THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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SPARKS BECOMING DISGUSTED

Reports Current That He Will Soon Tender His Resignation.

PROMPT ACCEPTANCE DESIRED.

The Commissioner Submits His Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior—National Capital News.

Sparks Tired of Being Overruled.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A friend of Commissioner Sparks asserts that he is very sore over the fact that he was so completely overruled by Acting Secretary Muldrow in the matter of the indemnity lands of the Omaha railroad and the Bayfield branch and that he is seriously contemplating the advisability of tendering his resignation. This friend asserts positively that the commissioner has told several of his intimate associates that as soon as the president returns he will tender his resignation and ask that it be immediately accepted. If the commissioner should take it into his head to adopt this course there would be no one more pleased than the secretary of the interior and his assistants. Since he was appointed Sparks has been the thorn in the side of all the other officials of the department. He generally means well, but he is so headstrong that he frequently arrives at his own conclusions without a thought or a care of the law or the precedents in the case. The result is that his decisions are more frequently called into question than those of any other official in the service of the government. Sparks realizes this and it is thought that as the acting secretary took occasion to "rub in" to some extent when overruling him, there really is some truth in the rumor of his contemplated resignation.

Sparks' Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—In his report to the secretary of the interior Commissioner Sparks incorporates the following, among other reports from inspectors and special agents in Nebraska, showing the disposition of the public lands in representative townships. Special Agent Walter W. Cleary in his reports says: The township selected is are presentative one, being just sixteen miles from Garden City. The claims that have been proved up properly in this township are worth from $2,000 to $3,000. The soil, if properly tilled, will produce most any kind of crops. Water is obtained at a depth of from eighteen to seventy-five feet. One of the great detriments in settling up the country with bona fide settlers is the practice of what is called "Friendly contests." If the practice could be successfully stopped a great deal of land would soon be under cultivation. A young man or lady enters a piece of land under the homestead laws. Having six months to go on the land, nothing is done until about that time. The lady is a school teacher or the man a clerk, and neither can leave his or her employment to take the land. He or she therefore goes to an attorney, states the case and a friendly contest is entered, the dismissal to be filed if the relinquishment is sold. These are the facts. It will be noticed that out of eighty-seven homestead filings at various times, fifty-eight of them have been under contest, and that out of thirty-three timber culture filings, twenty-two have been or are under contest. It will also be noticed that 85 per cent of the claims that have been proved up were mortgaged and abandoned immediately after proof. In a number of cases the mortgage was filed before the final receipt was issued. In nearly every case where final proof was made the improvements have gone to ruin, the houses being either torn down or sold, and the few that remain have no roofs on them. It is fair to presume that in a very few years the mortgage and loan companies will own the bulk of the government land in southwestern Kansas, as claimants cannot successfully pay the large interest charged by these blood-sucking corporations. For instance, a man borrows $600 from one of these corporations, giving the agent making the loan 10 per cent commission and paying the company 12 per cent interest. The mortgage is given for 7 per cent, but a second mortgage is given for the 5 per cent, which is counted for the full term of the loan, or, if not, that amount of interest is taken out of the loan, so after paying $300 for proving up, besides the interest and commission, the poor claimant has little more than enough to take him to his eastern home, and when there, with the mortgage staring him in the face and the first interest coming due, he bids farewell to his western prairie home. I can truthfully say that I do not believe that one timber culture filing in a hundred is actually made in good faith for the purpose of cultivation with trees. To sell and speculate in contests is a prevalent practice in this district. A party exhausts all his rights, files a contest and then sells. There have been in this township at various times thirty-eight relinquishments filed. A special agent makes a report recommending that a claim be held for cancellation. The claimant, who has heard of the agent visiting the land, and knowing his utter non-compliance with the law, relinquishes his claim to the government, and some of his relations immediately file on it. If such filing could be refused until the case is finally disposed of at Washington, considerable fraud would be defeated.

Special Agent George B. Coburn in his report states: The township examined is believed to be a fair example of those in the McCook district, which are largely used for agricultural purposes. The soil is rich and in all portions of the township which are capable of being tilled, the growth of vegetation is rapid when the water supply is abundant. The conveyances and mortgages shown are about an average of the townships which have been no longer settled than this. It will be seen that they are numerous; that some of the conveyances are of even date with the receiver's receipt, and that in some instances the mortgages ante-date the same. The agent added: My report shows that sixty-four timber culture entries in all have been filed, or an average of a fraction less than two for each section available for such entries. Of these twenty-eight are now intact upon the records. Though the number is not so large as some townships will show, it is evident that there entries have been largely availed of to keep land covered for speculation or until parties found it convenient to place entries of another class on the tracts respectively, or, what is a more common method, until the relinquishment can be sold.

