# COLUMBIA STANDS WAITING,

Her Enginess Likely to be Impeded by Deadlecked Democracy.

SPRINGER IS CONFIDENT OF WINNING.

He Figures Out the Method by Which He Will Gain the Prize-What the Others Hope For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | -"I absolutely hold the key to the situation," said Mr. Springer tonight. "I am confident of victory. The vote closed last night with Milis 91 and Crisp 94. McMillin had eighteen votes and Hatch five. Now it is a curious fact that if both McMillin and Hatch should drop out, the situation would not be altered at all, for then Mills and Crisp would be tied and I would still hold the key.

"For, when the McMillin force breaks, ten will go to Mills and eight will go to Crisp. When the Hatch force breaks, three will go to Mills and two to Crisp, so that each of the two gentlemen will have 104 votes. That is still lacking ten votes of election."

The Springer headquarters seem to be the only one showing any life or any animation. All the others are deserted. The candidates are either resting themselves after yesterday's hard work, or holding conferences in secret chambers. Mr. Springer's fertile brain has evolved a beautiful proposition.

#### Mr. Springer's Little Plan.

It is manifest to him that unless his own men break neither Mills nor Crisp will ever men break neither Mills nor Crisp will ever rise above the 104 votes alluded to. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska assured Mr. Springer today that the latter's men would not desert the Springer boom, even if he nimself left it. The Illinois candidate is therefore working out tonight a plan. He hopes first to recall to himself the six Illi-nois votes that deserted him for Mills, with the understanding that he will also obtain six Pennsylvania votes from Mr. also obtain six Pennsylvania votes from Mv. Crisp. The relative strength of Mills and Crisp. The relative strength of Mills and Crisp will thus remain the same, each losing the same number. He then hopes to persuade the six Iowa men who, while originally for Springer, also descreed him for Mills, to come back to him, with the understanding that the six Crisp men from Michigan are to come back to him at the sams time. By this time Mr. Springer will have 42 votes, Mr. Mills will have been pulled down to 97 and Mr. Crisp to 82. Then Mr. Springer counts on the next ballot upon a number of stragglers deserting everybody and coming stragglers deserting everybody and coming to him, so that he will have more votes than Mr. Mills, after which he expects a stam-

Roger Q. Feels Confident.

But Mr. Springer's hopes are destined to But Mr. Springer's nopes are destined to meet the impenetrable phalanx of the Mills legion. Just before the caucus adjourned last night Mr. Mills laid bis head wearily upon the cushion of a sofa in the ways and means committee room and said: "An adjournment is what we most desire. Only a few hours are needed now to show a score or two of people that they must come to me. They want to come to me now, and they are only withheld by a local political interest. 1 feel sure that my cause, and I am not speak-ing for myself, must win in the end." Doubtless Mr. Mills had at the time in

mind the fact that a number of Michigan men were supporting Crisp because Blanch-ard of Louisiana, who was chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors in the Fiftieth congress, and expects the same place in this congress, is one of Mr. Crisp's netive lieutenants. The Michigan men will demand liberal appropriations for rivers and harbors this year, and they naturally are unwilling to antagonize the man who they believe will be chairman of the

The question of who shall be the next presidential candidate of the democratic arty has steadily come to the front during hese Sunday consultations between political leaders. Democrats of national prominence persistently deny that the next national con-vention has any connection with the organization of the house. Their denials are cancelled out of their own mouths. There is not one of these blatant Bourbons who is not working on either one side or the other of the divided democratic household. They vainly think that they are working for the president. Their fondest hopes can only materialize in a nomination and a costly campaign, the expenses of which will be paid by foreign importers in New York and the exporters abroad.

What the Fight Signifies.

The one point not to be lost sight of in this speakership fight is that it is a contest n the democratic organization itself the supreme issue in the next presidential campaign. It is the question more than the fortunes of individual men which has caused the deadlock in the democratic house caucus. Policy, not the fortune of individuals, is the present stake, and so this Sunday night closes with men eddying through the lonbies of hotels, with five candidates for the second highest office in the nation concealed in private rooms and surrounded by eager ears, and with the conmorrow morning's caucus will again be bar-

cracy settles its intestine quarrels.

BEFORE CONGRESS CONVENES.

Predictions of Fierce Struggles Dur ing Its Coming Session.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.-Tomorrow a noon, in accordance with constitutional requirements, the Fifty-second congress will assemble. With one branch of the national legislature in the possession of each of the two great political parties, and both striving to shape the course of legislation so as to affect in their interests the approaching presidential campaign and secure supremacy in the control of the government, it may fairly be assumed that the Fifty-second congress will take a prominent place in the his-

In view of the conflicting majorities in the two branches it is not probable that when it has concluded its labors it will have added to the statutes many new measures of national importance, but beyond doubt many nerce battles will be waged upon the leading issues between the two great parties-the tariff and silver coinage-while the members of the small, but lively, alliance element may be counted on to lose no opportunity in depate for bringing their demands and principles before the country.

tory of legislative assemblies.

## In the Senate.

The usual decorous quiet is expected to characterize the assemblage of the senate tomorrow. An unusually large number of new senators will stand before the vice-president to take their oath of office, for thirty-two of them, nearly one-half of the membershipof the senate, are either new to that body or begin with new terms of service.

