LABOR MUST BATTLE WITH THE BALLOT

People Who Cannot Read Should Be Disfranchised -The Initiative and Referendum Advocated - Restriction of Immigration Favored-On Big Strikes.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16.-The general assembly of the Knights of Labor resumed ats session this morning. A little routine, business was transacted and then the address

of the master workman was delivered. General Master Workman Powderly, in his annual address, said:

"The representatives who are assembled at this, the sixteenth regular session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, have as great and as weighty a responsibility resting upon them as was borne by their pre-decessors. It is true that public attention has not been directed toward this meeting as it was toward others in the past, but that we have as momentous issues to face and as difficult problems to solve as any of them is fatent to all who have given the present condition of industry and society the attention

After devoting some time to the constitution, the speaker said:

Recommends Mixed Assemblies. "It is the opinion of your general master workman that all local assemblies should be made up of mixed membership. Each local assembly should admit men and women of all trades and occupations, and when a ques-tion of vital importance to any one calling is to be discussed, all others may become familiar with it, and when private matters relating to that particular occupation are to be discussed, those not directly interested may retire. There is no question which bears on any trade or calling which does not bear, either directly or indirectly, on all others, and many of the failures of the past can be traced directly to the door that was closed in the faces of men who were excluded

from participation in discussions in which their interests were involved."

Continuing, he said: "As I review the past history of the labor movement I am inclined to the belief that there has been a great waste of vital force and means. As we look around us we see a hundred and one new associations having in view the granting of benefits for accident or sickness, or insur-ance in case of weath. While it is true that many of these are swindling concerns, pure and simple, it is none the less true that they drew not alone from the Knights of Labor but from all labor associations. It is a fact that there are too many labor organizations struggling for supremacy. The tendency of straggling for supremacy. The control up, the labor movement seems to be to divide up, the labor movement seems to be to divide up, while that of the opposing force—capital—is to consolidate and thereby to gain strength to compat the forces of industry when sin-gle-handed they are arrayed before them. A prominent member of a later organization who for some reason or other has taken of-fense for something that has been done sets about organizing a new society of labor. The only result is division of strength, cutting of of communication, isolation and final These may not be palatable truths. but that they are true no one can dony who has eyes to see and ears to hear.

An Error to be Remedied.

"It is not by remaining silent on these things that we can remove the evil. Some-thing must be done to remedy this error; that tt is an error both of judgment and policy. I am morally certain. There exists no reason am morally certain. There exists no reason why every branch of toll should not be enwhy every branch of toll should not be enrolled under the shield of this order. There
is no reason why every interest cannot be
more carefully guarded in this order than in
separate and isolated cases, where we too

separate and isolated cases, where we too often find them more bitterly coposed to each other than to the concentrated forces by which sil of us are opposed. The one crying need of the hour is an organization in which every interest may be cared for, in which all may meet on common ground, ir which a unity of thought may be effected in which a thorough knowledge of what in portant steps each division of labor intends taking may be imparted to all others. No one man or no man's interest should stand

The members of the order are to be con gratulated on the gratifying result of the agitation for ballot reform, which was inaugurated by the general assembly a few short cars ago. When the question was first preented to the general assembly no state in the United States held election under laws which would secure the voter in the right to cast his ballot without intimidation, scruting, or without subjecting himself to the espion power to injure him for voting contrary to their wishes. Now there are some thirty tates in which the secret ballot law is force. In some of these states the laws ar not up to the standard established by order; but these laws may be amended-none of them should be repealed. There must be so backward steps taken on this great ques-

Illiterates Should Not Vote.

"It is the opinion of your general master workman that we should go still further in advocating the passage of the any per-which will render it impossible for any perhave no guaranty under any of the bailet reform laws that the uneducated voter may not dispose of his vote in such a manuer as to work injury to the community. The illiterate voter is certainly at the mercy of some other person when casting his ballot, and, if it is proper for me to call in another to prepare for me my bullot, it is quitable for me to send that other to vote in my stead. Under the law which was prepared by the general executly board some years ago, the right of the illit erate citizen was guarded, but that feature of our law was not adopted by any of the state legislatures. I am well aware objections against degraving the man who cannot read of the right to vote; but it must not be forgotten that we continue to deny to woman who can road, the right to a voice in public affairs, and we do it without offering even an affairs, and we do it without onesting wrong, anology for the continuance of the wrong anology for the continuance of the wrong and be done. It would be That no injustice may be done, it would be well to fix on a day in the fature - my five years from the date of cassage of the law-after which no person should be allowed to vote unless qualified to do so by being able to read his ballot.

property qualification for the citizen, but we should oppose such an innovation with all the strength we possess. This nation must depend for its life on the intelligence of its citizens, and it is very essential that an edu-cational qualification take the place of the existed now practiced. Once the citizen learns to tend his bailed he will take more interest in it and will be auxious to study the principles of the parties which appeal to him for support. No matter how intelligently the liliterate citizen may dispose of his ballet he does it on the strength of what he is told and not on what he knows. His illiteracy gives some other man the privilege of voting twice.

