TALKS WITH ROMAN LEADERS

Various Opinions Expressed On the Result of the Jacobini Letters.

WILL THEY AID THE SEPTENNATE

What the Vatican Expects to Gain By Its Overtures-Italian Politicians Give Their Views On the Outcome.

Interviews With Officials.

[Copy ight 1887 by James Gordon Bennett,] ROME, Feb. 20.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE, i-Baron Vouschioezer Prussian minister to the vatican, kindly left his breakfast table when I called upon him at the Palazzo Capranica this morning and favored me with five minutes' conversa tion on the German elections and the Jacobini letters. His excellency expressed his views in English, which he speaks fluently. I give to you a summary of his remarks as nearly as possible in his own words:

"I hope," said he, "the government will have a majority, but for my views that would not be enough. It must have a large majority. What is wanted is a great moral manifestation."

"From what party does the government ex-pect to gain seats? Does your excellency see any change in their aims except on the part of the progressits?":

"Oh, from the center, also, I hope," said his excellency. "The vatican letters, then, are likely to

have good effect?" "Yes, I hope the splendid words of the pope supporting the septennate in the interests of the peace and numanity in the father-

land will be listened to." "Is it not a fact that Rome is inclined to regard the mission of the centre as finishedthinks it time it was succeeded by a new

"Yes, I think so," he replied. "Baron Von Frankenstein says he did not see the contents of one letter in time to communicate it to the centre. Dr. Windthorst and Von Frankenstein acted very curiously. They knew the contents of the letters but kept them in their pockets. Baron Von Frankenstein edenies having seen the Jacobini note, but there was no note; it was a letter, He must have known it was a letter and that notes are only exchanged between diplo matists."

"Has not the vatican rather exaggerated hopes with regard to the results it may expect from writing those letters?" "We shall see after the elections," said his

excellency, not quite grasping the drift of the question. "I mean as to the benefit likely to accrue to

itself." said f. "Oh, the vatican knows exactly what it has to expect. Everything will be contained in the ecclesiastical bill which will be laid be-

fore the Prussian herrenhouse to-morrow. "Then, apart from that," said I, "It must be inferred that the vatican only hopes for moral, not for material, benefit?"

'Yes; it will be a great thing for the vatican, but it has spoken in the Interest of the peace of Europe. There has been no commercial transaction, no promising one thing in exchange for another." 'Is not this intervention of the vatican in

German politics a dangerous precedent?" "The vatican has not interfered in poli tics," replied the baron. "It has interfered in the interests of peace and humanity.

"I suppose it may be assumed," said L "that if the government is disappointed of a proper majority, there will be another dissolution, and after that another and another till it gets a majority."

"The people are getting tired of that," replied his excellency. "Each dissolution will diminish Windthorst's supporters. The people are getting tired of Windthorst's despot-

"Thank you, your excellency." A PARTISAN'S OPINION.

"And what do you think of these Jacobini letters, Signor Crispi?" said I, pursuing the inquirles, as I chatted with the famous pentarchist leader in his study on the Pincio

"They concern France and Germany more than Italy," said Signor Crispi, "and I must say it is strange that Germany should have encouraged the interference of foreign powers in its home politics." "Yes," said I, "but what of that passage

about the relations of the vatican to Italy?" "Well," replied Crispi, "I cannot but suppose it referred to the temporal power. But before that could be realized, Italy must be not only conquered but crushed."

"Prussia and Italy are not on such a friendly footing as people say," I remarked. "How can there be any thought of restoring temporal power?"

'I see the apparent contradiction," said Crispi, "but let me call your attention to the important fact that Napoleon III once conceived the idea of getting Europe's guarantee to the temporal power. Prussia opposed the plan. Can she have altered her mind since? In any case, Italy is strong enough to defend herself both against the pope and the European power. No; neither I nor my political friends think of raising a question as to these letters in parliament." TALK WITH A MOB LEADER.

With a feeling of considerable curiosity ! next knocked at the door of an apartment on the floor, in a cold, gloomy house in the via dei Greet, and asked for Signor Francesco Coccapieller, who, within the last few years, has so unaccountably won the favor of the Roman mob. When the door opened I found myself in a shabby ante room adorned with several caricatures of "Cecco," as they famillarly term Coccapieller. "Here, step this way, if you please," said a

youth who received me. I stepped from one untidy room into another, catching glimpses as I passed of more portraits of Cecco, one framed between two pencil sketches of King Humbert and Queen Margarita. At last 1 reached a small bedroom where the great man lay in bed writing an incendiary article, for, alas, the great man was ill. He sighed in response

to my sympathetic inquiries. "Yes," said he in broken French, "I have been ill for some days," Before I had time to stop him he tore his

garments open to show me where his trouble "Ah, dyspepsia," I murmured.

"A swelling inflammation," said Cocca-

These Italians are very impulsive, I thought. He looked odd, but decidedly picturesque, with his square, energetic, but commonplace head, which was encircled by a white, linen bandage. His long, sandy mustache and imperial drooped despondingly. His manly form was eneased in a gray flannel jacket. His eyes rolled fearfully as he answered my questions. Close to his pillow stood a double-barreled gun and on a table him were several bottles medicine, while on the wall the place which Catholics usually reserve for their patron saints rather to my amusement I saw a miniature portrait of Pope Leo XII.

