ABOUT UNITED STATES MAIL.

Postmaster General Wanamaker Writes Some Very Interesting Information.

HIS PLANS FOR INCREASING EFFICIENCY.

Much Advancement Made and More Suggested-Postal Control of Telegraph and Telephone Recommended-The Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-The postmaster general's annual report, made public today, shows that the postal deficit of \$6,000,-000 is surely disappearing, notwithstanding enormous losses by a reduction of the postage receipts due to a discontinuance of the lottery business, and that the service will probably be self-sustaining on July 1, 1893. In the introduction Mr. Wanamaker says:

In the introduction Mr. Wanamaker says:
In this, my second statement of a full year's
work of the Postoffice department under your
administration. I shall endeavor to show that
the postal service is better in some respects
than it was, but that it is expanie of aimost
immeasurable improvement. It will not be
necessary to record the successes or failures
of proposed legislation in congress, though I
have had the homor of carrying into effect
some very important legislation passed at the ome very important legislation passed at the ast congress. This has been an administra-

e year. Vithin the department itself several new

Within the department itself several new things have been undertaken. The creation of the office of fourth assistant has permitted a thorough reorganization of the departmental forces to be made. The scheme for promotions on merit, already inaugurated successfully in the department, has been ordered to be extended to the larger postoffices and, so far as practicable, to the railway healt, and the opinion is general that the good effects of this scheme will heavitably be fult throughout the entire service.

It has failen to my lot to enforce the antilottery bill passed at the last session. Arrists and indictments have been secured everywhere, but only according to the plain and imperative duty of the department, and the matter of the lottery companies is known to be practically driven out of the mails. Another nistoric act of the last congress was the postal aid bill. That I am trying to excente. The sea postoffices have proved a distinct success and incoming foreign mail is now dispatched throughout the counity anywhere from two hours to a week quicker than I used to be. I recommend the employment of a steam tug in New York harbor. I should like to see a branch of the dead letter office established in San Francisco, to save time and expense of transfer and retransfer across the conlished in San Francisco, to save time and ex-pense of transfer and retransfer across the con-tinent, and I respectfully recommend it.

lished in San Francisco, to save time and expense of transfer and retransfer across the continent, and I respectfully recommend it.

I commend a bill for the appointment of fourth class officials, upon information furnished by supervisors, to the attention of congress and of the postmasters themselves. It is a good thing to study. I recommend the abolition of personal suretyships of postmisters as too many of them are under obligations which prevent the strictest performance of their best work; and finally, as still another measure for the usefulness of the service in all its ramifications, I recommend a very general extension of the money order system and give the roasons why. The exploits of the transportation and railway mail bureaus may fairly be a source of pride to the gentlemen in charge of them. Of the nearly 1,000 miles in additional railway postal service established during the year almost three-fourths were applied to western and southern states.

Uver 12 per cent more of city mail has been separated in postal cars for instant distribution. The accuracy of the clerks is shown by figures to be higher than ever before and the percentage of error is not much more than one-haif of what it was in the preceding year. I should like to arge more strongly, in view of this undenlable success, a recorganization of the service, and I plead especially for some means by which the dependents of killed and palmed postal clerks may be saved from poverty and suffering.

The postmaster reneral says that the postal deficiency is gradually and surely disap-

tal deficiency is gradually and surely disap pearing, and that, the service being now in full running order, so great an outlay will not be required for the next five years.

Improved Civil Service.

As intimated in my last report, I have endeavored to improve the civil service within the departmental service by a system of prodevores to improve the clvi service within the departmental service by a system of promotions and the equalization of salaries to labor performed. This plan went into operation Jury 1, 1891. It has succeeded so well that I have concluded, after consultation with a number of the postmasters of leading cities, to extend a similar scheme to all postodices with fifty or more employes and to engraft it upon the railway mai, adjusting it to the present system of advancements by case examinations. I felt certain there was but one way to bring about the greatest state of efficiency in the clerical force, and that was to give to all the positive assurance that advancement or reduction, retention or dismissing, would depend solely upon the uselves, and that any person certified and appointed may be dismissed if found unfit after proper trial; but such a course is costly, demoralizing and but such a course is costly, demoralizing and discouraging when the same procedure for a new appointment is only to be followed with perhaps the same result.

The Postal 3 useum.

The Postal A useum.

The project of a postal museum started last year bids fair to exceed all expectations, both in respect to the number and value of the articles contributed and in respect to the general interest likely to be excited by the exhibits, as also in the beneficial results of a wider knowledge of the postal affairs of foreign countries, which have shown a fraternal spirit in furtherance of the enterprise.

The execution of the act of September 19, 1899, concerning lotteries has been effective enough almost entirely to divorce the nails from the business of the lottery companies. Statistics show that during the calendar year of 1890 there were received at the dead letter office 11,360 lottery letters, or an average of 635 letters per month. During the first six months of 1890 5,588 lottery letters were received, or an average of 947 per month. During the next five months of the same year—those include about two and a half months succeeding the date of the approval of the anti-lottery act—there were received 2,597 letters, or an average of 549 per month. During the cleven months beginning with December, 1890, and ending with October, 1891, 381 letters containing lottery fickets were received, an average of only 97 per month. At present the containing lottery dekets were received as average of only 62 per month. At present the average is less than 40.

containing lottery tickets were received, an average of only of ter month. At present the average is less than 40.

To carry American mails under the American flag was the object of the postal aid bill passed by the Fifty-first congress. The Postoffice department, under existing laws limiting compensation to sea and inland postage, or to sea postage only, as the case might be, could not command any ocean service. It could only use such service as offered and was entirely dependent upon commercial conditions as to dates of sailing. These considerations and the manifest desire of the people to strengthen our naval fleets resulted in the passage of the bill of March 3. After conferences with representatives of the shapping interests of all the important ports, the department on July 18. last, advertised for fifty-three lines of service.