David B. Hill, governor of New York, is not expected to appear for some time, and his credentials have not yet been filed. Redfield Proctor, late secretary of war,

has also failed in this respect, but he may yet hand his letter of appointment to the scenate to have it presented tomorrow.

In two cases there are rival claimants t Mr. Dubois of Idaho is challenged as to the validity of his title by Mr. Claggett, but as the name of the former appears upon the secretary's list he will be sworn in, and Mr. Claggett's claims will be examined by

the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Call of Florida also finds a contestant in Mr. Davidson, who is armed with the govarnor's certificate, and this case may possibly

be referred to the same committee for report

ofore either party is admitted. Should the house fall to organize tomorrow the senate will not be able to transact busi ness for its inability to notify the president, through a joint committee, of its readiness to receive his communications will operate to defer for a time the presentation of the annual message, as well as the large accumula tion of recess appointments that must be sent to the senate for confirmation.

Conferences will be held by senators of the different parties early in the week to arrange the membership of the committees, a task of more than ordinary importance this time, in view of the incoming of fifteen new senators. Should a Speaker Not Be Selected

Unless there should be a radical change in

the speakership situation tonight or early to

the speakership situation tonight or early to-morrow morning the house of representatives for the first time since the Thirty-sixth con-gress, when the last deadlock over the speakership occurred, will meet without a previous selection by the dominant party of a presiding officer for the popular branch of the legislative department. Though this condition of sffairs has not occurred in recent years it was not so rare in the stormy years years, it was not so rare in the stormy years between the Mexican and the civil wars, when the conflict over the slavery question drew lines, without and within parties, tense and close. Thus in the Thirty-sixth congress the speaker was not elected for eleven days, a chairman meantime being appointed to administer the rules of the house. In the Thirty-first congrees nearly a month claused before the speaker was selected and this period of practical interregnum was prolonged to two months in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth congresses. In the two last named cases the clerk of the nouse presided over its deliberations and controlled the formalities made requisite by the federal constitu-tion. Should there be a failure to decide upon a speaker at the caucus tomorrow foreagon a speaker at the caucus tomorrow tors-noon, it will be necessary for the house to adopt one or the other of the two methods established by precedent for such events, namely, to elect a temporary chairman or temporary speaker, according to the titular designation which may be agreed upon for the person selected, or else commit the duty of presiding to the clerk in the absence of an agreement for the perfection of the organiza-tion of the house. The course of proceed-ings during the coming week is a matter of pure speculation, with few and insignificant facts upon which to base conjecture. In any

event very little business will be transacted in the bouse during the week. The president's message will be received and read according to custom on Tuesday if the house completes its organization tomor-row, and for the first week brief sessions and adjournments for a day or so at a time are probable. The committees are not ex-pected to be appointed before the Christmas holidays, with the exception of the commit-tees on rules, on enrolled bills and on mileage accounts, which are usually named within a few days after the speaker is inducted into

#### WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Dec. 6. The southwestern storm moved northeastward during Saturday night, attended by a fall of snow on its western side. The snowfall occurred in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. Chicago reported over half an inch of snow, melted, which is equivalent to five inches of snow. A fine area of high barometer is now moving eastward from the middle Rocky mountain regions, and clear, cold weather prevails over the whole country west of the Mississippi.

Last evening's weather map gives promise of a fine, seasonable spell of weather of prob-ably several days' duration.

central near Lake Erie, attended by general rains throughout the central valleys and light snow in the upper Mississippi valley and upper lake regions. The disturbances are followed in the region west of the Mississippi by an extended area of high pressure which reaches to the Pacific. The barometer is unusually high over the central plateau region. Colder generally fair weather is indicated for the Mississippi and Ohio valleys Monday and Tuesday, · Cautionary signals are displayed on Lakes Erie and Huron and the southern portion of Lake Michigan, also at Galveston and Corpus Christi.

For North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa-Fair, warmer; west winds. For Kansas-Fair, slightly warmer; north For Missouri - Fair, generally warmer in

orthwest, colder in southeast portion. For Colorado—Fair, variable winds, slightly

## WILL BE SHOCKED TO DEATH.

Preparations for the Execution of New York Murderer.

Sing Sing, N. Y., Dec. 6.-Martin D. Lippey, the condemned wife murderer, spent his last Sunday on earth quietly. He will be killed on the death chair sometime between midnight tonight and Saturday next. From present indications, the execution will take place early on Tuesday morning. Lippey read his bible, and to those who converse with him during the day he said he was will ng to die. He did not ask when he would be called to go to the death chair. The 1,572 convicts in the prison are be-

lieved to be fully aware that Lippey is to be executed during the coming week. Warden Brown received callers in his office up to 5:30 p. m., when the armed guards took up their vigit for the night. No one is allowed to pass them excepting those holding warrants from Warden Brown or invitation to the execution. Up to a late hour tonight but few persons invited by the warden have appeared. Before Warden Brown closed the prison against newspaper men tonight he addressed them in his office, saying that they might go to bed and get a good night's rest.

