, a few were comparing notes on socialism. All looked

HONEST, ORDERLY AND INTELLIGENT.

"They are all good fellows, you see," said Baele, "though the bourgeois despise them because they are socialists. No police have been here yet. We never have any rows, never hear any obscenity, and never have any drunkenness. Nothing but beer is allowed here. No, thank you, I don't drink myself. It is a pity you cannot have a talk, with some of them. They only speak Flemish. You would see how intelligent they are but come to have a look at the rehearsal."

Ascending a steep wooden stair case, crowded with good-humored workingmen and women chatting, laughing or singing, we reached a long, dimly lighted room, above at one end was a rough theatre. At the other end a gallery had been adorned with the names of the Belgian and Farugh socialists. Among them I noticed the names of Robert Owen, Karl Marx, Bebel Lochekenkisht, Depalpe and Fourier. The stage was occupied by musicians. Many of the members of the association are amateur musicians and fair actors too. I understand Anseele, having exchanged his pen for the conductor's baton, was beating time while five or six hundred workmen, girls and children were tramping round and round the room as merry as mud-larks, with red flags and Phrygeian caps. As they marched they sang their favorite song, the "Stemrecht," or "Right of Suffrage March," while, from time to time, six lads in the vanhurst rendered march music on horns and trumpets. "They are good tempered," said I. "The bourgeois need not tremble." "No, indeed," said Baele, "they are honest folk and wish harm to no man."

Churchill's Irish Bill.

LONDON, August 16.—The Times again assails the Protestants of Belfast for their refusal to submit to the authorities. Referring to the report that Lord Randolph Churchill is preparing an Irish measure, the Times says he will have a long and arduous task. The nature of the local government proposed must depend in some degree upon the attitude of the Irish people and possibly upon the action of the Irish convention at Chicago. But it is quite certain that nothing like statutory parliament will enter into Churchill's scheme, and that the development of the county government on the elective system will be applied on the same principles to all parts of the kingdom.

Consulting About the Speech.

LONDON, August 16.—The queen held a council this morning at Osborne Castle with the members of the ministry. The terms of the queen's speech to be read at the reassembling of parliament was agreed upon. Salisbury returned to London after the council.

Muzzling the Press.

PARIS, August 16.—General Boulanger, minister of war, has prohibited the publication of the pamphlet giving his biography and referring to a scandal with which his name was connected.

A Tornado in Central Russia.

LONDON, August 16.—Central Russia, especially the Moscow district, was devastated by a tornado and waterspout. Many buildings and bridges and crops wery destroyed.

Grocers Gone Up.

NEW YORK, August 16.—W. S. Abbey, jr. & Co., wholesale grocers, have failed. The liabilities are placed at $50,000; preferences, $13,000; assets unknown.

LABORERS BURIED ALIVE.

Forty Feet of Earth Caves In on Fourteen Men at Papillion.

THREE MEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

Several Others Badly Injured, One Fatally—Indignation at the Contractors—Fatal Termination of the Nebraska City Shooting.

Victims of a Death Trap.

PAPILLION, August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At 6 o'clock this evening three men were killed and several badly maimed by the caving in of a bank in the big cut on the Missouri Pacific grade, north of town. The accident occurred on the work of contractors Jensen and Knight, of Omaha. The particulars substantially are as follows: The cut where the accident happened is the deepest on the new line of the Missouri Pacific. Dirt was being moved by small dump cars, and a channel eighty feet wide was being dug through the hill to allow the cars to run through. The banks on each side were forty feet high and very steep. A gang of fourteen men were in the cut at the time of the accident, which came without warning. Nearly all were buried, but five crawled out unaided. A large force of workmen soon began the work of digging out the buried men. John Conlon was one of the first brought to the surface. Dr. Bond of Papillion, examined him and found several ribs broken. Antonio Rassmussen was taken out with both arms broken. Chris Olesen was brought alive, but his spine is crushed. He will die. Henry Walter, John Rierdon and Con Shehan were dead when found. The bodies were put on a dump car and taken to the camp near by.

