

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS.

Opinion in France Somewhat Divided on the Subject.

VIEW OF PROMINENT PRELATES.

The Bishop of Marseilles and the Minister of Public Worship Take an Active Part in the Electoral Melee.

A Vexed Question.

[Copyright 1880 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Sept. 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BE.] The most notable incident in the electoral battle now waging is the intervention of a number of bishops. The first to take up arms and join in the fray was the bishop of Marseilles, who deemed it incumbent upon him to issue to the clergy of his diocese a circular, telling them that the election of deputies was a political matter, and that it was sinful to vote in—that is to say, to support any candidate whose opinions were not perfectly orthodox.

If we may believe this prelate, pulpits and confessionals are fitting places to establish the merits of candidates for the chamber of deputies.

In his turn, the minister of public worship has issued a circular. He addressed it to the episcopacy and warned them that, under pain of incurring certain penalties prescribed by the penal code, or of exposing themselves at least to measures of repression at the hands of the civil authorities, they were forbidden to interfere with political matters.

The circular might have been couched in more measured terms, but the ideas it expressed were a very exact application of the principles laid down in the Concordat. But several bishops have none the less thought it their duty to protest most warmly against the minister of public worship's instructions, and declare that they and the priests, being citizens equally with other Frenchmen, had every right to take part in the elections. There is one fact which these prelates should have borne in mind, and which they have apparently forgotten—that in France the church is not separated from the state and that the clergy receive a salary, and that if public buildings are placed at their disposal it is not with the agreement that they should be allowed to use them for the purpose of attacking the government.

In this respect Henry IV. imposed silence upon the preachers of the League Accusation. There was an expressive term which the calling of a salary employed of those who should dare to make their pulpits political platforms. Napoleon I. went further and ordered the priests of his day to learn by heart and teach in the schools the catechism, in which it was commanded to revere the emperor like God. The republic of the present day does not exact so much from the clergy. At the same time that they should abstain from politics and that they should be neutral. Is this too much for those who desire to preach religion? Nothing is more deplorable in the interests of religion than the interference of the clergy in elections.

One of the greatest mistakes the Seine-Meuse government made was the forcing of ecclesiastics into the electoral arena. By this it gained the unpopular nickname of a government des chures. Furthermore, it excited anti-religious passions in every quarter, thus leading the way for a policy of reprisals, which has been pursued since. Their passions are beginning to die away, but they will revive again more violently than ever if the clergy of France is so imprudent as to join the electoral melee.

A COOL COMMANDER.

The Britanic's Captain's Prompt Action in Putting Out a Fire.

[Copyright 1880 by James Gordon Bennett.] QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 12.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BE.]—Passengers by the steamer Britanic, which arrived here on the afternoon of the 5th inst., were discovered escaping from one of the after hatches, and it was at once ascertained that the cotton stored in that part of the vessel was on fire. Captain Davidson and his officers immediately took steps to get at the seat of the fire, and for this purpose the hatch was cut through from the fore to the aft, with extraordinary energy in getting the burning cotton out of the hold and onto the deck. Meantime water was copiously poured on the burning mass and in less than two hours the fire was gotten completely under control, burning cotton numbering close onto one hundred tons being seen on the deck.

When the alarm was given the passengers generally became very excited. When the extent and nature of the fire was explained to them all possibility of an uproar was at once removed. Captain Davidson and officers were presented with an address from the saloon passengers on the following day, in which the captain was complimented in a manner in which they could not be reproached with what at first appeared a serious danger to the ship and all aboard.

IN SEVEN MINUTES.

Chicago Smashes to Smithereens the Divorce Record.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—The most remarkable divorce case in any respect ever tried in the courts of Cook county, recently, was the divorce case of Mrs. Josephine Tucker. It was put through in Judge Tuttle's court this morning in seven minutes. Remarkable as the circumstances of the story behind it, the case is not less extraordinary as being one which beats the record of all divorces in this county. The suit in the case of Edward D. Tucker against Josephine Tucker. As the clock in the clerk's office of the circuit court showed 10:55 this morning, Attorney Rufus King appeared in great haste and filed the bill in the case. It required Clerk Bradley less than two minutes to place the case on file. In less than the same lapse of time Mr. King was upon the next floor above in Judge Tuttle's court. Here he presented the case, and in five minutes after 11 a decree divorcing Edward D. Tucker from Josephine Tucker was a matter of record. Ten minutes by the clock, and the case was out of the clerk's office until the entry of the decree. The proceeding broke the record.

