

THE TIDAL TRIUMPH.

November's Gale Severely Visible in the Work of Congress.

Economy and Reform in All Things the Burden of Its Song.

The Postal Committee Unanimously in Favor of Two-Cent Letter Postage.

Every Questionable Claim or Bill Shoved in the Waste Basket.

The Senate Diligently Pruning and Perfecting a Bankruptcy Law.

CAPITAL NOTE.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The form of the certificate to be used in connection with the awards made by the Garfield board of audit was completed to-day. The awards will be included in one certificate, and payment made the board in bulk.

The house committee on postoffice and post roads this morning unanimously adopted the report of Chairman Bingham in favor of the passage of Representative Anderson's bill reducing letter postage to two cents per half ounce, to take effect on January 1, 1884.

Mr. Bingham, in his report to the house urging the reduction of letter postage to two cents, gives statistics as far back as 1792, when the rate for carrying letters was six cents for a distance of thirty miles and twenty-five cents for 450 miles. There is also a careful estimate based on the history of the post, which sustains the theory of the report that the stimulus to letter writing which would naturally be caused by reduction, would greatly lessen the estimated loss of the first year, which (not counting such increase of letters) would only reach \$8,000,000.

The entire loss, the report assures, could be offset by a fair allowance for carrying mail matter of the government. It is also estimated, should the reduction not take place until January 1st, 1884, as provided in the amended Anderson bill, the surplus of the first half of that financial year would balance the loss of the last half, and there would be ample time to exhaust or call in the printed supply of government stamped three cent envelopes. The surplus of the postoffice department in 1882 will be fully doubled, it is believed, in 1883. It is suggested when the loss experienced by this reduction shall be fully made up, and when there shall again be a surplus, a reduction of postage on drop letters should be made.

Another notable change in the bill is the omission of the amount asked for special facilities (\$600,000). This means the abandonment of the "fast mail" service. The bill will be reported to the house Monday.

POSTAL ADVERTISING RATES.

Judge Lawrence, first controller of the treasury, sustains the recent decision of the sixth auditor of the postoffice department in a case coming from Jackson, Miss., to the effect that rates of payment fixed by the postmaster general for advertisements in a newspaper for proposals to carry mails are final and are not to be reviewed by any other authority.

A HOMESTEAD WITHIN RAILROAD LIMITS.

Secretary Teller decided in the case of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad against Forester, who made a homestead within the granted limits of the company, alleging settlement three days before the company withdrew its land, that in failing to appear at the time of making final proof, the company waived the right to assert title to the tract.

COMMITTEE WORK.

The senate committee on military affairs this morning decided to report favorably the entire list of army nominations recently referred to it. The senate committee on foreign affairs had under consideration the Great Britain treaty negotiated by Commander Shufeldt. Considerable progress was made, but several meetings will be required to dispose of it.

The house committee on foreign affairs this morning authorized its chairman to request the house to fix a day for consideration of the Nicaragua canal and Venezuelan claims bills.

LOUISIANA DONATION.

Secretary Folger to-day ordered the cancellation of bonds delivered to the United States by the executor of the late Joseph L. Louis. Total amount \$950,000. These bonds will be included in the reduction of the debt for the present month.

THE CAB CONTEST.

The house election committee had up the case of Cain, who claims admission as the Utah delegate. It was referred to a sub-committee.

DISMISSED ARMY OFFICERS.

A member of the senate military committee, speaking about dismissed army officers, said the committee was in a temper to listen to appeals for reinstatement, and that the visit of army officers to Washington would probably be fruitless.

FORNANO TAX.

In both the house and senate petitions were presented asking prompt action on the tobacco tax question. In the house the diplomatic bill was reported and referred to the committee of the whole. It appropriates some \$80,000 less than the appropriation for the present year.