'My father's mother was that pope's nurse," said Cecco apologetically. "Indeed," said I. Then, plunging into

business, I asked him his views on the Jacobini letters. Cecco's views were strong. "This connivance of the vatican and Germany looks bad, very bad. I foresaw it Yes, it means mischief. It is aimed at socialism, which is making such headway every where. The vatican has abandoned the Latin races for the Teutons. The cry is, 'Put the brakes on.' I shall ask the ministers for an explanation in parliament soon. These let-

ters mean much." "I see very much in them," he repeated, fixing me with his glittering eyes. "They mean reaction. They are serious. They bode to Italy, Bismarck and the vatican counting as one in a European war. They

are thinking of temporal power." "And how would the Romans like it?"

said L

The great man looked volumes, but for a long time would not commit himself. At ast, however, he murinured something about the revolution of '89, guillotines, communes, and finally he muttered the word fuoco. As he spoke in Italian just then, I caught his meaning imperfectly. It certainly was dread-

IN VATICAN CIRCLES. Although all these official and non-official assertions might be interesting, they did not quite go to the root of the question. Therefore I renewed my investigations in vatican circles, but from what I heard all tended in the same direction. Everyone seems to regret that the letters should have been written. Everyone thought them impolitic. "As offending the German center," one

dignitary said, "they alienate the good will of France." "Just my opinion," said another speaker who had exceptional opportunities of know-

ing what was being said at the vatican. In a few words, Bismarck and Von Schtoe zer have been too clever for the vatican, and the holy father has been deceived.

A Grand Reconciliation. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARIS, (via Havre), Feb. 20.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The Figaro to-morrow will publish the following: 'Grand reconciliation between France and the vatican. The French representative at the vatican has given an assurance of the immediate cessation of our religious persecution in France and has offered the pope, in behalf of President Grevy, a magnificent Severs vase, and a gold pen to Mgr. Gallamberti. Mgr. Mocini also received the grand cordon of the legion d'honneur."

A Russian Plot Discovered. ODESSA, Feb. 20 .- An extensive plot has been discovered for a Polish rising in the event of a Russo-Austrian or Russo-German war. Many imperial officers and officials are implicated. Twenty persons have been ar-

A Council of War. VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The council of war met again on Saturday. Officers of the reserves are forbidden to leave the country. French officers are buying horses in Spain.

Seized a Man-of-War. ZANZIBAR, Feb. 20.-The Portuguese manof-war which recently went to Tungi has seized the Zanzibar man-of-war which was sent to defend that place.

Victims of a Mine Explosion.

Boston, Feb 20.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The following table, compiled from reports received from the managers of lead-ring houses of the United States, gives the gross exchanges at each point for the week ending February 19, 1887, as compared with those of the corresponding week in 1885, as those of the corresponding week in 1886, as

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	\$ 637,931,508		6,0
Boston	82, 436, 596	7.7	
Philadelphia	57,784,904	0.9	
Chiengo	48,197,000	22.6 14.2	
St. Louis	15,918,848	14.2	
Cine nati	11,881,750	35,1	
Baltimore	11,812,388		8.
San Francisco	10,848,561	***	10.0
New Orleans	9,910,676 8,754,170		
Pittsburg	8,754,170	19.5	
Kansas City	7,862,677	87.1	
Louisville	5,319,886	30.4	
Providence	4,723,400	11.6	
Detroit	8,512,5861	19.1	
Denver	3,505,154	15.3	
Milwaukee	3,454,000	19.6	
St. Paul	3,150,400	46.0	
Cleveland	3,114,675	65.8	
Minneapolis	9,728,832	33.7	
Memphis	2,321,294	43.9	
Omaha	2,250,276	63.9	
Hartford	1,724,705	8.7	
Columbus	1,644,181	1,1	
*Wichita	1,505,254	22.13	
Indianapolis	1,242,183 1,230,041	15.3	
New Haven	1,230,041	27.0	
St. Joseph	1,164,680	37.5	
Peoria	965,305	53.5	
Galveston	930,939	1111	25.
Norfolk	877,839		
Portland	825,000	10.5	100
Woreester	791,160	6.5	
Springfield	782,608 527,281	2.1	
Lowell	527,381	3,5	
Syracuse	430,761		9.
Grand Rapids	800,024		0,1
Total.,	950,282,467		1.
Outside New York	312,270,959	11.4	

*Not included in totals; no clearing house at this time last year.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The silk mills of

Labor Troubles.

George Frost & Son, at Paterson, N. J., were closed down last evening on account of the silk dyers' strike and 400 hands are thrown out of employment. About 600 hands have been laid off at other factories. The dyers on strike number 1,680, making a total of nearly 3,000 operatives out of work. Boston, Feb. 20.—The strikers in East Cambridge this afternoon attacked car drivers and conductors, injuring some of them and smashing several cars. The mob was dispersed by the police, who were compelled to use drawn revolvers. Several disturb-ances of a similar kind occurred this after-noon, but no one was seriously injufied. Sr. Louis, Feb. 20.—The stove moulders Sr. Lovis, Feb. 20.—The stove moulders of this city have made a demand for an advance of 15 per cent in their wages and a strike is said to be very probable if it is not promptly met. It is also said a similar demand will be made at all points in the Mississippl and Missouri river valleys where moulders' unions are organized. It is not known yet what action the manufacturers will take.

The Risk Considered Too Great. San Francisco, Feb. 20.-W. T. Coleman & Co. have completed negotiations with the New Zealand Insurance company for war risks on all eargoes shipped by them to England from June 1 next to December 31 to extend to \$250,000 a premium one-quarter of 1 per cent. It is also stated that several applications have been made for insurance on German ships about to sail with cargoes of gram, but none have been effected, the risk being decined too great owing to the strained relations between France and Germany.

