THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1891. NUMBER 177.

PADDOCK'S PURE FOOD BILL.

First Measure Introduced in the Senate and It Will Be Pushed.

NEBRASKA'S INTERESTS WELL GUARDED.

Numerous Bills of Local Importance on the Calendar—Secretary Blaine Again Appears as a Public Speaker.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.

Senator Paddock's pure food bill was the firstmeasure introduced in the senate to day. It provided for the organization of a section in the Department of Agriculture to be known as the "food section of the chemical division," whose duty it shall be to prevent the adulterating and misbranding of food, drugs, etc.

Senator Paddock said: "I have the very strongest of hopes that this measure will pass the senate early in the session, but I want the cordial and earnest support of my people in forwarding a bill which in my judgment will be worth millions of dollars annually to the people of the west and the east. I think it meets all the requirements of producer and consumer, as it is in the interest both of the stomach and the pocketbook. I don't propose to make myself a bore, but I do intend to push that pure food for all that is in it, and in doing so I shall have the cordial co-operation of Secretary Rusk and the Agricultural department."

Senator Paddock also introduced a bill providing for a permanent tariff commission to investigate the effect of duties upon prices and report when and where reductions can be made in the same. He also introduced, after consultation with Senator Manderson, a bill for a public building at Hastings. Also the following bill: Providing for the purchase of a site for the erection of a public building thereon at Kearney; for the inspection, grading and storage of grain shipped, or intended for shipment, from the state or territory of production into any other state or territory for sale or consumption and for other purposes; for the protection of trees and other growth on the public domain from destruction by fire; for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where the postoffice receipts for three years preceding has exceeded $3,000 annually; prohibiting the allowing of attorneys' fees in cases of foreclosure of mortgages in courts of the United States when it is forbidden by state laws in the courts of the state; for the erection of a public building at Lincoln to cost $1,000,000; for the relief of Wesley Montgomery; for the erection of a public building at Salt Lake, U. T.; for the relief of the heirs of Lieutenant Wilson McGunnegle, U. S. N.; for the disposal of Forts Hartsuff, Sheridan and McPherson military reservations in the state of Nebraska to actual settlers under the homestead laws; for a nonpartisan tariff commission and for the relief of Frank Rother.

Opinions on the Message.

Senators Paddock and Manderson both profess great satisfaction with the president's message. Senator Paddock said: "It is a very able presentation of extraordinary work and conscientious administration of the people's interest. The president, with his remarkable ability for presenting facts, has given us a message stripped of the usual verbiage and which will be a chart by which congress should steer a straight course for the best interests of those that they represent. Its treatment of foreign questions will bring a thrill of satisfaction to every American citizen who believes in upholding American citizenship and American honor, and while there may be difference of opinion as to some of the domestic questions treated, there can be none of the ability with which the administration's views are presented and of the integrity of purpose and conviction of duty which lie behind the presentation."

Senator Manderson said: "The message is a very statesmanlike paper, giving to congress just the information which is of value for its deliberations. Like all productions emanating from President Harrison, it shows the scholarly ability and clear grasp of public questions, a felicity of expression remarkable in documents of this character. More, than that, it is the work of a trained and business lawyer, who goes directly to his point and makes his argument so clear that no one can fail to grasp his meaning."

Senator Manderson's Measures.

Senator Manderson presented a heavy grist of bills; besides those heretofore mentioned in THE BEE specials, including the battalion and postal savings banks bills, were the following: Establishing a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, with the usual officers, etc.; dividing Nebraska into two judicial districts, the Platte river dividing the north and south districts; providing that notice of sale of real estate sold under the order of judgment or decree of a United States court shall be published in the county and state where the property is situated, etc.; increasing the appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Omaha to cost $2,000,000; giving Norfolk a public building to cost $100,000; preventing summary cancellation of pension certificates and providing for hearing in relation thereto; appropriating $60,000 for the construction of suitable buildings for a military store house and offices at the military depot at Omaha, the amount to be immediately available, and his bill of two years ago increasing the rate of pensions in favor of certain persons.

Secretary Blaine Will Speak.

A number of business men from Boston called on Secretary Blaine this morning to invite him to address a public meeting at the hub on January 7. To the surprise of all Mr. Blaine's friends, he accepted the invitation and said that the only contingencies which might keep him away was the possible illness of Mrs. Blaine, she having been under the weather for some time. Mr. Blaine's acceptance means his reappearance as a public speaker. For the last two years he has declined repeatedly invitations to address meetings. He has had more than 100 of these applications since he became secretary of state. His invariable response to them all was that he did not desire to appear before the public, owing to his being an official of the cabinet. He usually added that the applicants had better see the president, as it was more fitting for him to speak before the public.