It was not expected that bids would be made for more than afteen lines, and naturally there could not be much competition for immediate service with the very few American-built vessels in existence.

While the proposals offered are with two exceptions upon old routes of travel, each is for practically new service in two respects: First, for a percentiory, prompt and regular service; and second, for quickened service, shortening the time between ports.

The sea postoffice service has become one of

and second, for quickened service, shortening the time between ports.

The sea postoffice service has become one of The sea postofflee service has become one of the most important postal departures of the year, realizing the highest expectations of its utility and suggesting still larger possibilities of practical value. It is hoped that some ar-rangement may be made to assort the English and French mails in transit, and overtures have been made to the postal authorities of these foreign governments to adopt the sys-tem now in force between America, and Ger-many. The sea postofflee may surely be ap-plied to vessels sailing under the postal aid act.

There is one measure which would go far to

County Seat Visitations.

It occurred to me after a good deal of thought that the interest of the postmasters themselves might be relied upon to yield good results in the direction of supervision. Personally signed credentials of the pastmastor general were sent to each of the 2.80 county seat postmasters in the United States

With comparatively few exceptions the postmasters were quick to realize the benefits which would necrue to the postal service of their locality by these systematic visits, and were so patriotic as to be entirely willing cheerfully to do the work. They not only did it but in doing it exercised so much good judgment that the results are very valuable. There are 2807 counties in the United States, containing nearly 62,000 postoffices. Reports have been received up to today from 2,142 counties covering 45,00 offices.

The following are the leasing items obtained by an actual compilation of over 38,000 of these reports:

Postoffices conveniently located 25,000 for these reports:

Postoffices well kept clean and orderly 34,318 fostoffices well kept clean and orderly 34,318 fostoffices well kept clean and orderly 34,318 fostoffices more well kept clean and orderly 34,318 fostoffices not well kept eleaning the postoffices and self-kept eleaning orderly 31,107 flooks, accounts and reports properly and promptly written up.

Books, teleaning place 5,881 formalized and promptly written up.

Postoffice a lounging place 1,250

written up.

Postoffice a lounging place 35.301

Offices Laving one or more mails arriving and departing every day (that is, supplied with daily mail service).

Postmister did not understand the postal laws and regulations 4.814

Postmaster devotes all his time to the office. 22.070 ostmaster does not devote all his time 15,42) 0,861

to the office 15,42

Postmaster has made obvious improvements in the service of his office 9,801

Postmaster has not thus far made improvements in service of his office 23,997

Offices which could be discontinued and supplied from some other office 460.

Two of the most interesting items which every county seat postmaster was asked to 23,007 Two of the most interesting items which every county seat postmuster was asked to report upon were the distance from the post-office to the nearest telegraph office, and the distance to the nearest savings bank. These distances, reported in various terms of feet, blocks, rods, yards and miles have been reduced to a common term and averages struck of the various parts of the country, with the following results:

l owing results: New England states—Average distance to New England states—Average distance to the nearest telegraph office, 4 miles; average distance to the nearest avelage bank, 10 miles. Middle states—Average distance to the nearest telegraph office, 3 miles; average distance to the nearest veloping bank, 23 miles. Southern states—Average distance to the nearest telegraph office, 9 miles; average distance to the nearest savings bank, 31 miles. Western states—Average distance to the nearest velograph office, 7 miles; average distance to the nearest savings bank, 26 miles. Pacific Sione states—Average distance to the nearest savings bank, 26 miles. Pacific Sione states—Average distance to the nearest savings bank, 26 miles.

Telegraph and Telephone.

The postmaster general recommends this as the telegraph, to the postal system, showing that it is not only a constitutional privilege but a duty of congress to utilize all the modes of modern science for quickening the transmission of intelligence. He says upon this point: The one potent agency and the only one that

The one potent agency and the only one that remains beyond our reach is electricity. Its practical value has been known for half a century, but the department stands in relation to it where it stood fifty years ago. The business of the chitre world is today so dependent upon electricity that its withdrawal would scriously affect almost every interest that exists; yet the chief servant of all the people, the postoflice, which by its equipment is able to make the largest and most beneficent use of it, is so limited in its authority that it can only adopt the slower methods, and a man out of money in San Francisco must stop six days and pay \$10 board while he walts on the mail to bring a \$20 money order from New York. The reason is known to all men.

I want to see the two great servants for the people, the postoflice and the telegraph, remited, and the telephone brought in to enhance the value of the combination. Public in crests, private needs, and the popular will call for these agencies to perfect the great postal system of this country. The longer their employment is celuyed the greater aggravation and injustice to the people and the costiler it will be to secure them. Sixty-four millions of people are taxing themselves today to the amount of \$50,00,000 annually to maintain the postoflice plant, and are denied the right to vitalize this magnificent machinery with the mighitiest forewhile science has given to render that machinery with the mighitiest forewhile science has given to render that machinery most effective.

Is it creditable to our statesmanship to support the postal system at such large expense and fail to use it at its full capacity when port the postal system at such large expense and fall to use it at its full capacity when other nations have utilized this agency for the benefit of the people with such signal suc-

the benefit of the people with such signal success?