## AFRAID OF DEATH.

Efforts Being Made by Isaac Sawtelle to Escape the Gallows.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Dec. 6 .- The head of Hiram Sawtelle has been found at a point indicated by Isaac, who killed him." A mound of earth was found covered with a pile of brush. Upon digging into the mound a roli of underelothing was found. Wrapped in a linen shirt and fragments of an undershirt was found a human skull. Not a trace of the features remained. An examination of the skull showed a hole behind the left ear apparently made by a bullet. The skull is in the possession of Lawyer Egerly and will be produced at the hearing Monday to corroborate Sawtelle's claim that the murder was done in Maine.

## CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

Frank Jones of Lincoln, Neb , in Jail at Benver.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 6 .- (Special Telegram to Tun Ber. ]-A young fellow giving the name of Frank Jones went into Appel & Co.'s store last night and presented a check for \$90, signed by Henry Earle, in payment for a small purchase. Sergeant Bohanna, who was passing on the patrol wagon, was called was passing on the patrot wagon, was called in and took the young man to the station. There ie was recognized by Chief Delective Howe as W. S. Seaman of Lincoln, Neb., who was arrested about a month ago, charged with the theft of \$25 from G. F. Tabor. For want of proof he was not prosecuted. He is booked on the charge of forgery. He canims

that he found the check. Sure to Friumph.

LONDON, Dec. o.-The committee of Engish holders of the Ohio & Mississippi bonus have obtained a legal opinion on the validity of the English vote in electing three directors charged to carry the policy of union with the Baltimore & Onio. The counsel they have employed advises them that there is not the alightest doubt of the legality of the vote, and that if the case is carried to the courts the Euglish bondholders are sure to triumpp.

## USE LYING THERMOMETERS.

Oil Inspectors Therefore Cannot Make on Honest Test.

MONOPOLY FAVORED, PEOPLE DECEIVED.

An Attempt to Flimflam The Bee with a Dress-Parade Thermometer and What Another Tube

Showed.

THE BEE several days ago made passing eference to the unreliable character of the Foster cup as a means of testing kerosene oil. It also, incidentally, referred to the fact that the thermometers used by the inspectors could not be relied upon, and that, consequently, the men who handled them could, under no circumstances, determine when they passed upon good or dangerous

Since that time THE BRE has obtained a few of those thermometers and for the past week has submitted them to all kinds of practical and scientific tests. The conclusion has been reached that by means of the inspection in which those thermometers played a part the people have not only been deceived, but they have also been victimized in the name of the law.

#### New Thermometers.

It was ascertained that Mr. Louis Helmrod, shortly after he had been appointed chief oil inspector, made up his mind to get a new line of thermometers. He did not know that those then in use read correctly or otherwise, but he decided to ascertain how they would compare with others.

He accordingly requested one of his depu-ties, W. H. Harrison, who had been a deputy under Caldwell, Heimrod's predecessor, to order some thermometers from the bouse at which the earlier thermometers had been purchased. The order was complied with and Mr. Heimrod took several of the thermometers. These he rejuctantly allowed to come into The Ber man's possession. They had never been used in the inspection of oil by Mr. Heimrod because that gentleman was not permitted to remain long enough in the business. They were, however, of the same manufacture as those recently obtained by the inspectors. Nearly all of them varied from 3° to 5° and were, as a consequence, too unreliable to be used in determining the flashing point of oil to be used for illumination purposes.

It was therefore decided to obtain thermometers which it was known had been used and were still in use by the oil inspec-

ors of this state. Flimfl ming a Thermometer. Accordingly THE BEE reporter called upon

Deputy Inspector McDonald of this city. The latter was asked if he would allow The BEE to use his Foster cup in making some inspections. The gentleman said that he had two cups. One was an old one and the other he had obtained three or four weeks before. Both of them, however, he said were at the office. It was then Sunday evening. There was nobody at the office and would not be until

the next day. The reporter could then get the cup. Early Monday morning the cup was surrendered to The Ber man by a Last evening 5 of a fine, seasonable spell of weather of the formula of the fine of the panied by a thermometer. The fine was asked how long the thermometer on weather on Wednesday.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6-8 p. m.—The depression, which was central in western depression, which was central in western and the fine of the panied by a thermometer. The fine was asked how long the thermometer in the fine period of the fine of the panied by a thermometer. The fine was asked how long the thermometer in the fine period of the fine of t

passing on the oil which he had been approving for the use of the people. men were about to When THE BEE when The Bee men were about to make a test with the inspector's apparatus, a number of strange things were noticed about the thermometer. The face of the metal shield to which the tabe was attached had been burnished and had a comparatively

fresh appearance. The original "finish" had been worn off, yet the thing looked comparatively new. The back of the plate, however, was dark and dingy. It showed the effects of exydization, and was here and there solled by spots which had fastened to it, especially along the edges where it had come in contact with the corru gation near the slide of the holder when it was in use. The edges were bright from frequent pulling up and pushing down the slide, while the corners which entered the sockets at the base of the stand were well worn from friction. Besides, there were the initials "W. M." scratched upon the back in a rough inartistic manner, which were out ined by a black substance that had settled into them from frequent handling. These facts proved conclusively that the metal shield, at least, had been long in use.