Guarding Nebraska's Interests.

Senators Paddock and Manderson and Representative W. J. Bryan of the First district held an informal conference last evening, the object being to discuss matters of general interest to the state which had no political significance to interfere with concerted weight on the part of the members. Later Senators Paddock and Manderson took up the pending questions of appointments, discussing particularly various pension boards to be established or those in which changes are to be made. They decided to recommend the establishment of a board at Minden, Kearney county, and recommended that Drs. Johnson, Martin and Hopeman should be the incumbents.

South Dakota Measures.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota introduced in the senate today the following bills: granting to the Midland Pacific Railway company right of way through the Crow Creek reservation in South Dakota; granting the state of South Dakota section thirty-six, township ninety-four, north of range fifty-six, west in Yankton county for an insane asylum and to correct the act of June 16, 1890, attempting to make such grant; authorizing the construction of bridges across the Missouri at Yankton and between Chamberlain, Brule county and Lyman county, South Dakota; granting South Dakota 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands; to aid South Dakota to support a school of mines by giving her 50 per centum of proceeds from the sale of her mineral lands; appropriating $200,000 for a public building at Deadwood; authorizing the secretary of interior to expend $5,000 in the purchase of 100 acres of good farming land near the Indian training school at Pierre to be used as an industrial farm for the Indian school; prohibiting the sale of fire arms and ammunition to Indians upon reservations; directing the secretary of agriculture to have made all necessary field examinations, surveys and experiments for demonstrating the extent, etc., with reference to the irrigation of the underflow waters between the ninety-seventh degree of west longitude and the foothills of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, and appropriating $350,000 therefore; to increase the pension of Patrick E. O'Connor.

Miscellaneous.

Senator Manderson is greatly incensed at the statement printed by an Omaha paper that during the struggle for the location of the national convention at Omaha he had said to Judge Scott, "D—n your people!" Senator Manderson said today: "The correspondent himself wired to his paper to kill the dispatch as incorrect, but the telegram evidently never reached it. There is not a word of truth in the statement and Judge Scott will cheerfully bear me out in my denial as I call on him to do. I have no desire to paraphrase W. H. Vanderbilt's remark and never made a suggestion toward it. I feel confident that the paper itself will cheerfully make a correction of the statement, which does an old and loyal citizen of Omaha a grave injustice."

Assistant Secretary Chandler today dismissed the timber culture contest of William N. Wilbur against John Onan, from the McCook district, affirming the decision below. He also affirmed the decision below in the timber culture contest of Henry Grovert against George R. Reed from the McCook district, the entryman having complied with the law in all respects.

F. W. Clark was today appointed postmaster at Irvington, Ia.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota and Mr. Ballance of Nebraska were among President Harrison's callers today.

Walter Given of Des Moines is at Willard's. P. S. H.

WORK OF THE SENATE.

Many Bills Introduced and Referred to Committees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—In the senate today Mr. Cullom presented the petition of the southern division of the Chicago Christian Endeavor union, urging him to do his part in securing the closing of the World's fair on Sunday and in preventing the sale of liquor within the precincts of the exposition grounds.

Senator Manderson today introduced a bill, which was introduced in the house last session, to establish postal savings banks and to encourage small savings.

Senator Manderson today reintroduced in the senate his bill of last session, appropriating $200,000 to establish a branch mint at Omaha, Neb. Also his bill of last session increasing, from $800,000 to $2,000,000, the appropriation for the erection of a public building at Omaha, Neb. Also a bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a publi building at Norfolk, Neb.

Another bill was introduced by Senator Manderson appropriating $60,000 for the construction of a military storehouse and office at the military department.

Senator Manderson today introduced a bill, similar in purpose to the one introduced by him last session, to increase the efficiency of the infantry of the army. The bill provides for the increase of infantry regiments to twelve companies, officered as at present, with the addition of junior officers for the two proposed additional companies. The bill also proposes to increase the enlisted force of the army to 30,000 men.

The senate today broke the record in the way of measures introduced in a single day, there having been 612 bills and eight joint resolutions presented. This is about 100 more than ever before introduced in one day.

Senator Plumb introduced a bill to provide for the retirement of national bank notes and the free coinage of silver. This is the same bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Plumb last year with a few amendments, increasing from 90 to 90 per cent the gold and silver reserve fund for the redemption of United States notes; forbidding the free coinage in the United States of foreign coin and authorizing the secretary of the treasury in his discretion to call for payment of customs dues in gold or silver in whole or part.

