NEW YORK POLITICS.

Factions of the City.

GREAT HEAVENS AND EARTH.

Interviews With French Scientists on Astronomical and Seismic Features.

UNCERTAINTY OF EARTHQUAKES.

They Cannot Be Predicted, But the Establishment of Micro-seismics Observations Would Aid

Scientific Researches.

Opinions of French Savants. Paris, Oct. 9.— [New York Herald cable-Special to the Ber.]—The recent seismic convulsions all over the globe have put sensitive people's nerves on edge and set the of savants to thinking. Are these simultaneous upheavals merely the result of chance, or are they determined by causes that can come within the sphere of human calculation? In other words, can earthquakes, like storms, be predicted or not? I called this morning on Admiral Mouchez, director of the Paris Observatory, and head of all the astronomical and meteorological establishments in France. I asked him:

"Can earthquakes be predicted?" The admiral said, with a confident smile: "No, sir; that is utterly impossible. Science has not got as far as that yet, but it would be of the greatest scientific value if the Herald's suggestion was carried out to establish, in conjunction with the principal government of Europe and America, a network of micrio-seismic observations over the surface of the globe. We could then obtain obtain sufficient data to serve as a solidibasis for serious study. We are now all in the dark. For instance, science cannot say whether the recent simultaneous eruptions in North America, the Greek Archipelago, Scotland and Mexico, are connected with each other, or whether they merely, by pure chance, happened to occur at the same time. I advise you, however, to talk with M. Daubree, member of the institute of France, who has made earthquakes his special study."

PHOTO MAP OF THE BEAVENS. As I took my leave, Admiral Mouchez showed mea photograph just taken in the observatory, of several hundred thousand stars and minor planets, only one or two of which are visible to the naked eye. The admiral said: "I wrote a few days ago, through the minister of foreign affairs, to the scientific bodies of the United States and other countries, surgesting a new photo map of the heavens, and proposing an international astronomical congress to meet next spring and decide upon a uniform scale upon which photos could be executed. Five thousand photographs like this, about the size of a half page of your paper, would represent the entire sphere of the heavens, and make clearly definite about twenty million stars that are now invisible to the naked eye,"

INTERVIEWING AN EXPERT. I then drove from the observatory to the residence of M. Daubree, in the boulevard St. Germaine. The famous savant protested most eagerly against the possibility of the predicting of earthquakes and denounced any such attempt in the present state of science as wild, dangerous, cruel and liable to cause a vast amount of human anxiety and suffering.

M. Daubree said: "Science has not sufficient data to serve as the basis for any serious study. The frequency of earthquakes is not realized. It is now known to be a fact that not a day in the year, perhaps not even an hour in any day, passes without an earth-quake manifesting itself with more or less violence in some part of the earth's crust. So you see the authors of fantastic predictions are pretty sure not to be far out of the way so long as they confine themselves to generalities. The first step would be to put in practice the Herald's suggestion of an international network of seismographic observation. This is a grand idea. In Italy, for the past two years, twenty-eight special observations have been daily recorded of the most minute seismic disturbances, and each day a seismic chart of Italy is published by the Italian government. Some of these disturbances are so faint as only to be detected by the most sensitive instruments. A series of seismic observations are also carried on in Japan, where agitations are probably more frequent than anywhere else."

Mr. Daubree showed me several hundred seismic maps of Italy and Japan, with little wayy lines that marked each day's earthquake. Mr. Daubree continued:

"The United States has the great advan tage of covering an enormous expanse of territory, and if the Herald's suggestion of a network of seismic observations were carried out, it would be of the greatest value to science. All that is necessary is to establish a form of well chosen stations and provide each of them with one or two ingenious and sensitive instruments. These instruments are very simple and easily taken care of. Their working and recording is so easy that they can be intrusted to any sergeant or corporal of average intelligence."

ENDORSED BY AN AUTHOR. After taking leave of M. Daubree I met M. Louis Figuier, the well-known scientific author. Said M. Figuier: "I am not a savant like Daubree, but I reflect the result of scientific researches in my writings. I warmly endorse the Herald's suggestion, and do not hesitate to say that any attempt to predict earthquakes in the present state of science is mere charlatanism and likely to play upon the fears of weak intellects, and will only cause human suffering.

PREACHING VS. PRACTICE. Democratic Belief in Civil Service Re-

form Despite Inconsistencies, NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The World says editorially: "When Mr. Beecher's prayer-meeting was once afflicted with a long drawn out recital of a sister's religious experience, which began in whining cant and ended in hysteria, the great preacher's only but sufficient comment was: 'Nevertheless, brethren, I believe in women speaking in meeting.' In something of the same spirit we are moved to say that notwithstanding the fact that an ad ministration candidate for a high judicial office has been successfully put forward in this state, and despite the spectacle of a collector, a cabinet officer and a private secretary of the president are actively interesting themselves in the local election in this city the World still believes in civil service re form. Whatever others may do or say, we maintain that, in the language of the president's order, 'office-holders are agents of the people, not their masters, and that they have no right as office holders to dietate the political action of their party associates, or to assume active conduct of political campaigns.' The World is not only in favor of reform, but in favor of its application high up and low down."

Boodle Aldermen Skip. NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- It is rumored that ex-Aldermen Kirk and Sayles, two of the indicted "boodle" aldermen, have left the city for parts unknown. It is said that after their trials were fixed they went to Kirk's Long Island residence, there taking a yacht which enabled them to board a smiling vessel for some foreign port. District Attorney Martine refuses to believe the report.