Favors the Referendum

"Under the operations of the secret voting aw we can more readily get the sense of the masses on the subject of subof the masses on the subject of sub-mitting all the laws to the people for agita-tion and discussion before adoption. The last assisting of the congress of the United States was assisted in the introduction, I am informed, of thousands of resolutions and billis, each one bearing on the wesfare of the people. A thousand laws and resolutions are passed by each session of congress, a are passed by each session of congress, a number of others by our county and municipal governments and a number of judicial decisions piled on top of these; it becomes a physical impossibility for the average citizen, whether worker or not, to acquaint bimself with the tenor or import of these laws. Not one of the congressmen who sat in the last congress can repeat the enacting clause even of one of the laws on which he youd. A majority of that body which he voted. A majority of that body was composed of lawyers. Each one will

POWDERLY TO THE KNIGHTS

unhesitatingly take a case against a poor man, who may have to work from eight to sixteen hours a day. He will tell that poor man that ignorance of the law is no excuse, while he cannot tell the names of all the law he has himself voted for. The right to initiate laws is inherent in the propie; the right to discuss and vote on all laws is a natural right. Our brothers of Switzerland have made more rapid progress toward an ideal democracy than we have in the United States, notwithstanding our boasted civiliza-States, notwitnstanding our boasted civiliza-states, notwitnstanding our boasted civiliza-tion and advancement. All along the line agitation and education should begin the issue. It brings it home to the hearts of the people; it touches them in their pockets as in their hearts. It relates to their financial and social interests. I ask that a committee on inhilative and referradium be appointed here for the purpose of presenting a plan on which an agitation on this question may be which an agitation on this question may be which an azitation on this question may be carried during the coming year. As a step in that direction, it was deemed wise to ask the order to vote for those whom they would prefer as general officers. The initial step was not encouraging, for the reason that not enough of thought was given to the subject by our local assemblies. Many thought that the general officers desired a vote of confi-dence or some such thing, but the great idea itself was overlooked. This general assem-bly should take decisive action on that ques-tion?

Ideas on Immigration. Much space was devoted to the question of

Much space was devoted to the question of immigration. Mr. Powderly saying thereon, in part: "Some six years ago your general master workman declared that he was in favor of the restriction of immigration. The views then expressed were not received with favor by the order, but notwithstanding that fact his sontiments have not changed since then, unless it be in the direction of a more rigid exclusion of immigrants than he then favored. We may adopt short-hour laws in every state as well as the nation; we may fix wage scales throughout the land; we may enact protective tariffs until the artibut while the tide of immigration flows on in uninterrupted streams there will be no dependence on short-hour laws, no reliance on wage-scales, and there can on wage-scales, and there can be no protection to American labor that will keep the status of the American workingman higher than his brother who lives under the weight of centuries of monarchical misrule. Your general master work-inan has no hesitation in saving that he favors the total exclusion of all immigrants who are not self sustaining on hading in this country. He would fix a term of years—ten would be long enough—during which time no immigrant should be permitted to land, with a view to remaining, unless he could prove that he had sufficient means to sustain himself and those depending on him for one year. Unworthy motives may be attributed to me because of these sentiments, but they are honestly entertained, and such construction as may be placed on them will not change my mind, for I foresee great danger, not alone to labor, but to the whole country, if the unmi-gration question is not carefully and herocally handled in the near future, It may sound exceedingly well to assert that we have room for all the world; that it that we have room for all the world; that it would be unAmerican; that it would be un-Christian to depar others from the benefits we enjoy. There is loss danger of debarring them from these benefits than there is that they will take the enjoyment of these benefits from all of us. I have repeatedly said that it is not to the interest of the immigrant or those who preceded him to land him here without money, without friends and without without money, without friends, and without a knowledge of the conditions which he must face in his struggle for orend.

It is not because he cannot earn a liveli-hood in his own land that the foreigner comes here—it is because the institutions of greed are of older growth over there and have taken deeper root. The rapacity of employers of labor, the greed of the owners of steamships and the moral cowardice of our public men have prevented the enact-ment of legislation which would have long since relieved the strain. We can bet-ter afford to aid the European in battling down the institutions which crush him a home than to continue a system which will inevitably reduce our own workmen to worse tion question?"

Strikes and Lockouts. On strikes and lockouts Mr. Powderly

"In the last six months the people of this land have witnessed such attempts at making the power of aggregated wealth supreme as were never dreamt of before Whether it be at Court D'Alene, at Home stead, at Buffalo, or in Tennossee, the in stinct which guided the rapacious hand wa the same. The power which directed the attack ran to the same center from all these places. Centralized wealth drew the scattering fire of divided labor, and, as a natural result, labor lost in each battle. If the lessons are carefully taken to heart, the sacrifices may not be in vain. The campaign which just closed witnessed a very interesting, if not intelligent, discussion of the tariff, but there i nore of a revenue thegaliv drawn from the pockets of merchants, manufacturers and workmen in one month of the year by the ratiroads and telegraphs than we pay in turiffs for a year. These and all other ques-tions connected with them must occupy the attention of the industrial organizations of the future, and the strike of the future must be a strike for the rule of the people. We can decry politics as we please, but we must be politicians or the slaves of politicians. We may shirk our responsibilities as citizens, but we are piling high the wrath which follows neglect of In a word we must be lawmakers o lawbreakers. When we, in the last extremity, are driven close to the wall and deprived of right and privilege, it is done through the law. If the law is obscure or defective, a bireling judge can always be found to con-struct in favor of wealth as against the poor. If every citizen of Pennsylvania un derstood and knew his rights, if he performed his duty under the law, intelligently and as he ought to, no judge would dere charge treason against workings who but struggled for recognition. The battle of the future must be fought out on different lines from these which marked the shifting progress of the past. These lines must diverge from and centerat the ballot box. Not as slaves to party, benton obeying the will of a boss or master, but as free who value freedom and would maintain it should we vote."