Senator Stewart today introduced a bill supplemental to the Chinese exclusion act. It makes it unlawful for any Chinese laborer to enter or remain in the United States for any purpose whatever. The act, it is provided, shall preclude the entry into the United States, not only of Chinese laborers who have never been here, but all who have been here and departed or who may hereafter depart, also all Chinese persons who may desire to pass through or over the United States or any part thereof for any purpose whatever.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: To prevent food adulteration, to provide for the better enforcement of the quarantine laws and to establish a national board of health; to authorize the sale of mineral lands to aliens; to authorize the construction of a railroad in Alaska; to transfer the revenue cutter service to the navy department; to punish officers for summoning jurors in reference to their political or religious affiliations; to reduce letter postage to 1 cent; providing for an income tax to pay pensions; to prevent the summary cancellation of pension certificates and to provide for hearingin such cases; to amend the patent laws and to appoint a committee to revise the patent law; to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by the people; to amend the immigration and naturalization laws; to grant service pensions, with additional amounts to prisoners of war, and to provide means for their payment, and to repeal section 2 of the pension act of June 27, 1890; to reduce the number of pension ratings to ten; to abolish pension agencies and to lessen the expenses of examining boards; to authorize the president to open negotiations with Spain as to the island of Cuba; to prohibit a monopoly in the transportation of cattle to foreign countries; for compulsory education of children; to amend the interstate commerce act; to provide for the free coinage of silver and the promotion of the international free coinage of silver; to revive the grade of lieutenant general in the United States army; to prevent the sale of arms to Indians.

Peffer offered a resolution, which was referred to the finance committee, directing that committee to inquire into and report, as soon as practicable, as to the actual expenses attending the business of money lending as conducted in the United States by bankers and other persons.

Plumb offered a resolution looking to the removal of the remains of General Ulysses S. Grant to the Arlington National cemetery.

The senate went into executive session, at which the recess appointments were laid before it.

At 2:30 the senate adjourned until Monday.

Clerk of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Mr. Thomas O. Towles of Missouri has been appointed chief clerk of the house of representatives.

Foster Still Improving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Dr. Hamilton this morning said that Secretary Foster was steadily improving.

Beat the Strikers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 10.—Assistant General Superintendent Pratt of the Southern Pacific said tonight that the company had defeated the telegraphers in their strike on Wednesday. All places left vacant by the strikers had been filled by operators sent to various stations by officials of the line.

Impressive Funeral Services.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 10.—Impressive funeral services were held today over the remains of the deceased priest, Bishop J. N. Galleher. Tomorrow morning the remains will be conveyed to Louisville for interment.

SPRINGER ON THE TARIFF.

He Does Not Think a Revision of it Will Be Attempted at This Session.

RUMORS ABOUT HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker Crisp Has Not Made Up His Mind in Regard to the Chairmanships—Work in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The speaker this afternoon had not yet decided upon his colleagues on the rules committee, and the probabilities are that no conclusion will be reached until the house reconvenes Saturday, and perhaps not until next week. The speaker has given some consideration to suggestions which members have offered him in favor of a recurrence to the former policy of choosing the members of the committee, the majority of whom should be in close personal and political relations with the speaker. The matter has not yet gone beyond the stage of informal discussion.

Mr. Carlisle, when he became speaker, departed from the prior custom of selecting members of the committee on rules regardless of their committee assignments, and made its membership go as a matter of course to the chairmen of the two most important committees—namely, ways and means and appropriations. Speaker Reed followed the same course. The previous speakers, Messrs. Randall and Keifer, had selected the rules committee with regard to other considerations. A number of democratic congressmen urge a return to this policy, and represent that its effect would be to strengthen the speaker. The ways and means and appropriations committees now have prior rights under the rules over other committees, and with their respective chairmen on the rules committee, which is the guiding or steering body of the house, the result is represented to be disastrous to other committees whose business may be important.

There are two sides to the proposed methods of constructidg the rules committee, and the speaker also heard the objections that were urged against the plan. It was represented that the work of the appropriations and the ways and means committees would be the most important of the whole session and that these two committees should have representation on the rules committee for the reason that, otherwise, their policy might be blocked by the introduction of special orders having precedence.

Mr. Crisp listened throughout the day to arguments on this and other matters relating to the policy of the party in the house in this congress. Subsequently he said nothing had been definitely decided upon as to the committees, and he was unable to say whether or not he would be able to announce them before the holidays.