BULGARIAN OPINION. Talks With Officials Who Favor Yield

ing to Russia. Soria, Oct. 9 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bre.]-Seankoff, the chief of the Russian party, and his friends made

recently an attempt to fuse with the Stambuloff supporters, and a proposition was submitted for a conference of four from the ranks of each party. This, for a moment, was favorably entertained, but when the Seankoff party claimed two places in the cabinet, the Stambuloff people declined to pursue the discussion.

A CURIOUS OLD CHARACTER. I had a conversation with old Scankoff last evening. He is a curious character and presents an anomoly, being the only public man in Bulgaria who is past middle age. Ten or twelve persons were in his library, among them Melareff, who has just been released from prison. Their conversation led me to infer that the prince's supporters had inaugurated the reign of terror at the departure of Alexander, that many people been arrested for speaking ill of the Battenberger, and that numerous arrests had been made in the interior towns -some of the airested persons not having a feather weight on their conscience. Of course I took all this with grains of salt, but turning to Seankoff himself, whose gray haired ballet head was bent over the papers, nervously tingering them, I asked why Russia and her friends insisted so much on postponing the election?

"Because," he replied, "we must prepare a new constitution if we elect a new prince, Under the old constitution he would have an opinion as to its merits, and those who did not share that opinion would become his

A READY-MADE CONSTITUTION. "What would be the best way to set about modifying the constitution?"

.The old man smiled. "The constitution," he said, "had its goods points. If we try to improve it we may spoil it. The best plan would be for Russia to send us a constitution ready made and have it read to the people in the church, and they would bow their heads and that would be the end of it. An amnesty s necessary. The coup d'etat must be recognized. It is not as if they had gone with arms to the prince's house to have his money. They went to make him sign a political document, which is quite a different thing. Our policy and convictions are that Bulgaria has no future it cut off from Russia. That idea inspired the coup d' etat of Ernieff and Beuclereff. Afterward the former lost his head. If he had held firm the counter revolution could never have been accomplished. The prince could never have come back. During the eight years of the existence of our party," said the old man in conclusion, "we have never stirred up strife between one political party and another. It remained for the prince to do that."

A MODERATIST'S OPINION. A moderate Zankovite, with whom I next conversed, told me that a Russian governor would be welcomed by many if they did not dread the nagaika, the Cossack whip, and which does a good deal to maintain order in a Russian mob. Prince Alexander himself has clearly no idea of ever returning. Baron Bredisel, his marechal de la coeur and right hand man, left yesterday, taking with him the prince's stud of eleven horses, among them two handsome Irish hunters worth \$1,250 apiece. His wine has been sold, the diplomats and the club being the principal purchasers.

BROKEN BROKERS.

Old House. CITICAGO, Oct. 9 .- An afternoon paper says: N. M. Neeld, partner in the well known packing house of J. C. Ferguson & Co., is in Canada. He has issued bogus warehouse re-ceipts for people aggregating \$400,000. He has practically burst the firm. The loss will fall altogether on the banks, \$100,000 on a single New York bank, "The banks here who lose by it," said a prominent director, "are all rich and will not know the loss. The worst loss is on the New York institution. Neeld left for Canada the night before last and no one has heard from him. Neeld was and no one has heard from him. Need was a fine-looking man, about forty-eight years of age. He was managing partner in the firm of J. C. Ferguson, which was a very old and rich one, and came originally from Indianapolis. He has been a big speculator on the board and in stocks and has been for a long time. The biggest loss has been in Wall street.

The firm was composed of J. C. Ferguson, Ed Ferguson, a son, Goodbody, of Liverpool, Neeld, a son-in-law, and Howard, also a son-in-law. The latter had his headquarters at New York, and from that place manager the shipments. For that reason some banking was done there. The New York Corn Exchange bank is the heaviest loser, being \$100,000 in the hole, without a dollar of security. The heaviest losers here are the banks, and in this order: First National, Metropolitan, Illinois National, and probably a number of others. The Continental is the smallest loser among the banks. It is expected that loser among the banks. It is expected that Neeld was not a shrewd business man. He was the cause of the failure of his father-in-law some years ago. Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, however, was very wealthy, and loaned money to start the house here. She now bolds a mortgage on it. The defalcation grew, it is believed, through the year, and it is presumed that it started with no really dis-honest motive, but affairs were soon beyond his control and before he left he sunk every-thing out of sight. The house of J. C. Fer-guson & Co. is one that has been in existence for twenty-five years. It was in existence in Indianapolis before Chicago was a packing center. Neeld married a daughter of J. C. Ferguson, whom he has now ruined through his crookedness. He and a son of the senior Ferguson, Edward, moved here and opened a house at the yards about ten years ago. Neeld has been managinz partner ever since. For a number of years this really has been the head of the firm. It did a very large business with England and was rated as high as any firm in the trade, although of course not doing business on any such scale as one or