The speaker advised affiliating with the farmers ulliance and other similar organiza-tions, recommending the organization of a special or beneficial feature of the order, and in conclusion said that he knew of nothing that had been done during the year that he would not do over again under simi-lar circumstances.

General Secretary and Treasurer Haves says the benefit insurance feature of der has not been very successful, owing to a lack of support by the mem-bers, lie arges work to remedy this. The financial statement shows, including the balance from last year, receipts of \$69,614, and expenditures of \$69,749. The membership shows a slight increase during the year, and is now over 230,000 in good stauding. The order is practically free of debt, and owns property worth \$190,000.

The report of the general executive committee, among other things, reviews the transle with the clothing manufacturers combine at Rochester, N. Y. and says the beyent has been steadily and effectively prosecuted and militons of dollars of trade diverted from them. diverted from them.

Work in the Afternoon. The afternoon session of the Knights of Labor was devoted to the report of the committee on laws. The proposition to insert a clause in the platform providing for the use of the referendum scheme was adopted. Another proposition was adopted providing for the establishment of an employment bureau by the order. Suggestion that there has by the order. Suggestion that there be stricted out of the platform the plank providing for a graduated income tax was rejected and the plank was made all the stronger by the adoption of an amendment providing also for a tax on inheritance.

Mrs. Ingails of St. Louis, representing the National Women's Christian Temperance without made a fraternal call on the order and uutoo, made a fraternal call on the order and was granted a hearing in the interest of the organization under whose auspices she was sent, an appropriate reply being made by General Master Workman Powderly.

A latter was also presented by Thomas T.

A latter was also presented by Thomas T. Wright, inviting the order to send delegates the Nicaraguan canal convention at New Orleans on the 80th inst.

MEETINGS OF MANY KINDS

Various Societies Which Yesterday Met in Regular Annual Session.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY AND OTHERS

California Miners Meet, Pass Resolutions and Make Demands-Army of the Tennessee Meets-What the Woman's Convention Did Yesterday.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16,-The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry assembled in annual session this forenoon, Master J. Brigham of Ohio presiding. Master Brigham delivered the annual address. He said that the financial standing of the National grange is good and that reports from state granges show increasing numerical strength, activity in every good work and careful observance of the principles of the order. The speaker advocated renewed efforts to secure the early passage of the

Washburne-Hatch anti-option bill at the next session of congress.

The speaker then raviewed the result of the recent election and said: "All our order will ask of the administration is that the same consideration given to other interests be accorded to agriculture. If the producer on the farm must compete with cheap labor, let the producer in the factory and the mine do the same. Let the cleaver of free trade descend upon every protected industry and

not alone on agriculture."
The speaker deprecated as unpecessary at this time the movement to induce the government to spend large sums of money in the irrigation of ary land of the west and passed on to a lengthy discussion of the financial question, advocating bonest money.

CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS.

Their Meeting Hedged About by Secreey

-Matter Discussed, New York, Nov. 16, -In an upper room in the archepiscopal palace, at the rear of the great cathedral, the Catholic archbishops of the United States began today a conference which may be pregnant of large results to the church and to the nation. The church is divided into provinces, but only nine of the archbishops who serve these provinces are here today. The absent ones are Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis and Archbishop Salpointe. Advanced are renders it impossible for these prelates to stand the fatigue of the long journeys. Archbishop Kenrick is represented at the conference by his vicar general, Rev. Mr. Brady, while Archbishop Salpointe is represented by his coadjutor and probable successor, Bishop Cardinal Gibbons is in attendance, as is

also another pre ate whose presence re the present conference and its results of peculiar interest, Archbishop Satolli.
The conference was opened in the library room at the cathedral rectory soon after 10 o'clock. Cardinal Gibbons presided. It is his privilege according to the canon law. If Mgr. Satolli was here as a prejate he would then preside at this conference, but he is here only as a delegate. No little speculation has arisen as to why Archbishon Satolli was sent here by the pope. Apropos of the present conclave and the presumed fact that the educational questions would be deeply considered, if not determined, it may be stated with authority that one of the principal objects of Mgr. Satolly's coming here is to bring something definite into the present

discussion of the school question. The impression prevails that Archbishop Corrigan of New York has been designated to act as secretary to the present confer-ence. This is not true. The morning ses-sion was protracted until 1 o'clock when a oliation was served, Archbishop Corrigar being the host. Deliberations were then resumed and continued until 6:39 p. m., when the conference was adjourned until tomor-

The conference today was extremely ari vate and hedged about with all possible care to prevent interruption of proceedings and escape of any information. The statement is made, however, that the school question was carly inunched and that no little time was

devoted to its discussion.
Previous to the convention of archbishops today the papal delegate. Satolli, had con ferred upon this subject with Archi-Ireland, Riordan, Ryan and Corrigan. result of these conferences, in which Mgr. Satolii snoke with the length which denotes papal endorsement, the ablagate reached the conclusion that the educational questions now in discussion would be brought to a specious and satisfactory issue.