## Those New tlamps.

The clamps which fastened the tube to the shield, however, were perfectly new. They had not been burnished. They still retained the original finish of the factory. Compared with the clamps on the unused thermometers above referred to, they appeared as if they had come from the lathe at the same time This circumstance was considered strange and led to the query as to how an old ther mometer could have preserved so brand new a piece of clamps. The screws were also bright. When they were examined in the back it was discovered that the thread was perfectly new, sharp and clean. Also, that they had but recently been screwed through the holes, because around the latter in the plate were chips of the metal which the threads had cut and which still clung to the shield. The screws were larger than the holes which had accommodated the original screws, a fact which was demonstrated by the chips referred to The clamps and screws had been applied to the shield but recently, evidently only a few hours before the apparatus had come into the custody of THE BEE.

## What Did it Mean?

Had the inspecor, after he had been seen by the reporter, broken his tube and substi-tuted another on the old plate! If so, why were not the old clamps used! If the old tube had been broken, why was not the re-porter informed of the fact and the informa mation given that a new tube had been substituted? And then, what ne-cessity was there fastening a new tube to an old shield, when the new clamps had to be taken off a new thermometer? Under those circumstances a new thermometer would have been expected and with it the test would have been made as a matter of neces-sity. Such a test, however, would not have shown how oil had been tested during the past year. Was it known that the old thermometers did not read truthfully, or, in other words, forced the mercury to rise with un-reliable rapidity a certain degree along the Was the thermometer which the deputy inspector had surrendered a ther-mometer intended, so to speak, for dress

Whatever the motive of the change, the thermometer was surrounded with circum-stances of too suspicious a character to be trusted and the idea of testing it was immediately abandoned. This determination was not arrived at until after the instrument had been submitted to Mr. Stevens, a practical handler of thermometers and other scientific instruments, and Mr. Bloedel, a most expert worker of gold and silver and other metals. The cup and thermemeter were accordingly returned to Mr. McDonald with thanks on Tuesday last and a request was made of tim to favor. The BEE with the testing apparatus which he had used on the preceding

This message accompanied the cup and was delivered by a messenger boy who was instructed to bring the second cup to this In the event of an attempt to return the first thermometer or another shield, The Brz had taken the precaution to so identify the

tube as to easily prevent the deception. Then Came a Daisy. The second cup was brought to the office. 1 trious disposition.

Tun Be: man this time expected to see the new cup which McDonaid said he had purchased a few weeks before. Instead, however, came an old cup which had evidently been a long time in the business. This suggested the query as to how many cups Mr. McDonaid employed. He had previously said he had but two; one of which was a new one. But the new one had not vet put in an appearance. If Mr. McDonaid had only two cups, why did he give a cup which in all probability did not belong to him? This cup, however, and the accompanying thermometer had evidently been employed in the business because they were delivered to the messenger in the office of the Consolidated Tank Line company's warehouse and there was no opportunity to make a change in the thermometer. The latter instrument with two others which had been used by the ex-oil inspectors, were then submitted to a scientific test for accuracy. used by the ex-oil inspectors, were then sub-mitted to a scientific test for accuracy.

Testing the Oil Testers. One of these thermometers had descended from Caldwell's regime, having previously been used by Captain Paine, one of the for-mer's deputies. Several scientific gentlemen took part in the test. These found that the three thermometers varied from 30 to 70.

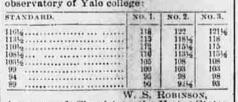
three thermometers varied from 3° to 7°. This would have been enough to reduce the standard of any oil which might have passed the inspector's test and in a number of instances would have reduced the standard to less than 100° required by law.

The three thermometers were then submitted to the scientific examination by Prof. W. S. Robinson, the well known analytical chemist and assayer, 118 Dodge street. This gentleman is a graduate of Harvard university, was connected with the testing department of the Union Pacific read while the department lasted. He is now assayer and chemist to the United States custom house and oil inspector for the army in the Department of the Platte. He was not informed as to whom the thermometers belonged. There was, consequently, no charges to return a report which could be biased

port which could be biased.
The thermometers in question were compared with two standard thermometers, one of which was certified to by Yale college and the other by the Polytichnic institute of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, Germany. The test consumed the greater part of a day, and at its conclusion the professor wrote the following report. at its conclusion lewing report:

OMAHA, Dec. 2, 1891.—To the Editor of THE Dear Sir -I hereby certify that the thermometer handed to me by your representative should be corrected as follows:

Compared by standard thermometer with certificate of technical institute at Charlottenburg, Germany, also with standard thermometer bearing certificate from the observatory of Yale college:



Assayer and Chemist to the United States Custom House.

In the first column stands actual temperature of the liquid in which the thermometers were inserted. Both the standard thermometers read the same at the degrees indicated. In the other columns is shown the reading of each of the oil inspecting thermometers at the same moment. The degrees in the third column are these of the McDonald, thermometers and in the fourth of the Custom House. ald thermometer and in the fourth of the Paine thermometer. Both read very nearly alike and neither should ever have been used

to test oils.
Their variance in reading rendered it im Their variance in reading rendered it impossible to ascertain the true temperature of oil. Kerosene of a temperature of 99° they would rate at 163°. Kerosene of a temperature of 1984° they would rate at 108°, thus passing the 100° test by a bogus showing of from 44%° to 5°.