By this time the men were greatly excited. One man stood on top of the car containing the corpses of his comrades and violently denounced the contractors for sending the laborers into such a death trap. He was quieted by more cool headed companions. Owing to the bad feeling of the workmen toward the contractors Dr. Bond had the bodies of the dead men brought here, where an inquest will be held to-morrow. The wounded men will be sent to the Omaha hospital. All the men killed were strangers in this locality, having come here from the east recently.

LATER—The coroner at a late hour decided to hold the inquest to-night. The jury exonerated the contractors from any blame.

A Stranger's Sudden Death.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—T. D. Sullivan, a plumber by trade, came to Lincoln from St. Joe Wednesday last and stopped at the St. Charles house. Saturday he was taken sick and died Sunday. An autopsy was had to day, after which he was buried. All that is known concerning Sullivan is that he formerly lived in Chicago and has a wife there, whose maiden name was O'Shea. Tim Monahan, turnkey of the Chicago avenue station, is also a relative of Sullivan. The physicians who held the autopsy give his death from natural causes, and no inquest was held by the coroner. The plumbers in the city bore the expense of a coffin and the burial.

The Veterans Arriving.

NORFOLK, Neb., August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The North Nebraska reunion camp already presents an animated scene. Niobrara post came in with flying colors this afternoon, having driven overland in fifteen wagons. The advance guards of Creighton, Plainview, Oakdale, Burnett, Stanton, West Point and Madison posts are on the grounds. The camp is all ready for the opening day to-morrow. General Brisbin and his force of regulars will be in from Fort Niobrara to-morrow and will come with flying colors. A large number of the grand army will also come in on the special trains.

Struck the Wrong Locality.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., August 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—THE SUNDAY BEE contained an item stating that the bicycle tournament would be held at Norfolk. This is a mistake, as the great event takes place at Grand Island on August 18, 19, and 20. It is expected that there will be a large crowd in attendance and good sport will be furnished.

The Nebraska City Tragedy.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Lou Adams, the victim of Saturday night's tragedy, died this morning at 6 o'clock. He was conscious up to the last, bidding them all good-bye. The coroner's jury is now in session, McCoffey, the murderer, has not been caught and the prospects of his capture are not very bright.

Delegates to Chicago.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following delegates to the Chicago convention of the Irish National League of America left to-day for Chicago: Malachi Grace, Thomas Carr, William O'Shea, J. R. McNamara and John Fitzgerald. The delegation went east over the B. & M.

He Made Many Friends.

TECUMSEH, Neb., August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Senator Van Wyck talked here this afternoon to a large crowd of people. The senator made many friends.

Van Wyck Will Visit Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Neb., August 16.—[Special to the BEE.]—Senator Van Wyck will be present at the North Nebraska reunion, to be held at Norfolk, August 19.

GARLAND ON PAN-ELECTRIC.

The Attorney General Files His Answer in the Suit.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Messrs. Morris, Earle and Pugh, as solicitors for Attorney General Garland, to-day filed his answer to the bill recently filed by J. Harris Rogers against Attorney General Garland, Senator Harris and others for a settlement of the affairs of the Pan-Electric Telephone company. Garland, in his answer, denies in detail every material statement in the bill and calls attention to "scandalous and impertinent matter in the bill." He says he must decline to answer such portions unless the court directs him In the course of his answer Garland says he became impressed with the apparent usefulness of the inventions, and February 15, 1883, attended a meeting of persons interested at the residence of the complainant. After relating the circumstances of the making of the contract, Garland says that the complainant, instead of devoting himself to the perfection of the invention, as by his contract, he was bound to do, sold his interest in his stocks in the patent in violation of said contract, and became anxious to have stock issued in violation of the contract and against the interests of the company. That finding he could not persuade the defendants to accede to his wishes, he procured many false and malicious statements to be published in the public press of the country, both as to the defendants and as to the business of the company.

Uncle Sam's Sea Dogs.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 16.—The United States war ships Yantic and Galena, after returning from cruizing North Bay, anchored at Port Howkesberg Friday night and sailed homeward Saturday.

Mining Mill Burned.

EUREKA, Nev., August 14.—The mining mill situated in the Secret canyon, burned this morning. Loss, $200,000.

IN THE NORTH WOODS.