It may be stated semi-authoritatively that before proceedings had gone far in today's session. Mgr. Satolli presented a paper con taining fourteen names for the consideration of the conference. This paper is believed to have been an authoritative and conclusiv instrument. The early presentation of this paper is thought to have settled one of the oints to be considered, and hence its prompt ain, too, that touching the school question Mgr. Satolli, speaking as papal aclogate told the archbishops there would be no ob ection to the state if certain inconveniences

Among other matters it is thought that the convention will be asked by Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee accurately to define the term "sect society." This request is in deference to the German Catholies of the west and it is said to have in view the Knightsof Pythias, the United Wordmen and other societies without spiritual direc-tion, which have pronted by the liberality of the churches, while in consequence of this liberality the societies which have placed themselves under the direction of the church have not prospered to a corresponding de-

The archbishops at the conclusion of their session tempet were positive in their refusal to give information as to the details of their meeting, which will be continued tomorrow.

DIVIDED INTO FACTIONS.

Present Condition of the National Farmera Alliance.

Mampuis, Teau., Nov. 16.-The National Farmers Alliance and Lagustrial association was in session all day, and the press censors had little to give out. Since adjournment it was learned that the two elements, democrats and populists, are still struggling for the mastery, and that some acrimonious discussions were indulged in. The populist element seems to be dominant at and is seeking to oust J. F. Tillman of this state, member of the national executive committee. His offense is that after his coadjutors sent 200 circulars advocating the election of General Weaver, Tillman used the stationery and his official position to send out an equal number of circulars advocating the election of Cieveland Tillman was also general manager of the National Literary bureau, and the charges amount to a breach of faith. His circular letter was to the effect that as the alliance men could not hope to elect General Weaver they should upport Cleveland and thus defeat the fore bill. It is reported that to make the change another executive board will be selected. This would throw out C. W. Macune also, and members claim it is a clear triumph for and members claim it is a clear triumph for the populist wing and insures the election of Loucks, the president at present. Tomorrow's aession will likely witness a lively combat.

CALIFORNIA MINERS.

Convention at San Francisco Makes Demands and Passes Resolutions. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 16.-Call-

fornia miners convention today adopted a memorial to congress requesting the modification of the mining laws so as to enable the drift miners to obtain a title to claims more expeditiously than under the present taws. The convention also adopted resolutions which approve the Caminetti bill recommending that efforts be made to optain an appropriation of \$450,000 for the incendiary and murderer was arrested.

construction of restraining dams, provided for in the bill, and recommending that the state legislature make an appropriation to that end; also favoring the enactment by congress of a law that all lands which have ever been returned by the United States surveyor general as mineral lands, or tands within the recognized mineral belt, shall be presumed to be such before the Land department until the contrary be clearly shown. The resolutions also favor the passage of the

free coinage of silver law. Congressman Geary delivered a brief ad-Jacob H. Neff was re-elected president of the Miners association: W. C. Raiston, sec-retary. A canquet was held at the Palace hotel this evening.

MINING CONGRESS POSTPONED.

It Will Not Be Held in December for a Variety of Reasons.

Salat Lake, U. T., Nov. 16.—[Special Telegram to Tits Bes. |- The mining congress

which was to have been held in this city on December 6 has been indefinitely postponed by the executive committee upon the advice of W. P. James, The conclusion was reached that it would be impracticable to hold a convention of such importance at this season of the year and following so soon upon the campaign, which has naturally demoralized things more or less. The committee will decide upon a date for the congress hereafter. In the Interest of Women,

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16,-The Association for the Advancement of Women held its second day's session today. The morning hours were devoted to an executive session, at which was discussed the effect of immigration on the advancement of women. Responses from delegates present elicited statement that the Jews were the most liberal toward the movement; that the Luther-ans opposed it, while the Catholics dampened the cause by their negative position, neither favoring nor opposing it.

Tonight's session was devoted to a discus-

sion of woman's suffrage by Mrs. Chency, Miss Binckwell, Mrs. Colpy and Miss Strick-

Dr. Preserved Smith's Trial.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16.-The forencon session of the presbytery in the trial of Prof. Smith for heresy was occupied by the argument of Dr. Mckibben for the prosecution. The reverend speaker held that the charges were such as constituted an offense against the doctrines of the church and that they had been proved.

At the afternoon session of the Cincinnati presbytery Rev. Dr. McKibben concluded his argument on bahalf of the committee or ecution in reply to the defense of Rev. H. F. Smith.

The prespytery voted to hold no session on Friday and Saturday.

National Road Congress. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 16 .- The national road congress was called to order today by President Mullins, and whee welcoming addresses and responses had been heard, the program of the convention was announced to a full discussion of the road question, the kind of roads, character of paving, the use of convicts on public roads, the advisability of a bonded indeptedness as contradistinguished from slow progress and cash payments, necessary legislation and other points pertaining to road-building. Adjourned until tomorrow

Nonpartimin W. C. T. U. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 16 .- The third annual convention of the National Nonpartisan Women's Christian Temperance union began this morning. The general secretary's report showed a steasy growth. The work for temperance is extending and broadening, and the influence of the association is becoming more widely felt throughout the country. The m thods of educating the young in regard to the evils of intoxicants were urged in the line of warfare against linear.