Mr. Springer of Illinois, who is likely to be chairman of the ways and means committee, if Mr. Mills should be offered and decline the honor, said today that his policy with reference to the tariff was to provide for free wool, free salt, free lumber, free cotton ties, free coal and free binding twine. He said: "I don't think we should attempt a general revision of the tariff at this time. We should offer the country relief by passing bills for putting the articles named on the free list, and sending them to the senate. A general tariff bill cannot be enacted into a law. This would keep congress here until October. I think there should be appointed a strong committee on manufacturers, with able investigators on it. It should consist of fifteen members, ten democrats and five republicans. This would make five sub-committees of three each. They should divide the work, one investigating the textile industries, another iron production, another glassware and pottery, and so on. This committee would be a sort of adjunct to the ways and means committee which could go on with its work and then subsequently get all the testimony without a long list of hearings. These sub-committees could go on during the session and also during the recess. Their inquiries should not be conducted with a spirit of hostility toward the manufacturers, but with a view to ascertain the bottom facts and ascertain in each case what, if any, degree of protection is needed, as I have a suspicion that frequently it is represented that they need a great deal more protection than is really the case. It should be ascertained what is the labor cost on things produced; the wages paid; whether the work be steady or not; the profits of actual capital, and not on watered stock; the relative cost of production here and abroad; whether there are agreements to limit production, and much more information of a practical character. This information is not now to be had. The party could then fight the McKinley bill, and if we win in the elections this information would enable us to form a tariff bill adapted to the country's need and one that could become a law and we would pass it in the Fifty-third congress. If we fail in the elections then the information has been obtained and we can keep on until the country is educated against the McKinley bill."

HEBREWS IN RUSSIA.

Foreign Affairs Committee Will Consider Their Treatment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—One of the first subjects to occupy the attention of the foreign affairs committee, after the organization of the committees of the house by Speaker Crisp, will be the harsh treatment of Hebrews by Russia. This question will be earnestly pressed upon the attention of the committee, and it will be urged to go as far as possible in expressing its sympathy with the Russian Hebrews in their distress, and to take such measures consonant with the usages of diplomacy as will tend to secure an amelioration of their condition. This government will be asked to continue the use of its good offices as an intercessory with the czar on behalf of the Hebrews.

The president in his message devoted some space to the question of the wholesale banishment of Jews from Russia and to the endeavors which this government had thus far put forth in their behalf. The subject will be brought to the attention of the committee probably by the introduction of a formal resolution, but the customary distribution of the various portions of the president's message will bring the matter before the committee in the absence of any resolution whatever.

Introduced the First Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Senator Paddock of Nebraska has the distinction of having introduced the first bill in this congress. It provides for the organization of a section in the Department of Agriculture to be known as the "food section of the chemical division," the duty of which shall be to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food, drugs, etc. This proposition failed of adoption at the last session as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, and was introduced today by the senator as an original bill.

National Bar Association.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The second days' session of the National Bar association began this morning. The report of the committee appointed to select officers for the ensuing year was adopted. James C. Carter of New York was chosen for president. The proposition to make Washington the permanent place for the holding of the annual sessions of the convention was approved. The first Wednesday after the second Monday in each year was fixed upon as the time for holding the annual meetings.

Decision of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The acting secretary of war has made a decision that the period of forty years' service, required by the act of congress, approved June 30, 1880, to entitle an army officer to retirement on his own application, includes the period of his service as a cadet at the United States military academy, West Point, N. Y.

BANQUETED THE DELEGATES.

Members of the National Bar Association Entertained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—A banquet was given at the Arlington hotel tonight in honor of the delegates to the annual meeting of the National Bar Association of the United States. Among the prominent people present were Attorney General Miller, Justices Blatchford, Brewer, Gray, Harlan and Lamar, and ex-Justice Strong of the United States supreme court, Solicitor General Taft and Assistant Attorney General Maurey, Senators Hoar, Gibson, Cockrell, Faulkner, Manderson, Washburn and Chief Justice Bingham and Mr. Justice Bradley, of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; Interstate Commissioners Morrison, Veazey and Knapp, Civil Service Commissioner Thompson, Judges Nott and Weldon of the court of claims and several congressmen.

Mr. Calderon Carlisle, secretary of the National Bar association, was the toastmaster.

The first toast—"The President"—was responded to by Senator Manderson of Nebraska, who paid a pleasing compliment to President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland, and eulogizing the memory of President Lincoln. Referring to ex-President Cleveland, Senator Manderson spoke of him as having gone from the president's office to the lawyer's office, where, in pursuing his profession, he had won for himself new and additional laurels, although he had been president. The senator praised the state papers of President Harrison and said that all who listened to the reading of his recent message had felt convinced that an earnest, honest, painstaking lawyer had given the benefit of his professional experience and great lawyerlike skill to the matters treated upon. He referred to the president's office as the greatest office on earth and the president in his office as the chief executive of the greatest nation on earth.

