THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1886. NUMBER 105.

MORE OPINIONS ON QUAKES.

Many English Scientists Present Their Views on Seismic Disturbances.

LATEST THEORY OF THE CAUSE.

The Charleston Disaster Discussed in Relation to Its Connection With Volcanic Eruptions—Science in the Dark.

English Savants Interviewed.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—British savants complain that it is so long since England has been shaken by an earthquake that they are forced to depend on more fortunate foreigners for facts upon which to base theories. Although thus reduced to the position of interpreter, I found the utmost interest manifested in scientific circles in the period of earth tremors through which our globe is now passing. Prof. Rudd, president of the British Geological society, is a well recognized authority on all matters pertaining to earth movements. I visited him to-day in his study at the South Kensington school of science. While waiting for the students to gather in the lecture room we talked over the recent earthquake. He said: "Periods of exceptional volcanic activity occur occasionally and last from two to twenty years. The present period has already lasted six years. No science is yet able to predict the occurrance or duration of such periods, much less the places where the substerranean forces will show themselves at the surface. The fact is that it is extremely difficult to trace the relations borne to each other by earth tremors near together as regards time, but widely separated in space.

THE CHARLESTON SHAKE.

The Alaskan volcano eruption, for instance, can hardly be considered as connected with the Charleston earthquake. The sides of the vault or earth split, over which Charleston is situated, have probably been in slow motion for many years. Suddenly something momentarily interrupted the motion and the result is that Charleston is shaken. A slip of a few inches would amply account for all the damage done, and a vertical slip of ten feet would be so inconceivably destructive that nothing heretofore known will serve for comparison. It may be several thousand years before Charleston has another violent earth slip, but even if it comes it will be along the line of weakness defined by the past earthquake. Sea waves are caused by earthquakes under the sea, hence Charleston need scarcely fear a destructive sea wave. So far as it is known, all the future tremors in that region are likely to occur under land. Cyclones may be the cause, but never the effect of earth movements. Suppose a portion of the earth's surface to be precisely in equilibrium. Then comes a cyclone, suddenly removing millions of tons of pressure off the atmosphere here. The cyclone may thus mechanically pull the trigger, which lets off some frightful earth convulsions. We expect great results from the investigations of American astronomers. So you see Charleston will not have been sacrificed for nothing."

A NEW ZEALANDER'S OPINION.

At the colonial exhibition I found Sir Julius Van Haas, professor of geology in the New Zealand university and a leading scientific man in that colony. In answer to a question as to the relations of the New Zealand earthquake to the rest of the globe, he said:

"Certainly America has a double interest in our volcanic eruption—first, through the Charleston calamity; second, because you are going to have soon a precisely similar outbreak in Yellowstone park. Soon, that is, geologically speaking. But it will hardly pay the Herald to keep a special correspondent on the spot, as the Yellowstone geysers may not turn into volcanoes for ten thousand years yet. Our New Zealand quake was purely local and had no connection with other earthquakes across the ocean. We had hot geysers near a large lake. The rock below was trachyte, of which 70 per cent was silicia. The steam gradually ate away this silicia, leaving great caverns below the lake. Suddenly the lake bottom dropped out, letting the mass of water into the heated cavity which fed the geysers. Of course explosions followed. We now have three mud volcanoes instead of our geysers and lakes. It is all quite simple. Hochstetter, the Austrian geologist, when he saw the geysers, predicted to me the whole of what has happened. Poor fellow! Before it occurrd he died and I was in England."

AN AUTHORITY INTERVIEWED.

In answer to a telegram requesting an interview with Archibald Geakie, director of the British geological survey, he met me at the Surrey museum, in Jermyn street. Although one of the greatest living authorities in such matters, he declared: "The more I study the less I know about earthquakes. As yet, they are totally unexplainable. Until someone knows the cause of the earth's motions, an earthquake bureau to predict such calamities is absolutely impossible. At present, science has hardly taken the first steps toward the discovery of their origin. The self-recording instruments now being established at various points will give the facts and aid to classify the different kinds of tremors. This done, it may be possible to start investigation into the causes leading to earthquakes. The various recent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions may result from the same cause, but not be otherwise connected with each other. Even this is uncertain. The Charleston earthquake was probably the result of the vast movement which in the past elevated the American continent. It is a sort of growing plain, for you know that the continent is still growing. The Charleston earthquake shows nothing about the future. It may have a number of destructive earthquakes or it may not have another for years. We do not even know that the recent earth phenomena will advance our knowledge of such matters. You see how ignorant science is regaring earthquakes. Any half-educated man will give you many facts and theories on such matters. For my part, I hardly know where to lay my hand on a single fact regarding earthquakes."