So soon as the postoffice can blend it with its own spstem, and use its own forces already under pay, telegraphic rates will be reduced. Most adroit opponents of postal telegraph couple with it a like regulation of the railroads, but the government already employs the railroads as post roads, and the form in which it is proposed to contract with telegraph companies is precisely the same as that by which we have employed railroads ever since they were built. The business of the railroad is to carry freight and passengers, which is foreign to the purposes of a postoffice. This is not true of the telegraph or telephone, both of which by their very nature are limited to the service of cheap and rapid exchance of communication between the people, and this is what the postoffice was founded for.

To propose to include in the problem the transfer to government ownership of bake-shops, or breweries, or anything eise is an attempt to conceal the real issue, unless it can be shown that such agencies are necessary to enable the government. Any argument that can justly be made against the union of the telegraph with the postoffice applies with equal force against the administration of the postoffice liself by the government.

Without restating the arruments in my former reports, which I still consider unan-

office itself by the government. Without restating the arraments in my former reports which I still consider unanswerable, in favor of bringing the telegraph and postoffice together. I renfirm them all with increased emphasis, and add, further, my belief that the time has come to join to the postoffice the use of the telephone.

Not a Chimerical Scheme.

A year from next March the telephone pat-ent expires, and unless congress acts promptly to authorize its adoption for com-munication among the people it requires no stretch of imagination to believe that in the next two years one immense syndicate will unite and control all the hundreds of tele-phone plants of the country as the telegraph is now controlled, or the two will be united, and then for the next twenty years the most astute attorneys will be legitlmately earning

astute attorneys will be legitimately earning lar e sataries in indignantity opposing the so-called attacks of future postmasters general upon defenseless vested rights.

It is not elimerical to expect a 5-cent telephone rate; the possibilities of cheapening the management of these new facilities are very great. The system recommended would not forbid private telephones or telephone exchanges in cities any more than it would exclude the use of the telegraph by railroads naving their own lines. The plan contemplates only the convenience of the people in the use in common of their own postoffice as the neighborhood station for telephoning and telegraphing.

the use in common of their own postoffice as the neighborhood station for telephoning and telegraphing.

No one will doubt, in the light of the events of the day, the wisdom of the government exercising some authority over the transatiantic cables, whose right to land on our shores is only by government consent. There are also many who question the safety of submitting to any private corporation of capitalists the subjects of reciprocity, arbitration, movements of naval vessels, etc. in messages passing to foreign governments from time to time, as well as messages of citrens affecting great financial and commercial operations, especially when the same corporation is a large seller of news to the Associated Press.

The union of the two systems has been advocated at different times by postmasters general of each of the two great molitical parties. A bill providing for this union unanimously passed the senate committee on postoffices and post roads at the last session of congress, an it hough the bill was defeated in the house committee there was no division on party lines.

The rand transmission of correspondence is

congress, an i though the bill was defeated in the house committee there was no division on party lines.

The rapid transmission of correspondence is a part of the business and proper duty of the postoffice department, and it does not fulfill its functions or perform its full duty until its operates the telegraph, the most rapid means of transmission of intelligence. The press is more deeply interested in the union than the people, tec. use it is dependent in large measure for telegraphic news.

A system capable of such extension should surely be tried. I therefore respectfully request that authority be given to the postmaster general to contract for the lease of wires for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph or telephone and connect postoffices with telegraph and telephone offices, and that an appropriation of \$20,000 be made toward this end; the rates to be charged for such correspondence to be fixed from time to time by the postmaster general, subject to the approval of congress.

Abotish Personal | uretyships.

The amounts of postmasters' bonds as a and should in all fairness be reduced. Moreover, in these days, when corporation security
can be so easily obtained, it is a mistake to
take as sureties the bonds of thousands of
men and women unknown to the department,
the value and usefulness of which are constantly changing with bankruptey and death.
I believe the government should accept only
surety companies as bonds men, and that such
bonds should be pullefor by the government
and not by the postmaster.

At the close of the fiscal year there were
18,076 money order offices, no increase of 688

[CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

RUNNING NECK AND NECK,

Mills and Crisp Making a Great Race for the Speakership.

SPRINGER CROWDING THE LEADERS.

Indiana's Delegation Springs a Surprise on the Mills Men-The Texas Statesman Will Not Bave a Walkaway.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.-The speakership contest today shows increasing activity and it is evident to all that the crisis is rapidly approaching. Gossip is no longer directed so much to the relative claims of the candidates as to speculation regarding the withdrawal of the weaker aspirants. At the various headquarters of the five candidates this morning it was conceded that from present indications, with every man remaining in the field, no nomination would be possible on tue first ballot. With four-fifths of the democratic congressmen in the city this morning indefinite claims are no longer possible, since nearly every man is now quite free to express

his preference for his favorite candidate. The relative positions of the various candidates at the present writing seem to be as follows: Crisp, first; Mills, second; Springer, third; McMillan, fourth, and Hatch, fifth.

Dispute as to Time. An awkward dispute has arisen to mar the serenity of the contest, and it is possible some bad feeling may be engendered before it can be amicably adjusted. Mr. Holman of Indiana, who is the chairman of the caucus, is not expected in the city until tomorrow evening and the formal call for the caucus

has not been issued.

It has been generally reported that the caucus will be held at 2 p. m. Saturday, and this hour seems to please all the candidates except Mr. Mills. That gentleman this morning declared that 7:30 p. m. Saturday should be the hour named. In case the candidates are unable to agree upon the hour didates are unable to agree upon the hour for the caucus, Mr. Holman will probably wire for a decision from Messrs. Wilson and Blauchard, the secretaries of the caucus. who will be called upon to settle the dispute If there is a defection serious enough to give hope to either Mr. Mills or Mr. Crisp in the ranks of Messrs. Springer, McMillan or Hatch, it was not this evening apparent. Each of the three minor candidates is quite as well satisfied as over in his determination to stay to the finish, and among the followers of Messrs. Springer and McMillan there is an apparent feeling of cheerfulness and encouragement over the outlook.