THE SUGAR IMPORTERS.

and refiners of the country, who are bitterly opposed to the recommenda-

tion of the tariff commission. The tariff on sugar, are assembling here for the purpose of persuading congress not to adopt that recommendation. The say that while a 10 per cent reduction of sugar from 10 to 12 per cent is recommended, a total reduction is in fact proposed, and that to adopt the recommendation of the commission would be to make the law even more complicated and oppressive than now in its relation to the sugar interest.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, which will be reported from the sub-committee to the full committee tomorrow, provides as follows for the principal items of expenditure: For inland transport, \$2,000,000; for inland transportation by star routes, \$3,500,000; railway postal clerks, \$3,977,000; railway postal cars, \$16,000,000; letter carriers, \$3,600,000; postmasters, \$10,000,000; inland transportation by steamboats, \$7,000,000; for foreign mails, \$350,000; for foreign telegrams, \$450,000. The above, with items not enumerated, makes a total of \$42,000,000. There is an increase over the amount appropriated last year of \$1,200,000 for postmaster salaries, a decrease of \$1,500,000 in the appropriation for star route service, an increase of \$845,000 for inland transportation by rail, and a decrease of \$100,000 by boat.

THE BEN WEIL CLAIM. Application was made in the supreme court of the district to-day for a writ of habeas corpus to show cause why he should not pay over to certain claimants money in his possession under what is known as the Ben Weil Mexican claim. The claim amounts to over \$400,000. The claimants swear their rights may be impaired by the treaty with Mexico now pending.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—After the morning hour consideration of the bankruptcy bill was resumed. Senator Jones (Pa.) offered an amendment giving the party sought to be thrown into involuntary bankruptcy the right to demand a jury trial as to the "grounds of bankruptcy." Agreed to.

Senator Morgan offered an amendment making it bankruptcy the dealing in futures in certain articles of prime necessity, such as wheat, corn, sugar, cotton, rice, etc. Agreed to. Senator How made an address advocating the Lowell bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The principal bill was that for the relief of the officers and crew of the Monitor who participated in the action with the Merrimack on the 9th of March, 1862. In the course of the discussion Mr. Payne (Pa.), called attention to the fact that yesterday the house voted down a measure for the benefit of soldiers who were in poor houses and now all at once, Lol a great opponent of the rescue of impoverished soldiers (alluding to Mr. Rowitt, of New York) "was and described the conference which he at one time attended, and how he and that conference had saved the application of New York City, and told how he wanted to appropriate \$200,000 to a few men who had taken part in the combat with the Merrimack. If those people were poor, let New York take care of them.

The exacting clause of the bill was then struck out, on motion of Mr. Atherton (Ohio), by a vote of 102 to 32. The committee then rose, but no action on its report was taken by the house.

Mr. Bingham (Pa.) reported a bill reducing postage to two cents. Referred.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

A Swindling Insurance Company.

DENVER, December 8.—The Denver Fire Insurance company has collapsed. It was organized fifteen months ago with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which over one-fourth was paid in. It now transpires that it never had a dollar of capital in money in the treasury and the only assets consisted of a few unsecured individuals' notes and tracts of unimproved land in the southern states, to which they held imperfect title. There is trouble ahead.

Congress Contests in Iowa.

DES MOINES, December 8.—Judge McHenry, of the district court, this morning made an injunction on the state canvassing board forbidding them to count the vote of Taylor precinct, Marshall county. To obey the writ will cost Frederick, democrat, in the next congress. The board submitted the legality of the injunction to the attorney-general for action, who will render his opinion to-morrow.

Dumped in the Ditch.

MACON, Ga., December 8.—The passenger train which left for Montgomery this morning ran off the track one mile east of Georgetown near Esfalula this afternoon. The engine and train threw one hundred yards down an embankment. Everybody on the train except the engineer and crew more or less injured. Mail Agent Wiley Harris, Express Messenger F. M. Foley and train hand Nat. Williams were badly hurt.

A Mississippi Contest.