Usual Result of a French Duel. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.-Emile Rivorie, nanager, and Andre L. Rowan, editor of a French evening paper, Trait d'Union, left this morning for Jefferson parish, where they met on the field of honor. The weapons used were ordinary duelling pistols. Two shots were exchanged. No one was hurt.

CLEVELAND AND CARLISLE

An Alliterative Combination Likely to Head the Next Democratic Ticket.

THE LATTER FOR THE CABINET

Benedict Making Desperate Efforts to Secure Confirmation as Public Printer-An Increase in Supernumera ries-Capital News.

Cabinet Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20,-|Special Tele gram to the Bee. |-Speaker Carlisle was at the white house to-day in conversation with the president for upwards of three hours and rumors are renewed to-night that he is to assume charge of the treasury portfolio. It is now known that Mr. Cleveland tendered the secretaryship of the treasury to Mr. Carlisle more than a fortnight since and that it was refused. Mr. Carlisle stated that he could not afford at this time to quit congressional life for a short term in any federal office, although he recognized that that tendered to him was the highest within the gift of the highest officer of the country. Then he was told that he was wanted in the treasury for a purpose, and that it was a matter of most vital importance to the democratic party; that if President Cleveland succeeded himself he would retain his secretary of the treasury, provided he was the gentleman from Kentucky. It is understood that the man who waited upon Mr. Carlisle is a prominent cabinet officer, and that he urged with such persuasiveness the necessity of the speaker leaving the presiding chair in the house to go into the treasury that a qualified consent was finally obtained. The qualification was that it should be shown that the transfer was necessary to party success. A few days ago Speaker Carlisle had a talk with the president about the matter and insisted that he could do more for the party in the house than in the treasury, and at the same time he could do himself more justice. If he left his place in the house he might drop out of pub-lic life on the 4th of March, 1889, whereas he had a life lease if he remained, as now. It is stated upon excellent authority that the president intimated to the speaker that in event he went into the treasury now there was such a thing as alliteration in the names of two men who might head the national democratic ticket next fall; that their association in office now would naturally lead people to speak their names in the same breath and it might lead to some-thing. But this did not strike Mr. Carlisle as forcibly as the argument that he was needed and demanded to insure party success, as the speaker is not a believer in the theory that the south can furnish even a second name on the ticket. A gentleman who possesses much inside information from the white house says Secretary Manning believes that he himself may be called to lead the party in the next campaign and that he had this in view when he wrote to congress recently concerning the lisheries question; that Cleveland recognized that the administration will not be endorsed by New Yurk at the next convention or at the polls next fall, and that his object in insisting Victims of a Mine Explosion.

London, Feb. 20.—A number of deaths caused by the recent colliery explosion in the Rhodda Valley is now thirty-seven. Several of the injured are dying.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Showings Made Last Week by the Principal Business Centers.

Bost fall, and that his object in insisting upon Speaker Carlisle going into the treasury is to solidify himself with the west and south, believing that he can be nominated and elected without New York. He thinks Carlisle would place liberal constructions upon the customs and internal revenue laws and make an apology to the revenue reformers for the failure of the party to execute its pledges. To-day's New York democratic papers predict that Carlisle will succeed Manning, but, as stated in these dispatches

> BENEDICT MOVING HEAVEN AND EARTH A desperate effort is being made by Public Printer Benedict to secure his confirmation, but it is understood that the senate will reject him at the first executive session. Benedict has a number of talented women in his office, and it is stated that some of these are working for their chief's confirmation, even roing so far as to solicit aid of senators wives. It is stated further that Benedict is going about among democratic senators and promising that if he is confirmed "he will not leave a trace of republicanism in the office." Printers' unions throughout the country, representing 30,000 voters, have protested gainst Benedict's confirmation, and as there is an alliance between trades unions and the Knights of Labor organizations, representa-tives of the latter here say if Benedict is connrmed the senators who vote for him will be boycotted at the polls.

Friday night last, it is not likely that he will

lanning, but, as stated in

A DELUGE OF DOORKEEPERS. A frequenter of the departments here says there never was as much door-banging, or as many doorkeepers, as now. Fortunately, under former administrations, only the heads of departments indulged in the luxury of a personal doorkeeper or messenger; but now, he says, the head of every bureau, and even of divisions, must have his banger, while he sits in his sanctum in silent, solemn dignity, and it requires as much card-carrying to his reserved littleness as it formerly did to see the president. The complaining about this universal assumption of haughty reserve towards outsiders is becoming universal; nor is complaint confined to any one party. If one wants to hear good, old-fashloned, square-toed democratic cursing, he needs but ask a democratic representative or senator about this matter. It has been suggested tha the primary cause of the superabundance of messengers is official spoils. As many of these men may be appointed as there is money to pay. The places do not come under civil service rules, and the appointment is made by heads of departments ad libitum. The chiefs and other higher officers can procure a private messenger by simply asking for him, if there is money in the contingent fund to pay the salary, which is only \$720 a year. But this gives places to a great many strikers, and that meets the end in view

COAST DEFENSES AS A CAMPAIGN CARD. "Undoubtedly one of the most prominent issues in the campaign next year will be coast defenses," said an eastern senator to-day, "We intend to force it to the front, and to defeat those who are so mean and demagogical in this matter. It will be a local and a national issue, just like the tariff; and I can say advisedly that it will be decidedly unleadity, politically, for those cidedly unleadity. cidedly unhealthy, politically, for those who oppose liberal and immediate appropria-tions for coast defenses. The east lutends to take care of those western members who to take care of those western members who are fighting this question, and who believe they are beyond any influence of our country. There is Weaver, of Iowa, who, I understand, opposes coast defenses on the ground that they afford no protection to his constituency, and that his people are opposed to it.