GOULD'S GREAT MAW. Stockholders in a Road Trying to

Keep Him in Check. Sr. Louis, Oct. 9.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-During the present week there have been in St. Louis a commissioner and a United States marshal engaged in the task of securing the depositions of the officials of the Missouri Pacine railroad with reference to the operations and earnings of the St.
Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita railroad, a recent
acquisition of the Gould system. The fact is
developed that Attorney Moran, representing
the majority of the stockholders of the St.
Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita, has filed papers
in the United States court at Foreka asking Ideals, Fort Scott & Wichita, has med papers in the United States court at Popeka asking that the line be taken out of the hands of the Missouri Pacific and that a receiver be appointed to look after the interests of the bondholders. The suit is based upon the claim that the road has proved a perfect gold mine, and that notwithstanding the handsome relief is properly by some returns received from the property by Jay Gould, that gentleman has failed to pay a cent of overdue interest on the bonds and intends to avoid payment. Upon this theory the bondholders propose to demand an accounting and claim to be able to show that the property has paid a handsome surplus over expenditures.

over expenditures, Two Presidential Appointments. Washington, Oct. 9.—The president to-day appointed Michael F. Battelle, of Minnesota, to be register of the land office at Fargo, Dak.; Thomas Priestley, of Wisconsin, to be agent for the Indians of the Yakima agency, Washington Territory Vashington Territory.

Reports of Crops. Washington, Oct. 2.—The department of agriculture to-day issued a report on the condition of the cotton crops, and will issue reports on other crops Monday.

DOOM OF THE DYNAMITERS.

They Are Sentenced by Judge Gary to be Hanged in December.

NEEBE GETS FIFTEEN YEARS.

Solemn and Affecting Scenes-The Condemned Men Pale But Unmoved-Closing Remarks of the Court,

The End of the Anarchists. CHICAGO, Oct. 9 .- As the concluding cenes in the great trial of the anarchists approach a close more interest is taken and suppressed excitement becomes more marked. Hundreds and hundreds of people wended their way toward the criminal court building to-day, each one desirous of listening to the conclusion of the speech of Anarchist Parsons, and with the expectation of hearing the sons, and with the expectation of hearing the death sentence pronounced. Parsons resumed his speech as soon as the court was opened. He created something of a sensation by declaring in a very dramatic and impressive manner that they had positive proof that the bomb which created such destruction at the Haymarket was thrown by an agent of Nor Verk excitation and many properties. New York capitalists and monopolists, who sent the man out here to take this means of breaking up the eight hour movement.

He spoke continuously in Judge Gary's court to-day for five hours and forty minutes, and sank into his seat exhausted.

Captain Black entered a motion in arrest of judgment and the court proceeded to expend the expensive process of the court proceeded to expense of the court proceeded to e

captain black entered a motion in arrest of judgment, and the court proceeded to execute the solemn duty devolving upon him. The judge exhibited considerable emotion, and when he reached the word "hanged" he faultered, and with difficulty uttered "'till you are dead." The prisoners, who had turned to listen to the sentence, with added pallor, exhibited no other emotion on heaving the total words. As they rese on hearing the fatal words. As they rose Mrs. Parsons came up and kissed her hus-band. The relations of the other defendants wrung their hands, but none of the women shed a tear.

Judge Gary's words in imposing sentence will not soon be forgotten. They were as follows:

"I am quite well aware that what you have said, although addressed to me, has been said to the world. Yet nothing has been said to the world. Let nothing has been said which weakens the force of the proof, or the conclusions therefrom, upon which the verdict is based. You are all men of intelligence, and know that if the verdict stands it must be executed. I am sorry beyond any power of expression for your unhappy condition and the terrible events which have brought it about. I shall advents which have brought it about. I shall advents which have brought it about. dress to you neither reproach nor exhortation What I shall say shall be in the faint hope that a few words from the place where the that a few words from the place where the people of the state of Illinois have delegated authority to declare the penalty of the violation of their laws, and spoken upon an occasion so solemn and awful as this may come to the knowledge of, and be heeded by the ignorant, deluded, and misguided men, who have listened to your course and followed your advice. It is not the least among the hardships of the peaceable, frugal and laborious poor to endure the tyranny of mobs, who, with lawless force, dictate to them under penaltics of peril to limb and life, where, when and upon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves, or their families. Any goyupon what terms they may earn a livelihood for themselves, or their families. Any government that is worthy of the name will strenuously endeavor to secure to all within its jurisdiction freedom to follow lawful ayocations, and safety for their property and their persons while obeying the law, and law is common sense. It holds each man responsible for the natural and probable consequences of his own acts. It holds that whoever advises murder is himself guilty of murder that is committed pursuant to his advice, and if men band together for torcible resistance to the execution of the law and advise murder as a means of making such resistance effectual,

a means of making such resistance effectual, whether such advice be to one man to murder another, or to a numerous class to murder men of another class, all who are so banded together are guilty of any murder that is committed in pursuance of such advice. The people of this country love their institutions, they love their homes, they love their property, they will never consent that by violence and murder those institutions shall be broken down, their homes despoiled and their property destroyed. And the people are strong enough to protes and to sustain their institutions, and to punish all offenders against their laws; and those who threaten danger to civil society, if the law is enforced, are leading to destruction whoever may attempt tolexecute such threats The existing order of society can be changed The existing order of society can be changed only by the will of the majority. Each man has a full right to entertain and advocate by speech and print such opinion as suit themselves, and the great body of the people will usually care little what he says. But if he proposes murder as a means of enforcing his statement, he puts his own life at take, and no clawor about free speech or to be redressed, will shield him from the consequences of his crime. His liberty is not a license to destroy. The same toleration that he enjoys he must extend to others, and not arrogantly assume that the great majority is wrong and may rightfully be coerced by terror or removed by dynamite, It only remains that for the crime you have committed and of which you have been concommitted and of which you have been convicted after a trial unexampled in the patience with which an outraged people have extended to you every protection and privilege of the law which you derided and defied, that the sentence of that law be now given. In form and detail that sentence will appear upon the record of the court. In substance and effect it is that the defendant, Neebe, be imprisoned in the state penitentiary at Joliet at hard labor for the term of lifteen years, and that each of the other defendants between the hours