Trying to Weaken Springer. At one time today there was every indication of a gradual disintegration of the forces of Mr. Springer. The Iowa delegation, apprehensive of the election of Mr. Crisp or the first ballot, neld a meeting and shortly atterwards Mr. Hayes announced that he and his colleagues had decided to drop Mr. Springer, even upon the first ballot, and support Mr. Mills, in case the election of Mr. Crisp seemed imminent. 'If you are not to go to Mr. Mills until you are convinced that, otherwise, Mr. Crisp's election will result upon the first ballet, I am quite content," said Mr. Springer, 'because neither Mr. Crisp nor any other man will be elected upon the first ballot." Thus the matter rested with Mr. Springer acquiescent and the Iowa' congressmen hesitating.

For a time it seemed as if the Iowa delega-

tion had the key to the situation. There seemed no likelihood of defection in the ranks of Messrs. McMillan or Hatch, and the break from the Springer camp, if made at all, was to be initiated by the Hawkeye men. Just here the unexpected occurred. The threatened move of the lows congressmen was eneckmated—not by the Illinois delega-tion and not by Mr. Springer, but by the little Indiana delegation of Springer men led by Mr. Shively. These four gentlemen held meeting, and at its conclusion Mr. Shively announced that the lows delegation at their desertion of Mr. Springer would be the signal for his Indiana followers to cast their for Mr. Crisp, who was second choice should Mr. Springer's charces be rendered hopeless.

Hit the Mills Men Hard.

This announcement was a thunderbolt to the Iowa delegation. It meant that the action which they proposed to take as a means of defeating Mr. Crisp would be the signal for a counter movement, which would give Mr. Crisp four more votes-a significant ccession to a man whose strength is already conceded by his opponents to be above the

During the afternoon Mr. Haves held an extended conference with Mr. Mills, but a its conclusion he had for the first time during the contest subsided into the noncommittal. "I am not prepared," he said, "to take the responsibility f being the first man to desert Mr. Springer Our present intentions are to remain true to him until the end, unless the break is first ed by some of his other friends." This is nterpreted to mean that Messrs, Fithian Forman, Newberry and Wike must first descri the candidate from Texas.

Considerable difficulty has been ex-perienced in ascertaining the complexion of he Wisconsin delegation, and a good deal of nissionary work is directed toward that quarter.

The Alabama delegation will meet tonight r temorrow night, and the Michigan delegation tomorrow morning. An effort will be made to unite each of these delegations— Alabama on Crisp and Michigan on Springer The arrival of General John M. Palmer o Illinois this afternoon was the occasion of a bleasing reception which, for a time, caused he democrats to forget the asperities of the petkership contest. This evening General Paimer visited Mr. Springer's headquarters at the National hotel, where he was received by a large number of his party friends.

Settled on the Time.

After dinner a paper favoring the meeting of the caucus at 2 p. m. Saturday was circu-lated among the candidates for their signaures. It was not long before all of them had affixed their names, McMillan being the first to sign. The paper was then sent to Representative Holman of Indiana, the chairman of the caucus, who reached the city ate this afternoon. He subsequently issued he formal caucus call for 2 p. in. Saturday

Mr. Holman was asked this evening who was his candidate for speaker. He replied that he was not committed as yet to any one but that he would make up his mind soon. Colonel Charles H. Jones, the editor of the St. Louis Republic, is here and had a long conference with Mr. Mills today, Mr. Hatch tonight received a dispatch.

dated New York, signed by J. C. Siblov of Franklin, Pa., and W. R. Allen of Pittsfield, Mass., as follows: The farmers of the nation by their inde-pendent action contributed to the great ma-jor ty of the democrats in the present house. You have stood as their representative for years and we trust your colleagues may honor you themselves and the agriculturists

n your selection as speaker. Figures from Mills' Headquarters.

What may be regarded as an official statement from the Mills headquarters was riven out at a late hour by Representative Greekenridge of Arkansas. It is as follows: "The Crisp estimates have varied everywhere from 114 to seventy-five or less, be-ginning at the former figure and running lown to the latter. A careful summar placed forty-two members yet uncommitted. Of those committed thirteen are for Hatch, sixteen for McMillan, thirty-six for Springer, These with the five candidates not voting Watson of Georgia voting with the alliance and Ryan of Missouri detained at home by a broken leg, make 235, the full democratic vote. Of course both Crisp and Mills will get a larger vote than now assured, Indeed, all the candidates may draw from the forty-two votes still un-declared. Our strong point is that we can succeed without any of this vote. Of the

vote for Springer, Hatch and McMillan, we claim fifty-nine second choice sure. This, with the sixty-seven we now have, gives us 126 on the first ballot, or ten more than mough to nominate. That would be 105 for Crisp, or a majority of twenty-one. Crisp will get nearly his entire strength on the first ballot, while much of the Mills vote may be locked up with Springer and other

Crisp's Friends Talk.

friends.

It was not long before this statement reached the Crisp headquarters, where it was the subject of much discussion. Finally the following statement, prepared by Mr. Catchings of Mississippl, was issued on behalf of Mr. Crisp's supporters:

"There is not in our opinion now, and there never has been, any question as to Judge Crisp's nomination. If a vote could be taken now, with all the candidates running, he now, with all the candidates running, he would have at the very lowest two votes to Colonel Mills' one. Judge Crisp can very nearly be nominated by the votes of gentlemen who have authorized us to put them down as his earnest supporters. We have never given out that any member of the house would vote for him unless we had authority to do so. We have lost the support of no gentleman at any time claimed

support of no gentleman at any time claimed by us. On the contrary, our list has steadily grown, until now a gain of twelve votes would give us a majority. Should any candidate withdraw, Judgo Crisp's nomination would be inevitable upon the first ballot."