Cost of Mission Work. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16 .- The general missionary committee of the Methodist church is in session here. Appropriations for home and foreign missionary work aggregate \$1,310,090, besides \$530,000 for the women's home and foreign missionary societies. The work of the missons is pro-

gressing most satisfactorily. Army of the Tennessee Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 16. -- The twentyfourth annual meeting of the Army of Tennessee convened at the Lindell hotel this norning and was presided over by General J. M. Dodge, president. The usual stand ing committees were appointed. The Sher man monument fund was reported in a flour ishing condition.

YOUNG CRIMINALS SENTENCED.

Two Iowa Boys Given Pentientiary Terms for Robbery.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 16. | Special relegram to THE BEE.]-In the district court at Marion today, Bert McIntyre, convicted of highway robbery, and Charles Willis of pocket picking, were each sentenced to five years in the Anamosa peniten Dr. Covkendall has been arrested on a charge of obtaining money on faise pre

tenses. The sum secured is not large, Sionx City Real Estate Suit.

Sioux Cirr, Ia., Nov. 16.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Abraham Haus, from Montreal, Canada, has instituted a suit here through a leading legal firm to recover 160 acres of land adjoining Crescent park, one of the finest residence additions in the city and partly platted; also six lots in the bus iness district, and twenty inside residence lots. The property is valued \$259,000, and is now held by a number of persons. Hass came to Sloux City in 1857 with his brother, Isaac, and homesteaded and bought the property when it was of little value. In 1851 he teft here, outling his interest in the hands of his brother. Isaac paid the taxes upil 1872, when he learned that Abraham was floated. hat Abraham was gend, and secured title to the property on the ground that he was Abraham's nearest heir, islace that he has sold all out cighty acres of the property, which Emma Haas his wife, now holds. The reappearance of Haas has created con-sternation in real estate circles, it having seen generally believed that he was dead, drowned in the St. Lawrence in 1872.

Will Hold The Tratamen OTTUMWA, Ia., Nov. 16 .- Special Tele gram to THE BEE. | The corener's jury today returned a verdict in the Highland disaster on the Miliyankoo road tast week charging Engineer Richardson of the fast freight train which created the havoc and Conductor Hurley of the other train with gross negligence. The grand jury is now taking action on the matter and it is said will return an indictment for criminal negli-gence. The third woman who was a victim in the wreck has been identified as Mrs. S. G. Pinney of Blakesburg.

VINNETT WON.

Grinnell Forced to Admit Defeat by the Inwa City Kickers. Iowa Crrr, Ia., Nov. 16 .- | Special Tele gram to Tue Bes. |- The State University of lowa scored her first victory from lown college at foot ball, the score being 18 to 12. The game was notly contested and several men knocked out. Ex-Governor Larrabee's son and Everest and the full backs of the two teams were dangerously injured. Stiles, Dawson an Van Oosterhut, distinguished themselves for the State University of Iowa and Everest and King for the lows college.

Marder and Arson, SECALIA, Mo., Nov. 16 .- Nathan Arnold aged 60 years, shot and killed Currie Tribole, aged 70. Both men are colored. A long standing feud existed between them. Arnold went to Tribbie's house just before daybreak and set fire to it. While Tribble was making Thu

Democrats Give Expression to Their Views on an Extra Session.

CONGRESSMAN WILSON FAVORS THE IDEA

Senator Carliste's Guarded Answer-Breck Inridge of Kentucky Can See No Need for It - New Quarantine Regulars -Iowa's Good Showing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.-Senator Carlisle, in an interview today, put aside the talk of his going into the cabinet as a thing not to be discussed. Speaking of the prospects for an extra session, he said it would all depend upon undeveloped conditions. He had seen Cleveland and was satisfied it was impossible for him to tell yet what would be

"The financial affairs of the government may be in such shape as to make an extra session imperative. It appears probable that we shall find not enough money in the treasury for the needs of the government. Wo shall have to see what congress does at this session. If they do not repeal the Sherman law relating to the purchase of suver, and take such other action as the situation demands, we may be swamped. Upon these things depend the calling of an extra ses-

sion."
Another view of the case was taken by Representative Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the late rational democratic convention, who, before leaving Washington today for New York, said: "I think it would be most impolitic to place a new tariff bill before the country just previous to the elections of 1894. For this reason I favor the extra session idea and think the sooner the proposed tariff changes go into effect the better will

be the final result for our party. The York, New York, Nev. 16—Congressman Breck-inridge was seen today and expressed his views fully on the situation. "I cannot see the need of no extra session," he said. "but of course, I have nothing to say about that, of course, I have nothing to say about that, If Mr. Cieveland does not favor it, that settles the question. As to tariff legislation, I think the party will go slowly and be governed by wise counsels.

• "Mr. Depew and Mr. Reid say they are in

favor of allowing the democrats to go shead at once with their reform program, and that yould seem to mean that they would like to see the twriff legislation enacted at the com-ing session of congress. Nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to see the senate take up the bills that were passed by the house last winter and put them through. That would at least be a beginning and the coner we begin the better."

ENTRY OF IMMIGRANTS.