JACKSON, December 8.—It is reported that the grand jury will investigate the conduct of Tate county in the recent election. It is said Manning will refuse the certificate. This meets with the approval of a large majority of democrats, who think he should make his contest independent of the Tate county matter.

A Relic of the War.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The action of the United States against Harrison, ex-governor of the United States

THE OLD WORLD.

The Losses by the Big Fire in London Foot Up Fifteen Million Dollars.

The Great Flood Reaches the Heart of the City of Paris.

Millions of Rats, Driven From the Sewers, Boldly Promade the Streets.

Gladstone to Retire from the Prime Ministership.

A Railroad Collision in Which Robert Bonner, of New York, Escaped Uninjured.

A Signal Victory for the Gladstone Ministry in the Liverpool Election.

Various Items of Interest From Other Quarters.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

THE GREAT FIRE—THE LARGEST FOR MANY YEARS.

LONDON, December 8.—The fire which broke out last night in the premises of Foster, Porter & Co., wholesale hoisiers, on Wood street, was the greatest which has occurred in London since the celebrated Tooty street fire. The loss is estimated at \$2,000,000. The whole block between London wall and Phillips lane, Adle street and Wood street, except the warehouses on the corner of London wall was destroyed. The fire was not subdued and the remainder of the block is still in danger. It is believed that eight persons are injured, some seriously.

Foster, Porter & Co. had a stock of silk goods which alone were estimated to be worth \$200,000. The salvage corps succeeded in saving a large amount of goods. The walls of the warehouses burned on Wood street and Phillip Lane fell into the roadway with a crash like thunder, filling the streets with burning debris.

LATER.

10 a. m.—At this hour the engines are still throwing immense volumes of water on the ruins, and the fire is now under control. The burnt area covers two acres. One fireman was killed by the falling wall.

THE TOTAL LOSS.

LONDON, December 8.—The total loss by the fire is now estimated at \$2,000,000.

GLADSTONE TO RETIRE.

LONDON, December 8.—The Times says it has reason to believe that soon after Christmas Lord Russell will be invited to join the cabinet. Childers, now under the secretary will become the chancellor of the exchequer, and Dilke, the under foreign secretary, will enter the cabinet. It says that these changes may be precursors of even more important ones possibly before the end of the next session of parliament. Gladstone may consider himself unable to retire, and in such a contingency there is little doubt that Hartington will become the prime minister.

A SHIP AWASH.

LONDON, December 8.—The German bark Argonaut, Captain Bromes, from Bremen for New York, is ashore on the island of Terschelling, and is probably a total wreck. The captain and ten of the crew were drowned. Four of the crew were saved.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late archbishop of Canterbury took place to-day at Addington. Representatives of the queen and the Prince of Wales were present. The Duke of Connaught attended in person.

THE FRENCH INTERESTS.

PARIS, December 8.—The Republique Francaise Gambetta's organ says that if the government of Great Britain continues to pursue its egotistical course in Egypt to the detriment of France's interests, France will protect those interests in any way she may think best.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

BERLIN, December 8.—The chambers of commerce of all the seaports of Germany have protested against the exclusion of American pork. The government, however, will persevere in its determination to prohibit the importation.

THE SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, December 8.—Trevelyan arrived last evening.

ANOTHER WRECK.

LONDON, December 8.—A steamer whose name is not ascertained struck on the rocks near Penzance to-day and foundered. The storm continues.

THE PLACE SELECTED.

CAIRO, December 8.—Coylen is the place of exile selected for the rebel prisoners.

STORMY SEAS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., December 8.—The steamship British Crown, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, passed Cape Race this afternoon. She reports a rough passage. The barges of the wrecked steamer Herder were drifting ashore, and portions of the cargo of the wrecked ship Asdrubal.

THE WARRING REPUBLICANS.