A NON-COMMITTAL SCIENTIST.

Prof. J. R. Hind, director of the British Nautical Almanac, willingly stopped his mathematical work for a few minutes to discuss with me the astronomical side of the present earthquake, but was indisposed to commit himself to any theory, as he has been too closely on work at the almanac to investigate the present phenomena. He expressed some surprise that British astronomers were asked to speak concerning a science in which the Americans are, under the leadership of such men as Newcomb, surpassing everyone. Concerning the moon's supposed influence on the production of earthquakes, he felt unable to speak, but thought that the relations between the positions of the planets and sun spots had been fairly well established. No attempt has yet been made to extend this theory to the earth's volcanic phenomena.

THE LATEST THEORY.

At the rooms of the geological survey in Jermyn street I found W. Topley, president of the Geological association. Topley's paper on the Charleston earthquake, read before the British association at the meeting at Birmingham a few days after the earthquake, excited much interest, as it was the first scientific essay ever written from facts obtained by cable. He said: "The last earthquake theory is that the earth is mainly solid, with vast caverns flooded with intensely heated liquids. After all very little is known about earthquakes. We do not have any theory explaining earth movements in various parts of the globe, or why there are special periods of great volcanic activity all over the earth. Charleston is apparently situated over a great rock vault. We have one such district in Scotland, which has had many tremors, while the rest of Scotland is almost free from earth motion. It would be rash, therefore, to say there will be no further shaking at Charleston. On the contrary, earthquakes show a marked tendency to occur along such vaults rather than in fresh districts. It is impossible to tell whether the cycle of great volcanic activity which the earth is now feeling has already passed the period of greatest violence."

ASTRONOMICALLY CONSIDERED.

At the Greenwich royal observatory I failed to find the astronomer, Reile, who is off on his vacation. Assistant Criswick said: "We do not know that there is any connection between atmospheric, astronomical and volcanic phenomena. It seems so improbable that we are not investigating the theories. Yes, De La Rue did, I believe, attempt to show some relation between the position of the planets and the sun spots. Yes, the sun spots somewhat resemble the earth's volcanic eruptions. If De La Rue is correct, therefore, there may be a similar relation between the moon or the planets and the earth's volcanoes. But certainly it is not yet recognized as true. No one has yet traced any connection between the weather and earthquakes. You ask about our recent extraordinary hot weather. Well, there may be some connection between it and the recent earthquakes, but I certainly am not able to trace it."

OTHER OPINIONS.

Charles Harding, of the Royal Meteorological society, near Westminister Abbey, thought atmospheric conditions were in no way related to volcanic phenomena. "It is true the sea waves originated by the Krakatoa eruption, were alleged to have been recorded as having passed three times around the earth, but this is merely of scientific interest, as no damage was done in their passage. The recent hot weather in London is the warmest for this season registered since the comet year, 1859, but this has no possible connection with earthquakes. Volcanoes cause local thunder showers, but never affect the weather over large areas, and never cause cyclones."

William Marriott, secretary of the Royal Meteorological society, was greatly amused at the idea that any one should think earthquakes or volcanoes were responsible for the recent warm weather. He said: "History shows no general upsetting of atmospheric conditions during earthquakes. There are no relations between atmospheric conditions and the volcanic condition."

These savants, as I found, had a very high idea of the value of American scientific work. Several said to me: "America is fast becoming a more important scientific centre than either England, Germany or France."

GERMAN EVENTS.

An Editor Jailed—Scientific Societies Organized.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—[Special Cablegram to the BEE.]—The Straubing tribunal has sent Herr Renner, editor of the Danube Messenger, to prison for two months for publishing an offensive article against the Bavarian ministry. In both cases the criticism never passed beyond charging the ministers with clinging to power at the risk of the country and crown.

AN ANATOMICAL ASSOCIATION.

As a result of the recent meeting of German scientists in Berlin, an anatomical society has been founded. Professors Koellicker of Wurzberg, Gegenbaur of Heidelberg, Hile of Leipsic, and Waldeyer of Berlin, have been elected presidents of the new body, and Herr Bardleben, of Pena, has been appointed secretary.

BIG TURNFEST.

It has been decided to hold the next Turners' festival in 1889 at Munich. According to the annual report of the Turnersohaft, 3,146 societies, with 298,868 members, belonged to the organization at the beginning of the year, and 150 branches have since been formed.

ILLNESS OF A DUKE.

Advices say that the health of the Duke of Cumberland is declining. His complaint is nervous debility. The duke's relatives in England and Denmark feel great anxiety regarding his condition.