Inspector Hobbs in his report says: Of the twenty-seven timber culture entries now in force only seven have any growing timber upon them and one of these was about to be relinquished. The entryman informed me that he intended to make a homestead entry of the same tract. To show the length of time land is often held under this law various entrymen without any timber of any value being raised, attention is invited to the fact that in section 2, 160 acres have been held since April 19, 1880, the last entry having been made February 23, 1887. In section 3 a quarter was held from March 26, 1880, to October 19, 1886, and the tract was then entered under another law; in section 5 from February 14, 1880, to April 19, 1887; in section 7 from October 14, 1882, to May 17, 1887, when it was entered under a different law; in section 8 from December 21, 1882, to April 19, 1886, when it was entered under a different law; in section 12 from January 1, 1880, to the present time; in section 22 from April 8, 1880, to March 4, 1885; in section 24 from July 7, 1879, to February 1, 1884, when it was entered under another law; in section 25 from October 1, 1879, to November 15, 1886, at which time it was entered under another law; in section 32 from July 8, 1880, to September 23, 1886, when it was again entered by another party under the same law. Attention is also invited to the fact that of the twenty-three cancelled entries, all but five were cancelled for relinquishment.

The following is a comparative statement of original pre-emptions filings to final entries in Nebraska for the years named:

Years.	No. Filings.	No. Final Entries.
1885	8,428	2,008
1886	7,886	3,231
1887	6,768	4,198
Total	23,082	9,437

[PRESS.] The report goes on to show that since March 4, 1885, 31,824,481 acres have been restored to the public domain. The sales, entries and selections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, embrace 25,111,400 acres and of Indian land 746,637 acres, making a total of 25,858,038, an increase over the year 1886 of 3,733,474 acres and an increase of 4,862,524 compared with the fiscal year 1885; receipts from disposals of public lands, $10,783,921; from sales of Indian lands, $1,484,902; total, $12,268,224; increase over 1886, $3,237,727; compared with fiscal year 1885, $3,648,625, to which is to be added $8,291 on account of timber depredations and $12,493 for certified copies of records, making the total receipts from all sources $12,289,008. In Arizona frauds in favor of the Atlantic & Pacific in a block of land 80 by 100 miles, by which the road is given all the good land, are alleged by the surveyor general in his report to the commissioner. The development of fraudulent returns of swamp lands in the surveys heretofore made in Minnesota render a thorough examination in this state a matter of importance. Stories of fraudulent work also come from New Mexico, Nevada and Wyoming surveyors general. "Filed examinations," continues the report, "have developed fraudulent and defective surveys heretofore returned to an extent which renders apparent the necessity for an inspection of all preceding surveys, and fully justifies the conclusions reached by this office to defer payment of accounts for past surveys until the true character of the work shall be ascertained."

In discussing swamp land grants the commissioner says the claims under these grants have already reached 77,500,000 acres and that patents have been issued for nearly 56,745,000 acres. Investigations during the past year have demonstrated the fact that many swamp land claims are fraudulent.

On the forfeiture of railroad land grants the commissioner renews his recommendation that forfeiture be declared in all cases in which the roads were not completed according to the grant.

Of fraudulent land entries, as the result of a year's investigation, 2,312 entries, covering about 370,000 acres, were held for cancellation, and 1,153 entries, covering about 180,000 acres, cancelled for fraud. This subject he pursues at some length. He says that such a record of crime and bold, reckless and gigantic schemes to rob the government of its land is rarely to be found. They have been discovered and exposed in every state and territory containing public lands, and the commissioner thinks he can truthfully say that in every land district and county which a special has visited men of intelligence and high standing in the community, in many instances millionaires, were the leaders in these unlawful transactions. Over five thousand cases have been discovered wherein perjury or subordination of perjury was committed. In the majority of cases the officers before whom the proofs or other papers were executed were largely state and territorial officers, not directly responsible to the land department and were cognizant of fraud or could have become so by ordinary diligence. While the area of fraudulent entries is gradually becoming circumscribed, there still remains much to do and an entire or general cessation of fraud cannot be expected so long as the facilities offered for its perpetuation by the existing laws are so great and the means provided for their prevention so small. Upward of ten thousand unexamined cases are now on file in which fraud has been charged or indicated. One thousand and eleven cases of timber depredations or trespass were reported on during the year, involving in timber and products $6,146,935 recoverable to the United States. The amount actually recovered was $128,642.