LIMA, December 8.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here this morning. General Pterola telegraphs his inability to accept the unreasonable proposals of Chili, and states that he has deferred his return to Peru until a more favorable time.

FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, December 8.—The chamber

of deputies adopted the budget, 454 to 46.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

ALEXANDRIA, December 8.—Thirty-six slaves of both sexes were emancipated and many prisoners released, at Tantah.

THE FLOODS.

PARIS, December 8.—The water has reached the heart of the city. Drains in the low lying quarters are unable to find an outlet, and the water has risen to a level with the roads. In Rue de L'Universite the water is a foot deep in many places. The cellars of the foreign office building are flooded. The Notre Dame quarter is awarming with rats driven out of the sewers, and the people are suffering from their depredations.

A ROYAL FESTIVAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 8.—The festival of St. George was celebrated to-day. All dignitaries of the order assembled at noon in the winter palace, where the Tsar Daum was sung and a banquet subsequently held. The czar proposed the health of the emperor of Germany, which was drunk with enthusiasm. In the evening a theatrical performance, at which the emperor, empress and imperial family were present, was given in Annichtdoff palace.

A SIGNAL VICTORY.

LONDON, December 8.—The Times says the result of the Liverpool election is a signal victory for the ministry. That the government has already recovered its popularity of late, and that the authority and influence of the opposition are on the wane, are facts indisputable.

SMOULDERING.

Late to-night the rains were still smouldering and streams from twenty hydrants were pouring on them. Eight hundred people are thrown out of employment.

CROOK'S CONFIDENCE.

The Old Commander of the Platte in His New Field.

What Two Months of Common Sense Work Has Done to Quiet Arizona.

Correspondence of The Bee.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, December 1.—If any of your readers, disgusted with snow and wind, pines for a trip to a country where the air is as balmy as summer and where overcoats are permanently at a discount, let him come to Arizona. To-day as I am writing the thermometer registers 79 degrees. How does that sound to a reader who is no doubt figuring up the price of coal and shivering as he turns that cold corner by the postoffice which we all remember so well. Here we are at Whipple barracks, 60 miles south of Williams station on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, and just one mile from the town of Prescott, the county seat of Yavapai county, Arizona.

WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

is the headquarters of the department of Arizona, Apache land, where nearly ten years ago General Crook made a record as an Indian trapper which still lingers in the memory of the old settlers. The post, which is one of the pleasantest and most cheerful of any of the western frontier garrisons, lies in a little plain surrounded by hills at an elevation of some 6,000 feet above the sea. The quarters for the men and officers are partly of frame and partly of adobe, and are built, as is usual, around a plaza or parade ground. The headquarters of the department is located just outside of Fort Whipple, where the staff officers' quarters, the chapel, crib house and headquarters building and corral form quite a little settlement. The buildings are warm and comfortable, and many are superior to those of Fort Omaha, which isn't saying very much for either. THE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA is contained in the military division of the Pacific, of which Major General Schofield is the commandant. The department comprises all of the territory of Arizona and that portion of California lying south of a line drawn from the northwestern Arizona boundary to Point Conception. Within these limits live no less than six tribes of hostile Apaches, and a dozen other tribes of Indians, including the Mohaves, Maricopas, Papagos, Gimas, Zanis, Mequis and Pabutes. Within the past ten years no less than three commands have wrestled with the Indian problem in the department, Gen. Crook, Col. Kautz, Eighth infantry, and Col. Wilcox, of the Tenth infantry, who less than three months ago was superseded by Gen. Crook. Arizonians call Gen. Crook

veterans after their journey. General Crook threw his right leg over his left, gave his side whiskers a vigorous pull, and submitted cheerfully to an interview, of which the following is the substance:

Upon my arrival here I found the Indians very uneasy and unsettled, and fears were entertained by the whites of

A GENERAL UTTERING. Turning over the command of the department during my absence to Colonel Martin, I at once started for the agencies to examine matters for myself, hold conferences with the disaffected chiefs and to attempt to get at the bottom of the trouble. The Indians at once confessed that they contemplated a general war. They contemplated that they had been lied to and abused, that they could trust no one and that everybody seemed to be against them. They frankly acknowledged that they had come to the conclusion that they had to die and they went as well with their guns to their hands.