next, in the manner prescribed by the statute of this state, shall be hanged by the neck until he is dead. Remove the prisoners. BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER. The Very Friendly Canvass of Ali

each of the other defendants between the hour

of 100 clock in the forenoon and 2 o clock in the afternoon of the 3d day of December

and Bob Taylor. NEW YORK, Oct. 9 .- [Special Telegram to he Bee. |-A special to the Herald from Union City, Tenn., says: The good feeling which characterizes the campaign between the Taylor brothers in Tennessee was well illustrated Thursday at Dyersburg. Alf had the second speech, and when he had finished, Bob removed his overcoat, eager to reply arose and put his papers on the table,

"Bob," said Alf, "I am physically unable to make a rejoinder." "Well. gentlemen," Bob answered, "I cannot make my reply."

The crowd shouted: "Go on, Bob, any

"No, gentlemen; it would not be fair to my brother," said Bob, as he walked away.

The enthusiasm for the distinguished brothers is greater than it was before the novelty of the canvass wore off. The whole state is aroused. The brothers are the subject of conversation in the cities, in towns, and in the country. Sharp adventurers use their names to draw attention to their business. of conversation in the cities, in towns, and in the country. Sharp adventurers use their names to draw attention to their business, and the traveler on every road is deceived into reading many a patent medicine poster. Bob and Alf are familiar names in every household in the state. Their merits are discussed everywhere. Alf's physical condition was better than it has been, but he spoke with difficulty. It has transpired that while Alf Taylor was in Memphis he met a number of leading republicans from several of the southern states, and a convention was held concerning the probable leader of the republican party in the next presidential contest. Since that consultation Alf has said every day upon the stump that James G. Blaine was the g.eat leader and exponent of republicanism in the United States, and that as sure as the years rolled around the Plumed Knight would bear the republican banner to victory. His mention of Blaine elicited tremendous applause. Al's physical condition will not parmit him to proceed further in the canvass. Several telegrams have passed between Emerson Etheridge and himself, and it is probable that Alf will retire from the canvass Monday, and Emerson Etheridge will fill the remaining appointments with Bob.

disastrous consequence

The Struggle Among the Democratic

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.-[Special Telegram to the Bre. |-The World says: The local political situation remains unchanged. Every-thing appears to be mixed up. The demoeratic factions seem no nearer settling the union question than they were a week ago. The republicans are watching the democrats while the followers of Henry George are zealously organizing their forces. Irving hall has appointed conference committees to talk peace and barmony. The republicans held primaries last evening and elected delegates to their county convention, which meets Friday evening. The Tammany hall leaders were in session in the afternoon and simply arranged for the convention Monday evening. The county democracy leaders took a needed rest. Their convention is bilted for Thursday. The county democratic leaders say they have now every reason to believe that Tammany hall will not accept ex-Mayor Edward Cooper as the union nominee. They have been impressed with the belief that at the last moment he would be acceptable to Tammany, but Tammany leaders in conver-Tammany, but Tammany leaders in conversation with their county democracy brethren Thursday evening were not backward in saying that they would not accept Cooper. This position was taken by several of the biggest chieftains of Tammany hall and all the little boys hurried to support them. There are several leaders in Tammany hall who think that the entire democracy intend to comthat the county democracy intend to nominate Grace in the event of Tammany hall not accepting Cooper. The leaders are in favor of Tammany hall taking the built by the

or rammany half taking the buil by the horns and nominating a straight out ticket next Monday. Friends of ex-Congressman P. Henry Dugro are enthusiastically in favor of nominating him for mayor. They say that if the Tammany half convention nominate Dugro, and request him to run for mayor on its own ticket, he will accept.

The remultication are nationally a waiting the on its own ticket, he will accept.

The republicans are patiently awaiting the outcome of the tight among the democrats. There was quite a gathering of prominent republicans at the Gilsey house last night. Among them were several members of the Union League club, who favored the nomination of Thomas C. Acton, for mayor.

Embezzling Lawyer Convicted. Boston, Oct. 9.—Lawyer James A. L. Whittier was indicted in the superior criminal court to-day on ten counts for the embezzlement of some hundreds of thousands of dollars from Harriet D. Reed, a client. The case was continued until Tuesday next, and the prisoner remanded in default of bail. and the prisoner remanded in default of bail

Anti-Eviction Aid. DETROIT, Mic .. Oct. 9,--Rev. Dr. Trish National O'Reilly, treasurer of the Irish National League of America, to-day received from John Fitzgerald, president of the league, a draft for \$3,000 toward the anti-eviction

WAR ELEPHANTS.

Cannon Strapped to Their Backs While They March With the British Army.