Sad Scenes and Destitution in The Fire-Swept Districts.

CHICAGO, August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A correspondent who is making a tour of the burnt district in Wisconsin telegraphs from Oconto, Wis. The scene from the Northwestern train between Fort Howard and Oconto is a desolate one. A week or so since the land was thickly wooded up to the line of the railroad. Now there is not a living tree left standing. Last Monday the flames swept down through this country, licking up brush and dead trees and killing live ones which were too green to burn. A week of dry weather put these now dead trees in better shape to make food for the flames, which during the last few days have for the second time this season swept the woods. Hundreds of acres are laid waste, the trees lying prostrate on the bed of ashes which covers the ground. Every puff of wind that blows fans up the flame from these smoldering trunks, which will burn for a month unless a heavy rain extinguishes the fire in them. A stone thrown at randon in a broad field of gray ashes sends up a shower of sparks, and the high temperature shows that the very ground is on fire. The singular thing about these forest fires is their tenacity. Farmers say that even after the heavy rain, which has put out the fires in the timber, they have dug into the ground and found it on fire to the depth of two inches. I saw one dried up slough in which the "muck" earth formed a bed of living fire for a depth of a foot.

North of Velp, and extending northwest for a dozen miles, the woods in Suamico county are all ablaze, and, dried up by the first fire, are now burning like tinder. A flaming brand is caught up by the wind and hurled into a hitherto untouched patch of wood. It lies smouldering for a few minutes, then a tiny flame steals up a small dead sapling. Its leaves catch fire and shoot up through the air into the surrounding branches with a crackle and a roar. The flames shoot up in a broad belt, seizing on everything and creating a draft like that of a blast furnace. The more they burn the more fierce they become, and from a spark an inch broad, in one short minute there is a belt of fire a hundred yards wide, sweeping through the woods with the speed of a race horse.

The damage so far will, in Brown county alone, aggregate nearly $200,000, and it will cost the relief committee in the neighborhood of $40,000 to help the sufferers, who have lost not only their homes and property, but also their means of subsistence for the coming year. The proposed relief consists of erecting houses for the sufferers, furnishing them plainly, and giving a supply of fuel, food and clothing for the coming winter. Then in the spring they will need seed and some of them horses. Fortunately, few of the farmers have lost their horses and cattle, although many of the latter are suffering from burned hoofs. The burned-out people also need hay and feed. It is estimated that it will cost $2.00 a head for men, women and children to keep them until harvest time next year.

The burned out families in Eaton township alone number twenty-seven. In Bellevue, Depere, Lawrence and Ash Waubenon there are about sixty families who will need more or less assistance. The people of Green Bay and all the larger towns are hard at work getting together clothing and supplies. Excursions and concerts are being given and private contributions of money and clothing are coming in. Citizens of the county are hopeful that they can get along without outside aid, and will not call for it unless it is absolutely needed.

Ready to Raid Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In spite of the apparent serenity of everything around the war department, actual preparations are making for hostilities in Mexico if it should be found necessary to make a hostile demonstration after the report of Sedgwick is received. An official of that department said this morning: "The secretary of war has taken steps to ascertain just how many volunteers are ready in the states and territories bordering on Mexico in case their services should be needed. The answers received show that although the regular force of the United States troops is small, there is a reserve which can be called upon in forty-eight hours' notice that would prove a very effective army."

"Have any steps been taken towards mobilizing this reserve?"

"None whatever thus far. The department has simply taken the precaution to ascertain how great an army could be massed on the border in the shortest possible time in case of need. No one thinks that there will be any necessity for swearing in these volunteers, but if occasion should arise, the people in the north would be surprised at the number of men in Texas, Arizona and New Mexico who are not only willing but anxious to shoulder their muskets and avenge this man Cutting, who has lately become such a great international issue."

A Cold Blooded Murder.

CHICAGO, August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Anton Rokas, a Bohemian laborer, fifty-three years of age, residing at 670 South Throop street, was murdered by his son of the same name Saturday evening. The affair did not come to the knowledge of the police until last night. The son, who is twenty-two years of age, engaged in a quarrel with his father and struck him over the head with a chair. This he followed up with several fist blows, knocking the old man down a flight of stairs. Neighbors interfered, carried the victim into the house and summoned a physician. He died before the doctor arrived. Young Anton was arrested last evening. He claims that the old man was abusing his wife and he interfered to save her from harm. The old man then attacked him savagely and he struck him the fatal blow in self-defence.