GEODETIC CONGRESS.

An international geodetic congress will assemble here on the 20th inst. The adoption of Greenwich as the first meridian will be strictly enforced. It is proposed to establish the central geodetic office in Berlin.

ABBE LISZT'S BOOK.

The late Abbe Liszt's partially written "Method For the Piano" will be completed by his biographer, Fraulein Lina Ramann.

AN ORGAN SUPPRESSED.

The socialist organ, Deutsche Wortenblatt edited by Herr Vierlick, has been suppressed.

The Attempt to Blow Up Vienna.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—The Vienna police have furnished the press with an account of the recently discovered anarchist plot to burn Vienna. Although many details are obviously suppressed the plot is shown to have surpassed in extent and diabolical ingenuity any dynamite plot hitherto concected. Seventeen of the conspirators have been arrested. An examination of the prisoners shows that the plot was hatched in and directed from America and London and was to be carried out by Viennese anarchists who recently returned from America. The plot was cleverly organized. The conspirators were divided into several groups, one of which was detailed to set fire to the town, another to take charge of the dynamite operations, and another to forge the necessary official documents and to coin money for expenses. Parties were detailed to set fire to Penczing, Untermeidling, Hetzendorf, Meidling and Favoriten.

Socialists Acquitted.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The six socialistic democrats connected with a party of 200 working masons, who on Ascension day got into a fight with the police, have been acquitted. The jury that tried them was composed of well-to-do citizens, and the verdict was an immense surprise. The charge was conspiracy against the peace of the country. It was intended, if a verdict of guilty were found, that the sentence should be a number of years in states prison. Fifty witnesses were examined, and the trial lasted two days. The socialists are rejoiced at the result.

A Great Tenor Recovering.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Vossische Zutung says that Herr Wachtel, the famous singer, has been suffering from enlargement of the heart and dropsy for several weeks, and was unable to lie down and obliged to sit in a chair day and night. He has recently undergone an operation which relieved him, and is now able to leave his room, although not yet out of danger.

An Editor Jailed.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—Herr Fianta, editor of the Munich Fremdenblatt, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for having published an insulting article against the ministry on the occasion of the suicide of King Louis of Bavaria.

HIS FOOT'S UPON HER NECK

Jay Gould's Latest Monopoly Creation and Its Effect On St. Louis.

HE MURDERS TRADE AND LABOR.

Coal Mines in Southern Illinois and Eastern Missouri Within His Grasp—Great Strike Feared—Bridge Project Killed.

Latest Monopoly Outrage.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A special dispatch from St. Louis to a local paper says: "Jay Gould's trip west has not been without results. Although he only stopped in St. Louis one day the time was sufficient to give him control of the greatest coal monopoly in the Mississippi valley, and to completely knock out the scheme to erect another bridge across the Mississippi at the "Chain of Rocks" in the northern part of the city. Two years ago the excessive charges of the Gould bridge induced a number of capitalists to organize a company to build a bridge at the "Chain of Rocks." The matter was before congress for two sessions and a charter was obtained. The company expected to secure a large portion of the coal traffic from southern Illinois which it was expected would pay expenses. One month ago a startling move was made by the formation of the St. Louis Consolidated company coal with $6,000,000 capital.

The seventy coal mines lying within a radius of fifty miles of St. Louis were purchased and pooled, likewise a large number of other mines at a greater distance from the city. The price of coal was then boosted, and it was discovered that Gould furnished nearly all the money to buy the mines and form the pool, thus killing off the new bridge company and fostering a monopoly. It is also said to-day that he made an offer for the Wiggins Ferry company and Belt Line road, which has been accepted. Thus Gould has sole control of transportation by ferry and bridge across the Mississippi, and every terminal facility on both sides of the river. There is no escaping the inevitable, and St. Louis is occupying a horizontal position with Gould's foot on her neck.

Although the big coal pool has raised the price of coal several points within the last month the wages of the miners have received no corresponding increase. The result is general dissatisfaction and threats of another big strike. The pool is conducting matters so that the miners work scarcely half their time. There is no competion and the mines, which were formerly worked, the pool has purchased and abandoned. This was done in order to kill off the slightest competition. Such towns as Collinsville, Staunton, Gillespie, Belleville and East St. Louis are already feeling the crushing effect of this monopoly. Trade has fallen off 25 per cent in many of these towns, and the future prospect is even more gloomy. It is said to be the design of the pool to buy in the mines and extend its jurisdiction until it controls the whole coal production of southern Illinois and eastern Missouri. It it is designed to put up the price of coal farther a famine can be easily inaugurated by the pool, and by this scheme a double benefit accrues to the retailer and the monopoly. The other large holder of stock in the monopoly is believed to be Russell Sage. The men who figure in it in this city are said to work for salaries and possess a few shares of stock.