To the toast "The Bench," Associate Justice Gray of the supreme court responded. In a few remarks he told of the feelings and relations that existed between the bench and bar, of the immovable purpose of both to see that justice was done, and of the confidence of the public in the members of the profession.

The toast, "The Congress," was responded to by Senator Gray of Delaware.

The last toast, "The Bar," was responded to by Mr. James C. Carter of New York. Mr. Carter said the legal profession occupied a high place in the public and social life of the times. So long as the strong shall endeavor to oppose the weak and aspirants for larger human liberty chafe against the restraints of power, there will need and will exist an order of men to challenge such offenses and set up against them the unrelenting standard of truth and right.

During the evening a letter was read from President Harrison, regretting his inability to be present and saying he would be pleased to see the delegates at the white house. Letters of regret were also read from Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Bradley, Senator Evarts, Speaker Crisp and others.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Progress So Far Made in the Active Work of Construction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Secretary Noble today sent to the senate the annual report of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua, which shows that work has been prosecuted with energy during the past year, and much progress made in the actual work of construction. Surveys have been completed and plans for the location and construction of the railroad systems made, and the actual excavation of the canal line made for one mile inland.

National Banks Asked to Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The comptroller of the currency has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business Wednesday, December 2.

Secretary Foster's Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Secretary Foster is steadily improving. His temperature has been normal for the last twenty-four hours.

WYOMING'S OIL FIELDS.

Active Development Work Now in Progress Near Casper.

CASPER, Wyo., Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An eastern syndicate holding some 600 claims of 160 acres each in the Casper Mountain mining district has decided to put down two oil wells on their claims. One well will be located about eighteen miles north of Casper, near the head of Salt creek, and the second will be bored on the south fork of Powder river. Operations will be commenced at once on this field. The syndicate expects to work two strings of tools and employ four gangs.

The machinery has commenced to arrive in Casper. Messrs. A. W. and O. O. Palmer of Hutchinson, Kan., who will have charge of the well on Salt creek, arrived here last night and today went out with Surveyor Seymour to locate the well. The Pennsylvana Oil company are at work on their Salt Creek well and are pushing right along. So far as oil well drilling is concerned this season, operations in Wyoming have been confined to the Casper fields and this, together with the new company commencing active operations, is advancing the price of oil properties, and many who intended to let the assessment work on their claims go are now arranging men to do the work.

Troubled by Cattle Thieves.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 10.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The stockmen along the White river in the ceded Sioux lands have engaged men to patrol the northern border of the Rosebud Indian reservation to prevent cattle from straying to the Indian lands, where they would be lost. There is no doubt that the Indians have run off many cattle belonging to white stockmen and the stock raisers propose to put a stop to it. It is said to have been the practice of the Indians to capture any cattle found near their reservation and take them to their camps where they divide them up among their brethren. A careful patrol of the border of the reservation will prevent this in future.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Dec. 10.

An area of high barometer with fair, colder weather now overlies the northwest. A storm, or low barometer is approaching from the extreme southwest. Northerly to northwesterly winds prevail over the Missouri valley. Cloudiness is increasing over the middle Rocky Mountain regions. The temperature has risen slightly over the interior of the country and fallen slightly in the upper Rocky Mountain regions. No rain is reported, but indications point to rainy weather in Colorado and western Kansas.

For Omaha and vicinity—Continued fair weather, north to northeast winds and slightly colder weather during Friday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 8 p. m.—For Iowa—Generally fair Friday; north winds, colder in north; stationary temperature in southern portion.

For Missouri—Increasing cloudiness, followed by occasional showers Saturday night; east winds; colder in southeast; stationary temperature in northwestern portion.

For Montana—Generally fair; southwest winds; slightly warmer.

For Colorado—Fair; variable winds; slightly warmer in northern portion; stationary temperature in southern portion.

For Nebraska and Kansas—Fair; slightly colder in the west; stationary temperature in eastern portion; north winds.

For North Dakota—Fair; slightly warmer; southwest winds.

For South Dakota—Fair; slightly colder in southeast; stationary temperature in northwest portion; northwest winds.

SOCIAL STATUS OF LABOR.

France Very Much Exercised Over This Many Sided Problem.

UNITED STATES WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

Deputy Paul Deschavel is Coming to This Country to Inquire Into Relations Between Men and Masters.