There are two sides to this question: defense and employment of idle men. We are hustling around here, trying to find some good means of distributing our surplus, and at the same time permitting the most flagrant outrages upon our northeastern fishermen, because we have no defenses or navy to back us in demanding fair treatment. The laboris in demanding fair treatment. The laboring element is in favor of this work,
If we disburse \$50,000,000 for defenses and a navy, at least 90 per cent
will be circulated for labor, and labor therefore will be given such a boom for the next
five or ten years that every laborer can get
on his feet. These economical sticklers think
it is more important as a party measure. us in demanding fair treatment. it is more important, as a party measure, to go before the country and point the laboring element to the hundreds of millions of surplus in the treasury than point them to their prosperity. The people don't care for a great pile of money where they cannot derive any benefit from it, but they do care if it can be

beneal from it, but they do care if it can be turned to their assistance.

"As a national issue the present administration cannot well be injured by it, as it is on the right side. But the administration is backed by a lot of men in the lower house of congress who will do it irreparable injury by their opposition to this anestion. their opposition to this question."

Valuable Paintings Sold For a Song. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 20.—[Special Tell egram to the BEE.]—What promises to be bitter lawsuit has been begun over two valuable paintings with a strange history. Mr. A. Steward, a mining engineer, came to this

city a few weeks ago. Last Friday he had occasion to enter the old second-hand furniture store of J. B. Bosby, on North Cherry street, and while there he noticed two pic tures and asked the price of them. He bought them for \$1 apiece, and took them to the Watkins institute, where they were cleaned and proved to be scenes from the battles of Waterleo and Marengo, the battles of Waterloo and Marengo, and to have been painted by Carl Vernot. Connoisseurs from Chicago, after making a thorouch examination of the paintings, offered \$10,000 for them, but Steward refused the offer. They were bought by Parisian parties and were expressed to New York, from which point they will be shipped to Paris upon the payment of \$14,000. A gentleman named Tate formerly owned the bictures and by his willow, who is now very poor, they were sold for 50 cents each with a lot of trifles from the garret. Mrs. Tate now declares she never sold Bosby the pictures, but that he stole them while buying other things. An effort was made to attach the pictures, but they can't be found. they can't be found.

A DRESSED BEEF WAR.

A Struggle For a Monopoly of th New York City Trade. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The Mail and Express yesterday said: "A big fight is at hand and the prize is the meat supply of New York City. Three opposing armles have been struggling and planning during the past year against each other. Each possesses ammunition to the amount of over \$90,000. 000. Slight skirmishes have been fought during the last few months, followed by a luil. During the week just passed, however, a scheme has been unearthed which for boldness and enterprise is unparalleled in the history of the cleaver. The National Consumers' Meat company is its author and has succeeded in surprising its foes, the Chicago dressed beefmen and city slaughterers. This is the scheme. The sale of Chicago dressed beef and city slaughtered carcasses is about even in New York. Last March the National Consumers' Meat company opened five retail stores in this city. It shipped dressed carcasses direct from the Montana range country and thus became the rival not only of the city slaughterers and Chicago dressed beet men, but also of the retail butchers. With its forces concentrated and its capital multiplied it will make a vicerous and diplomatic attack upon the city slaughterers and Chicago men thus: It proposes to win the retail butchers to its side by purchasing every shop in New York for cash, by making the pro-prietor a stockholder in the company and retaining him as the manager of the busines transferred. The company, of course, wis supply all these stores with its own meat, an supply all these stores with its own meat, and owning every retail establishment in the city, there will be no outlet for any other stock. This means the total abolition of city slaughtering and of all shipments of Chicago dressed beef to New York. The movement, it will thus be seen, is a very bold one. The Marquis de Mores, who is the general of the "Consumers' forces," is very confident of success, though reluctant at present to disclose the details of the scheme in question. "Our plan," he said yesterday, question. "Our plan," he said yesterday, "is not to sell at wholesale to retail butchers, as seems to be the general impression. We desire to bring our stock direct to the consumer. Our company is to be merged into another very large cattle syndicate, and having abundant cantal was propose to buy un another very large cattle syndicate, and having abundant capital we propose to buy up every retail butcher store in this city, either for cash or stock. If our negotiations are not successful, why, we can open 300 or 400 independent retail shops. We desire first to give every retail butcher a chance to dispose of his business. The city slaughterers cannot compete with us. A. C. Foster, of Kansas City, the company's western manager, who was present during the interview, said that any possible opposition from Chicago dressed beef was not considered at present. Interviews with the leading whole sale butchers are given. They are generally

the scheme. COMMISSIONER WREN. News That He is in Omaha Allays

sale butchers are given. They are generally of the opinion that the plan will not work. They say it will take about \$20,000,000 to

that this, however, will not give the com-pany the trade, as its meat is not equal in quality to city dressed beef, and that opposi-

tion shops will spring up all around those of the syndicate. Managers here of Chicago dressed beef houses did not think much of

pany

with to buy out all the retail stores

Much Uneasiness. CHICAGO, Feb. 20 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The receipt of the news from Omaha that County Commissioner Dan Wren was there on business caused a relief to many of his friends, to whom local newspaper assertions that he had fled the city on account of his alleged connection with the county "boodle gang" had given uneasiness. There appears to be nothing startling in the way of new developments in the matter of the investigation. The Inter Ocean says: "The results thus far attained are very satisfactory. Mr. Grinnell says he has enough evidence to proceed, but is in no hurry. Mr. Weigley declares that nothing can prevent a few commissioners their employes from going to Joliet. The formers who have been before Mr. Grinnell and told their story are principally contract-ors and supply firms. The county records supplement these stories, so that no links are missing in the chain which will draw the boodlers in. Contrary to general expecta-tions no arrests were made yesterday, and it s probable that none will be made until the meeting of the special grand jury and the finding of indictments.