Acting Secretary Spaulding Issues Another Circular on the Subject. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16 .- Acting Sec

etery Spaulding today issued the following circular to customs officers in regard to the centry of vessels carrying immigrants: The department has received authentic as surances that the danger of choicra infection. still exists, and that the measures of precaution which have been heretofore observed

cannot be materially relaxed without imperiling the public safety. In order that the provisions of its circular, No. 150, of Saptember 1, 1892, shall be uniformly applied, officers having supervision over the arrival of vessels are instructed as follows: First, the department adheres to its con-

struction of the term "immurant," as used in circular No. 159, and holds any person who arrives from his home in a foreign coun try with the intention of making a permanent settlement here is an immigrant within the terms of said circular.

Second, experience has demonstrated that the principal danger of infection through immigration arises from passengers brought over in the steerage. The crowding of im migrants to the extreme limits of the steer nge accommodations of many of the ships, the considerable quantity and character of their baggage and the consequent difficulty of maintaining those conditions of cleanly-ness which are demanded by sanitary laws are among the causes which create materia danger of infection from the class of immi-grants referred to. These conditions do not esult from transportation of passengers is the cabin, and the government does not in terfere with the landing of the latter after they have passed the inspection of the local health authorities.

Third, the objections to the unrestricted admission of steerage immigrants do not apply to vessels on which the steerage is nted by the limited number of citizen and residents of the United States and their families, who are likely to avail themselves of the cheaper rate afforded by

Fourth, no vessel bringing foreign immigrants in the steerage will be relieved from the restrictions contained in circular No. 150. Vessels bringing no such steerage passer gers, but having immigrants on cabin passengars, will not be refused entry after having passed the local quarantine but will be subjected to the regulations con tained in the following instructions ad dressed to the commissioner of lumigration on September 24, last:

It is represented that you have informed

steamship companies that you will require personal examination of all cabin passengers by a surgeon, boarding officer and registry clerks. This is not deemed necessary, and it is probable that you are misunderstood. A cursory examination of cabin passengers as they pass experienced officers on leaving the ship will be sufficient. You will only detain for examination such foreigners a you will have reason to believe from suc examination, or from the passenger list, are coming to this country for a permanen residence. A record examination of all cabin passengers is not contemplated by any instruction of the department. The instruction thus provided for is enforced because the department has information which shows that persons of prohibited class, notably contract laborers have been found to arrive in the cabin in at-tempted evasion of the law. All immigrants coming as cabin passengers will be com-pelled to undergo the required examination, which is also desirable in order to secure the collection of head tax on passengers not citizens of the United States. This examnation does not necessarily mean any deten ion of the vessel, as it will be made during he landing of passengers, but all immigrants will be subjected to such further restraint and disinfection as the commissioner of im-migration may consider requisite, and any laggage which shall appear to have been in sufficiently disinfected, shall, before de-livery, no disinfected at the expense of the onsignees of vessels. This circular, so far as it modifies any in

structions previously issued will be applied to all vessels saiding from foreign ports on

IOWA'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Figures from the Census Bureau Regard ing That State.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—The census office has issued a bulletin giving statistics of farms, homes and mortgages in lowa. In regard to farms it shows that in each 100 farm families 30 hire farms; 37 have homes with incumbrances; 33 are without in cumbrance. On owned farms there are iens amounting to \$101,745,924, or 33.23 per cent of their value. The average rate of interest is 7.36 per cent, making the average annual interest charge \$97 to each family. Each farm is worth on an average \$3,964 and is subject to a debt of

Of the homes 44.96 per cent of the occupants here them and 55.04 per cent own them. Of the owned homes 73.24 per cent are free from incumbrance. The debt on owned homes is \$17,706,870, or 83.17 per cent

of their value, with interest at an average rate of 7.00 per cent. The average annual interest is \$51; average incumbrance, \$550;

a verage value, \$1,087.

Twelve cities in the state have a population

Twelve cities in the state have a population of over \$.003; the largest is Des Moines, 50,-003. In these 54.65 per cent of the families hire homes, 45.32 per cent own homes. Of the owned homes 45.48 per cent are encumbered; 64.52 per cent are tree of encumbrance. Liens on owned homes infount to 33.75 per cent of their value. The average interest is 7.45 per cent; average years, \$1.740, average inch. \$933; annual

value, \$2,740, average lions, \$910; annual interest charged, \$68.

Real estate purchases and improvements caused 70,43 per cent of the farm families to incur 70,22 per cent of the farm debt, and 50,78 per cent of home families to incur 77,06 per cent of home families to incur 77,06 per cent of home debt. per cent of home dete

CARTER WILL PRACTICE LAW.