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PARIS, Dec. 10.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—M. Paul Deschavel, a deputy for the Department of the Loire, has been commissioned by the French government to proceed to the United States with a view to the investigation of the social question as it affects the position of the workingman and his master. The Herald correspondent today called on M. Deschavel, who said: "I am leaving here on the 19th of this month on board the Champaigne as the representative of the government to study the labor question in the United States. We are anxious to study the question principally from the point of view of the relations between workman and master, arbitration and the limitation of hours. We propose to take up the question in its broadest view, with all the incidents surrounding it. The social question is of vast interest here. What we see is the enormous decentralization of the United States, forming a striking comparison with our system of centralization, which appears to us unique. In my visit to the United States I propose seeing Mr. Powderly and whatever other heads of the labor party seem necessary; also government officials. I also propose visiting all the cities so far as I find it necessary. I shall go to New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans and many other cities. If possible I would like to omit San Francisco, but if necessary I will go there as also to Canada for a brief visit."

Occasion of the Quest.

"What reason is there for your mission?" asked the correspondent.

"On account principally of the large number of strikes which have lately occurred here," replied M. Derchavel, "The great question of the moment, which occupies the government, is the future of the workingman, and the result of the development of the social question. Science and machinery have done much to alter the position between the master, the state and the workingman.

"Since the revolution in France the land belongs to the people, and the people form the army. Therefore, when the army is called out the soldiers are the sons of the country people and they naturally defend the rights of their parents. Therein lies the strength of France. After my return from the United States I will express to the chamber of deputies the result of my experiences gathered there."

M. Deschavel is one of the most active members of the chamber of deputies. He belongs to no party, but is an independent-conservative who has steered his course between the extreme protectionists and the extreme free traders. He frequently makes speeches respecting matters of public interest, the army or finance, and owing to the general fairness of his remarks he has been chosen to go to the United States.

Information About the Fair.

Thomas Bryan, vice chairman of the Chicago World's fair, was seen today. He said he was waiting here for the gathering of the commissioners who will be ex-Secretary Bayard, ex-Mayor Hodges of Baltimore and H. M. Higgenbotham of the firm of Marshall Field & Co. Mr. Bryan said: "We shall meet here in the course of a few days to determine the itinerary. Our purpose is to extend knowledge about the fair and to furnish all information concerning it which may be desired. There are certain points about which intending exhibitors are in doubt. We are sent here to furnish that information. Hitherto the distance between the exhibition and the fair has prevented such accurate information as could be desired."

"Would you appoint agents over here?"

"That question has not yet been decided, but we have studiously avoided so far all connection with private agencies under any possible pretense."

"Then the agencies which have been started over here are not authorized?"

"No, there are not any agents appointed under any possible designation. Therefore any person representing himself as a qualified representative of that kind is not worthy of consideration."

This confirms what the Herald said concerning a certain agency started in Paris which has taken upon itself to start agencies all over Europe.

Emile Bayard, painter of "Une Affaire d'Honneur," (women duelling) died December 9 at Cairo from heart disease, aged 54.

IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Von Caprivi Opens the Debate on the Commercial Treaties.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—In the reichstag today Chancellor von Caprivi opened the debate on the new commercial treaties. He made a strong appeal in favor of their adoption. He dwelt upon the fact that home industries had received a great impetus under the last custom regimes, so much so that over production had caused some embarrassment. The present import and export regulations, he declared, would ruin both the employers and the employes. The commercial measures under discussion, therefore, were necessary to preserve Germany's husbandry and commerce. This, the chancellor said, was the principle which had guided the government in negotiating the treaties.

Continuing, the chancellor said that the immediate effect of the treaties upon the finances of the empire would be a diminution in revenue amounting to nearly 18,000,000 marks. This was a matter that required budget consideration. In regard to the question of the differential treatment of countries not included in the treaties, those countries having the most favored nation treatment would receive the benefit of the treaties. Regarding other countries negotiations were about to open where Germany would endeavor to obtain concessions. It was needless to speak of Russia. The lamentable distress that prevailed in that country, causing a stoppage of exports, would not be removed for some time, and it was useless to discuss what would be done afterward. As regards the United States, the two governments had decided to continue to take their stand on the basis of the arrangements of 1885, whereby the United States received the most favored nation treatment. In any case the government had no intention to make a further reduction of tariffs.

Referring to the treaties with Belgium and Switzerland, the chancellor said: "Lest at any time we are unable to preserve peace, it must be our desire to possess as many faithful allies as possible. These we will be able to gain by smoothing the path of politico-commercial relations. Since the end of the last century it has been impossible to conclude cabinet conventions between government and government. The heart of the people must also approve."

Adverting to the McKinley law, the chancellor said: "We wish the countries of Europe to preserve their independence against America. For this purpose they must unite together. The treaties just concluded will give a sure guarantee of the future."

In conclusion he said: "I beg you to regard the treaties as a whole, with a patriotic consideration for the interests of the fatherland."