One degree is sufficient in Iowa to reject oil, but here was a case in which the inspectors deliberately allowed four degrees to be

Oil Below Test. When it is considered that the inspectors brand the greater part of the oil at 1032, it may readily be seen that 42 of bogus reading

deducted from that would place the oil below the 100° required by law. When, it is also considered that the Foster cup that is used for testing in this state, represents a difference of six degrees, as between it and the Elliott cup, the fact stares the people in the face that the oil sold in this state, as a rule, is not fit to be handled in a

civilized community. There can be no excuse for inspectors employing lying thermometers. Those ther cometers enrich the oil monopoly and rot he people, and they have been doing this for years under the criminal conpivance and

treachery of the men the people are paying to protect their interests. Mr. McDonaid's bogus thermometer has been returned to him and the Consolidated Tank Line. The people, however, hope that it may be put under a triphammer, where it may no longer be able to deceive them.

#### may no longer be able to deceive them. They also wonder what oil inspectors and the chief oil inspector are being paid for. CRUSHED THE MONOPOLY.

How lowa Conquered the Tank Line and Secured Oil Inspection.

The following letter, unsolicited, from L. F. Andrews, assistant secretary of the lowe State Board of Health, so far as its goes, sustains every point made by THE BEE in showing up the wretched inspection to which the oil of this state is subjected. In Iowa the matter is governed by the state board of health, the assistant secretary of which is charged with the government of the inspec-

Mr. Andrews' views are based upon ex perience and are impartial and valuable. They cannot, therefore, be laughed aside either by the inspectors or the great monopoly with which they have been pooling their

opplies of the Sechetary, State Board of Health. Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 4.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read what you say in the issues of the 24th and 25th ult. of the oil inspection service in your state. While you have a very poor law. If enforced there would be some benefit. The fault is with your state inspector. When your law was before the legislature as a bill. I was asked by some of the committee my opinion of it, and I replied:

of the committee my opinion of it, and I replied:

"It is not worth the paper on which it is printed." The Foster cup is a device of the, enemy. It can be manipulated outrageously in the interest of the oil dealer.

We have no trouble in this state. The law is enforced. The general superintendent of the Standard Oil company informs me that we have the most rigid inspection of any state in the union. They are satisfied, if we only enforce it against all alike.

"We have made our fight with you." said be, "and got beat, and all we want now is that you serve all alike and we will do the rest."

The latter expression I suppose referred to

The latter expression I suppose referred t competition.

Our state inspector co-operates heartily with me, to whom is assigned the regulation

of the inspection.
You notice i sent you a registered thermometer. They are made to order in Berlin of Jena glass, the best known for scientificuse. This is to secure uniformity and accuracy. Thermometers, as found in the markets, are worth about 5 cents a bushel for Had I time I would like to dispet the fallacy of the article in THE BEE as to the great superiority of 130° oil ever 110°. L. F. Andrews.

May Get a New Minister Rev. F. A. Wartield of Brockton, Mass., preached yesterday, both morning and evening, at the St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church. It is probable that the gentle wan may become the permanent pastor of that church. Since the departure of Rev. Willard Scott six weeks are the church has been looking about to secure a suitable minister to take charge of the work. The sermons delivered yeaterday by Rev. Warfield seemed to impress the members of the congregation favorably.

He is a gentleman of prepossessing appearance, apparently about 40 years old, medium height, strong and vigorous tooking in phys-ical health, and is evidently a gentleman of ripe scholarship and of aggressive and indus-

# CRISPI AGAINST DI RUDINI.

Italian Leaders Meet On the Floor of the Chamber of D paties.

PREMIER DISPUTES HIS PREDICESSOR.

Attitude of Italy as Regards the Pope, and Her Position In the Dreibund-How France Feeis.

[Copyrigh ed 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Dec. 6 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to Tun Beg. | -M. Crispi reappeared in the Italian chamber of deputies vesterday and made a great speech, in which may be found all his characteristic qualities, especially all his faults. The former premier made the peculiar admission that the law of the quirinal regulating the relations between the pope and Italy may be altered.

The marquis di Rudini replied with all the finished irony for which he is noted. He was not of M. Crispi's opinion. He believed that the relations with the pope could not be changed. In the course of his speech he said that Austria would come to the aid of Italy in case of war.

This is the first official avowal of the fact, and was made with all the natural pride of the Italians. The avowal will do more harm than good to the triple alliance.

Italy Not an Equal Partner. It is certain that, considering the way in which di Rudini speaks of the relations between Austria and Italy, Italy is not in the alliance on a footing of equality. The day will come when Italy will no longer be willing to play that part. On that day the triple

alliance will have gone out of existence. France's policy leans toward waiting for Italy to come to her senses in order not to be under the necessity of fighting on the south and east. But can France wait? That is the whole question.

A dispatch from Madrid reports a great irritation throughout Spain against France, account of the vote of the French senate imposing duties that destroy the wine trade between Spain and France. The Spanish government will do nothing to prevent a popular manifestation against the new duties. The consequence of this unfortunate politico-economic action will soon be felt in the field of politics.