The Illinois delegation in conference again unanimously adopted a resolution to continue to work for Mr. Springer, Messrs. Fithian, Forman, Newberry and Wike voting to stand firm for him. ing to stand firm for him.

GUNS AND SMOKELESS POWDER. Report of the Chief of the Bureau of

Ordnance. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- Commodore Folger, chief of the bureau of ordnance, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy, estimates the expenses of the pureau for the next discal year at \$4,880,291, of which total the sum of \$4,185,250 is to be applied toward the armament of the new vessels authorized to be built. The number of guns re-

quired to arm the new vessels is placed at 347, ranging in caliber from four to thirteen inches. In order to facilitate interchange of ammunition in case of war, it is recommended that all projectiles used by the army and navy be made of uniform sizes and

weights. The trials of smokeless powder invented and manufactured at the forpedo station are said to have resulted satisfactorily, and it as believed that in a very short time the use of the old gunpowder will be entirely aban-doned in calibers of six mones and below it, being replaced by smokeless powder.

An order for 50,000 pounds of gun cotton,

the best known high expressive for naval use, has been placed with the Duponts on condition that a complete plant be erected. The condition has been accepted and a plant capable of turning out 1,000 pounds a day will be n operation in two months.

After describing successful trials made with emmensite, the report says: "It is the bureau's intention to recommend the adoption of a relatively short gun of large caliber, using powder as the propulsive charge and firing a projectile containing a large emmen-site of gun cotton, for a feature of the armament of vessels, with a view of utilizing an arsenal, or submarine torpedo effect at ranges which the question of fire is absolutely

The merits of the new small caliber smokeless powder rifle have become apparent and the navy is only waiting the action of the army board to arm the satiors with new small

The report endorses subparine artillery.
With a view to utility, the old single turret monitors, now in the James river, plans have been prepared for new turrets and for modern eight and ten-inch rifles for them. A long account is given of the armor tests conducted during the past year, and the re-sults are summed up as follows: First, a petter plate of American manufacture has been produced than the department was able to purchase abroad a year ago. Secondly developed a new principle in the manufacture American origin, which there are good grounds for believing will furnish greater protection to the vital parts of a vessel of war than any other system hitherto employed. Another notable advantage has been developed by the above tests. It has been definitely estab lished that armor of excellent quality may be produced by the rolling process, and that forging by means of the hammer is not absolutely necessary, a matter regarding which grave doubts have existed among

artilleryists for years.
It may be considered as probable that within eighteen months with a relatively slight expenditure of money, the producin capacity of the United States could be quad few days. rupled in case such expansion should become

PREPARING TO QUIT.

Secretary Proctor Getting Ready t Leave the War Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- Secretary Proctor is very busy closing up some matter of official business left unfinished when he went to Vermont. He is undertaking no new business, all of which is referred to Assistant Secretary Grant, and expects to be able to sever his counection with the War depart ment tomorrow evening or Saturday resignation has been in the president' since November 3, and will take effect at the secretary's pleasure.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3. →[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The following list of ensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original-David M. Posten

Alexander C. Pepper, Robert O. Reckerd, Solomon VanSick I, Abram F. Manley, James Crawford, George W. Parks, Harlov James Crawford, George W. Parks, Harlow M. Lee, David F. Hunter, Jargen Neeland. Additional—Charles F. Came. Increase— Hugh Berkeley, James O'Brien, Isaac N. Esmay, William J. Thurston, James M. Overman, Reissue—Diedric Voght. Wid-

ows - Lelissa E. Dickinson. Iowa: Original - William T. Bailey, El bert C. McCay, Ora Lawrence, Wilfred M. Sturtevant, John K. Nisley, Theodore Ogle, George B. McDonald, David B. Kuhn, Henry Munch, John R. Wilson, Henry Shepbell, Increase—Joseph Schimo, William F. King, Theodore P. Stearns, David J. Palmer, King, Thomas Shriever, Steven K. Amrine, William Diamond, Henry Coulthard, Robert R Reed, William Morris, Reissue—John L. Cronin, Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth J. Wimberly, Maria Tompson, minors of David

South Dakota: Reissue-Andrew Lowrie.

Secretary Foster Improving. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-Secretary Foster was able to sit up for several hours today, but is still too weak to leave his room. Surgeon Hamilton of the marine hospital service is in charge of the case and has visited the patient several times a day ever since he eturned from New York, 6s the 18th. He says the secretary is out of danger, but in sists that he be kept perfectly quiet, as he is sists that he be kept purfectly quiet as he is still weak and a relapse might come from over exertion. He thinks that the secretary may be able to drive out on Saturday or Sunday if the weather continues the, and if the patient keeps on improving the dector may let him start south by the latter part of next week. He will not bo at the treasury for several weeks.

been no Indian disturbances in Arizona so far as he is able to learn, and that the coroner's inquest in the case of McDaniei showed that he was killed by white men and not by In-

At Montevideo.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.-The United

States steamship Boston arrived at Monte-

video yesterday.

Wasn't Kil ed by Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- A telegran

was received at the War department today

from General Brooke saying that there has

THEY ARE ALL IN THE FIELD.

Speakership Candidates Determin d to Fight Cut the Eartle.

RESULT OF THE FIRST BALLOT.

Mi Is Will Start in with Three-Fifths of Power but the Withdrawals

Matters.