Wisconsin Refreshed.

MILWAUKEE, August 16.—Wisconsin has been blessed by a refreshing rain storm accompanied by severe wind. The storm originated yesterday afternoon in Kansas and Nebraska. At midnight it was central in Iowa, and at six this morning was over Lake Michigan. The rain in Wisconsin was the heaviest north of the line, from Cheboygan to Lacrosse. North of this line the fall averaged about an inch, and south of it from one-fourth to one-half inch. Three-tenths of an inch of rain fell in Milwaukee.

Rain began to fall at 10 o'clock and continued without cessation until 3:50 a. m. Antigo, Wis., reports heavy rain and consequent dissipation of all fears of further forest fires. Whitewater reports a heavy rain and some damage from lightning, but no wind.

Destructive Fire.

BURLINGTON, Ia., August 16.—The dry goods store of C. B. Parsons, this city, was heavily damaged by fire and water yesterday afternoon. The fire originated in an unknown manner on the ground floor and the three floors were completely drenched with water. The stock, valued at $48,000, was all damaged. Insurance $42,000. Parsons block is the largest in the city, containing several stores, a bank, many offices and large society halls on the upper floor. The damage to the building was slight.

The Irish Delegates Arrive.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Irish delegates to the Chicago Irish national league convention—O'Brien, Casey and Redmond—arrived from Europe this morning and were met by members of the reception committee. They expect to leave for Chicago at 6 o'clock to-night.

Is She Married?

LONDON, August 16.—The report of the marriage of Mme. Nilsson is denied.

Fire in a Theater.

LONDON, August 16.—Fire in the theater at Vilna, Russia, caused a panic in which many persons were injured.

CUTTING CASE CRITICISM.

Secretary Bayard Badly Broken Up and His Friends Advise Rest.

ENEMIES' FINGERS IN THE PIE.

A Statutory Provision That Punishes Private Parties Who Interfere in the Warlike Discussion Between Nations.

Newspaper Comment.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A dispatch to the Baltimore Sun to-day, which was evidently inspired by Secretary Bayard, has caused a great deal of comment here. The following is one paragraph in that dispatch: "Secretary Bayard's demand for the release of Cutting, on the ground that he was charged with an offense committed in this country, was based on the admission of Minister Romero that his government claimed authority to punish him for publishing a libel in Texas. So that, if any mistake has been made as to the action of the court in the case, it has been Mr. Romero, and Mr. Bayard would be justified in proceeding on his statement of the matter as the official representative of Mexico. But in so grave a matter, involving peace or war, the secretary naturally feels it incumbent upon him to get at the exact truth through his own agencies before proceeding to extremities."