He Made Paris Pretty. M. Alphano, engineer of the city of Paris, died this morning, aged 74 years. No one has done more than he for the embellishment of this city. It was he who planted the bors de Bologne, the parc Monceau, the buttes de Chaumont and the bois de Vincennes. It was he who organized the exposition of 1880. and after its success received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, the highest

grade in the order. M. Alphand was a very popular personage in Paris. Haughty with people in authority, he was amiable toward the workingmen and the public. The source of his popularity was that he was a true artist. His I oss will be deeply regretted in Paris. The newspapers demand that his name be given to a boulevard as a souvenir of what he has done for the city. The Parisian, whom people say has a bad heart, is always grateful to those

who work for him. A dispatch from St. Etienne reports an explosion of fire damp in one of the mines there, by which eighty miners lost their JACQUES ST. CERE.

## PRAYED FOR BRAZIL.

Closing Hours of the Ex-Monarch,

Dom Pedro. Paris, Dec. 6.—Cable dispatches from Rio Janeiro say that the news of the death of Dom Pedro met with no official recognition in the Brazilian capital. A number of morchants and shopkeepers in Rio Janeiro closed their places of business for the day out of respect for the ex-emperor, but otherwise the death of the former ruler of Brazil was marked by no demonstration of any kind. The king of Portugal in a telegram or ico delence to the countess D'Eu (Princess I bella), the daugnter of Dom Pedro, offers the use of the vanit of the Braganza family

the burial of the ex-emperor. Dom Pedro was fully possessed of his mental faculties until the end. During Friday forenoon, being conscious that he was facing death, he had mass celebrated in his bedroom. The Countess D'Eu, Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and all the other members of the dying man's household, attended the service, which Dom Pedro himself was able to follow and at which he received the communion. During his last hours the ex-emperor repeatedly exhorted his heir, the Princess Isabelia, to pray with him for the peace and prosperity of Brazil. Soon after Abbe Rebours had administered the last sacrament, Dom Pedro went into a comatose condition. He passed quietly away.

His body has been embalmed and other preparations have been made for the funeral which is to be held on Thursday. Dom Pedro's family has received many calls of concolence. Among those who have called and inscribed their names in the visitors' book are Premier DeFreyeinet and a host of other notables. The body of Dom Pedro, attired in the

uniform of a Brazilian general, is lying in state in the room in which the emperor died. The king of Portugal has ordered that royal honors be paid to the remains unless the Duke and Duchess D'Eu insist that any political attitude is likely to offend the government of Brazil.

## SUFFERING IN JAPAN.

Further News From the Great Earthquake Which Occurred There.

YOROHAMA, Japan, Nov. 20, -The news of the earthquake continues to come in. Mr. Igachi, director of the Gifu observatory, has been examining the district where the shock was the most severe. At this place some years ago, holes appeared in the ground to which no bottom could be found, and it was believed that they communicated with im-mense cavities far below. Mr. Igachi now believes the earthquake was caused by the Fuji-yama mountains in the province of Sorroga, slipping into these caveres.

In the district of Ono, an immense landsilde took place, damaging the Mano river.

A lake is now formed, which is aiready fifty
feet deep. Another large take is being
formed in the same way by the Ashiba river
at Nagora.

The earthquake was still going on Novem seven hundred and thirty shocks being feit in the twenty preceding. This is more than two per minute. T great want in the earthquake regions. There great want in the earthquake regions. There is sufficient food to prevent actual starvation, but over 400,000 people are homeless with almost no clothing. Winter is rapidly approaching and the suffering will be very great over a section of about thirty miles. The railroad from Tokio is so much damaged that it probably will have to be rebuilt and will not be onen again until next June.

will not be open again until next June. It is a curious fact that an anonymous writer sent a letter to the cabinet two months ago announcing that a national calamity would take place on October 20. This was the very day of the earthquake. The netter is preserved in the government archives and undoubtedly is authentic.

Mourning Dom Pedro [Copyrighted 1891 by Jam's Gordon Bennett.]

Rio Janenio, Brazil (via Galveston, Tex.) Dec. 6 .- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-The death of ex-Emperor Dom Pedro was sin-

cerely felt in this city. All the banks were cerety felt in this city. All the banks were closed, and business was cor pletely suspended. Fings were display to half mast on all the main buildings.

Several squabbles in the value of the republic are without gene. There is no need to place any the many sensational stories and about serious discontent is any part of the content of

FIREDAMP'S MANY VIO

Seventy-Three French Coal Ainers Meet an Awful Death. Panis, Dec. 6 .- The report of a terrible mining disaster comes from St. Etienne, in the department of the Loire, and the center of the richest coal fields in France. An explosion of firedamp occurred at noon today in one of the numerous coal pits in that region, and many of the workers were unable to escape from the mine. According to advices so far received eighty men perished in the

Later dispatches concerning the disaster at St. Etienne give the following details:

The explosion occurred in the puits de la manufacture belonging to the St. Etienne Colliery company. Immediately after the explosion dense volumes of evil smelling gases issued from the mouths of this and a connecting pit, and in a short time crowds of relatives and friends of the imprisoned workmen gathered about the entrances of the pit and prepared for the work of rescue. Fortunately today was being observed as a fete day, and a comparatively small number of men were at work in the mine, if the accident had happened on an ordinary work day the loss of life would have been

appailing.