Later May Affect

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3. There has been little change in the speakership fight since last night. The five candi dates-Mills, Crisp, McMillan, Springer and Hatch-remain in the field. The last three hold the balance of power, but there is no likelihoon that either can, under any condition of circumstances, hold his followers for many ballots. The Springer and Hatch men are ready to disintegrate at any time they can help their choice-Mills or Crisp. It is believed that Mills will have three-fifths of the support of Hatch and Springer, and fully half of those of McMillan. It looks as though there would not be much difference between the strength of Mills and Crisp on the first ballot if present conditions remain unchanged, but every step taken to oreak the following of Hatel and Springer-the free traders from the west -will mure to the benefit of Mills. Colonel Jones, editor of the St. Louis Republic, is

here and has sown seed for the dissolution of Hatch Will Help Mills.

It is to go largely to Mins, for whom Jones Is working. Hatch and Jones had a breezy interview this morning in which the former had "words" to say to the editor for interference with his state delegation. Jones hinks Hatch is frittering away the influence of the state delegation, is which, though, he is probably right. The contest is quite spir-ited and considerable tooling is being engen-dered. The headquarters of the various can-

didates are open all night.

There continues to be offered an amount of oney on Mills against the field, showing the trend of public opinion as to who will win. The contest is one largely between Mills and Cleverand on one side for free trade and Crisp and Hill on the other for free coinage. If Mills is elected there will be a tariff bill framed and a tariff issue formulated for the democrats next year. If Crisp is chosen free coinage is to be pushed to the front.

Senator Pettigraw's Plans. Senator Pettigrew is in Washington for the winter. He has been getting ready for the winter's work which will be devoted mainly to matters affecting his state. The senator is preparing an important bill which he will introduce early in the session providing for an Indian court to try cases com-mitted by one Indian against another. Sev-eral efforts have been made in this direction eral efforts have been made in this direction but they have proved unavailing because they did not meet the requirements of the Indian nature. Senator Pettigrew has not yet perfected his measure but it will probably provide for the appointment of a white man by the district judge of each state containing Indian tribes who will be a court commissioner and clothed with the powers of justice sioner and clothed with the powers of justice of the peace. He will have jurisdiction over crimes up to a certain point, where they are too important, and will be tried before the United States district court.

As the matter stands now one Indian has

very little protection against another and large number of patty crimes are committed and go unpunished. There are Indian defense cranks who may offer objections to this sort of a court, as this arrangement tend toward the civilization of the Indians. of retaining the Indian in his native grandeur

Miscellaneous. Henry C. Brown, formerly a practicing lawyer of Ashland, Neo., who was appointed three or four years ago as one of the law three or four years ago as one of the law clerks in the law examining division of the pension office, became violently insune a few months since on account of the derangement of his nervous system, resulting from the serious condition of his amputated arm, and is now in an insane asylum in Pennsylvania. Senator Paddock today secured the appoint nent of his daughter to a position in the Agricultural department, and has been peronally pressing his claim for an increase of his pension, to which his increased disability entitles him. The senator is confident that the claim will be favorably adjudicated in a

Senator Manderson and the joint committee of the two houses of congress have been working very hard for the last two or three weeks trying to close the important in-vestigation which they have been conducting for some time so as to be able to make their The prospect for the appointment of G.
M. Lambertson as a member of the Interstate commission is very bright. Both senators think there can hardly be any doubt as to the

favorable result of his candidacy. Senator Paddock will again present his pure food bill immediately on the organization of the senate and is very confident of securing its early passage. He will also introduce his bill providing for a general law for the construction of postoffices in towns where the annual gross receipts for the three years last passed have reached the maximum of \$3,000. Assistant Secretary Chandler today af-firmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office in rejecting an appli-cation to contest the final homestead of the entryman in the case of Nicholas Marcy against Emily Lewis from the McCook land

district. RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Details of the Changes in the Regular Service Yesterday. Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.— Special Telegram to The Bee. |—The following army

orders were issued today:

Captain Charles Shaler, ordnance department, will proceed to Frankford arsenal at Philadelphia, Pa., and from that place to Lexington, Ky. On completion of the duty assigned he will return to this city. The leave of absence granted Captain Thomas J Lloyd, Eighteenth infantry, October 15, 1891, is extended six mouths. The superinteneent of the recruiting service will cause forty recruits to be assigned as follows and for warded under proper charge to such point or warded under proper charge to such point or points in the Department of Dakota as the commanding general of the department shall designate: Twenty to the First cavalry and twenty to the Eighth cavalry. After their arrival in that depart-ment the recruits will be distributed as equally as practicable among the troops of the respective regiments serving there. superintendent of the recruiting service wil cause thirty recruits to be assigned at C lumbus Barracks, O., to the Twentieth in fantry and forwarded under proper charge o such point or points in the department of Dukota as the commanding general of the department shall designate. After arrival that department the recruits will be dis tributed as equally as practicable among the

companies of the regiment.

The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause thirty recruits to be assigned at David's Island, New York harbor, to the Eighteentn infantry and forwarded under proper charge to such point or points in the Department of Texas as the commanding general of the department shall designate. The superintendent of the recruiting service will cause ten recruits to be assigned at David's Island, New York harbor, to company E. Tenth infantry, and forwarded under charge of a noncommissioned officer to Fort Stanton, N. M. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Frederick W. Sioley, adjutant, Second cavalry, in special orders No. 135, November 9, 1891, Depart-ment of Arizona, is extended three month. The following transfers in the Eighth eav-airy are made: First Lieutenant William F.

Flynn, from troop I to troop I to tenant Richard B. Paddock, fr pop I to

Presidential Postoffic Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.-T ing named fourth-class postoffice raised to the presidential class J 1802: Iowa, Garner, Octwein; Kans National Military Home; Missouri, Ash-

POSTAL TELLGRAPHY.