Now as a matter of fact in the official correspondence, which was submitted to the senate in regard to the Cutting case, Minister Romero was not mentioned as having been communicated with until five days after the demand for Cutting's release had been made, so that Mr. Bayard's memory must certainly be at fault, as he is now laboring under a false impression. The secretary of state is evidently very much excited over the criticism which has been made upon his whole course of action in this affair, and has either lost his temper, or speaks without regard to the value which may be attached to his utterances, for a subsequent paragraph in the dispatch already quoted from says: "Secretary Bayard and the officials of his department bitterly complain of the treatment received from those who wish the present administration evil. It is hinted that several republicans have rendered themselves liable to punishment for their share in the present trouble. A section of the Revised Statutes prohibits any citizen of the United States from holding communication with a foreign country when engaged in a controversy with this government for the purpose of influencing the actions of that country. It is well known that republicans and former officials of this government are open to this charge in the case now commanding the attention of our diplomats. The secretary deeply regrets that there are men who claim to be Americans and yet are guilty of such conduct. He positively declares that he has not in the slightest degree been intimidated by their actions and will conduct the Cutting discussion as he originally intended, and unless he finds reason to believe that the case has not been correctly reported to him, will enforce the release of Cutting." This is the veriest bosh and from this and previous recent utterances of Mr. Bayard the story is freely circulated that he is breaking down under the burden of family affliction and official and political troubles that have been heaped upon him during the past year. His best friends are said to be really alarmed about him and have urged that, as soon as possible, he should retire from his present position and seek rest in private life. A gentleman who had a long interview with Mr. Bayard yesterday, said to your correspondent to-night that he was greatly impressed by the change that had taken place in the secretary's manner within the past few weeks. "His talk was rambling," said he, "changing abruptly from one subject to another. He walked up and down the floor in a very excited manner. He is nervous and irritable, and once he threw up his hands and said: 'My God, sir, I can't stand this thing much longer.'" Probably the knowledge of his impotence at the criticism has originated the rumor that he intends to resign. There is believed to be no truth in that rumor at present. Mr. A. Sedgwick, who has been commissioned to go to Mexico to investigate the Cutting case, had a long interview with Secretary Bayard yesterday, and received his final instructions. He is, it is claimed, to give his attention to showing first, all the evidence, newspaper reports and records from the first complaint against Cutting down to the exertions of the Mexican government that he should have a fair trial; corroborate the ground on which the demand for Cutting's release was peremptorily made. Second. That the course of justice, had it not been for the firm and peremptory demand of the United States would have been more arbitrary and oppressive than it was. Third, That the whole line of prosecution was changed after the position of the United States government was emphatically made known to the Mexican authorities. Mr. Sedgwick's mission does not concern the Cutting case alone. The real object, it is said, is to arraign Mexico for repeated and wanton violation of friendly relations, of which the Cutting case is regarded as only one of many conspicuous examples.

ANARCHISTS SHUT OUT.

Powderly Says They Will Have No Voice in the K. of K.

NEW YORK, August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Herald this morning prints a two-column interview with Powderly upon the coming convention of the Knights of Labor to be held at Richmond. Powderly said: "It will be an American congress in all the word implies, for, while our countries have artificial boundaries which separate them from each other, in our organization there are no barriers between nations and nationalities. The convention will be decidedly representative. Every man will speak directly for his own constituency, and every woman, too, who has a right to do so. Men who belong to other labor organizations, not trades unions but organizations of a socialistic or anarchist tendency, have declared they will make the Knights of Labor the field of their operations. I shall go to the convention at Richmond fully determined that no member of any other organization shall have a voice in shaping or influencing the action of the order. Anarchism will not be tolerated and can have no influence in our order. The anarchist cranks of this country were very anxious to have a general strike for the eight-hour system on the 1st of last May. They desired that every industrial center of this country should have a strike, so that, if possible, they might take advantage of the excitement and perform the work of destruction."

British Grain Trade Review.

LONDON, August 16.—The Mark Lane Express, in its review of British grain trade during the past week says: The unsettled weather has retarded harvesting which will now be very late. Wheat has rusted and mildewed to an extent greatly affecting its quality, and everything points to a deficit in the wheat crop. English wheat is firmer and prices are against buyers. Sales of English wheat during the past week were 44,120 quarters at 32s 6d, against 37,601 quarters at 33s 1d during the corresponding period last year. The foreign wheat trade is inanimate. Purchases are only of a retail nature. Corn on the spot is against buyers. Fourteen cargoes of wheat arrived, three were sold, including one of California at 33s 3d, one was withdrawn, and seven remained. Trade forward is quiet. There is a desultory inquiry for California which is momentarily against buyers. To-day the market was very firm but quiet. English wheat was 1s dearer and foreign 6d dearer, flour 3d@6d dearer and corn 6d dearer.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

Detailed Report of the Business of Banks Last Week.