When the first attempt was made to rescue
the imprisoned men the rescuers were driven
back by the foul fumes that poured from the shaft, and for nearly an hour nothing could be done to aid the unfortunate miners in the pit. In order to disperse the smoke that filled the shaft the cage was lowered and drawn up rapidly a number of times, and at long'h the shaft was sufficiently cleared to enable the rescuers to descend in the cage

and begin the work of exploration. At the vory outset the rescuers encountered a serious obstacle, as the main gallery was found to have collapsed, thus preventing access to the imprisoned men.

After working several hours in relays, the party of rescuers had cleared away a portion of the debris and a few minutes later they

came across the bodies of four miners. men, although unconscious, were still alive and were quickly sent to the surface, where they soon revived, to the delight of the by standers and sorrowing wives and families, who had collected at the pit's mouth, While the rescuers were at work, several doctors and a number of amubulances had been summoned from St. Etienne and a supply of restoratives procured, so that the promptest assistance might be given to all who should be brought from the pit alive. The speedy revival of the men rescued gave hope that the others might be saved,

and this hope was strengthened when a shor time afterwards another rescuing party which had entered the pit, sent to the surface four more of the victims, all of whom were quickly restored to consciousness. The second party of rescuers, however, found it was utterly impossible to reach the other imprisoned men, and there is hardly a doubt that all of the latter have succumbed

to the poisonous gas that filled the chambers. The work of rescue will be resumed tonight,

when, it is hoped, the gases will have dis-MIDNIGHT-It has been ascertained that seventy-three miners have perished. The wives, children and relatives of the entombed miners still surround the mouth of the pit and the most heartrending scenes are witnessed as the bodies of the victims are brought to the surface.

COMPLAIN OF HARD TIMES.

Latest News from Our Sister Republics to the South. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 6. - President Diaz will name the commissioners to the World's Columbian fair during the present month The separate states, though short for money will make a creditable exhibit. This government will require no aid from the commissioners. The Mexican commissioners will go to Chicago to study the condition of things there and make a report to President Diaz, who will then decide what shall be done, but one sure thing is that he will see that Mexico upholds her dignity and sends an exhibit which will exceed that sent to Paris and a better one than any of the Latin-American countries, if not superior to all of them combined. The commercial interests of Mexico will be the principal feature of the display, though other departments will be

well attended to. The state of Chiapas is sending large quantities of coffee to San Francisco. It is asserted that no change will be made the Mexican consulate in St. Louis unless t is to be elevated to a higher position.

The following are the latest advices from Central and South American nations; Guatemala—The fluancial condition here is still bad. The excitement is increasing and there is much speculation as to who will be the dark horse candidate for the presi dency that is expected to be brought out by President Barrillas at the last moment. Se far there is no revolution in sight, but it is apprehended that there will be one before the next president takes his seat.

San Salvador-The minister of finance is

preparing a plan to raise funds, which are

very much needed. The people in general

oppose any loan abroad, and should one be arranged it would probably lead to a revolu-Any party to triumph here must re pudiate foreign debts, particularly if a loan were raised by Spaniards in Paris. San Jose, Costa Rica-The country is per fectly quiet, and will not be drawn into the difficulties of neighboring nations. Money is scarce, but the crops will be larger than usual this year, as more extensive planting has been done. The government will soon commence preparing its exhibit for the Chi-

cago fair. Managua, Nicaraugua—There is a more hopeful feeling here about the construction of the Nicaraugua canal, as the United States has now seen its importance in case of a war with Chili in moving ships of war quickly. Nicaraugua is suffering financial depression the same as her neighbors, but with the commencement of active work on the canal times are expected to become

Honduras-The opposition to Seivas, the newly elected president, is becoming more and more pronounced daily. There is but little money in the treasury, crops partially abandoned and smallpox and typhus fever are causing great suffering among the peo-Panama-Business is almost dead

brighter.

sickness is paramount. Most of the few merchants remaining are preparing to move, as nearly everyoody has lost or is losing faith in any improvement.

Lima, Peru-It is rumored here that in case of war with Chili the United States would support Peru and that it would be

easy to form an alliance with Bolivia.

Paris' Mysterious Murder, Panis, Dec. 6.-Further investigation into the matter of the mysterious murder of Baroness Dollard shows that no property whatever is missing, so that if the object of the murderer was plunder he was foiled. The crime was committed in the baron's bed room and not in the drawing room, as at first stated. The suspected assassin called at the house of M. Carbouret, an official of the war office, before he visited the Dollard house and also at the war office itself. The theory, therefore, is that the object of the miscreant was to obtain important papers and he was caught by the baroness while searching the

baron's room. Snow Blockade Threatened. OTTUMWA, Ia., Dec. 6 .- | Special Telegram

to THE BEE. |- The heaviest snow storm for this season is now in progress. It has been snowing steadily for eighteen hours and is still snowing. The snow is eight inches on the level and is drifting badly. Trains are delayed and a blockade is threatened.

# FAVORS A TUBULAR POST.

Postmaster General Wanamaker's Ideas of Improving the Service.

RAPID DELIVERY ALMOST ASSURED

While the United States Has Made Wonderful Progress, This Subject Has Been Almost Wholly Neglected. .