Mr. Conewater's Address Before the

New York Electric Club. NEW YORK, Dec. 3 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Mr. E. Rosewater of THE OMARA BEE delivered a lecture on "The Government Telegraphs of Europe" before the Electric club of this city this evening. Mr. Rosewater has recently made an investigation of the various European systems of government telegraph under a commission from Hon. John Wanamaker, postmaster general, and delivered a lecture showing the workings of the telegraph systems in the various countries of Europe in support of his advocacy of government control of telegraphs and telephones in the United States. He claims by such control the government would be more secure in time of war and the people

would have better and cheaper facilities for transacting business. Under the extensive telegraph systems in the European countries with cheaper rates than are enjoyed here, the business has increased to an astonishing extent, far sur-passing that of the United States. Mr. Rosewater was introduced by Erastus Wiman, vice president of the club, who presided. Among the prominent persons present were Erastus Wiman, Allen R. Foote, special agent for electrical industry of the census bureau; George G. Ward, general manager of the Commercial cables. A. B. Chandler of the Commercial cable; A. B. Chundler, president of the Postal Telegraph company; R. W. Page of the Electrical Power, C. W. Price of the Electrical Review, John A. Seely, George Francis Train, James Wetzler of the Electrical Engineer, John F. Cham-berlain of Washington, D. C., and E. A. Ceslie of the Manhattan Electric Light com-

pany. During his speech Mr. Resewater said: "Our postal system cannot attain its full measure of usefulness until the electric telegraph and long distance telephone has been made an integral part of our postal facilities with the pneumatic tube post as an adjunct. To the public the greatest benefit of the tube system is its cheap-ness. In New York, a city message of ten words or less costs you 25 cents. In London you can send as many words as you can write for 12½ cents and your message will be delivered before an operator would have time to copy it. A telegram with the postage stamp attached dropped into any postofice how in any says of Great British. postofice box in any city of Great Britain will be delivered from the nearest telegraph station just the same as if the sender had gone through the form of handing it direct to the receiving clerk at the telegraph station. For the accommodation of business men and other patrons who use the telegraph frequently, patrons who use the telegraph frequently, stamped blanks are supplied at a trifling extra charge for paper. Similar conveniences are enjoyed by the people of France, Garmany, Austria and other countries of Europe. The impression has prevailed in this country that the postal telegraph service of Europe does not afford as good facilities and as cheap rates to the press as do the teleas cheap rates to the press as do the tele-graph lines of America. This, I found to be

THREE WERE KILLED.

Bravery of an Engineer Averts a Ter-

rible Accident. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3 .- The 4 o'clock rain from New York, on the Reading, co. lided with a construction train at Pennington this afternoon and made a terrible wreck Fred McLaren of Philadelphia, Michael Maloney of Trenton, and Thomas Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia, the crew of the gravel train

were all killed. All were married. Seven others were injured more or less. They are Charles Wilson of Germantown, Frank Roderiquez of Philadelphia, Isaac Mariquis of Philadelphia, Dr. A. H. Day of Trenton, Charles Druidon of Philagelphia, Tassner of Philadelphia and John Oscar

Ward of Trenton. Rodererquiz was engineer of the express and was probably fatally injured. Tassuer Tasaner was firemen and was seriously injured. The dead were brought to the morgue here.

The injured were taken to their nomes. The express had the right of way. The onstruction train was slow in getting to the switch. The engine of the express train and he smoking car were thrown from the track down an embankment. The engineer and fireman of the construction train jumped from the caboose and saved their lives.

The engineer of the passenger train, which consisted of a baggage car, smoking car and three others, one of them a parlor car, knowing it was impossible to slow up, remained at his post, reversed his engine and at his post, reversed his engin applied the brakes, and by so prevented the accident from being much The passengers collected a purse of

Particulars of the accident are difficult to obtain here because of the reticence of the railroad officials, who refuse to give any in formation whatever,
Some of the passengers were more or less njured. The train on which they were brought to this city was stopped at an up

\$100 for him.

town station and those seriously hurt were onveyed to their homes or to hospitals in Henry Isaacs, 54 years of age, of 2115 Brandywine street and his nephew, Isaac Marquis, aged 35, of 1543 North Sixth street. were seriously hurt. The former has a pain ful wound on the head and chest. The lat

ter's left arm is broken near the shoulder THE WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Dec. 3. The storm has been gaining in intensity and is now an unusually severe one, with its center in Wisconsin. At La Crosse and St. Paul the barometer read 29.14 last evening.

The storm promises to be very severe as it crosses the upper lakes. It has caused abnormally warm weather east of the Mississippi, and heavy rains have fallen in the upper Mississippi valley. In the Missouri valley general cloudiness with more or less now and high northwest winds prevail North of a line from about Duluth south-westward to Colorado temperature was below freezing point last evening. Snowing in Minnesota, with cold weather. The storm area now includes the greater portion of the

Inited States. For Omaha and vicinity -Colder, continued stormy weather, followed by clearing today.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—For Missouri—Clearing and colder weather, with northwest winds, a moderate cold wave in eastern For the Dakotas—Occasional snows, brisk

nd high north winds; colder. For Kansas and Nebraska Generally fair Friday and Saturday; north winds; colder it stationary temperature in west per-For Iowa-Threatening weather and snow

colder, with a cold wave in east portions; high north winds, clearing during the night and fair on Saturday For Colorado-Fair, north winds, becoming variable: warmer in north, stationary tem-Cannot Agree.