JACOB AND JAEHNE.

Sharpe and the Convict Alderman Will Give the "Boodlers" Away.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The World to-day says: Information came to the World last evening on the best of authority that Jacob Sharpe had made a confession, which is now in possession of District Attorney Martine. The World's informant is a lawyer, who says Jacob Sharpe has turned state's evidence, and when the time comes his whole story of the Broadway bribery will be told. According to the statement of this lawyer, who says there is no doubt of its authenticity, Jacob Sharpe is to be used as the chief witness against the four ex-aldermen who are shortly to be arraigned before a jury. He will tell the amount of money paid to have the Broadway franchise given by the board of aldermen. The statement is also made that Sharpe will give evidence against the bribe-givers as well as bribe-takers. The whole boodle transaction is to be exposed from beginning to end.

It may be well to remark in publishing the above statement that Jacob Sharpe has never been indicted and that District Attorney Martine has often said that he would convict all the boodle aldermen. The district attorney has also often remarked that he had a surprise in store for the boodlers. It is rumored that ex-Aldermen Kirk and Sayles, two of the indicted "boodle" aldermen, have left the city for parts unknown. Another report and one that comes with a considerable degree of authority, is to the effect that Convict Henry W. Jaehne will make a clean breast of the dealings of Jake Sharpe and others, and thus secure for himself a commutation of his long sentence, and perhaps an absolute pardon. It is known that District Attorney Martine had a long and earnest talk with Governor Hill, Thursday night, and those who are in condition to know assert that the conference was in reference to a pardon for Jaehne.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Interesting Reports From Missionary Bishops of Their Work.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—When the house of deputies had spent an hour in devotional exercises yesterday morning, the special committee appointed at the last convention to consider the question of the best means to promote godly discipline of the laity, reported that the existing laws are sufficient. A memorial was presented from the diocese of Wisconsin asking that the name of the diocese be changed to Milwaukee. A resolution was submitted asking the convention to memorialize the president of the United States to appoint Thanksgiving day earlier, so as to conform to the day appointed in the prayer book and make it possible to have the harvest-home festival in connection with it. A resolution was passed that all momorials bearing on the revision of the prayer book be taken from the table and referred to the general committee on revision.

At 11:30 o'clock the house of deputies adjourned and the board of missions convened with Bishop Lee in the chair. Bishop Dunlap, missionary bishop of New Mexico and Nebraska, reported that the results of three year's labor showed an encouraging increase in church membership, notwithstanding the fact that eastern cities failed to furnish their share toward the spread of the gospel. The financial prosperity of the churches had been retarded by the paralyzed condition of business and the Indian troubles. There were only four missionaries in the field and the annual appropriation of $3,000 was divided equally among them. The support from the board averaged smaller than that of any other denomination. The report of Dr. Brewer, of Montana, was similar to that of Dunlap. Bishop Paddock, of Washington Territory, also complained of the business depression, which was so severe that small missionary stations had necessarily been abandoned. Bishop Walker, of North Dakota, presented an encouraging report. The increase in population is remarkable. Two thousand school houses and eleven Episcopal churches had been built during the past three years. The bishop spoke of the lamentable condition of the Ojibway Indians in Turtle mountain, who are continually on the verge of starvation. He asked the aid of the church in presenting the matter to the government. Bishop Boom, missionary bishop of Shanghai, said the work of the church in China was divided between themselves and the Bishops of the Church of England. Notwithstanding the discouraging obstacles met with in China, splendid results had been attained.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weather, followed by local rains; decidedly cooler.

OCTOBER'S FIRST WEEK.

Encouraging Condition of the Markets and General Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The first week of October proved the most active of the year and prices again arose above a higher average than they had before attained for more than two years. But overtrading in New York & New England was made the foundation for reaction, which appears likely to continue. The trading in this stock will illustrate the wide range which the market takes. The improvement in its earnings had attracted attention to it, but rumors of some news that was to enhance its value very much were persistently circulated and the street went wild over it and people bought it for a turn who had never traded in it before. This is shown by the fact that nearly all sales were in small lots, and no big blocks seemed to change hands. It is remarkable that with such enormous trading that fluctuations of 14 per cent should have brought with it only one failure. The support that this market received from the west has unquestionably been withdrawn and western operators would rather see the market lower than not.