On the subject of "Reform in the public land laws," the commissioner says all efforts to secure a reform by the repeal or amendment of particular acts and provisions have failed through the opposition of interests at variance with the proposed legislation. What is needed, in his opinion, is an entire reformation in the existing laws, retaining an absolute homestead and obsoleting all other forms of disposal of agricultural lands. Actual residence, improvement and cultivation of a homestead for a period of five years should be the exclusive condition of acquiring title to such lands. It would also appear that the time has arrived when the privilege of appropriating public lands should be confined to citizens of the United States. The mineral laws should be so amended as to preserve the right of mineral explorations to citizens of the United States and to prevent a monopoly of native mineral wealth by individuals and corporations.

Two Timber Culture Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The acting secretary of the interior has decided the timber culture contest of Askel Hansen vs David B. Spanagle and in his letter to the commission about the case he says: "I have considered the case of Askel Hansen vs David B. Spanagle, involving the latter's timber culture entry in the nw¼ of sec 10, t 3, n r 12 w, Bloomington, Neb., appealed by the former from the decision of your office dated November 25, 1885, affirming the decision of the local officers, dismissing the contest. Spanagle's entry was made July 1, 1881, contest was initiated September 15, 1884, and the register's and receiver's decision dismissing the contest was reversed February 14, 1885. The contest is based on the ground that the entryman failed to plow and cultivate the land in the manner prescribed in the statute during the second and third year after entry. It satisfactorily appears from the evidence that at some recent period prior to entry fully ten acres of the land in controversy had been plowed; that this ten acres was cultivated to crops the first year after entry; that during the second year two and a half or three acres were planted to timber; that during the three years the ground so planted was at least partially cultivated, several additional acres plowed and platted to timber and that at the end of the third year there was a good set of small growing timber trees on about six acres. It also appears that the part of said ten acres which was not planted to timber remained uncultivated during the second and third years after entry, except that a small portion of it had been plowed once, and this, it is insisted by the contestant, is such non-compliance with the requirements of the statute as forfeits the entryman's rights to said land. It can hardly be said that the directions of the statute have been strictly followed in this case, for on a full consideration of the law and facts shown by the testimony no sufficient reason can be discovered for interfering with your decision dismissing the contest, and the same is affirmed."

In the appeal of Malcolm McLean from Commissioner Sparks' decision, holding for cancellation his declaratory statement for the nw ¼ sec. 24, tp. 15, n. r. 22 west, North Platte district, Nebraska, the acting secretary says: "After a careful re-examination of the record, I see no reason for disturbing the decision of your office, and the same is accordingly affirmed."

Undoubtedly Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A telegram was received at the Marine hospital bureau this afternoon from Dr. Porter, president of the Key West board of health, concerning his arrival at Tampa last evening and saying that the disease is undoubtedly yellow fever. Health Officer Strausse, of Palatka, telegraphs as follows: "A refugee, six days from Tampa, died here this morning, the 13th, of yellow fever. The premises are under strict quarantine."

Not Guilty.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—The jury in the case of Policeman Hahn, on trial for murder of Life Saver Hussey, returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon.

SYMPATHY FOR ANARCHISTS.

A London Meeting Offers Consolation to Chicago's Condemned.

A POET AND A PRINCE SPEAK.

Resolutions Adopted "Demanding" the Release of Spies and Companions — The Boulanger Case—Foreign News.

Plenty of Sympathy.

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LONDON, Oct. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Southplace chapel, in London city, near Finsbury circus, is perhaps best known as the place where for years Rev. Moncier D. Conway preached. It is now used as a place of public meetings and lectures. Passing it this morning I noticed a bill on the door stating that "All wishing to extend sympathy to the condemed Chicago anarchists are invited to meet here this evening," and at 8 o'clock I went. I found several hundred well-dressed auditors, including a score of ladies, listening to the opening speech of the chairman, Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, lately notorious as a curate forbidden to preach by the bishop of London because he had written a pamphlet praising the ballet and defending the coryphe. His speech gave the keynote to the prominent error of the meeting in the prevalent idea that Spies and the other anarchists were to be executed for holding meetings and making incendiary speeches. Beside him on the platform sat William Morris, the poet, best known by his poem called "Earthly Paradise," Prince Krapotkin, Stepney, the Russian nihilist, and Mrs. Annie Bessant, each of whom in turn addressed the audience on the following resolution: "That the English workers of this meeting earnestly desire to urge on their fellow-workers in America the great danger to public liberty that arises from suffering citizens to be punished for resisting attempts to suppress the right of public meeting and free speech; that the fate of the men now under sentence of death for holding a public meeting in Chicago, at which certain policemen were killed for attempting to forcibly disperse the people and silence the speakers, is of deep concern to us as English workers because theirs is the case of our comrades in Ireland, and is likely to be ours to-morrow unless the workers from both sides of the Atlantic declare with one voice that all who interfere with the rights of public meeting and free speech act at their own peril. We protest against their sentence, which, if carried out, will practically make the holding of meetings by workingmen in their own interests a capital offense throughout the United States. Since it is always possible for the authorities to provoke a crowd to reprisals involving danger to life, we look to our American comrades to demand an unconditional release of the seven men in whose persons the liberties of all workers are now in peril."