Through Rates Advanced. CHICAGO, Feb. 20 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A local paper says: "The most important action taken by the general freight agents of the roads in the Western Traffic association at their meeting yesterday was the adoption of a resolution that, taking effeet March 1, the lumber rate from Chicago to

Council Bluffs and Omaha be advanced to 20 cents per 100 pounds and from other points correspondingly. The action was taken for the purpose of avoiding a reduction in lumber rates to Iowa points. While the present ber rates to Iowa points. While the present through rate to Council Buffs and Omaha is 14 cents per 109 pounds, the rate to many local points in Iowa is as high as 18 cents. Under the inter-state commerce law the railroads cannot charge a higher rate to nearer local Iowa points than to Omaha or Council Bluffs, and to avoid advancing local rates they advance the through rate to the above figure. As the Southwestern Railway association has not advanced lumber rates to Kansas City, it is to be presumed that Council Bluffs and Omaha lumber dealers as well as those of lowa local points will protest rather vigor-

lowa local points will protest rather vigor-

ously against the advance.

Pinkertons Sue For Libel. JERSEY CITY, Feb. 20,-Mayor Orestes Cieveland, of this city, has been served with a summons and complaint in a libel suit for \$25,000 damages brought by William A. and Robert Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's detective Robert Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's detective agency. The libel is based upon a communication February 8, over the signature of Mayor Cleveland, in which the latter is represented as saying "And Pinkerton's army stands ready to charge at a moment's notice. And what an army it is. Organized by a British penal convict, it is now a power in the land." The summons is returnable on March 29, before the United States court at Trenton.

The Hoosier Penitentiary Scandal. JEFFERSONVILLE, 1nd., Feb. 20. - Warden Howard's defalcation and the deplorable shape in which the Indiana prison has been ound continues to be the sensation here and throughout Indiana. Assassant Auditor of State Coonez at the latest estimate says that the deficiency will certainly amount to about

Nebraska and Iowa Weather. For Nebraska and Iowa: Local rains or snows, lower temperature.

BOARD OF HEALTH TROUBLES

Difficulty Experienced in Preventing Burial Services Over Infected Persons.

COMPLAINTS OF IOWA'S INDIANS.

The Auditor of State Looking After Underground Insurance Companies-Dissatisfaction With the New Registration Law.

Concerning Contagious Diseases. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 20-|Special to the

BRE. |-At this season of the year, when contagious diseases are spreading with great rapidity, the boards of health, both municipal and state, are doing all they can to check them and protect the public. It is therefore peculiarly trying to have anyone who ought to know better attempt to violate the established rules and plead ignorance as an excuse. A case of this kind recently occurred it State Center, a little town north of here. The rules of the state board of health expressly forbid public funerals in case of death from any contacious disease. A minister of that place knowing the rules, went, to a house where a child had died of diphtheria, and held a burial service. He did it against the ruling of the local board of health, the city physician telling him that he had no right to do so and that in the sight of the law an audience of ten persons and a burial service constituted a public funeral. The minister was arrested and placed in quarantine for two days and feeling greatly aggrieved he applied to the state board of health to know if the local authorities were right in the way they had treated him. He received an answer that was calculated to open his eyes, for the sec retary of the board told him in very plain words that he ought to be punished for his willful or stupid violation of the law, "The records in this office," said the secretary. show that more persons die in this state annually from diphtheria than from smallpox or scarlet fever combined, and all eminent authors believe and teach that the disease is highly infectious if not contagious. In the case to which you refer, if you had children at home, you wantonly and recklessly exposed them to the infection. In your pastoral duties you were in danger of carrying the disease to other houses and thus if not perpetuating, at least spreading that disease." All of which is very true, and the surprising part of which is that a minister supposed to be a man of intelligence and judgment should have to be told these things so sharply. It is to be hoped that hereafter the clergyman will understand that he must obey the laws that relate to his business the same as other men have to do. same as other men have to do.

obey the laws that relate to his business the same as other men have to do.

A LAZY LOT OF LOS.

Lo, the poor Indian, has again been working his untutored mind to the annoyance of the long suffering Indian commissioner at Washington. Iowa still has a few representatives of the aborigines who, are kept on a reservation in Tama county. They belong to the old Sacs and Foxes, and seem to be pretty poor specimens of the race. A few weeks ago, a delegation of the leading men of the reservation came to Des Moines and made a visit to the governor. After lingering around the capitol for a couple of days, they made known through their interpreter the burden of their grief. Their principal complaint was that the government had been remiss in sending to the chiefs an annuity of \$500 each, which they claimed was due them under treaty. Governor Larrabee promised to send their complaints to headquarters and did so. He has just received a reply from the commissioner of Indian affairs, from which it appears that the Iowa Indians are pretty stubborn facts. The commissioner says that they have given his office a great deal of trouble. The government has provided a farmer to instruct them in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, but they refuse to learn. They have been furnished agricultural implements, but they refuse to use them. A school has been established but they refuse to allow their children to attend. So they slight or repel about all the privileges and opprtunities that have been offered them for their improvement and growth in civilization. As to the annuity the commissioner explains that the \$500 applies only to the chiefs who reside in the Indian Territory. He further states that the portion of the Saes and Foxes who went to the territory have He further states that the portion of the Sacs and Foxes who went to the territory have done a great deal better and shown much more disposition to leave their barbarous ways than have the lowa contingent. He thinks that eventually they will have to go to the Indian Territory, where, under the changed conditions, they may make the im-provement that they refuse to make here in lowa. That probably will be the solution of the Indian question so far as this state is con-cerned, and no one here will complain when t is reached.