AT SAN CARLOS.

I found thirteen hundred bucks. This agency seemed to be in very bad shape. The Indians complained that Agent Pflany had swindled them, and I guess they had plenty of cause for their complaints. Here the Indians were very much scattered, and my first work was to induce them to come in to the agency and hold

A CONFERENCE.

From my former dealings with them they repaid a great deal of confidence in me, and I went out to them to come in and have a talk with me and sent word to them that even if my decision would be against them that they should not be harmed in any way by coming in and having a talk. At first they were very reluctant, and hesitated considerably. One fellow whom I knew very well when I was here before, hesitating about it, I asked: "Why, do you not know me?" when he replied, "Well, really, I am not sure about it; you look like the same man, but I cannot tell now who is my friend and who is not." Finally a few of them came in, the rest came all right." In response to a question as to

THE REGULATIONS.

made for their government, General Crook said the Indians in each band were numbered, and each given a brass tag or check, the different bands having different shaped tags, so that the tag shows not only the band it is over but belongs to, but his number in the band. A record of these, together with a full and complete description of the owner of it, is kept in a book. They were then instructed that any one being found outside the reservation without his tag, would be considered as hostile and treated accordingly. The reservation is also being surveyed, and they will be provided with seed and in the spring be allowed the privileges of selecting any location they may choose within the reservation to plant them. Heretofore they were only allowed the privilege of cultivating around the agency, and San Carlos agency is located in the most barren and uninviting portion of the territory, which is saying a good deal. The Indians have also been suffering greatly with malarial fevers and have died off in great numbers around the agency, which naturally discourages them. Now, as they can make their own selection of location they are better satisfied. I found also that a change had to be made in

THE INDIAN SCOUT FORCE.

As fast as the time of the old scouts was up for which they were enlisted they were discharged, as they were mostly boys and young bucks, without standing or fitness among their own people. A few, however, were retained and others will be enlisted under an entirely new system. We shall hereafter enlist only those who have character and standing among their bands, and who will have influence with them, to keep them under control. To send strangers in among the citizens to govern them would arouse their jealousy about the same as to import Europeans to govern and run our affairs. We have two officers stationed at San Carlos, and there are two civilians, who are called chief scouts, to look after them, and two interpreters. I anticipate no more trouble from the San Carlos Indians.

THE GREAT SECRET.

of dealing with the Indians is to deal justly with them. They know pretty well what they ought to have and expect to have it. It doesn't pay to make promises that you can't fulfil. It is a theory of mine that no tribe can be thoroughly pacified until they understand first that you are able to keep them in subjection by force if necessary, and second that you will keep your promises with them and not use force unless it is necessary. My policy has been to encourage the Indians to accumulate property, to buy horses and cattle and to raise crops where they can, giving them to understand that they will be kept justly and fairly so long as they keep within the regulations laid down for their control.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, December 8.—The business failures of the last seven days aggregated 190, of which twenty-five were in New York city.

Pursuing Fugitives With Bloodhounds.

LITTLE ROCK, December 8.—This morning eleven convicts at work on the penitentiary attacked and disarmed the guard and escaped. They were pursued with bloodhounds, but killed three of them, and night coming on the pursuit was abandoned.

A Horrible Graveyard.

PITTSBURG, December 8.—In the free colored cemetery in the suburbs of the city there are at least four layers of dead in the enclosure only partially buried, many uncoffined, and dogs have been feasting on the remains for many years. Portions of bodies are being dragged to neighboring farm houses.

THE HASHERY HARVEST.

Lincoln Boarding Houses Preparing for the January Feast.