Herr Beichensperger, centrist, said he hoped that the treaties would be agreed to with as great unanimity as possible. Herr von Kanitz, conservative, opposed the chancellor's policy.

The debate was then adjourned.

At a meeting of the conservative members of the reichstag twelve voted [illegible] favor of and twenty-four against the tre[illegible]

Herr Kardoff read a telegram [illegible] that Prince Bismarck did not inten[illegible] appear during the debate.

Such crowds of people gather[illegible] round the reichstag building in the hope [illegible] Prince Bismarck enter that the p[illegible] had trouble to secure an entrance for th[illegible] isters. Many bets were made on Pri[illegible] Bismarck's appearance.

Chancellor von Caprivi's speech [illegible] described as one of the greatest master[illegible] of oratory and statesmanship ever he[illegible] in the reichstag. Prince Bismarck had a full summary of the speech telegraphed to him while the chancellor was still speaking.

The pose of the chancellor during his speech was the one he usually adopts, an attitude like a military statue, his hands resting on his sword and making not the slightest movement or gesticulation except at rare intervals. It was a rare sight to see a military general in uniform laying down the laws of commerce, industry and agriculture before an assembly of land owners, merchants and others. The chancellor was somewhat hoarse and many of the deputies crowded around him to hear his words more distinctly, but his voice was audible throughout the house.

MET A HORRIBLE DEATH.

Fate of Lieutenant Mansfield, a Parachutist.

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.—An accident occurred here today by which a daring parachutist met a most horrible death in the sight of many persons. The victim was Lieutenant Mansfield, who has gained quite a reputation by his thrilling jumps from a balloon at a great altitude, his recent feat being a parachute descent from a height of 11,000 feet.

His ascent today was from the Victoria gardens, which were thronged with a vast crowd. The balloon had only reached a height of about 400 feet when it burst with a loud and startling explosion, and immediately began to fall. Mansfield made the most desperate efforts to disengage the parachute from the collapsed balloon but it had become entangled in the ropes, and the unfortunate man was soon forced to release his hold. The horrified spectators uttered cries of dismay as they saw his body come whirling towards them and some of the ladies fainted at the terrible sight. Mansfield struck the ground with terrific force and was instantly killed, his body being crushed and mangled in a terrible manner.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY SEA.

Twelve People Lose Their Lives by a Wreck on the English Coast.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The French bark Leonore, Captain Barnard, which sailed from Coosaw, S. C., November 3 for Swansea, has been wrecked off Mumblehead. The vessel is fast breaking up. The crew were drowned. Owing to the intense roughness of the sea a pilot who went out to the Leonore was unable to board the vessel. At midnight the bark was in a perilous position. A tug was sent to the scene of the wreck to render all assistance possible to the imperiled vessel, but the terrific sea prevailing threw the Leonore on the quarter of the tug, thus preventing the latter vessel from rendering any aid.

The Leonore was last seen at 3 o'clock this morning. At daylight she had entirely disappeared from view. The shore is covered with wreckage, and the bodies of two men have been thrown upon the beach. It is believed that twelve persons altogether have been drowned.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Baron Munn's Correspondence With Commissioner Porter Made Public.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Copies of the correspondence between Baron Münn and Special Commissioner Porter regarding the prohibition of the admission of American pork into Germany were today distributed among the members of the reichstag. The correspondence shows that during the negotiations Germany offered to admit American agricultural products on the same terms as those of Austria and other countries, whereupon Count Arco Valley was informed that President Harrison considered that this concession obviated the necessity of his applying his discretionary powers in the matter of imports from Germany and instructions were issued assuring Germany continued exemption from duty for her products coming under section 3 of the McKinley tariff law.

INSURGENTS AGAIN DEFEATED.

Bloody Battle in Which the Chinese Troops are Victorious.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Dispatches from Pekin state that another battle has been fought between the imperial troops and the insurgents, the latter being routed and dispersed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The North China Herald of October 9 gives particulars of the riots in Fokien province in which a town was taken by the insurgents after a bloody battle. The authorities dispatched a thousand soldiers to the place. The latest is that the insurgents have left the city and are encamped near by.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS CRITICAL.

Conflict Between Troops and Insurgents and Ten Lives Lost.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 10.—The situation here continues critical. The government is taking measures to prevent an uprising in the city. Advices state that there has been an open revolt against Peixotto's government at San Paulo. A conflict occurred Tuesday last between the government troops and insurgents. The advices are not clear as to which side won the victory, but it is reported that ten men were killed.