A HALF CENTURY RESIDENT. Mr. E. R. Clapp, a leading business man of this city, is soon to celebrate his liftleth an-niversary in Iowa. A record of fifty years in a western state covers some remarkable changes. There are but two other men in Des Moines who have lived in the state as long; when he came to lowa its entire population was less than 15,000 people, or about one-third the present population of Des Moines, Mr. Clapp has lived in Des Moines forty-one years, and he tells some surprising stories of the condition of things here at that time. There were then but three houses between Oktalogas and this place. Des Moines tween Oskaloosa and this place. Des Moines was then called Fort Des Moines, and was a trading post on the frontier. A squad of soldiers were still stationed here, to protect the settlers from the Indians who roamed all over the surrounding country. Soon after wards, a little real estate boom started up, and lots in what are now the business part of the town were appraised at \$15, \$20 and \$35. The 132 feet quare on which the Kirkwood house is nov located was appraised at \$35, and by some re-garded as extravagant at that figure. In those days there was neither railroad steamboat or stage coach, and the pioneer had to come overland, hauling his goods with horses or overland, hathing his goods with norses of oxen. After a few years steamboats began to come up the Des Moines river at high water, and ran more or less regularly till 1864. In 1866 the first railroad, an extension of the Rock Island, came into Des Moines, and was the pioneer of the fourteen roads that now radiate from this hub. Mr. Clapp provides soon to celebrate his semi-center. proposes soon to celebrate his semi-centen hial in lowa with a great party and reunior of old settlers which will be the great socia event of the season.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE REGISTRATION LAW
The people of Iowa cities that have to register before they can vote at any general election, are ready to ask for a change in the law. Last week was the time for registration and only about a third of those who usually vote registered. There was a great mistake made in compelling registration at every election thus forcing at least two registrations with attendant trouble and expense every year Last fall, prior to the general election, both parties did pretty well in getting voters regis-tered, but this sprinz, or winter rather, there is so little interest taken in the approaching city election that it has been very hard to get the voters registered. It is estimated that hardly more than a third have taken the hardly more than a third have taken the trouble to register. That means that about two-thirds of the citizens can not vote at the spring elections. No register, no vote, is the meaning of the new law. A good many people here in Des Moines don't seem to understand that they must ye through the entire formula of regismust go through the entire formula of regimust go through the entire formula of regis-tration again, even though they were duly registered last fall. Many others are pro-voked at the requirement and say they will not take the trouble a second time in six months and so they haven't, and conse-quently can't vote. There ought to be and probably will be a change in the law that will make one registration last at least a year, and thus save much annoyance and trouble to good citizens who would like to vote but to good citizens who would like to vote

to good citizens who would like to vote but don't want to have fool around a registry board every few months.

STIMMS UP THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The auditor of state is moving after the insurance companies that do business on the underground plan. He has proposed a series of questions which he asks all companies to answer under oath. They are required to state if they are doing any business outside

of the state. It so, where. Also if they are doing any business through brokers, if so, where. In this way he hopes to discover any crookedness before it has culminated in a big failure and insolvency as was the case with the Monarch Insurance company. It may be a little like locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen, but in this case there happens to be several other horses left in the barn needing protection. The companies that are doing a safe and reputable business are promptly answering the questions; the companies that are taking the reckless risks, and illegitimate methods, subject to no official oversight or inspection, need not be surprised if they are shortly shown up in their true light.

AN ENTERTAINING DIVERSION.

The people of this city hage deen indulging the past week in the kirmess, and with quite as much success relatively as this popular.

ing the past week in the kirmess, and with quite as much success relatively as this popu-tar institution has achieved in Washington, New York and other eastern cities. The fair was held in the Standard rink and was packet every evening. Booths representing different nations were erected around the hall and about 150 ladies and gentlemen took part in the exercises each night. There was a grand parade of the different characters in costume, followed with dancing and the other diversions incident to a German kirness. Being a novelty, people took hold of it with great enthuslasm and made it a great suppose. great success.

great success.

DES MOINES ENJOYING A BOOM.

Without any special announcement Des
Moines finds itself with a pretty good
sized boom on its hands. The board
of trade has decided to put up a
seven-story building for office purposes, The lowa Loan and Trust company poses. The lowa Loan and Trust company will put up another seven-story building of the same kind. The new hotel, which is to cost from \$300,000 to \$500,000, is already under way. A union depot project on a million dollar basis is on foot. The Rock Island road will tocate its general shops here, and the company that is boring for natural gas expects to find it and repeat the Pittsburg triumph. If that isn't enough to start a good sized boom something else will be discovered. As it is, Des Moines expects to realize with its present season a good part of the prosperity which has been so bountiful in its favors to Omaha and Kansas City. to Omaha and Kansas City.