Candidates for Legislative Office Sprung Up, Even in Barren Soil.

Lancaster Trots Out a Sufficient Number to Meet the Demand for Generations.

Fillmore's Favored Son Trice Seat That Lovan Clark Never Warm.

The State Printer Contract Let at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Correspondence of The Bee.

LINCOLN, December 7.—In less than one month this city will be attracting more than her share of attention. Already the members elect will be selecting their rooms, and the hotels and boarding houses are preparing for a grand harvest, and nearly every man you meet is a candidate for some office in the senate or house. The colored troops, most of whom fought bravely and voted the straight railroad ticket, who are expecting a good slice in the shape of positions, according to promise, will find that Jordan is a hard road to travel. Lancaster county not only has fifteen or twenty candidates for freeman, janitor, etc., but she has also two candidates for speaker in the persons of Hon. C. O. Whedon and Hon. M. L. Sessions. It is not often that one county can afford two candidates for speaker, especially after that county in furnishing nearly half of the state officers. In reality Mr. Sessions is probably a candidate only to defeat Mr. Whedon, Mr. W. having a reasonable show of success his enemies have figured out this plan to defeat him. And these are not all the candidates; there is at least one more, and the readers of The Bee will smile when they hear that A. G. Higginson, the correspondent of the Omaha Republican at this place, is the anti monopoly candidate for Secretary of the Senate.

Hon. P. D. Sturdevant the newly elected state treasurer, was in town yesterday, and your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting him. First impressions are said to be the best, and our first impression of him was that he would be a fair man in any place, and his very looks indicate that he will be true to the men who elected him, and this view of him was strengthened when we saw him step up to the ticket office and lay down the money in exchange for a railroad ticket. We will venture the assertion that this is the first time in the history of the state that a prospective or an actual member of the state board of equalization ever paid a dollar for a ride on any railroad in the state from the day of his election till he left the office at the end of his term.

STATE PRINTING.

The bids for state printing were opened at the capital yesterday, and thanks to the Tribune Printing Company of Lincoln, the state of Nebraska will have her printing done at a reasonable rate during the next two years. It is a little remarkable that the Journal company should put in a bid for work which must satisfy every man in the state that the editor of that sheet is his friend, and that Senator Van Wyck did not expect the steal of the truth when he exposed the steal of the past two years. Senator Van Wyck charged that the Journal company were receiving six prices for making the assessor's books for the state, and the Journal took great pains to publish a statement to try and convince the people that the white paper cost more than the price mentioned by Van Wyck, and now after all this this same company yesterday put in a bill offering to do this work at a less figure than the Senator ever supposed it could be done for. Who is the liar? There were four bidders for this printing, the Omaha Republican, Omaha Herald, Globe Journal and the Tribune Printing Company of Lincoln. The bids of the Republican were about twice as high as the rest, and consequently Mr. Yost went home without anything. The remaining three bidders received a slice all around at remarkably low figures. The difference in the price paid for printing between the old and the new contracts will amount to ten thousand dollars at least. Under this new contract the Journal company will do about one-tenth of the work, The Omaha Herald about one-fourth and The Tribune printing company of Lincoln the remainder.

The deputy United States marshals are in town to-day inviting witnesses to go to Omaha to attend court in the Hull case. We are informed that the case is to be tried before Judge Foster, of Kansas, commencing next Monday. W. A.

The Body Snatchers in Court.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—The grave robbers, McNamee, Pellet, Levi Chew and Robert Chew, were arraigned to-day for further hearing. Twenty-five police officers were present to protect the prisoners. Dr. Forbes, demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson college, testified he had never thought he could be regarded as accessory to "body snatching," merely because he never made any investigation of the manner the bodies were procured. The college was getting about 150 bodies a year. The students paid \$10 each for a "ticket," and \$1 each for every subject upon which they operated. The prisoners were committed in default of \$5,000 each for trial.