Poet Morris spoke in a dignified manner, evidently thinking the Chicago cases similar to those of O'Brien or Mitchellstown. He was followed by Stepney in very chostic English, also misunderstanding the Chicago matter and likening the legal decision there to the recent one in Ireland in sentencing O'Brien.

A local orator named Blackwell next spoke. He had recently returned from Chicago. He was surprised that there was no more violence in the United States by the workingmen against capitalists and the capitalist press of the United States. He predicted that the press of England would soon follow the lead of the United States press. He bitterly attacked the London Daily Telegraph for exaggeration in saying that bombs were flying about Chicago in all directions.

A Mr. George—no relation of Henry—made a passionate appeal for the unemployed, seeming to thing that this was a meeting for them.

The chairman cut him short and introduced Prince Krapotkine, who was received with immense cheering. He looked picturesque in a long black beard, sallow face, wierd eyes and bald head. He, like Stepney, dislocated his English. He eulogized free speech as it used to be in the United States, attacked Pinkerton's agency men as Russian bloodhounds and branched off into strikes. He criticised the Chicago court as a despotic tribunal and ended by predicting a civil war in the United States between the Knights of Labor and capitalists.

Mrs. Bessant then spoke. She wore a heavy dark-red dress and looked and talked like the revolutionary woman in the tale of "Two Cities" by Dickens. Her theme was "Judicial Murder," the resolution being tumultuously carried.

It was announced that on Monday the social democratic club would hold another meeting of protest against the monstrous judicial assassination of the Chicago anarchists, when a comrade just arrived from Chicago would also be present and reveal startling disclosures.

BOULANGER'S ARREST.

The General is Not Permitted to See Reporters.

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CLERMONT FERRAND, Oct. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—I called to-day upon General Boulanger at the headquarters of the Thirteen army corps. The ante-room was in disorder. Parcels, packages and valises were all packed up as if a sudden departure was imminent. I sent my card to the general, who at once sent his aide-de-camp, Captain Driant, to explain that as he was in close arrest and that he was ever a slave to discipline, he could not infringe upon the military rules by receiving any one not on military service. Captain Driant explained to me that General Boulanger had arranged to act as a pall-bearer to-day at the funeral of M. Bourget, rector of the college at Clermont, but had just sent word to Madame Bourget, widow of the deceased, that he was unable to fulfill his promise. The general had intended to start to-morrow to make a tour of inspection of all the troops of his command at Riom Roanne, in the vichy of Billon and Aurillac. Captain Driant explained to me that he had just telegraphed countermanding all the inspections, which have been postponed till the end of the year, as his arrest will not expire till November 13, only a fortnight before General Boulanger will have to go to Paris to take part in the council for the promotion of field officers, of which General Boulanger is a member in his capacity of corps commander. General Boulanger in close arrest is not allowed to wear his sword, which he has been obliged to hand over to his chief of staff. The general is in good health, but is too inured to discipline, Captain Driant assured me, to show the slightest temper at the blow that has been inflicted upon him.

Surprised Over the Appointment.

DUBLIN, Oct. 4.—Much surprise has been caused by the announcement of the appointment of Valentine Hines as land commissioner. Hines is a bailiff on the Lansdowne Luggacurran property and managed the recent eviction of eighty tenants.

MAKING A MARK OF MUNDAY.

A New York Man Makes a Fool of Himself in London.