Better Than England Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The St. James Gazette, commenting today on President Harrison's message, says the most important point in the document is that part which has reference to the results of the McKinley tariff. The calculations of the supporters of the McKinley bill are working out much better than any one in England had reason to expect.

He Could Not Procure Work.

BUDA PESTH, Dec. 10.—A terrible tragedy is reported from the village of Alth-Kanitza. A blacksmith who resided in that place in despair at his inability to procure work, killed his wife and three children. He then committed suicide by stabbing himself to the heart. Before killing himself he set fire to the house.

Lives Lost in the Gale.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The gale which set in last night is still raging. It has already done a large amount of damage and has been attended with a number of fatalities. A number of small coasting vessels are reported lost along the south coast of England.

Servian Villages Raided.

BELGRADE, Dec. 10.—The Malissorri, a tribe from Albania, have raided and burned Poschani and Vrangevece, villages in Servia, and killed four inhabitants. They afterwards attacked five hamlets, plundered houses, and killed seven persons.

Can't Agree with France

MADRID, Dec. 10.—Finding it impossible to arrive at any arrangement with France, the Spanish government has instructed the tariff committee to finally draft the new tariff for publication.

Deadly Influenza in Austria.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—Influenza is epidemic in upper Austria and an immense number of people are prostrated. Horses are attacked by the disease and many of them have died as a result.

Signed the Treaties.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The new commercial treaties between Austro-Hungary and Germany, and Austro-Hungary and Switzerland were signed today.

JUSTICE AND AGRICULTURE.

Synopsis of Attorney General Miller's Annual Report to Congress.

SECRETARY RUSK GIVES A FEW FIGURES.

Recommendations by the Attorney General—Status of the Itata Case—Condition of Growing Wheat and Other Facts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The annual report of Attorney General Miller was submitted to congress today. It reviews the business of the United States supreme court and devotes a chapter to the circuit court of appeals.

In regard to the court of claims the attorney-general says that, as its business has increased twentyfold since 1880, he advises that the working capacity of the court be largely increased. He says it is necessary that some provision be made for a representation of the interests of the government before the board of appraisers in customs cases appealed from collectors to the board of appraisers.

He invites attention to the special report on the subject of Indian depredations claims, and shows the importance of a change in the conduct of that business as the claims aggregate over $20,000,000.

On the subject of United States prisons, the attorney general says: "In pursuance of recommendations in the annual reports of this department a bill was passed by the last congress authorizing the establishment of three United States prisons, but, by an evident inadvertence, congress failed to make any appropriation for the purchase of sites and the erection of necessary buildings." He recommends that the appropriations evidently contemplated by that act be made, so that the work may go forward.

Chinese Exclusion Act.

After speaking of the difficulties met with in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, he says: "If it is desired that these laws shall be made effective, they should be so changed that they cannot be misunderstood."

From information in regard to the administration of the laws of Alaska, the attorney general is impressed that such administration is not satisfactory, and that it can only be made satisfactory by new legislation.

The attorney general again calls attention to the evils of the "fee system," and advises the substitution of stipulated salaries in all cases.

The attorney general reviews the legal proceedings in the case against the Chilian steamer Itata and sums up as follows: "Upon the trial of this indictment it was held by the district court that these proceedings were not in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, because the enterprise was a legitimate commercial transaction and because of the congressional party of Chili not having at the time received recognition from the government of the United States, either as a government de jure or as belligerents, the acts done by representatives of and in the interests of that party, in the way of hostilities against the Chilian government, were not in violation of any statute of the United States."

Suits Against Telegraph Companies.

He reports five suits commenced under the act of August 7, 1888, requiring all telegraph lines subsidized by the government to maintain and operate for railroad, government, commercial and all other purposes such telegraph lines, and requiring the attorney general, by proper proceedings, to prevent any unlawful interference with the rights and equities of the United States in its relation to such telegraph lines. On the subject of these suits the attorney general says: "In the suits against the Central Pacific railroad, Southern Pacific and Western Union Telegraph company, pending in the northern district of California on demurrers and motions to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, it is being claimed on behalf of the Western Union and other corporations necessarily parties defendant, having charters from other states than California, that they cannot be sued in the United States courts in any other district than that from which they derive their respective charters. In other words, they are not 'inhabitants' of any district except a district in the state by which they were created. The result of such contention is that corporations like the Western Union Telegraph company, a New York corporation, doing business in every state and district in the union, which has right to sue in federal courts of the various districts, cannot be sued in the federal courts in any state outside of New York." It is not believed that such is the law, at least where the government is the plaintiff. The attorney general recommends an amendment to the judiciary law of 1888 to correct this.

STATISTICS FROM UNCLE JERRY.

**Conditions of Growing Wheat—Average Price