Sued a Saloon Man. Hastings, Neb., Feb. 29 .- N. F. Chamberlain, who was so badly used up in a fight at Wallace's saloon a few weeks ago, has commenced an action against Wallace and his bondsmen for damages to the amount of \$5,000. Chamberlain and C. H. Tanner were playing billiards in the saloon and were takplaying billiards in the saloon and were taking an occasional drink. They finally engaged in a quarrel and came to blows. Wallace says that at the time he interfered Chamberlain was in the act of striking. Tanner with a billiard cue and that if he had struck as intended, the blow would have killed Tanner. Wallace knocked Chamberlain down, and it is alleged that while Wallace was holding him down, Tanner jumped upon him, causing the injuries complained of in Chamberlain's petition. The case will be tried at the next term of the district court.

Short and Skipped. WEEPING WATER, Neb., Feb. 20 .- The dis appearance of Edward Cooper, a stock dealer of this place, is causing considerable anxiety among his creditors, as he is thought to be short about \$10,000. It is generally asserted that the missing man has gone to Canada.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

The Past Six Days in Financial Cir-Cles Dull and Uninteresting. NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—[Special Telegram to the Bre.]-A duller or more uninteresting week than the current one has not been recorded in financial circles for a long time past. On the stock exchange bull specula-tion, which previously had made good pro-gress, come to a halt and a lower range. values prevailed, the decline at one time being equal to 1@414 points from the best tigures attained. A few stocks developed strength and were higher than last week, but iese were exceptional. The to produce this change were the liquidation of an old bull interest in Richmond & West Point Terminal, realizations by operators who were instrumental in bringing about the recent advance, and a very general disposition to await developments in future, partic ularly in respect to the German elections, the result of which is expected to exercise considerable influence on European markets and indirectly on our own. There is also a very numerous class who want to see congress out of the way before entering upon new engagements to any considerable extent and who, also, in the view of conflicting interpretations of the inter-state commerce act by railroad experts, are anxious to know the personnel of the commission and know the personnel of the commission and ascertain the views of that body on such sections of the measure as are now in public dispute. Until some or all of the uncertainties surrounding the situation are removed it is hardly natural to expect a prolonged bull campaign. Transactions even in railroad bonds were small and changes, except in a few issues, were less important than for some time past. Governments were firm with fair demand and very moderate offer ings. The announcement that another cal for \$10,000,000 of 3 per cents would be issue: shortly had no percentible effect upon the market. Foreign exchanges were strong during the greater part of the week and gold exports appeared imminent. Before rates reached the shipping point, however, commercial bills came on the market in sufficient amounts to depress actual quotations slightly and this set at rest fears as to an outline in and this set at rest fears as to an outflow in the immediate future. Money was easy at 2@4% per cent, with the bulk of business at @4 per cent.

American Grain For Germany NEW YORK, Feb. 20 .- | Special Telegram o the BEE. |-In spite of newspaper and produce exchange denials of the fact, the reports from Milwaukee that F. Kraus & Co. maltsters of that city, are acting in the inter est of accredited agents of the German govcrument in buying 200,000 bushels of oats for inmediate shipment to Antwerp, were con firmed to-night by Mr. Louis J. Merkel, of the produce exchange, and New York agent of Kraus, Mr.s Merkel was reluctant to talk about the matter. He would only say he was acting for the representatives in New York of a big Berlin firm, the accredited agent of the German government in that city. It was learned that Robert Fredericks & Co. is the firm in question. Fredericks is also negotiating for corn and red winter wheat. Twenty-five bags containing samples of cats to be submitted to the Berlin agent of the German government were sent to Layof the German government were sent to Lav

erpool on the Scythia yesterday. Will McGlyon Be Reinstated? NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-The belief that Dr McGlynn will be reinstated in St. Stephen's church was the topic of conversation amon the parishioners at the church to-day. It is said that Dr. McGlynn has received letters said that Dr. McGynn has received letters not only from many priests of the Roman Catholic church in this country and in Europe, but has also letters from several cardinals and bishops commending his course and approving his strength of purpose in holding to his opinion on property in land, which are, they say, consistent with the descriptor of the course. on property in land, which are, they say, consistent with the dectrines of the church. The theory now entertained by Dr. McGlynn's friends is that he will be reinstated as pastor of St. Stephen's. The reinstallment of the doctor it is believed, will take place before April 10, which is Easter Sunday. Dr. McGlynn's health is steadily improving and he now goes out daily. Masses were not largely attended to-day and the collections were small.

An Opera House Fire. COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 20.-Fire broke out in he Grand opera house at midnight. The in

dications are that the entire building will burn. It is owned by F. W. Withoff and managed by Miller Bros. LATER-The building was totally de-stroyed, also the contents of a number of business houses located in the building. The total loss is about \$40,000; well insured.

were small.

Philadelphia's Pedestrian Contest PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.-The six days goas-you-please walking match for the diamond belt and championship of the world opened in the Elite rink at 12:16 this morning.

A FORECAST OF CONGRESS

Business Which Will Probably Be Acted On This Week.