Attached to the British Indian army, which is now in Burmah trying to wipe out the murderous bands of Dacoits that are affrighting the country is an elephant battery. Seven-pound guns, including their carriages, are fastened to frame-work, and hoisted upon the backs of the dephants. In this way the troops are able to transport their artillery through long stretches of country where there are no wagon roads, and where they would not be able to take their caunon if they did not have beasts of burden strong enough to carry the artillery on their backs. When the troops meet the enemy the guns are quickly unloaded by means of a tripod, to which is attached a swing-

ing arm and tackle.
The elephant takes a more humble ce in war nowadays than formerly He used to be one of the combatants, bu in these days of gunpowder and shells he has been reduced to the trans-portation department. Centuries before the christian era the rulers of Egypt maintained stations as far south as Khar toum for the sole purpose of collecting wild elephants to be tained and trained for war purposes. They were used not only to carry archers and javelin hurlers into the field, but were also trained to

rush upon the enemy and trample them under foot. While opposing warriors on elephants fought at short range the elephants themselves would light each other. It is said that the notion that the Asiatic elephant is superior to his African brother dates from the time when, in a battle between Antiochus III. king of Syria, and Ptolemy Philopator, in 217 B. C., the Asiatic elephants army of the Syrian monarch killed every one of Ptolemy's African animals. idea of the superiority of the Asiatic ele-phant is still held by many, though it is

probably groundless.
A Legal Incident. Boston Courier: One of the most de icious examples of the feminine method of doing business has just come to light in New York, and not even the fear of the indignation of the Woman's Journal can restrain us from telling it. A wealthy Englishman who had married an Ameri can wife with whom he lived in a good deal of luxury, lost his property by lucky speculations, and after all sorts of other expedients had been tried his wife mortgaged some very valuable Paris gowns to a fashionable friend. Some ime after the husband returned to Eng land and the wife obtained employment so that at the end of a couple of years sh found herself in a position where she could raise the money to redeem he ciothes. The possessor, however, de-clined to part with them. She had a fondness for the sort of lace with which they were adorned, she found the handiwork of Worth quite to her taste, and to all overtures she returned a courteous but decided negative.

The lady for whom the gorgeous rai ment had originally been fabricated, al though she was by no means in circumstances where the wearing of such rai-ment was appropriate to her condition, ecame only the more determined to re cover them. She found a lawyer willing to undertake her cause on speculation. and through him she brought suit to re cover the valuable gowns. The case in due time came on. Experts testified to the value of the property, the receipt of them as a pledge was not denied, the original owner testified to having proffered principal and interest for the loan and the lawyer for the prosecution closed his case with a complacent assurance

that he had won the suit.

The counsel for the defense simply submitted to the court a single paper, but this was an agreement, drawn at the time the loan was made, and signed by the borrower, that if not redeemed within a year the gowns should become inalien ably the property of the lender. Asked if she acknowledged the signature to this document, the borrower naively replied that she signed something at the time of the transaction, but of course she did not suppose it would prevent her getting back her gowns when she wanted

The incident is sufficiently ludicrous but it really has a pretty serious moral The ignorance of womankind of legal forms and obligations has been often commented upon, but apparently the sex ara as a rule quite as far as ever from ap which may follow from their neglect to inform themselves in this direction. The lady in question left the court in tears, and her speculating counsel retired in a blue mist of profamily; but they left a moral ben'nd them which it would be well if wesen word; heel and ponder.

THE GREATEST OF PROBLEMS.

Progress Fof the Knights in Solving the Labor Question.

EVERYBODY IN DEAD EARNEST.

The Great Power Which the Convention Has Over the Destinies of the Nation-Work of the Session.

The Knights of Labor. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9 .- (Special Telegram o the Bee.]-"It is not altogether improbable that another important epoch is about to be marked in the history of the Old Dominion's capital," said one of the brainlest delegates to the Knights of Labor convention, in discussing the outlook to-day. "Richmond was the centre of attraction twenty-five years ago, and should be at this moment. You need not be surprised," he continued, "when I say that there is onite as serious a problem before the people of the country at this time as there was thirty years ago; and, I may add, that war is not any more out of the line of possibilities now than then, if one is to reach a conclusion from a study of the surface."

This somewhat sensational statement was ringing in my ears when, an hour later, I visited Armory hall, where the convention is being held. The session of the morning had just closed, and the delegates were nearly all present.

"You probably have never seen a more intelligent, and surely not a more conscientious, body of men before," said a Pennsylvania knight who stood at my side. "They are all sober, bright, generally educated, always intelligent men; and think of the contrast between this convention and those that met in Chicago in 1884 to nomiate candidates for the presidency. Earnestness, candor, determination in every eye here to-day. There is no barter, no treachery. The subject most dear to every man's heart is under discussion-daily bread-and it marshals the best judgment and the most honest action. My! but this is a most momentous occasion.'

I looked the man who thus spoke hard in the eyes. His face was blanched, his lips quivered. Evidently something of magnitude was revolving in his mind. Finally he continued:

"Every master mind in this hall believes in socialism!"

Upon my expressing surprise the gentleman said:

"Oh! it is true. All of our best speakers, our bright thinkers, the genius of the organization throughout the country, believe in socialism. Now don't understand me to say they believe in this rot represented through the press in the definition of 'socialism.' These men do not believe in a destruction or distribution of property. They believe in organization and an exertion of such of 'tis force as will make it impossible for capitalists to buy labor very cheap and sell it very high. Do you know there has, for a great many years, been a 'corner' on labor?' True: and it is this that these men would break. If it requires war to do it, let it be war. The problem before us now is, 'How can the interests of capital and labor be levelled without a conflict.'"