The difficulties in reorganizing the traffic association in the west appears to be increasing instead of diminishing, and even the most sanguine of managers admit there are grave doubts of a possibility of an agreement. Meanwhile they are all pushing their extensions into new territory. Already the increasing rivalry is bringing new complications into the problem, and so making a settlement less and less probable. Trunk line affairs were very quiet during the week, nearly every body is away, and no meeting will be held until the latter part of the month, and meanwhile both the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania have become less belligerent.

Taking the range of the market in detail it appears that the rise was feverish and rapid until Wednesday, and in those three days Manhattan advanced 7 per cent, Canada Southern 6, Western Union 4½, Missouri Pacific 4, Union Pacific 3, and Manitoba 2. Since then the average decline has not been marked except for New York and New England, and the market has shown more signs of weakness, and the disposition to realize a profit appears stronger now than it has been for three weeks. The money market was quite feverish early last week, and the bank statement is not quite so good. There was an increase in loans of over three millions and a half during the week, bringing them nearly, if not quite, up to the largest total ever reported. There was a loss of $1,750,000 in legal tenders, the surplus reserve, which had begun to show an increase, was nearly $1,000,000 below the figures of last week and smaller than for any corresponding week since 1883. There are indications of a still further decline owing to realizations, and it looks as if the reaction might extend well into the coming week.

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

Omaha Still Continues Its Splendid Financial Showing.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Boston Post from the leading clearing houses in the United States, gives the clearances for the week ending October 9, with the rate per cent of decrease and increase as compared with the clearances of the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$830,726,858	25.9	.....
St. Louis	169,007,074	10.0	.....
Boston	83,128,653	28.6	.....
Chicago	66,643,000	24.2	.....
Philadelphia	61,466,252	32.4	.....
San Francisco	12,222,973	13.5	.....
Baltimore	12,217,759	5.6	.....
Cincinnati	11,300,000	15.9	.....
Pittsburg	8,930,185	35.6	.....
New Orleans	7,347,260	44.1	5.7
Kansas City	6,200,000	43.5	.....
Minneapolis	5,633,500	.....	.....
Providence	4,898,000	12.3	.....
Milwaukee	4,484,000	15.3	.....
Louisville	4,636,602	9.1	.....
Omaha	**4,602,285**	**54.9**	.....
*Denver	4,064,604	.....	.....
Detroit	3,772,361	12.9	.....
Indianapolis	2,872,223	15.0	.....
Cleveland	2,660,448	27.4	.....
Hartford	1,806,118	.....	15.9
*Columbus	1,750,000	25.4	.....
Memphis	1,473,635	2.5	.....
New Haven	1,258,608	7.6	.....
Portland	1,200,000	19.1	.....
Worcester	1,043,801	.....	15.3
Peoria	999,912	.....	5.8
Springfield	950,000	27.7	.....
St. Joseph	915,850	10.9	.....
Syracuse	622,955	19.1	.....
Lowell	568,233	17.3	.....
*Galveston	205,745	.....	.....
Total	$1,174,314,956	27.3	
Outside New York	343,588,108	23.8	

*Not included in totals.
†Partly estimated

GOIN' TO THE HUSKIN'.

Corn Turning Out Well—Big Yield of Potatoes—Wheat Seeding.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The following crop review will appear in this week's issue of the Farmer's Review: Corn husking is progressing in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, and will become general throughout the entire corn belt during the next ten days. Reports generally indicate that the grain is firm and sound, and promises to grade well. The average yield per acre shows no special increase over the estimates heretofore made.

Reports from eighteen Illinois counties make the newest averages 12 to 18 bushels to the acre in Jefferson, Bond and Richland counties, while twelve counties place the average at 25 to 30 bushels, and three counties at 35 to 40 bushels, making the general average for the eighteen counties about 26 bushels. The potato yield in Illinois varies widely, the largest yield being 150 bushels to the acre in Edwards county. The average yield is placed at 77 bushels in eleven counties, with prices ranging from 30 to 60 cents per bushel.

In fifteen Iowa counties the average yield of corn is 28 bushels and potatoes 48 bushels.

In Ohio the corn yield in counties reporting this week is 36 bushels, while the potato yield is estimated at 125 bushels.

In Missouri the potato yield is placed at 67 bushels.

In Minnesota the potato yield promises to be nearly an average, and is fully 130 bushels.

In Michigan the potato yield is placed at 73 bushels for counties reporting, and about the same yield in Nebraska.

Wheat seeding is nearly completed in Missouri and Kansas, and the grain is reported to be growing finely. Seeding is in progress in Indiana and Iowa and some portions of Illinois. The acreage in Ohio, Indiana and Kansas will be larger than last year.