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LONDON, Oct. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The old mutual friend of the New York liquor dealers, criminal courts and excise board, William H. Munday, came to the fore two days ago in a letter to the Times about O'Brien's case and claiming that he gave Harrington a point which discharged the lord mayor. The letter also grew learned about the duplicity in the indictment. Munday described himself as an American lawyer. He at once drew the blood of correspondents by his reckless shots at facts and legal principles, and two of these thinking him a confrere of such jurists as Evarts or Conkling, immediately criticised him seriously. But it was reserved for Lord Bramwell in to-day's Times to fall into a similar error and take the pains to fairly pulverize Munday. This distinguished jurist first shows up Munday's want of grammar, then his misuse of the phrase "non constal" and net his tautology use of the word "case," reminding his lordship of the learned counsel who once said, "If ever a case was a hard case this case is that case." Lord Bramwell finally pokes fun at Munday's assertion as to duplicity in two courts, showing him that such an error can only exist in one court. He thus concludes: "Mr. Munday says he was sorry to see such things in an English court. Will it console him to remember that the court was Irish. He says: 'When I return to America I shall be compelled to tell our people dreadful things about the English.' Of one thing he says: 'If it was not horrible it would be laughable.' I will borrow his words with a change. His letter, if it was not laughable, would be horrible if his people agreed with it. It is perhaps a wonder that Lord Bramwell, in signing his name, for he is a wit, did not quote "sic transit gloria mundi," as an offset to Munday's "non constat."

The Unemployed of London.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The unemployed persons who frequent Trafalgar square formed in a body to-day and marched to the Mansion house, where they demanded an interview with the lord mayor, which was refused them. They denounced the lord mayor, and afterward stopped at the office of the Standard and hooted and jeered. The police attempted to move the crowd, but were met with resistance. They then charged the mob and captured a black flag and a number of red flags, which were recaptured by the mob. The police soon after charged the mob and dispersed it.

Appeal From Mrs. Hughes-Hallet.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Hughes-Hallett has addressed an appeal to the conservative committee of Rochester, asking them not to call upon her husband to resign his seat in parliament. She says she, best knowing the facts, sees her way clear to condone her husband's offense and the electors should do so also. She offers to visit personally all her husband's supporters. The committee has sent a sympathetic response, but do not favor her proposal to visit the electors.

Unauthorized Expenditure.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—At a meeting of the budget committee to-day Cavargnac stated that General Boulanger, in December last, ordered an outlay of 81,245,000 francs for clothing for territorial reserves. This expenditure, Cavargnac said, had not been authorized by the chamber of deputies and was therefore illegal.

Lamar For the Bench.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Times says: "According to most excellent authority the speculation over the successorship to a seat on the bench of the United States supreme court made vacant by the death of Justice Woods, may as well end, for L. Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the interior, has been selected for the place. Ever since Louisiana came into the union it has been represented in this court. The law in that state is, in some respects, peculiar. It is an old civil and canon law. As Louisiana lawyers are the only persons who are supposed to understand the laws of that state, it has been the custom to keep one of them always on the highest bench. According to the authority upon which the announcement of Secretary Lamar's selection is based, the president is not impressed with the necessity of looking to Louisiana for a new justice. He feels that the state will be quite as well protected by a resident of an adjoining state, and that Lamar's appointment will be more widely acceptable than that of any man whom he might choose from Louisiana.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—John O Leary has been commissioned postmaster at La Platte, Neb.

Star schedule changes in Iowa: Martimer to Tingley—Leave Martimer Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 a. m; arrive at Tingley by 11:30 a. m. Leave Tingley Tuesdays and Saturdays at 1 p. m.; arrive at Mortimer by 4 p. m. Fairfield to Hedrick—Leave Fairfield daily except Sundays at 12 m.; arrive at Abingdon by 3 p. m. Leave Abingdon daily except Sundays at 7 a. m.; arrive at Fairfield by 10 a. m.

Nebraska: Everett to Nickerson—Leave Everett Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m.; arrive at Nickerson by 11 a. m. Leave Nickerson Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 m.; arrive at Everett by 3 p. m.

The Chinese Concessions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Concerning the report from London that the Chinese government had withdrawn its concessions to the Chinese-American bank, Wharton Barker says: "Neither the Chinese special envoy, Mr. Makiet Chang, nor myself, have any information of the character mentioned in the dispatch from Tientsin to the London Times."

Canada's Fish Commissioner.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A meeting of the Dominion cabinet was held last evening at which it was decided that Sir Charles Tupper, minister of finance, should represent Canada on the forthcoming fisheries commission at Washington.

Army Marksmen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A general order was issued from the army headquarters yesterday showing the results of the competition this year of distinguished marksmen, and announces the names of twenty-nine officers and men who have been placed in the class of distinguished marksmen and awarded handsome badges.

Distinct Roads.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The secretary of the Illinois Central railroad company announces that the lease of Iowa lines terminated October 1. The management of the Dubuque & Sioux City, Cedar Falls & Minneapolis, Iowa Falls & Sioux City roads are now distinct from the Illinois Central.