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6. Postmaster General Wanamaker chatted freely today on the new things in his annual report which are attracting much attention among public men, Mr. Wanamaker thought the most important was the showing of reccipts from the postoffice service, as it made the self-sustaining point come to the the public view. When asked about his proposition of applying the telephone to postal service, which is very new, he said: "I sincerely hope that it will be discussed in every possible phase so that we may know just what the benefits of the application of the telephone as well as the telegraph to the postal service would be and what the detriments. The point of this whole business is that the postal service does not now use electricity for the transmission of intelligence and it is consequently fifty years behind the times. If there was every reason why the railroads with their great plants should want to work for the Postoffice department with its great plant and make money out of it, there is also overy reason why the telegraph and telephone companies should want to do the same thing. It is the dovetailing in of two machines. They can help each other, the one performing its work more cheaply and ing more money, and the other performing its work better and more cheaply, and, what is the great thing, satisfying the American public which it now only half served. In the telephone discussion we are just at the corresponding period where the government let the tolegraph go away from Morse into the hands of a monopoly that up to the present time has been more powerful than itself. You want to look out that the telephone does not go the same way. Have not the rail-roads been benefited by the transportation work of the department? Is not everybody glad to work for the government? Would not the telegraph and telephone companies be benefited in a business way by their association with the department! There is no

Pneumatic Tube Service. "The pneumatic tube service for the larger ties," continued Mr. Wanamaker, "is not altogether new except in its adoption in this country. I am just as heartily in favor of a tubular post as ever-more so, probably. I wish all the people in the large cities could know more about that topic-Then they would want it and would insist upon having it. We are studying all the white how the free delivery service in cities can be perfected, and have put in canceling machines, which will prevent any delays in postoffices due to the inadequacy of postal forces. But the tubular post and the house letter box scheme are the big things. The former would permit of the distribution of mail in almost no time. The second would

permit of its distribution and collection at everybody's door.' "Is not the rural district free delivery a

No, for we are already experimenting with it and it is actually making money where we are trying it, and as the thing is discussed and understood it will be seen to be the beginning of general free delivery. That certainly would be a new thing. There could be no single development of the service so important, unless it might be the adoption of both the telegraph and telephone to it or the inauzuration of a postal depository system. There is a new suggestion in the report by the way on this saving, depository plan. It would be to issue at the post-offices non-negotiable certificates of postal deposits in the sums of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 bearing interest and easy for computation at the rate of & a cent a day on \$100, a little less than 2 per cent per annum on the dollar. After the first of the month following the deposit, principal and interest being payable on demand at any money order office by proper endorsement and identification under regulations of the postmaster general. The money deposited in each state to be reinvested by the postmaster general subject to the ap-

proval of the secretary of the treasury.' Relief For the People.

Ex-Senafor Van Wyck, as a member of the Nebraska State Alliance, has addressed a communication to S. L. Polk, chairman, and the members of the national alliance lative committee, urging co-operation of that body to secure some relief to the people by congress; that such action by congress may greatly control the result of the deliberations of the Industrial association which meets February 23 next, and if no reform measures are passed that the continuance of the new party will be inevitable; and he asks the adoption of only a few of the measures advocated by the alliance and kindred organizations and such as will not provoke opposition or criticism among them—to deciare illegal all syndicates, combinations and trusts preventing competition, and then such penalties as will suppress them; for an increase of circulation by the free coinage of silver; for postal savings banks; for government ownership of postal telegraph; for loans to the people on such security and rate of interest as congress may determine, and for legislation providing an amendment of the constitution requiring the election of United States senators by vote of

the people. Permanent Census Sureau.

About the first birl which will be intro duced in the senate will be the one for the establishment of the permanent census bureau. Though Mr. Porter has been confined to his house for some time by severe lliness, he has been very active in draw-ing up the measure. In its general nature It will be in the line suggested by recent dis-patches from Washington on the necessity of a permanent bureau. It will provide for a superintendent of the census and six chiefs of divisions. No stress is laid by Mr. Porter on the salaries to be paid for absolute chiefs of divisions, as he is willing that these matters, as well as the creation of an assistant superintendent, shall be left entirely with the discretion of the committees of the two houses. An important feature of the bill is the provision that the new bureau shall be under the control, in the matter of appointments, of the civil service law. There is no doubt felt here that the bill will pass the senate very promptly and time will show that the much talked about opposition to Mr. Porter and the census in the house of representatives has been very greatly exaggerated.

P. S. H.

## RUTHLESSLY MURDERED

Fate of a Gallant Mexican Officer Suspected of Being a Revolutionist. RIO GRANDE, Tex., Dec. 6,-The news has

just reached this place from Guerrero, Mex.,

that Colonel Neuves Hernandez, who was arrested several days ago by order of General Garcia, commander of the Mexican troops in the northern zone of that country, and started for Monterey, was killed about 100 miles north of that city. Colonel Her-nandez was in charge of the military and, according to reports received here today, he was ruthlessly murdered after he had been taken away from his friends. The govern-ment had become suspicious of him, as it was believed that he was secretly in sympathy with the revolutionary movement of Garcia. He had been for several years stationed at Guerrero in command of troops at that place ad was one of the most popular officers of the army.