He Will Return to Montana at Once - His idea of the Result.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16. | Special Telegram to The Ben !- Chairman Carter called on the president today and had a long conference with him. He talked more about the future of the republican party than about the regent disaster from which it suffered After the interview was over Mr. Carter said that there was nothing to be offered in explanation of the party's defeat. Democrats and republicans, he said, were equally surprised. No one could have foreseen the causes which led to the overthrow of the republican party. He sain that he had not received the offer of any appointment and that he would not accept one if he did. He

is going back to Montana to practice law, As might have been expected the alleged confession of Howard Sutherland, the consubureau chief, to conspire arminst the ballot is proved to be a democratic trick. Suther land was held at Troy for the purpose of bringing discredit on the national republican committee. He telegraphs today to his wife that he is on his way to Washington and that the published confession is a fake and he asserts his innocence. Secretary Noble has refused to believe in the guilt of young Suther; and until positive proof should be of

Cleveland's Inaugural,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 16 - Since the election of Mr. Cteveland the leading democrats of the district have been considering with more or less interest the proper method of appointing an inaugural committee. The first definite move in that direction was taken at a meeting or conference of democrats last evening. It was decided to recommend that the plan adoped eight years are, when Mr. Cleveland was elected, be followed on this occasion. This plan, in substance, is the selection by the national committee of fifty citizens of the District of Columbia to take charge of the ceremonies outside the capitol. The meeting last night prepared such a list, headed by Colonel J. A. Berret, who presided over the mangural committee eight years ago, and the list was sent to Chairman Harrity for approval.

Carter Thanked by the President, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nev. 16.-Chairman

Carter or the regutlican national committee left Washington this evening for his home at Helena, Mont. During the afternoon Mr. Carter called on the president, who expressed to him his personal thanks and high appreciation of the admirable manner in which the recent campaign had been con-ducted by Mr. Carter and his associates on the committee. He had only words of high commendation for the matriotic, able and nonorable efforts that had been made on be half of himself and the republican party. Mr. Carter said that there was no trouble about the payment of outstanding bills against the national committee. The auditing committee considered them and they were paid. He says that he has not been offered any government position and does not care for one. He prefers to practice law.

Ivan Petroff Discharged. Washington, D. C., Nov. 16 .- Superin tendent of Census Porter today discharged Ivan Petroff, the special agent who prepared the reports of Alaska for the Tenth and Eleventh consuses and who, it is stated, gave fulse information in his work for the State department in the Bering sea cases Secretary Noble approved the action taken by Mr. Porter. Prof. James II. Blodgett of the census

office has been placed in charge of the Alaska work, and after carefully verifying it in every particular will superintend its final

Will Fill the Judicial Vacancies. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16 -It is undertood that the president in a few days will il the three vacancies existing in the fed eral judiciary. One is in the Northern dis-trict of Himols, another in the territory of Utan and the third in the District of Columbia. Another judicial vacancy in the District of Columbia will occur. December 1 by he retirement of Judge James.

Will Negotiate with the Nez Perces. Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.-Secretary Noble today appointed Robert Schellicher of Lewiston, Idaho, James F. Allen of the Indian office and Cyrus Beebe of Oskalopsa as commission to negotiate with the Nez erces Indians of Idaho for the cession to the United States of the surplus lands of

Transferred to Another Department. Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Captain W. G. Coulson, United States revenue marine, has been detached from duty in command of the revenue steamer Rish and ordered to duty in the life saving service as inspector of stations on the Pacific coast, vice Captain J. W. White deceased. His successor as commander of the Rush has not been selected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16. The presi dent today appointed Thomas J. Finner of Natchitoches, La., to be receiver of public ioneys at that place, vice Alexis Lemee,

KNOCKED TEM SILLY.

Gorgeous Gorge of the Mighty Colorad-Too Much for Buffato Bill's Party. HANCE'S RANCH, CHAND CANON (by courier to Plagstaff), Aviz., Nov. 16. | Special Tele gram to The Bee. |- Buffalo Bill's party arrived at the Colorado canon today. provised to send you a description. Impossible; contract too great. It eclipses in grandeur descriptive possibilities; its sublimity is awe-inspiring; its comsal coilection of diversified views puzzles the faculties, challenges the ablest pen and renders mute the word painter. The most versatile romancer caunot exag-

gerate its surprising character. As the scente wonder of the world, Vesuvius, Niagara and others are not in it. Mount Blanc or the White mountains would be but ordinary hills among its many formations. It is the coming mecca of those interested in nature's works, appealing so strongly to the emotions that it inspires reverence in the most blase. Sir Charles Coldstream would be moved: The missionaries, if they could have the unbeliever at its brink, while perhaps not being able to convince him of the existence of heaven, would stand a chance of aspiring a batlef in the theory of a shoul. It is terribly grand. Our party is in ectacies.

New York Exchange Quotations. New York, Nov. 16 - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Exchange was quoted as follows: Chlengo, 250: 49 cents premium: B ston, par at 10 costs discoust; St. Louis, 69 cents

Rumored Compromise at Homestead Homestean, Pa., Nov. 16 .- It is removed that a compromise between the strikers and the Carnegies is on the tapis and that the old

MAKING NEW PRESS LAWS

French Legislators Will Test the Strength

of the Government.

TO SUPPRESS ANARCHISTIC JOURNALS Objects of the Bill-It Will Be Taken Ada

vantage Of to Overthrow the Prese

Ministry - A Stormy and Exciting Debate, Pans, Nov. 16 .- The government's bill. providing for the imposition of severer penalties upon anarchist newspapers that incite vicience, and generally adding to the

stringency of the press laws, was introduced u the Chamber of Deputies today. An exciting debate followed, but the Chamber adoursed without taking a vote on the meas-Great interest was manifest in the bill, as upon its fate depended the fate of the government. There was a full attendance of the members of the Chamber and the galteries were filled. M. Laguerre, the well

known Boulangist member, opened the de-bate. The government, he declared, ought to prosecute anarchists, not journalists.
This remark prought forth loud applause
from the members of the left.
M. Lassere, the renorter of the bill, urged that liberty was not to be confounded with

Count Albert de Mun, an extreme Cathoic, said that the lamentable state of affairs evidenced by the introduction of the bill was due to the secularization of the schools and inti-religious education. M. Laubet, the prime minister, protested against that assertion. The existing laws of the republic, he declared, were founded upon

icenso.

the principle of religious neutrality. M. Loupet's remarks were greeted with cheers. Count de Douville Mallefeue, a member of the left, apposed the bill. Alluding to Count de Mun's opinions, he caused a scene by ex-claiming: "The monarchy is a mere tissue of falsehoods."