Funeral of Minister Manning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Minister Manning were held this morning in Trinity chapel. Bishop Whipple officiated. After the ceremonies the body was sent by the Adams express to New Orleans, where it will be interred.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Arrived—The Germania, from Liverpool, and the Trave, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 14.—Arrived—The Wyoming, from New York.

KNIGHTS IN SECRET SESSION.

Light Let in On the Doings of the Meeting.

POWDERLY ROUNDLY SCORED.

Chicago's Contingent Censure the General Master Workman and Executive Board For Ordering Off the Strike.

Knights of Labor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The details of the secret session of the Knights of Labor assembly on Thursday afternoon have just leaked out and show that one of the liveliest discussions of the convention was indulged in. The committee on boycotts introduced a resolution favoring the action of Master Workman Powderly and the executive board in declaring the big Chicago stock yards strike off. Some of the delegates from districts 24 and 37, of Chicago, had come here with a feeling of bitterness against Powderly and all of the executive board, except Barry. They offered to substitute a resolution roundly censuring the action of the general master workman and the executive board. Charles F. Sieb and George F. Schilling made vehement speeches sustaining the substitute and roundly scoring Powderly. They claimed that the action of Powderly had defeated the purposes of the strikers. Mr. Barry, in his remarks, stated that he thought the men would have gained their point without any expense to the order and would have been successful had they been allowed to stand out. Mr. Powderly took the floor and went over the matter from beginning to end. He made the statement that the action of the executive board was advised by him, and if there was any blame in the matter it belonged to him.

The ayes and nays were called for, and the substitute was lost. The committee's resolutions then passed by 116 to 49.

The committee on law reported to the general assembly this morning and it was found there was no disposition to make any important changes in the machinery or methods of the order. A number of amendments and propositions were rejected as being unnecessary or already covered. A rule permitting district, or national trade assemblies, to regulate the time of the delivery of charters to newly organized local assemblies was adopted. The motion to strike out that part of the constitution which gives power to the general executive board to submit an amendment to local assemblies at any time, was met by a substitute that only on request of five district assemblies should the board submit an amendment. The law qualifying the members of the general assembly was slightly altered, so that delegates must hereafter show a record of attendance at three sessions of the district assembly instead of four. The report of the committee is only about half finished.

Davitt and the Knights.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—In an interview to-day Powderly denied that Michael Davitt had any secret project when he visited Minneapolis and the general assembly last week. There was no other intention than a seeking of endorsement of the convention of the efforts of the people of Ireland to better their condition.

Failed to Correctly Report Him.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—Chauncey M. Depew arrived in this city this evening. He was shown a dispatch, which had been widely circulated, as to an interview with him in St. Louis in which he was quoted as predicting a terrible financial panic about to overtake the country. This dispatch was used with very good effect on Wall street by the bears to-day. Mr. Depew said to an Associated press representative that the young man who interviewed him in St. Louis totally failed to catch the drift of his remarks. He had spoken disparagingly of the land speculation fever, and said he thought the railroad construction in the northwest this season somewhat ahead of the country's requirements. "But," he added, "there is no more danger than there is of an earthquake in this respect."

The Parnellite Proposals.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Chamberlain, speaking at Bush Mills, County Antrim, to-day, said it was not the upper classes but the poorer classes of Ulster that opposed the Parnellite proposals. He admitted that a part of North Ireland was strongly in favor of home rule, but was certain if he could infuse into the people of Donegal the same resolute law-abiding disposition as that shown by the people of Antrim, the outcry for great constitutional changes would become little heard. If it were decided ultimately that home rule was desirable for south Ireland, that would not justify the imposition of home rule on Ulster, which under no circumstances would submit to it.

The British Commission Completed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The department of state has been officially advised of the appointment of Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, as one of the British fishery commissioners. This last appointment, it is believed, completes the British commission, which will consist of Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel West, British minister to the United States, and Sir Charles Tupper. It is learned at the department of state that the approaching negotiatations will be confined to the subject of the fisheries and that this government has never contemplated or proposed a discussion of the subject of commercial union by negotiations. In respect to the published statements that the British commissioners intend to offset our claim of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring sea by a claim to Canadian waters lying between the headlands, it is stated positively that the department of state has never taken a position that could be construed as either claiming or denying any right of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring sea.

Iowa and Nebraska Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska pensions were granted to-day: John W. Douglas, Tecumseh; Charles A. Pond, Stella. Increase: Frederick Goble, Red Cloud; James S. Lynch, Firth; James B. Clements, Alcove; David Griswell, Stratton; George Merrill, Taylor; John H. Tarper, Stockville.