The above were not the utterances of inflamed minds, but those of as cool, candid they believe in this rot represented through

The above were not the utterances of in-flamed minds, but those of as cool, candid and influential men as there are in the con-yention, and I regret that they admonished me not to use their names. I find, however, the greatest caution exercised by delegates and officers in the publication of their acts and speech. No one seeks the newspaper no-toriety so common at all great meetings. Scarcely one gives up information except that it be with an injunction of secrecy as to its source. Even the members of the executive its source. Even the members of the executive its source. Even the members of the executive board do not want to be commented upon individually; and the members of the committee on credentials made a personal request of the correspondent of the United press that their names be not published. Asked why this was so, one of the members said:

"We do not know what step may be taken by a committee, and we do not want to assume the responsibility of it. Why, a member of a committee at the Cleveland convention was black-listed on account of something he advocated and he found it necessary to seek employment under an assumed name. He is now the leader o district 49, the home club of New York. It is a serious thing to take the responsibility of some aggressive move on capital. Capital, you know, is determined, powerful, concentrative, vindictive. Labor is humble, weak, unless organized; then it is so strong it must

be curbed. There is someting awful about the power of this meeting of labor here—something ter-rible, when its significance is considered and its possibilities are realized. The ablest, coolest and most exerienced statesmen of the country readily acknowledge that the labor problem outweighs all others before the country; that finance, commerce, the tariff Indian, foreign and all other issues sink into insignificance when that which moves every wheel of our institutions, labor, is considered And what to do to avert the threatened clash is the greatest problem. None of the frank-spoken delegates—and such nearly all of them are—have any hesitancy in saying that they have a great power in their hands, and that they feel that the climax is almost

It is expected that some very fine manœuvering will be included in before this conven tion adjourns-mand avering to turn the tide ton adjoints—manusivering to turn the tude of affairs away from every vestage of urrent tending toward revolution and violence. Many of the conservative men oppose boy-cotting in any form, because they believe it has the most direct tendency toward revolution, while others take the ground that all violence grows out of strikes and that strikes violence grows out of strikes, and that strike are to be more feared by capitalists than any thing else.

The mistake in having such a large serious

representation is a very serious one, it is believed. One hundred men are much more capaple of dealing men are much more capaple of dealing like statesmen with momentous questions than eight or ten hundred. It is probably a very wise thing that there are almost two dozen ladies among the delegates and participants ladies among the delegates and participants in the proceedings. They act as salt, and cool the ardor of the trate. The ladies rank very high in intelligence, education and practical experience. This might be expected as they were selected to come here solely because they were fitted, while men are often chosen by scheming and favoritism. One of the lady delegates—a tall, handsome woman, with bright eyes and a matronly face—was made a mother only two weeks ago, but loses none of her interest in the convention by it. The presence, the speeches, the work loses none of her interest in the convention by it. The presence, the speeches, the work of the ladies, argues, some people say, that the Knights of Labor are leaning towards woman's rights, and that they will be the first to take the positive step in that direction. I have found none of the men who desire a reduction of the pro rata representation of the female membership in the annual conventions. They all take pride in pointing to the deference shown the females, and greatly enjoy their salutory presence.

Richmond has done a great deal to make the stay of the knights here enjoyable. The Richmond has done a great deal to make the stay of the knights here enjoyable. The capacious hotels were thrown open with renewed accommodations and a hearty hand extended—till the colored delegates appeared, then the doors were closed. It is altogether out of the question for a first-class hotel to entertain a colored man at the capital of the confederacy. No native Caneasian would live under the same root. But the knights came prepared for such an emergency. They needed no rallying command. Like one man they left the hotels which refused to receive the black and white delegates alike and sought other quarters. One hotel—an old aristocratic place—which had never afforded home comforts to a colored man before flatly refused at first to even consider the suggestion that inasmuch as the Knights of Labor knew no distinction in race or color, that a black delegate must be received as though he were white, and the one hundred and fifty delegates had to fall in line to march out before the determination of the landlord was countermanded. Then the delegates insisted that a bed be arranged in a room where white delegates slept, and after this was

done the colored delegate was picked up and carried into the diningroom, where he occupied a table with co-laborers of another

The design of the whites in pressing their the design of the whites in pressing their demand for equal treatment of all members is to impress their earnestness upon the blacks of the south, where the organization has grown so phenomenally during the past year. There is serious talk now, since the color line was drawn here, of holding the next annual convention in a southern city so as to further emulate the example and principle set at this time. It is

ample and principle set at this time. It is unfortunate for the white population of the Old Dominion that this contest arose.

One of the most impressive indications that great stress is put upon this gathering is the fact that twenty or thirty of the leading railroads and manufacturing corporations have agents here watering the proceedings as best they can and who telegraph the important developments. The knights have it in their ower to stagger the commercial interests of this country as they never have been. They can ruin railroad and other property, bull the markets, and shake the very foundation of our government by their promulgations. But no class is more anxious than the one here represented to avoid trouble and accelerate thrift and handless. thrift and happiness.