BOSTON, August 16.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table, compiled from special dispatches from the Post from managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, gives the gross exchanges at each point for the week ending August 14th, 1886, as compared with those of the corresponding week in 1885:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 612,310,561	22.9	.....
Boston	67,752,357	5.8	.....
Philadelphia	55,773,304	30.9	.....
Chicago	51,145,000	18.9	.....
St. Louis	16,473,104	20.9	.....
San Francisco	13,343,239	11.4	.....
Baltimore	11,546,818	27.0	.....
Cincinnati	9,530,000	39.4	.....
Pittsburg	6,739,935	.....	3.4
Kansas City	5,167,484	18.8	.....
New Orleans	4,507,000	32.0	.....
Providence	4,229,400	3.8	.....
Louisville	3,844,954	....	8.9
*Denver	3,650,184	.....	.....
Omaha	**3,587,067**	**49.3**	.....
Milwaukee	3,125,000	7.5	.....
Detroit	3,083,004	8.1	.....
Cleveland	2,343,748	14.1	.....
Columbus	1,485,150	40.3	.....
Hartford	1,483,032	.....	1.2
Indianapolis	1,550,000	.....	8.0
Galveston	1,043,571	.....	.....
New Haven	1,011,308	.....	9.5
Portland	900,000	30.7	.....
Memphis	782,443	21.8	.....
St. Joseph	737,259	8.1	.....
Peoria	734,357	12.7	.....
Springfield	704,348	9.3	.....
Worcester	648,200	61.1	.....
Lowell	504,852	25.5	.....
Syracuse	452,818	8.7	.....
Total	$ 884,767,654	21.1	.....
Outside New York	272,457,093	17.4	.....

*Not included in totals.

A FEW MEMORANDA.

The President Makes a Minute on the Bills He Didn't Sign.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The president has deposited in the department of state the bills which remained in his hands unsigned at the time of adjournment of congress with the following explanatory memoranda: "The joint resolution directing the payment of the surplus in the treasury on the public debt received August 5, 1886; memorandum—this resolution involves so much and is of such serious import that I do not deem it best to discuss it at this time. It is not approved because I believe it to be unnecessary and because I am by no means convinced that its mere passage and approval at this time may not endanger and embarrass successful and useful operations of the treasury department and impair confidence in the management of the finances of the government."

"An act to provide for the erection of a public building in Annapolis, Md., received August 3, 1886. Memorandum—The postoffice at Annapolis is now accommodated in quarters for which the government pays rent at the rate of $500, and the office occupied by the collector of customs is rented for $75 per annum. The government has no other use for a public building at Annapolis then is above indicated, and the chief argument urged why the building should be constructed there is based on the fact that this city is the capital of the state of Maryland and should have a government building because the most, if not all, the other capitals of states have such edifices."

HEAVY STORMS RAGING.

Electricity Destroys Communication With the East.

CHICAGO, August 16.—All eastern wires on the Cincinnati and Pittsburg route are demolished by the storm. The Pittsburg telegraph office has been burned out by lightning. Communication with the east is entirely lost. A very heavy storm is now raging in Cincinnati.

Cleveland Starts for Cooler Climes.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The president left Washington this morning at 9:10 for his summer vacation in the Adirondack mountains, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom and Mrs. Lamont. When the president appeared on the portico of the white house to take his carriage he was confronted by a small party of tourists from Kentucky who paid him their respects. The president shook hands with each of them, and as the carriage rolled away the people on the portico, most of whom were ladies, waved their handkerchiefs and shouted a hearty "Good-bye." The party occupied the special car tendered by the directors of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company.

NEAR THEIR JOURNEYS END.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 16.—The president and party arrived here at 9 p. m. Colonel and Mrs. Lamont left the train for their home in the interior. Dr. Samuel B. Ward joined the presidential party here. They left at 9:13, their destination being via Rouse's Point, Moira, Paul Smith's and thence by stage to Prospect House in the Adirondacks.

More Religious Clashing.

DUBLIN, August 16.—At Dunganon to-day bands of nationalists paraded the Protestant quarter of the town, shouting for home rule and cursing the queen. A riot broke out and several persons were injured. The police had to force their way between Protestants and Catholics, thus preventing a desperate fight. One nationalist was arrested with a knife in his hand. A renewal of the rioting is feared. Party feeling is intense.

The Elgin Dairy Market.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The Times' Elgin, Ill., special says: The butter market was stronger to-day. Sales were made on the board of trade at 22@22½c and 178,000 pounds were sold. The market closed firm and buoyant and a further advance is expected. The offerings were limited.

Burned at the Stake.