For two years the case of ex-county Commissioner Coburn, which took twenty minutes, has stood at the head of all divorce records, but it must take seconds in place now after the performance in the Tucker case.

The matter of mine is perhaps the least wonderful part of the Tucker case, however. The defendant, herself, helped her husband to secure his divorce. She was the lady of forty, who waited on King's coming, and the service had on her in the court room saved delay and made it possible to try the case in five minutes. The wife's story was a strange one. He was Josephine Tucker, of Wayne county, Illinois, in December, 1868.

THE FATE OF THE PARKER.

Her Benumbed Crew Drop Shrieking to Their Fate.

FURY OF THE STORM UNABATED.

Scores of Ships Seek Shelter, Only to be Dashed to Pieces on the Shores—Many Lives Lost.

Could Hold On No Longer.

LAWES, Del., Sept. 12.—It is known definitely this evening that up to the present time there are twelve deaths as the result of the storm. The mate of the unfortunate J. & L. Bryan told yesterday of the going down of the Kate E. Morse of Bath, Me., and the Walter P. Parker of Philadelphia. This afternoon the sad intelligence comes that Captain Tracey and a crew of six men had found their last resting place in the ocean. The history of the two nights aboard the Morse and Parker is one of suffering and despair. The storm increased in volume and it seemed as if the boat would go to pieces. All attempts to stay on deck were abandoned and the men on both boats strapped themselves to the rigging and resigned themselves to their fate. All Wednesday afternoon and night and until noon to-day they remained bound to the rigging. Wednesday night the storm howled and beat against the rigging. Those on the Parker took to the rigging several hours before those on the Morse, and late last night they were blown overboard. The Parker was driven to the shore by the force of the wind. Early this morning nearly every man on both ships was almost dumb from exposure and stiff from suffering. Finally those on the Parker were blown overboard and the crew of the Morse saw one of the men tear away the cords that held him and yell and yell himself to a living grave. In a few minutes another followed his example, then another and another until the last man, the captain, was seen to throw himself overboard and disappear in the angry billows. Those on the Morse were horror-stricken at the sight they were compelled to view. The impression was forced upon the observers that unless help soon came they would have to put an end to their sufferings in the same manner as the boat's crew. The captain of the Morse kept his courage up and frequently urged his men to keep up heart, as he still had confidence in the vessel.

THE FIRST GLEAM OF HOPE OCCURRED THIS MORNING, when the Captain William Tugwell, of the flag of the United States, came to anchor and began making desperate efforts to reach the Morse, but it soon was evident that he was unable to do so. The sailors had almost exhausted their strength, and the tug was in sight, several men had made ready to throw themselves overboard. Just as the tug was about to anchor, a line with a buoy on the end of it was thrown to the schooner and one by one they jumped into the sea, caught the line and were hauled aboard the tug. When the last man was on board all were taken into the engine room of the tug. As soon as the tug was under way, the schooner broke up, and in a short time nothing of her remained.

OSBORNE HOWES, secretary of the Boston University union, expressed the same views.

A "GENELEMEN'S AGREEMENT."

National Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters. CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—Another "gentlemen's agreement" is under consideration in this city, and its consummation will result in a trust in an industry which has hitherto been free from any combinations to control the market. This time it is the National Association of Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters that is laboring to remove the evils of competition. At the meeting of the association, scrupulously kept out of earshot of the room in which the gentlemen were wrestling with certain committee reports relating to the demoralization of prices, and the scale of charges for estimates. Unjust competition was also considered, and much heat was generated in a discussion of various points as they were suggested.

It was ascertained that the committee on prices had reported a scale by which manufacturers will be requested to be governed in furnishing steam and hot water supplies, the idea being to prevent others than the trade and certain large interests from enjoying the benefits of the market.

It is believed that this plan can be as effectually carried out in the interest of the engineers as a similar plan has been carried out in the case of plumbers. The committee from which the general public is wholly excluded by the manufacturers.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

The Pall Mall Gazette Has a Scheme to End It.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A conference between the directors of the dock companies was held to-day. The directors found that the directors of the dock companies were not willing to agree to the compromise proposed by him. They have decided to adhere to the first offer made by them, to raise the wages of their men on January 1.

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REFUSES TO BE INTERVIEWED.

Tanner Will Not Say Anything for Publication.

NO SUCCESSOR YET CHOSEN.