Work of the Convention. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 9.—|Special Telegram to the BEE. |-This is the sixth day that the general assembly of the Knights of Labor has been in session here, and the arst to begin with matters in such shape that the business of the convention can at once be taken up and carried through. Each delegate as he passed through the doors entering the convention hall this morning was presented with a bundle of pamphlets and circulars. One of these was a supplementary report written by Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the committee on legislation, in which he proposed a congress of workingmen at Washington to sit while the United States congress was in session. Another was the proposition of A. M. Dewey, of Detroit, Mich., to establish a weekly journal as an organ of the order. The purpose of this was that each member should be fully acquainted with the several subjects when brought up for dis the several subjects when brought up for dis-cussion. The committee on distribution were set to work even before the convention met, distributing the various pamphlets, etc., including Powderly's address, and the dis-tribution of portions of them to committees charged with the duty of considering the subjects of which the respective portions treated. Of the committees to be ap-pointed only a portion were named yesterday, and when the convention met the work of commetting the list was at once resumed. and when the convention met the work of completing the list was at once resumed. Even to-day the work being done is mainly preliminary, and doubts are expressed as to the positiveness of the convention completing its work within the two weeks for which Armory hall is engaged. But Powderly says he thinks it can be done. It is the present intention of the committeemen and delegates to carry the work through as expeditiously as possible, and make every endeavor to be ready for adjournment a week from to-day.

THE PACKING HOUSE STRIKE. An Interview With Phil Armour On

the Situation. CHICAGO, Oct. 9 .- (Special Telegram to the Bee. |-Mr. P. D. Armour, being interviewed regarding the strike stituation says "The matter of returning to the ten-hour system rests entirely on the question of selfprotection. Chicago packers are unable to compute with Cincinnati or Kansas City people on the basis of eight hours, chiefly on account of lessened cost of operating at those count of lessened cost of operating at those points. The corn belt has moved pretty much westward and hogs are cheaper out there. Chicago packing house property has greatly depreciated in value of late, and for my part I stand ready to dispose of my Chicago stock yards property at 20 per cent less than cost. I have expended \$300,000 on my Kansas City packing houses this season. I would gladly have my men work eight hours if I could do so in justice to myself, but under the circumstances this is not possible, and self protecstances this is not possible, and self prote tion must of course be primarily regarded by packers. I do not anticipate the closing down of work entirely, although for a few down of work entirely, although the days we may not operate at the full capacity. I trust that the old hands will take a proper yiew of the situation and reconsider their action, which is certainly ill advised. If no we will employ new help, which is to be had in abundance, and will give them the fullest

protection.' RICHMOND, Oct. 9.—At the convention of the Knights of Labor Mr. Powderly was authorized to send the following telegram to the president of the Packers association, Chi-

cago: Will you postpone contemplated action in impending troubles between packers and stock yards employes until the general assembly can appoint a committee to call on you with a view of settling the difficulty?

Answer." [Signed.] POWDERLY. Answer." [Signed.] POWDERLY.
CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Advices from the stock rards report the situation unchanged ther his morning, and no disturbance of any kind has occurred. Armour & Co, say that the re-port that their beef killers had also joined the strikers is a mistake, and that that part of their establishment, as well as those of the

other packers, is running as usual. The strikers were confined to hog killers. About 2,000 head of cattle and 9,000 hogs were re-2,000 head of cattle and 9,000 hogs were re-ceived at the yards to-day.

Armour's employes continued at work to-day, deciding to remain on duty until the ten hour rule absolutely went into effect.

When the force of armed Pinkerton men entered the building this morning, the men all ceased work and informed the foreman that they would not work while this armed force was present. As a result the Pinker-ton men were sent away and the men returned and put everything in shape before leaving for the day. A notice was issued by the assembly of the Knights of Labor of which nearly allithe strikers are members, asking the saloon keepers in the town of Lake to close their places of business during

National Live Stock Growers. CHICAGO, Oct. 9.-Pormal calls have been

not to use violence in any form.

he strike, and the men have been cautioned

ssued for the annual meeting of the National Cattle Growers' Association of America to be held in this city, Monday, November 15. This meeting, it is expected, will ratify the articles of consolidation agreed upon last fall between committees representing the Chicago and St. Louis associations, and on the 16th a joint meeting of the two organizations will be held for the purpose of organizations with the heat for the burpose of effecting a permanent organization to be known as the Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association of America. A call has also been issued by order of the joint executive boards of the two existing associations for a dele-gate convention of cattlemen from all quar-ters of the United States to be held Novem-ber 15 and continuing until important busber 15 and continuing until important bus-iness to come before the meeting shall be despatched. These delegates are to be ap-pointed by the various cattle growers' associations, governors of states and territories, state and national departments, or boards of agriculture, agricultural colleges, live stock exchanges, and the live stock and agricultural press. The meetings are to be held while the American fat stock show is at its height. All railroads centering at this cape will grant reduced rates of fare during cago will grant reduced rates of fare during that exhibition.

The Overdue Anchoria NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The steamer Anchoria has not yet been heard from, and the number of callers at the office of the company is daily increasing. The officials still hold to their original theory, that the vessel has broken her shaft and that the canvass which she carries is not sufficient for her to keep her

course. She was in good condition when she left Scotland.
The Post's Boston special says: "The crew The Post's Boston special says: 'The crew of the steamer Bulgarian, which arrived to day, reports that when about fifteen days out they passed a steamer which was evidently disabled, as she was standing still and had no steam. She did not signal and they passed her by. She was heading westward and was under sail. They thought she was of the Anchor line, but at the time they knew nothing of the overdue Anchoria."

The New York Mail and Express says Even the more conservative steamship men of the Marine exchange, who always "hope for the best," are now forced to the belief that the ship has been lost.