PARIS, August 16.—An imbecile widow named Lebol, residing in Selles, St. Denis, was burned to death at a stake by her sons, who had endeavored to obtain admission for her to a mad house and failed. The woman was sixty years old and had the reputation of being a sorceress.

The Pursuit of the Apaches.

NOGALES, ARIZ., August 16.—Couriers arrived at Fort Huachuca from both Captain Lawton's and Lieutenant Parker's commands and report no truth in the rumor of the former's capture. Lawton is still pursuing the hostiles, but is hampered by heavy rains.

Furniture Men Fail.

BOSTON, August 16.—McKee, Menchen & Taylor, manufacturers of furniture and mirrors, have failed and gone into insolvency. John J. Hogan, manufacturer of parlor furniture, made an assignment to Geo. J. Bicknell. The failure is due to connection with the firms who failed last week.

Samoan Protectorate.

BERLIN, August 16.—The Politische Nachrichten says: "The three treaty powers agreed not to alter the statu quo in Samoa unless all concerned concurred. There can, therefore be no question of the establishment of a German protectorate over Samoa with the assent of England and America."

Three Persons Drowned.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Tohof Peterson and two women, Christina Fenders and Christina Hansen, were drowned in the Raritan bay last night. They were out rowing when the boat capsized.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

BARKING DOGS NEVER BITE.

The Argument of the Defense for the Noisy Anarchist Bomb Throwers.

THE MISSING LINK WITNESS.

Foster Describes Gilmer as the Man Who Filled Up a Gap for the State—More Speeches To-Morrow.

Still Defending the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, August 16.—The last week of the great anarchist trial opened this morning insufferably hot, with scarcely a breath of fresh air in the court room. Every inch of space within the four walls was occupied by spectators. Foster resumed his speech this morning by declaring that he was not there to defend anarchy. When he expressed that sentiment Saturday he expressed the sentiment of his associates. The verdict ought not to be based upon the sentiments of any counsel. This assertion was apparently made with the view of undoing the effect of the statement made by Solomon in his opening as to Spies and his utterances. Foster quoted the old adage that "a barking dog never bites." Spies never concealed his sentiments. They were made public time and again through the press. The man was talkative—that could not be disputed. There must be something in the construction of the man's brain which made him give utterance to his wild talk. The man loved notoriety, that was all. One of the best points made by Foster in the afternoon was in substantially the following language:

The prosecution find great significance in the publication in the Arbeiter Zeitung of the word "rulie," which they say means rest, peace. Now, when the police arrived on the Haymarket Captain Ward said: "I command you in the name of the state of Illinois to disperse peaceably." To this Fielden, who was speaking, answered naturally enough: "Why, captain, this is a peaceable meeting," or "we are peaceable." Now should the state see anything so significant in this remark. The evidence shows that the meeting was peaceable, and I say here it was never intended to be otherwise. If at that moment some one on his own responsibility threw a bomb among the police, and that fact were now known, the word "ruhe," or Fielden's remark, "we are peaceable," would then have the natural significance of meaning on the face of them, instead of being, as the state insists, symbols of riot and bloodshed.

Further, after enlarging upon this feature of the case and declaring that the evidence fell far short of proving that the Haymarket rioting had any connection with the conspiracy to attack the police, he devoted considerable time to consideration of the testimony of John Bennett as opposed to that of Harry L. Gilmer. Bernett, Foster showed, had been interviewed by the state. He had been shown a picture of Schnaubelt, and upon honestly declaring that he could not recognize it as that of the bomb thrower was allowed to go. He could not serve the state as a witness Bennett swore that the bomb was thrown from a point far enough from that fixed by the prosecution to overthrow the theory based on Gilmer's testimony that Spies lit the fuse of the bomb and that the bomb was thrown by Schnaubelt from the north of Crane's alley. Who was to be believed—Bennett, who had been over the ground since the night of the riot and taken careful measurements, and whose character had not suffered from the investigations of Captain Schaack and his detectives, or Gilmer, who swore so glibly, who had been impeached by a dozen witnesses and who was a Grand Army man, but whether he had fought under the stars and stripes or stars and bars nobody knew? Why had not Gilmer been sent before the grand jury?