Brakemen and Switchmen Petition.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10.—A committee representing the brakemen and switchmen of the eastern division of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road, presented a petition to General Superintendent Slater, in which the request is made that the pay of roundsmen and switchmen be advanced to $2 per day, and of local freight men to $2.15 per day. Some minor grievances were mentioned, to all of which General Slater replied, saying he would meet the men at Meadville, Pa., on Monday, hoping for an amicable arrangement. It is expected that similar demands will be made upon every division of the road before Monday night.

Extensive Railroading.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.—The Chicago, Kansas & Western railway and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, last evening filed an amended charter with the secretary of state by which they are to build and operate a number of lines in the state of Kansas. The capital is $15,000,000, and the combined length of the line is 7,278 miles.

THEY LIKE OLD ENDICOTT.

War Department Clerks Do Not Want the Massachusetts Man to Resign.

GREAT GENERALS' JEALOUSIES.

What Sparks Has Done in a Year—Colman On Sick Cattle—The Bluffs' Federal Building Capitoline Events.

They Like Endicott.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—War department clerks express profound regret at the determination of Secretary Endicott to retire from public life. They have found him unexacting and a firm advocate of civil service law. Every man feels confident that his position is secure so long as Endicott is in charge, and has a natural dread of a change. The secretary is not in sympathy with the duties of his office and not having the positive character of his predecessor, Lincoln, he is greatly annoyed by the petty jealousy of army officers, but is strong enough to contend with the hot-headed people he has temporary command of. The trouble between himself and General Sheridan, and between the latter and General Drum, and again between Generals Howard, Miles and Drum has had the effect of turning him against all things having a military flavor.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Whitney will be afforded a good opportunity to make a change in the department in its approaching reorganization. He has been remarkably quiet so far as removals are concerned, because he could not make many more than he has without raising a hue and cry among reformers. The transfer of the supervision of supplies from the old bureau to the bureau of provisions and clothing, and placing the officers of the latter bureau in charge of all accounts of the department will necessitate an increase of the force controlled by the paymasters and a corresponding decrease in other bureaus. This change, if it is carried into effect, will place at the disposal of the secretary about twenty places.

THE COUNCIL BLUFFS POSTOFFICE.

The following were the names of the bidders for slate roofing for the public building at Council Bluffs, Ia., which were opened by the supervising architect of the treasury yesterday:

J. R. Williams, of New Canton, Va., $14.75 per hundred yards.

William Williams, of Hyattsville, Md., $12 per hundred yards.

R. L. Williams, of Council Bluffs, Ia., $21 per hundred yards.

OMAHANS IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. A. U. Wyman, of Omaha, with her daughter Millie, is visiting her sisters, the Misses Sanderson, on Corcoran street.

LAND OFFICE WORK.

Exhaustive Report of Commissioner Sparks For the Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, has submitted to the secretary of the interior his report of the operations of his office for the last fiscal year. The sales, entries and selections of public lands under various acts of congress, says the report, embraces 20,091,957 acres, and of Indian lands 1,132,596 acres, making a total of 22,124,568 acres, being an increase over last year of 1,129,650 acres. The public surveys reported during the year embraced 2,302,376 acres.

Speaking of surveys the report says: In Dakota the eastern half of the territory has been surveyed except in portions along the international boundary line of the Turtle mountain region. The surveyed area of this territory is about 47,000,000 acres. The work of the office is reviewed at length, showing that 3,087 cases of entries were investigated, of which 1,168, embracing 175,000 acres, were cancelled as fraudulent and 1,485 cases, containing 225,000 acres, have been held for cancellation.

The commissioner says his attention has been called to 375,000 unlawful enclosures, containing 7,410,000 acres, and that the proceedings to compel the removal of fences have been commenced in eighty-eight cases, involving 2,250,000 acres, and final decrees ordering removal have been obtained in thirteen cases, involving 1,000,000 acres. Twelve hundred and nineteen cases of timber depredations have been reported, involving a value in timber and timber products amounting to $9,339,679, recoverable to the United States. "Depredations upon public timber by powerful corporations, wealthy mill owners, lumber companies and unscrupulous monopolists, though, to a certain degree checked, are still being committed to an alarming extent and great public detriment." The commissioner recommends an act be passed making false and fraudulent returns of public surveys and of surveys of private land claim offenses punishable by fine and imprisonment. Recommendation is also made that the law authorizing surveys to be made under the "special deposits" system be repealed.

INDIANA GOT TOO MUCH.