CAUCUS ORDER IN THE SENATE:

The Arrangement Already Agreed On Likely to Be Carried Out-Preferred Legislation in the Lower House,

National Legislative Plans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.-The probable ourse of legislation by the senate for the coming week, and, in fact, the remainder of the season, may best be judged by reference to the arrangement agreed upon by the caucus committees or both sides and ratified by the two caucuses of last week. This arrangement is subject to change by an agreement between Senators Harris and Sherman, chairmen respectively of the caucus committees, who are authorized to confer and amend the order of business. But inasmuch as it has been reached with deliberation it is likely to remain substantially as it now stands. It contemplates the rigid devotion of the morning hours until 12 o'clock each day to the consideration of miscellaneous minor matters upon the calendar which are not otherwise provided for and which do not promise to give rise to extended debate. In carrying out this part of the programme, bills which have passed the house and have been reported favorably from the senate committees will have precedence. After 20 clock the appropriation bills will have sway so long as any remain on the calendar. So far the arrangement is hable to interruption only by the presentation of and action upon conference reports, which are always in order, and by pension bills, general and special, which, though possessing no inherent rights, are by predilections of both sides, to be accorded special privileges when circumstances permit. The remaining time of the special session is to be devoted to special measures of general legislation substantially in the following order: The Nicaragua canal bill; the resolution for an investigation of the Pacine railroad accounts; the bill creating a department of agriculture; the bill for the relief of depositors in the Freedman's bank; the pleuro-pneumonia bill (if it shall be reported from the committee on agriculture in time); the arbitration (labor) bill and any land great for rise to extended debate. In carrying out monia biii (if it shall be reported from the committee on agriculture in time); the arbitration (labor) bill, and any land grant forfeiture bills; the bill to prohibit the use of the mails to newspapers publishing lottery advertisements; the Des Moines land grant bill; the bill authorizing suits to be brought in certain cases against the United States; bills to settle private land claims in certain states and territories; the bill to reimburse certain states for mone) sexpended in the war of 1812; the bill to establish an international copyright system, and the bill to quiet certain land land titles. The list first prepared by the republicans is understood to have contained the bill to authorize the Pacific railroads to build branches, understood to have contained the bill to authorize the Pacific rairroads to build branches, but it appears to have been stricken out by the democrats, while the Pacific railroad resolution, at the suggestion of the latter, was taken from near the end of the list and placed near the head. It is not deemed probable that the remaining time of the session will be sufficient to complete the entire list. The river and harbor appropriation bill will probably be finished to-morrow and the District of Columbia and military academy bills, both of which are on the calendar, are expected to follow in their turn. The agricultural and diplomatic appropriation bills are before the committee on appropriations and are expected to be reported in time for action dering the week.

The most important measure to be acted upon in the house to-morrow, if the routine is adhered to, will be the Springer bill providing for reference of all private claims for adjudication. The committee on war claims will endeavor to pass that bill under suspensions of the cube. on of the rules. An unimportant private land claim and a measure of interest only to the District will probably consume the re-mainder of the day's session. The senate amendments to the sandry eivil appropria-tion bill will occupy the attention of the house on Tuesday until 3 o'clock, when culo-gies ment the late Senator Pake will be in gies upon the late Senator Pike will be in order. Wednesday the fisheries retaliatory bills will be called up and a lively debate is expected. The president's yet of the dependent relatives pension bill is set for consideration Thursday. The remainder of the week will undoubtedly be devoted to the consideration of appropriate.

voted to the consideration of appropriation bills and conference reports. The last six days of the present congress egin on Friday and it will then be in ofder to move to pass any measure by a two-thirds vote under suspension of the rules. It is probable, however, that the managers of the house will contrive to prevent indiscriminate legislation under the privilege by filling in the time of the house with appropriation bills or other privileged matters.

TURPIE'S CHEDENTIALS. The Republicans Claim They Are Legally Defective.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb.20.- | Special Telegram to the BEE -The republicans are claiming irregularities in the certificate given Judge Turple as United States senator-elect, by Governor Gray. The day upon which the legislature should have first voted under the United States statue was the 17th of January and the first joint convention was on the 18th. The certificate issued to Turple gives no intimation that any ballots previous to the time of election were taken. There is nothing in the certificate to show that a convention was held earlier than the 2d day of February, whereas it should, as it did. meet first on January 18. As the governor's certificate does not contain evidence to show that the law has been complied with, the republicans hold that evidence allunde must be resorted to to determine whether a legal election has or has not been held. There is a dispute over the truth-fulness of the statements cited in the min-utes of the joint convention as placed on file in the state secretary's office. These man-uals assert that the joint convention of the legislature which elected. Turple adjourned sine die upon motion et Senator Bailey. Colonel Robertson says he was sitting within six feet of Bailey on the day in question, and that he heard him make no such motion as alleged. He is consident no such adjournment as that cited occurred.

Pendleton Mum. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram to the BEL.)—Minister Geo, H. Pendleton is still here, although he has been reported on his way to Washington in obedience to a summon from the president. He has been entreated by numerous persons to tell why he came home, and whether he has been asked to go into the cabinet, but he tells them all that he could not betray confidence, and so leaves his movements and plans undiscovered. Pendleton said in an interview last evening: "Nearly every nation in Europe is prepared for war, and all are on the qui vive, yet I do not believe any of them really desire war, but they are armed to the teeth and the war, but they are armed to the teeth and the spark may fly any moment that will cause a conflagration. I do not however, look for any immediate trouble. I am frank to say that the feelings of Bismarck are of the kindest nature for the United States as far as I can see. I was most cordially received by h m and could not have been treated bet-ter."

Tennessee Barbarism.

Union Ciry, Tenn., Feb. 20.-The law and order committee was out in full force Friday night. One woman and three negro men were visited and severely whipped. To obtain the facts in a case of this kind is almost impossible. Elder Gaston, barber and preacher, one of the men whipped, was seen to-day and he says he does not know what he had done to deserve punishment. Each of the negroes say that they asked the vigilantee what they were being whipped for. One says that they told him that he had stolen a hog. Another that they thought his job of work was too remnuerative.