Warner's Call to Washington was on Sioux Commission Business—Edwin Arnold Calls on Harrison.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BEE, Sept. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—Late this afternoon Corporal Tanner left the pension office not to return again as his commissioner. He has been given a leave of absence, to continue until his successor is appointed and qualified. Deputy Commissioner south will be acting commissioner. Mr. Tanner was in his official chair all day signing his mail and attending to his last acts in office. He refused to see callers. He simply awaited the official notification from the president that his resignation had been accepted, and information from the interior department as to what he was expected to do with the office he had held so long.

When he was notified that he had been granted a leave of absence he bade his personal friends good-by and went to his home in Georgetown. Mr. Tanner refused to be entertained. Your correspondent, who enjoys cordial personal relations with him, was admitted to his private room, but was immediately turned out. He would have said for publication. Mr. Tanner deeply regrets that he got the president into such an embarrassing situation and it was for the purpose of showing his gratitude toward the president that he finally concluded to resign. He made up his mind some time ago that he would not voluntarily yield the reins of office to a successor, but that he would rather resign, however, than embarrass one who had honored him. Mr. Tanner voluntarily tendered his resignation.

It was generally believed on the streets and in official circles that Major Warner, of Kansas City, late commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, would be appointed commissioner, but it was stated at the interior department late this afternoon that Major Warner's coming to Washington at this time had nothing to do with the filling of the vacancy existing in the pension office. He was telegraphed, it was stated to come here for the purpose of meeting the governor of the state of Ohio, another member of the Sioux Indian reservation commission, that the two might complete their report on the subject of the reservation, and then go to congress for the purpose of furnishing a basis for further legislation of the pension office. It is not probable that a commissioner of pensions will be appointed until the end of the session, and it is not probable that the president will be able to do so until after the adjournment of congress in December. The president is not determined just what he will do, and it is not probable that he will do so until after the adjournment of congress in December. He may appoint Major Warner, but he has not yet decided. It is not probable that he will do so until after the adjournment of congress in December. He may appoint Major Warner, but he has not yet decided. It is not probable that he will do so until after the adjournment of congress in December.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1880.—[Hon. James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, Sept. 12, 1880.]—Mr. President: The differences which exist between the secretary of the interior and myself in regard to the administration of the pension bureau has reached a stage which threatens to embarrass me to an extent which I feel I should not wish to suffer, and which would reflect upon the affairs of the bureau has been completed, and I am assured that the appointment and qualification of your successor in the interior, it contains no reflection on my integrity as an individual or as an officer, I herewith place my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Pensions to the end that you may be relieved of any further embarrassment in the matter. Very respectfully yours, JAMES TANNER, Commissioner.

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MORE CANDIDATES FOR THE PLACE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—To-night the names of John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, and ex-Governor Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, both ex-commanders-in-chief of the G. A. R., were mentioned to those spoken of as successors to Tanner.

NEBRASKA AND IOWA PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—Pensions granted Nebraska: Increase—Mordecai C. Maxwell, George W. Barnard, William R. White, Old war—John W. McCauley, Jessie J. Ferguson. Pensions allowed Iowans: Original—Valid—Presley Guyton, Albert J. Rose, James M. Jones, George Arne, Benjamin F. Barnett, John Thompson, Joshua Carver, Edward S. Sibley, Eli Tandy, Earl H. McMillan, William Bond. Original widows, etc.—Jane, mother of Enoch Brumburgan.

BOND OFFERINGS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—Bonds offered: \$2,600 at \$1.25; \$8,000 at \$1.05.

STANLEY'S MOVEMENTS.

He is Expected to Reach the Eastern Coast Late in October. BRUSSELS, Sept. 12.—A cable dispatch from Zanibar to the government of the Congo states: Stanley, on leaving the basin of Albert Nyanza, endeavored to make his way southward by passing to the west of Victoria Nyanza, but failed. He then went northward to the outlet of the lake, and thence to the east. He is expected to reach the eastern sea coast about the end of October.

AN OLD TEACHER SUICIDES.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—Monroe Gray, aged fifty years, a teacher in the East Carondelet, Ill., school, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the breast. The suicide is the outcome of a tragedy which occurred five years ago, when Gray discovered his wife and one William Ditch holding criminal relations. He shot and killed them both, and after a sensational trial was sent to prison for a year. Ever since Gray was brooded over the affair, until to-day he put an end to his troubles.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—At the session of the national conference of charities and corrections this morning F. H. Wines, of Illinois, submitted the report of the committee on the condition of the various penal institutions in the convention, and then called upon the delegates present to report upon the condition of charities and corrections in their respective states. Dr. G. G. Dyer spoke on the subject of homes for children in Ohio.