An Excess of Legal Payments by the United States to That State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Third Auditor Williams of the treasury department has addressed a letter to the governor of Indiana in which he states that in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the records of his office concerning the claims of several states against the United States, which were filed under the provisions of an act of congress, approved July 27, 1861, to indemnify the states for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States, and acts supplemental thereto, he had found it necessary to make a thorough examination of such claims in order to arrive at an intelligent understanding of their present condition. The examination referred to, has just been completed, and he encloses for the governor's information and such action as he may deem advisable, an abstract showing in detail the amounts which, he says, have been erroneously, improperly and unlawfully allowed that state: first—in excess of vouchers, presented; second—twice for the same service, and third—amounts allowed without vouchers, amounting in all to $846,123. The abstract, he says, serves to show gross carelessness, or something worse, in the settlement and adjustment of these accounts, for which some person or persons, then in the third auditor's office, are responsible.

It is Certainly Pleuro.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The commissioner of agriculture, in a letter to the secretary of the Massachusetts Cattle commission, says that Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and Drs. Murry, Trumbull and Roland, veterinarians of long service in the bureau of animal industry, unhesitatingly pronounced the disease among the cattle in certain distillery stables at Chicago pleuro-pneumonia and lung plague. The cattle department is doing all that is possible toward exterminating the disease. It still prevails in and around New York City, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and in Baltimore, Virginia and Maryland. He advocates the passage of a law by congress giving the department authority to slaughter diseased and exposed animals and a fund sufficient to at least partially indemnify the owners. He claims that such a law would confine the plague within its present limit, but it would not eupirate it.

Death of an Old Journalist.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—George W. Adams, president of the Evening Star newspaper company, died at his home in this city this morning. Mr. Adams was a well known and prominent newspaper correspondent for many years and was always popular and much liked by a large circle of acquaintances.

THE GIGANTIC GODDESS.

Preparations for the Dedication of Barfholdi's Big Liberty Girl.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Barfholdi's statue of liberty enlightening the world is practically completed. The last plates of the huge torch, raised aloft 300 feet above tidewater by the gigantic goddess, were riveted in position yesterday afternoon. All day long workmen were ceaselessly clambering about the neck and shoulders of the statue, striking a blow here and clinching a rivet there. A score of men were engaged in tearing down two of the old brick powder houses situated within the ramparts of the ancient fort that encircles the pedestal of the statue. Others were leveling and putting the grounds in order. The iron stairway, which will lead to the summit of the figure, yet remains to be erected, and this of course will take some little time raising as it goes some two hundred feet in a perpendicular direction. Then the electric lighting arrangement will all have to be put in. The total electric lightning in and on the figure will amount to 4,800 candle power at each corner of the balcony at the summit of the pedesta therel will be powerful electric lights so arranged as to throw their light upward instead of downward, and thus illuminate the statue. The crown, which adorns the goddess' head, will contain fourteen small electric lights, so as to send their rays through small apertures in the crown to give it the appearance of being studded with jewels. About ten thousand invitations will be issued for the dedication. A delegation is looked for from every state and territory in the union, and the various social and business organizations of this city will probably informally entertain the visitors.

SUNDAY'S SIEGE.

Both Parties Preparing for War at the Packing Houses.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—In the vicinity of the great packing houses significant preparations are noticed. Pinkerton's force at the yards has been increased to 400 men and each one of them is armed with a repeating rifle and revolvers. The packing establishment of Washinrton & Sons were converted into a barracks and will be the headquarters of the detective force. These headquarters have been connected by wires with a number of sections in different parts of the yards. To-night a number of patrol wagons were standing about the barracks. Pinkerton's force gets rations at the Transit house, but to-morrow will go elsewhere, as the waiters have decided to serve no meals to the detectives.

The Anglo-American Packing company has made preparations to withstand the siege. There is a high brick wall about the building and precautions have been taken to prevent the admittance of turbulent individuals. Yesterday the company killed 1,200 hogs, which were left on the hook and must be packed to-morrow to prevent heavy losses. The Armour packing houses are in the same fix. He has a large number of cuts placed in one of his buildings, and the inference is that men are to be imported to do the work. There were no formal meetings of the strikers to-day.

Taking Lives In Texas.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Tex., Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A shooting affray occurred here last evening in which John Dillard and James Reed were killed. George Reed was cutting a ditch to turn water from under his house. Some words passed when Will Dillard, brother of the deceased, came out and began shooting at Reed. Reed then ran into his house, got his Winchester, and returned the fire. John Dillard then ran and began shooting, killing Jim Reed. The firing continued, George Reed killing John Dillard. The Dillard boys are saloon keepers but are very well thought of. The Reed boys are well connected and are prominent business men of this place. Much excitement prevails over the affair. Reed leaves a wife and three children. Dillard was a single man. About twenty shots were fired.