Tablequal, 1. T., Dec. 3.—The United States commissioners have replied to the proposition made by the Cherokees in regard to the sale of the Cherokee strip. The commissioners insist upon all the provisions of their former proposition and positively re-fuse to consider a price in excess of the \$8,000,000 already offered. It was further the price offered them it may be agreed that

congress for final adjustment.

KILLED IN HAYWOOD GULCH

Wyoming Ranchman Assassinated by an

Unknown Person.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A RUSTLER.

Property of the Murdered Man Confiscated and His Horses Shot

-Story of a Johnson County Tragedy. CHEVENNE, Wyo., Doc. 3 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- News has just reached

here of an assassination which took place Tuesday, near Buffalo, in Johnson county, about 250 miles north of here. John Tisdale, a small ranchman, living near Powder river, was in Buffaio buying supplies. He started home with his wagon and twohorse team, his purchases including Christmas presents for his wife and three children, Monday night he spent at the Six Mile ranch this side of Buffalo. About 9 o'clock Tuesday morning he had reached a point known as Haywood gulch on his way home.

As he started to climb the hill the report of a rifle was heard. The ball entered Tisdate's back just under the left shoulder blade and scoming out in front, struck one of the horses in the neck, causing a slight wound. The murderer, for there is supposed to have been only one, unhitched the team, and leading the horses into the gulch, shot both of them,

Soon after the wagon was found standing in the road. In it was Tisdale's dead body. The horses, both dead, were found a short distance away in a sanyon. The assassin had evidently waited for a long time the arrival of Tisdale. A well beaten trail was found where he

paced up and down. The affair caused intense excitement in Buffalo, and many dire threats are floating about. Tisdale had the reputation of being a rustler. As the feeling against that class among the cattlemen is strong, suspicions are east in that direction, it was lately understood that Tisdale and a gang of rustlers had fallen out, but this was supposed to have been a ruse. It is barely possible, nowever, that this may furnish some clue to the perpetrators. No arrests had been made up to Tuesday night.

Tisdate is no relation to State Senator lisdale, who lives in the same vicinity.

BLAIR BURNING. Omaha Appealed To for Aid to Save the Town.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the Blair city officials telegraphed to Chief Gailigan for help, reporting that the town was burning. The chief sent back word saying that he could not possibly get any of his men there

inside of three hours and asked if that would do any good. In case the call for firemen is repeated Mayor Cushing will give the order and Chief Galligan will send two hose companies by

special train.

last message had been received. No details of the fire could be learned, except it caught in a drugstore and was spreading rapidly before a high wind. The telephone exchange was cut out, and Fremont

could learn nothing. At 3:10 a message was received saving the fire was under control and help would not be

needed. SECURED A JURY.

Twelve Men Sworn In to Try Dr.

Graves for a is Life. DENVER, Colo., Dec. 3 .- When Judge Rising took his seat this morning it was understood that the prosecution and defense had agreed to accept the eleven men in the jury box, and that it required but one more man to complete the Graves jury. This one name, however, might be the important question ever which the attorneys might wrangic and delay the trial for days to come. The prosecution had but one peremptory challenge left and the defense two. There were twenty talesmen present, out of a venire of seventyfive drawn last night, and the lawyers went to work upon these men with a will showed they had a sincere desire to finish

this work as soon as possible. The talesmen were quickly examined and excused until only two out of the twenty re-manned. The nineteenth man, John J. Peters from Hoboken, was called. He had no opinion, was not opposed to capital punishment and could accept circumstantial evidence. He was, in fact, a model juror and was accepted by both sides, and the jury in the famous case was complete, after nine

day's tedious work.

The names of the men who are to try Dr. T Thatcher Graves for his life are: Sterling, hardware; Robert Adair, liquor; M. Boring, contractor; J. P. Lower, guns, ete : Edward Grace, hotel : Dave Linhart, farmer : T. ! Carponter, cabinetmaker : Pat Riordan, miller : M. E. Overton, real estate ; Henry Preston, time keeper; Wilson Perrine, retired; John J. Peters, cabinetmaker.

ing them some advice as to how they were expected to act, gave its instructions to the officers who would have charge of them and adjourned court intil tomorrow.
States Attornoy Stevens will begin the

The court, after swearing them in and giv-

presentation of his case to the jury tomorrow norning, providing Judge Rising, who is suffering from la grippe, is able to attend court.

If he is not a recess will be taken until Monday.

Illinois Republicans.

Chicago, Ili., Doc. 3.—The republican state central committee had a meeting here today. The question of time and place of iolding the next state convention was brought up, but action was deferred until the meeting to be held Jan-uary 14. The sentiment was that the convention be held May 4, and a majority of the committee scemed to favor either Chicago or Springfield, as the place. Members of the committee talked freely regarding presidential candidate, it being generally conceded that if Blaine is a candidate for president the vote of Illinois republicans in the national convention should be cast for him. An endeavor is being made to place Senator Cuttom in second place on the ticket.

More Bodies Recovered. TACOMA, Wash., Dec. S .- Remains of two more victims of the recent land slide at Canyon were found today in the debris in Green river. Their names were David McLean and E. A. Rickson. Four bodies thus far have been counted. The workmen still insist there are several more of their number lying dead under the debris.

Fire Record.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Doc. 3.-This city was isited tonight by one of the most disastrous conflugrations in its history, and the total loss will foot up between \$150,000 and \$200. 000. The Hoyce estate loses fully \$100,000, covered one-half by insurance.

Steamer Arrivals. At London -Sighted: Dubbledam, from

The Britannic has passed Queenstown

all the collateral questions will be settled by the commission and the price be remanded to without stopping because of the gaie, and is proceeding to Liverpool.