A SILVER FIND IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12.—A Connoisseur, Pa., special says: What is said to be a valuable find of silver ore has been discovered on the mountains near this place, by a man named Joseph Arrington. Arrington has interested a number of Connoisseur capitalists in a company. A great deal of excitement exists and prospectors swarm the mountains in the hope of finding other deposits.

WITHIN AND THE CAZAROVITCH.

HANOVER, Sept. 12.—Emperor William met the czarvitch at the railway station in this city. After the usual ceremonious greetings they drove together to the castle.

GRANCEY FELT CHAGRINED.

Our Exhibit at the World's Fair Made Him Sick.

THE LEAST AMONG THE NATIONS.

All Other Countries Grandly Represented at Paris Except the United States—Continental Trip of the Workmen.

THE FLAG SHRIVELED UP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—Chauncey M. Depew returned from Europe yesterday, and when interviewed said: "I went over to France and saw the great exposition. There is no use of our building it. Never in the history of the industrial presentation of the productions of manufactures and the arts of the world has there been anything that begins to equal it. Eleven million dollars has been expended on buildings alone, and they are as good as they were intended to remain forever. After I had taken a bird's-eye view of this exhibition I got an American flag about one hundred feet square and wrapped myself in it and walked into the exhibition. I found that all the dwellings that mankind has ever had, from the cave to the latest style of marble mansion, were represented fully and completely. I found that Egypt had a street where the reproduced Cairo is now. I went through the streets of Spain, of Russia, of England, of Italy, of almost every country, and was amazed at the various improvements of the world that were presented by these governments.

"And then, clasping the flag about me, I walked through the streets of the United States, and when I got to the other end I found I could put that flag in my vest pocket. Said to myself, knowing that the United States could beat any nation in the world, I was disappointed. 'By the Holy Moses,' or whatever other deity the patriotic American invokes by anathema, and the American states, the American people have just set to rise in their might and create a world's fair in which the foundation shall be such an exhibit of industrial arts and sciences as will astonish the world, and around it shall be gathered as tributes all the exhibits of the nations of the world. Let us have our own in the markets of the globe after this exhibit in Paris, which has been visited by all the commercial people of the world, it is an absolute necessity that the United States to redeem itself from this monstrous perversion. The exhibits which are there are all right, as far as they go, but it is like sending a peacock to represent Holstein. The peacock itself is all right, but it does not represent America.

"I had the pleasure of being interviewed by a delegation of American workmen. A remarkable thing about their journey was this: Here were fifty men, who were not in the United States, who represented forty from the different trades. They were excellent representatives of the people of the United States. At no time in the history of the world for 2,000 years past would a delegation of that kind have been received in the United States. They were born, at any time prior to the declaration of independence or the inauguration of George Washington, and they were not in the United States, and with only respect for the United States, they would have been arrested anywhere. But the United States being a country without classes, without nobility, and with only respect for the United States, they were not arrested. This delegation was received with all honors, with the freedom of cities, with the honor of the United States, and with the United States, they invited me to dinner in the Eiffel tower. It was an elaborate affair and I said to the French representative who was with me, 'I am the workman in America always here.' While we have never had any great excursion from France, it will be very large during the coming year.

A WHITE SEPULCHER.

An Immoral Priest Nearly Doed With Tar and Feathers.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BE.]—The congregation of the pretty little Catholic church in Granville is in a state of ferment over a series of events which resulted in the abrupt dismissal of the pastor, Rev. Father Seoley. They very narrowly escaped a sticky coat of tar and feathers. Nothing but the reverence felt for his calling and his patriarchal appearance saved the hands of his angry parishioners. Several young girls who attend the parochial school told their parents last week that the priest had been conducting himself in a most immoral manner. They were told the story was told the elders of the church and an indignation meeting was held. The parishioners were so angry that a kettle of tar and a feather bed in which to envelop the wretch, but cooler counsel prevailed, and a petition reciting in detail all the stories told by the girls was presented to Arch-bishop Weiss, with the request that he remove the recent priest. The request was promptly granted, and the story was told, and a letter of dismissal was sent to Father Seoley. In it the archbishop told the priest to leave and not come near him, as he did not wish to see such a monster. Father Seoley left at once. Everything belonging to him was burned by his irate parishioners.

THE CAPTURE