Iowa pensions: Daniel Marsh, Knoxville; John Longstaff, Sommerset; Francis M. Shular, Russell; David K. Calhoun, Winchester; Joseph Kiehle, Des Moines; John C. Hunter, Fruitland; Thomas Bennett, Dow City; Philip Bowman, Clearfield; Joseph C. Price, Columbus Junction; William Welsh, Albia; Christopher Bunfengton, Baxter; William H. Oppel, Hartley; Stephen H. Wolworth, LeMars; Warren W. Walbridge, Anamosa; John H. Warrington, Dallas Center; William M. Willins, Clarkson; Charles Stratton, Bismarck; George Larson, Story City; Thomas P. Clogston, Marion; Bradley W. Doane, Kellogg; Elisha C. White, Leonia; Henry Hunt, Wapello; James Daniels, Springville.

The Crow Trouble.

BILLINGS, Mont., Oct. 14.—General Howard, who is making an investigation officially at the Crow agency, says: Unless ordered otherwise by to-morrow an attempt to arrest the insubordinate Indians will be made and bloodshed will follow. "Sword-Bearer," at the head of 200 braves, is camped within gunshot of the agency, awaiting developments. "Sword-Bearer" is gaining strength daily. Much uneasiness is felt by the settlers. The Indians at the agency are sullen and uncommunicative.

ANOTHER CHARLESTON SCARE.

A Little Fire Causes Lots of Unnecessary Worriment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1:20 a. m.—Telegraphic communication with Charleston in every direction, as far as can be learned, has been cut off for the last half hour. The cause is not yet known.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1:40 a. m.—A message just received from Savannah says it is reported that there is a fire in or near Charleston which has caused the interruption.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—2 a. m.—No earthquake symptoms have developed at Augusta or Savanna, which are the nearest points to Charleston with which communication is open. Trainmen who arrived at Augusta from Charleston this afternoon, report indications of a cyclone, but telegraphic communication with Charleston was open for some hours after these men must have left that city. They also report a large fire raging at Magnolia, a suburb of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 5:15 a. m.—Telegraphic communication with Summerville, twenty miles from Charleston, is open, but the telegraph operators there have no explanation to offer of the sudden interruption of the Charleston wires. They report no atmospheric or terrestial disturbances. No earthquake shocks have been experienced at Augusta.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 2:30 a. m.—It is learned that the Western Union wires at Charleston are so arranged that a large fire among the extensive phosphate factories at Magnolia might cut Charleston off for a time. Such a fire is reported by railroad men who left there this afternoon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 3 a. m.—The operator at Florence, N. C., reports he had communication with St. Stephens, S. C., forty miles from Charlestown, and that the latter place reported having felt a slight earthquake. The St. Stephens operator was going to stop the 2:50 train from Charlestown, which was late.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 3:15 a. m.—The following telegram has just been received from Florence, N. C.: "Our railroad force patched up one wire and it has been learned that the trouble is from a fire at Magnolia crossing, outside of Charleston limits, where all the wires going out center and leave in one direction. A grocery was burned and every wire destroyed."

A Prominent Citizen Suicides.

CORNING, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The sad suicide of L. W. Lewis, an old and prominent resident of this county and vicinity, occurred here this morning. He has been in ill health for some time and further depressed by the loss of his good wife last spring. It is believed these causes produced a degree of insanity, for he had always been one of our staunchest and strongest citizens. He arose this morning, built the fire, awakened his daughter as usual, brought a pail of water and then disappeared. His absence did not cause serious alarm until towards noon, when a search was made. This afternoon his boots and hat were discovered near the bank of an artificial lake in the grounds of George W. Frank, just east of his own home. Further search revealed his lifeless body in about twelve feet of water, near the dam of the lake. Around his neck was tied a heavy iron weight. Mr. Lewis was for many years one of the county supervisors and bridge commissioners. He was an unusually active and successful official and business man, and his demise shrouds our entire community in gloom. He was about sixty-five years of age, and leaves three grown sons and a daughter. Two years ago his father, aged about eighty-seven years, suicided by hanging in a barn of the son who now follows him. Both acts were committed in periods of mental abberation.

Disappointed in Love.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This morning at an early hour the police were notified that there was a crazy woman at a Fourth street boarding house whose violent demonstrations had excited the fears of the other inmates. Officers McCuley and Shafer went up in the patrol wagon and found a young girl whose queer actions seemed to corroborate the theory of her insanity. She was taken to the county jail, where she became so violent that it required the strength of both officers to get her safely behind the bars. She afterward grew quiet, her favorite position being standing with her hands tightly clasped, her head raised and thrown back a little, and her eyes closed, in which position she stands for hours. She is a young lady who formerly resided at Beacon, and came to this city to work in an office. It is rumored that a few days ago she received a letter from an old lover in which he informed her that his affections were centered in another quarter. Since the receipt of the letter her actions have been strangely at variance with her former behavior and it is thought that the shock of her lover's faithlessness unbalanced her mind.

Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supreme court filed the following decisions here to-day: A. F. Harsh vs James Griffin, appellant, Creston superior, reversed; State of Iowa vs Henry Winter, appellant, Plymouth district; defendant was convicted of murder in the first degree in the killing of Hugh Moist; the defense claimed transitory mania, affirmed; J. P. Goodman, appellant, vs W. W. Allen, Keokuk district, affirmed; J. H. Moses, appellant, vs W. H. Phenquit, Jasper district, affirmed; John G. Armstrong, appellant, vs P. M. Crapo, Des Moines circuit, affirmed; Benjamin Bolin, appellant, vs Wm. Francis, Ringold district, affirmed; Henson & Linehan, appellants, vs the Taper Sleeve Pulley Co., Dubuque circuit, affirmed; J. F. Scott vs Wm. Hogan, appellant, Lyon district, affirmed; Ira Van Sickle vs Isiah Dawes, appellant, Louise district, dismissed; A. P. Rose, appellant, vs Chicago & Northwestern railway, Keokuk district, reversed.

Sad Case of Hope Deferred.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A sad case of hope deferred and bliss destroyed came up in the county clerk's office to-day. A loving pair of tender years applied with all the confidence of youth for a marriage license. The prospective groom's mother had been dead sixteen years and he had never seen his father. As he had no guardian and being under age, the soft hearted clerk, with tears in his eyes, was forced to decline to issue the license. He suggested, however, that he might have some one appointed his guardian and consent given at a probable cost of only $3, but the young couple, with quivering lips and reproachful glances, locked arms and meandered away, their joy gone forever.

The Central's Extensions.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This morning Superintendent M. Gilleas and N. H. Schilling, F. B. Harrison and E. F. Were, of Dubuque, all officials of the Illinois Central road, arrived in this city from Dubuque. They left for Onawa. They are on business connected with the Central's extensions. Mr. Gilleas said that a strong effort was being made to get the Cherokee-Onawa line ready for operation and that the only delay was on account of the bridge work.

Into Thousands of Pieces.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The great arch that stood at the intersection of Fifth and Jackson streets, the main entrance to the corn palace, fell down this morning, breaking the 400 globes into as many thousand pieces.

Tendered His Resignation.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—Mazeau Stas has tendered his resignation as minister of justice.

IN THE WILDS OF ARKANSAS.

The President Makes No Stops Among Garland's Constituency.

A FLIGHT THROUGH FORESTS.

The Reception Expected From "Dave Hawkins" and "Bill West" Fails to Materialize—Arrival at Memphis.

The Presidential Train.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 14.—The president's special train, preceded by a pilot train, passed here at 5:10 this morning. The passengers were all asleep. A crowd of two or three hundred persons was at the station to see them. Engines and conductors were changed here, but the transfer was made just outside the town and the train passed the station without stopping.

Through the Bear State.

RAVENDEN, Ark., Oct. 14.—The day was bright and the temperature had moderated. Since the passage of the Ozark mountains early this morning the president's train has been running through a sparsely settled region offering little in the way of popular demonstration. An opportunity was offered to examine and enjoy the good things found in the well chosen library of the car.

HOXIE, Ark., Oct. 14.—Among the floral trophies of the forenoon's ride is a little bunch of golden rod pinned to a piece of pink paper, which was handed in by a little girl at a water tank stopping place. The president expressed a wish to stop at the marked tree in compliance with the quaint invitation he received signed "Dave Hawkins," promising a novel and hearty reception, representing the wild west, which, it was said, would be an agreeable change from the grand parades he had seen thus far. "Bill West," the letter continued, "is hustling to get all his hunting equipments to make a display to meet the president's observation." The marked tree proved to be a fraud. A wooden station house, half a dozen shanties and a score of open-mouthed natives were the only signs of inhabitants and neither "Dave Hawkins" or "Bill West" made their appearance. The line from Hoxie to West Memphis lay in a typical Arkansas region. There were half a dozen little frontier villages, but for the most part groves of blasted forests bounded the track. Interspersed were openings for corn and cotton fields, in the latter of which the picking was going on. The train reached West Memphis at 2:40 p. m.

Arrival at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14.—The president is here and the largest throng of civilians