A Very Sad Accident.

ALBION, Neb., Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A sad but unavoidable accident occurred about 8 o'clock this morning between here and St. Edwards. An engine on the way to Columbus, while running down a grade, ran over and killed a little two-year-old daughter of Charles Livesay that happened to be on the track. The engineer tried to stop his engine but the grade prevented going so in time to avoid the accident.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The eighteen-months-old child of J. C. Livesay, living eight miles this side of Albion, was run over and instantly killed this morning by engine No. 578. The little one was playing on the track and did not notice until too late the approach of the iron monster. No blame is attached to the engineer, who did all in his power to stop the engine.

Van Wyck in Ainsworth.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Oct. 10.—[Special to the BEE.]—The Sutton band and a large concourse of people met Senator Van Wyck at the train on the occasion of his late visit here. The senator was met by the largest audience ever assembled in Ainsworth for any political purpose. The farmers from all the adjacent country were in attendance. The large crowd and the enthusiasm and attention shown by the people indicate conclusively the senator's strength in this part of Nebraska. The transportation question, which is the vital question with all classes, was spoken of at length, and the "ring" papers were made ridiculous by the senator's pointed sarcasm.

Meiklejohn for State Senator.

FULLERTON, Neb., Oct. 10.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The republican convention in the Twenty-seventh senatorial district convened yesterday at Cedar Rapids. Brad. D. Slaughter, of Nance county, was elected chairman, and Dan Hopkins, of Merrick county, secretary. On motion of Hon. Loran Clark, of Boone county, Hon. George D. Meiklejohn was placed in nomination and was unanimously elected the nominee.

Miles Makes a Big Blow.

ALBUQUERQUE, Oct 10.—General Miles yesterday issued a congratulatory order formally closing the most famous Indian campaign on record, and congratulating the troops on the result. With the exception of one small thieving party now in Chihuahua, Mexico, all the hostile Indians have been removed to a place of safety. This document will doubtless remove the false impression that is tried to be created in Washington that the Apache war is not yet over.

Waxing Willis.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—The fierce and exciting congressional contest waged in this district for the past three months against Albert S. Willis, for his appointment as republican postmaster at Louisville, by the Courier-Journal and the Times, representing the democracy of the city and county, terminated last night at the primaries by an overwhelming defeat of Willis by Asher G. Caruth.

Striking Brewers.

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—In accordance with the decision of the brewers, announced last night, men numbering 500 have been locked out. The proprietors say they will not allow dictation by any union and announced themselves ready for a long continued fight. They have a large stock on hand and have secured the promise of many outside concerns to ship no beer to Detroit during the trouble.

Friends of the Indian.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The fourth annual conference of the advocates of Indian civilization will be held at the Lake Mohonk Mountain house this week. Invitations have been sent to more than a hundred prominent citizens interested in the work of the Indian Rights association, including senators, congressmen and officers of the Indian bureau at Washington.

LEFT AN ODOR OF SANCTITY

Iowa's Capital City Still Subdued After the Church Gathering.

A REVELATION TO THE WEST.

A Confident Doctor Takes His Own Medicine and Dies—The Railroad Law Test—Other Iowa Intelligence.

The Church Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 10.—[Special to the BEE.]—The great Congregational assembly has come and gone, and people are still talking about the questions of faith and doctrine raised then. The town has still a lingering odor of sanctity about it, which may keep it sweet during the acerbities of the political campaign. The one great question which most interested visitors, and the outside world,—to-wit, future probation—remains still unsettled, though it is to be said that it is now manifest that the governing members of the Congregational church are generally opposed to it. The discussions have disclosed the surprising fact that in Congregational theology at least the west is conservative, and the east radical; or, to put it perhaps fairer, the radicals on this question are in the east and the conservatives in the west. The Chicago clergymen, including some of the strongest men in the denomination, were the most outspoken and severe in condemning the New Departure people. So it seems just a little strange that radical New England should find a balance wheel in the conservative west, quite reversing the usual procedure. As the case now stands, to sum up the result, it may be said that the men who represent the new departure, will probably not find their private speculations overhauled very rudely again by the American board, not that the board has changed its ideas on the subject of future probation, but because there is an unmistakable demand that the discussion of such matters shall be kept out of the board, whose business is of a different character than settling mixed theological questions. So Congregational ministers who believe in future probation, or who have doubts on the subject, will keep on as before and if their local churches are satisfied, nobody else is called upon to object. If missionary candidates have any doubts about the hear or the hearafter, so long as they do not relate to the cardinal principles of faith, they will probably continue to entertain them, though the leaders in the church are quite clear