Many members of the right sprang to their foct and loudly protested against such an assertion. Others laughed derisively, where-upon the count violently abused them and concluded his attack by declaring that he

pitted them.

M. Flequet, the president of the Chambery called the coint to order. The latter protested, and when he was prevented from uttering his opinions, he left the tribune.

M. de Schanel supported the bill, which, he declared, would restrict not the liberty of public opinion, but crime. Other speeches were made by less well

Known members.
There were several conferences by the different party groups of the chamber before today's sitting at which was discussed the course to be pursued. Only the royalists and liberal right finsily decided to vote against the press bill. Thus the issue of the debate remains uncertain.

MRS. DEACON'S APPEAL.

Proceedings in the Trial Before the French

Paris, Nov. 16.—The appeal of Mrs. Dea-con from the decision of the tribunal of the Seine, declaring that she had no right to apply for a divorce from her husband, and awarding the custody of the children to Mr. Deacon, came up today in the first chamber of the court of appeals. Mr. Deacon was present but Mrs. Deacon did not appear. M. Barboux, for Mrs. Deacon, charged that Mr, Deacon was a man of violent temper, that he neglected his wife, studiously ignored his for a divorce because Mrs. Deacon M. Barboux claimed that Mrs. Deacon

was justified in sequestrating her child until her appeal had been decided. He asked that the court place the child in a convent and allow Mrs. Deacon to visit her weekly.
When M. Barboux had concluded M. lunet, who appeared for Mr. Deacon, addressed the court. He traced the history of Mrs. Deacon's liaison with Abeille from its ogunning to the time Abeille was shot by Deacon. Mrs. Deacon, he said, had brought an action for diverce in Paris so that she might avoid scandal and condemnation for aiditery by the court at Aix. He denied that Mr. Deacon had misused his wife and said the statements that he was a man of violent temper were untrue. The tribunal of the Seine, before which Mrs. Deacon had prought pro-ceedings, had given to Mr. Deacon the cusody of his much loved eldest child. Deacon had abducted the child as soon as she learned of the court's decision, and threatoned that Mr. Deacon would never see the girl again unless his action against her for criminal adultery was abandoned. Mrs. Deacon asked the court to withdraw Mr. Deacon's rights as the natural guardian of the child. Mrs. Deacon was a woman of pleasure. Her intrigue with Abeille was not a sudden weakness. Five weeks after ner confinement Abeille was found with her. Mrs. Deacon admitted this. Then she left Paris for Cannes. She stopped at the Hotel Notifies in Marseilles and there Abelle joined her under an assumed name. He used the name Adam and Mrs. Deacon used the child to screen her adultery. Clunct concluded his speech by declaring that a woman who had done as Mrs. Deacon had

done was not lit to have the custody of a child. Court then adjourned. Delegates to the Monetary Conference. LONDON, Nov. 16 .- Senator Jones and other American delegates to the international monetary conference, which will meet in Brussers on Thesday, arrived in London this afternoon. Upon the arrival of the delogates an invitation was found awaiting them from Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the British exchequer, to dine with him tomorrow. Secretary White of the American legation will give a dinner at the Savoy in their nonor on Saturday, at which

number of distinguished Englishmen will be present.
Senator Jones said that the remainder of the delegates would arrive at Southampton Saturday, and they intended to proceed to Brussels together on Monday.

Hawali's New Cabinet.

Honolulu, Nov. 9 .- Queen Liluokanlani

has appointed the following cabinet to sacceed the one lately ousted by the legisla ture: Hon G. N. Wilcox, minister of the interior; Hon. M. P. Robinson, foreign af-fairs; Hon. Peter Jones, finances; Hon.

fairs; Hon. Peter Jones, fit Cecil Brown, attorney general. Watching American Tin Plate. London, Nov. 16 .- A Swansea tin plate association, which a fortnight ago discussed the advisability of seeking new markets. met again yesterday. It was resolved to appoint a committee to watch the develop-

ment of the American tariff as affecting the Police Stoned by Socialists.

sis who had been attending a universal suffrage meeting were passing the Masson du Peuple some of them peran stompr a number of policemen standing near and a violent scuffls ensued. Soveral persons were Getting Ready to Reply

BRUSSELS, Nov. 16 .- As a crowd of social-

LONDON, Nov. 16. - The British representatives on the Bering saa arbitration com- . mission met at the foreign office yesterday to construct their replies in the case to be submitted to the United States.

William Wall Op on the Releasting. BEHLIV, Nov. 16 .- Emperor William will

open the Reichstag in person in order to emphasize the argument in favor of the military till. The ceremony is fixed for Noveme