A Big Stir to Be Created at the Opening of the Chamber.

AN EFFORT FOR AN INCOME TAX.

The Plans of the Minister of Finance Overthrown-Experimenting on Beheaded Men-A Seceded Salvationist.

A Struggle Predicted. Parts, Oct. 9 .- | New York Herald Cable-

Special to the BEE. |-The autumn session of the French chamber opens next Thursday, and the deputies will have plenty to wrangle about. Among the chief questions to be discussed are General Boulanger's new army bill, the Metropolitan railway, and the increased duty on toreign wheat. But first and foremost in importance is the budget, which must be balanced and voted some way or the other. The finance minister, M. Sadi Carnot, although by no means a h-aven inspired genius, succeeded in drawing up a budget for 1887, which had at any rate the merit of being immediately apliable and requiring no new tax. Accordny to Carnot's plan the ordinary and extraordinary budgets were to be welded into one single budget. The present enormous floatng debt was to be diminished nearly 500,-000,000 francs by paving that amount on the outstanding treasury bonds with the proceeds of a new loan to be issued, and the remainng deficits were to be covered by increasing the tax on spirits. The thirty-three, more or less, amateur financiers, however, who form the budget commission, have been in session for the last three weeks, and have een amusing themselves in knocking out and utterly demolishing M. Sadi Carnot's budget. They have left literally nothing of it at all. First of all, they began by rei c. ing the idea of issuing a new loan, and the floating debt would be left as it is. Then voted to keep the budgetsentirely distinct, so that monstrous extravagance, engendering that invention known as the extraordinary budget must continue to exist as before. The spirit tax they consider inadmissible, as being likely to offend powerful constituents. And finally, as it was necessary to put something in the place of the finance minister's rejected scheme, the budget committee last Saturday took it on themselves to vote by twelve voices against five, for the principle income tax. Sixteen out of the thirtythree members forming the committee abstained from voting, not wishing to vote for it but afraid to offend the radicals by voting against it.

For the first time in the history of France, therefore, the ministry has been inrited to bring in a bill authorizing an income tax. Of course M. Sadi Carao will resign, but M. De Freveinet, who seems constitutionally unable to say no, at least to any demand of the radical party, will probably swaltow his scruples and let the bill be brought in, although he has frequently declared himself absolutely opposed to the principle. Even if the chambers votes an income tax, it is now so late that the details of assessment and the imposition of an entirely new tax could hardly be arranged before January, so that for the coming year the budget must needs be balanced in some other way. The act, however, that a budget committee has been found to vote for an the greatest significance. It is quite true that this tax exists in England, Germany and Austria, but in these countries it takes the place of other taxes which do not exist there, but which do exist in France. In France all incomes-whether derived from land, improved real estate, dividends on securities, on profits, or industry and commerce-are already heavily taxed. An income tax, as such, therefore, has no raison

If the tax is imposed by the chamber it will be because there is a certain flavor of socialism about it which has fascinated the radicals, and unfortunately the radical party has now got the upper hand in France to such an extent that whatever it wants it is sure to obtain sooner or later. At the bourse, however, the feeling is that the chambers will reject an income tax on the ground that there is not time before the new year to settle all of the details of the new tax so difficult to assess. Stocks remain high and there has been a slight rise this week. French rents share in the general upward movement.

detre.

A GHASTLY PANTOMIME, recalling to mind Poe's parrative of the galvanizing of a mummy, was enacted on Monday at the practical school of surgery, where the bodies of Frey and Riviere were placed at the disposal of the surgeons to experiment on. A number of experiments were made, among them the fol-lowing: To re-establish circulation in the several heads, the veins were injected with blood taken from a living animal. The skin of the face, previously livid, became charged with color, the lips recovered their natural red, and the cheeks tilled out. Irregular movements agitated the skin and the face resumed the appearance of life. Electric currents were passed through the facial nerves, and the contractions of the face were noted. There were, however, no results in the slightest degree indicative of any restoration to life or consciousness. The nerves shortly ceased to betray any sensibility, and it was evident that all percep-

tion and sensation were at an end. A SALVATION LASS' FALL. The Salvation army in Paris has lost one of its recruits. Miss C, a handsome young woman of cighteen, failed to return to the barracks a few evenings back, and afterwards was seen supping at a night restaurant with M. de B. a provincial sportsman who comes occasionally to Paris.

Lost in the Ice.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9.—The schooner Seth Stockbridge, which sailed from here June 1 last for Greenland to engage in halibut fishing, has been given up as lost. Another schooner, which was to meet her at the fishing grounds, could not find any trace of her, and it is believed the Stockbridge was of thirteen men, commanded by Captain Anthone Olsen, and they were mostly Swedes. The vessel was owned by George Norwood & Sons, and was insured for \$61,000 This is the second vessel from here lost in th Greenland fisheries. Greenland lisheries.

Slight Shakes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 9.-Slight shocks of earthquake were feit here at 11:15 this morn-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9.—There were three slight shocks here since midnight. No damage was done, and all the shocks were so slight that many persons did not feel them.

Lively Ratiroad Building. DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 9,-(Special Telegram

to the BEE. |- Tracklaying on the Minnesota & Northwestern was completed to-day and the workmen were transferred to Stickney's line between Chicago and Freeport, which will be completed January next. The company will build a line from freeport to bu buque next spring.