#### REMEMBERING THE WEST.

President Harrison Will Make Some Important Appointments Soon.

HOW THEY WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

Nebraska Will Receive Her Share, and the Adjacent States Will Not Be Ignored-Washington Gossip.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.

A western republican senator who has been looking closely after certain appointments said to Tue Ben correspondent tonight that within the next day or two the president would name many of the most prominent officers he has been trying to decide upon during the past six months and in his belief that would be about as follows: For the republican interstate commerce commissioner, George M. Lambertson of Nebraska; for the democratic interstate commerce commissioner, Congressman David B. Culberson of Texas; for the court of claims, Judge John M. Butler or Stanton J. Peelle of Indianapolis; for the Indiana circuit of of Indianapolis: for the Indiana circuit of the United States court, Judge Woods, at present of the United States district court of Indiana; for the Indiana district court, Leander J. Monks of Winchester, Ind.; for the new circuit court embracing Ohio, William H. Taft of Cincinnati, at present solicitor general of the United States; for the circuit court embracing the state of Washington, United States Senator John B. Allen of that state.

The senator believes that Charles T. Mc Coy of South Dakota will be nominated gov-ernor of Oklahoma, unless the president has determined to make ex-United States Senator G. C. Moody of that state circuit judge for that balliwick, in which event ex-Congress-man Thompson of Portsmouth, O., may be governor of Okinhoma; also, that General Nathaniel Goff of West Virginia will be judge of the circuit covering that state and Judge Chipman of Connecticut for the circuit of Connecticut, Vermont and New York, Ex-Congressman Clements of Georgia, may get the circuit judgeship extending from his state to and including Texas, as the president has determined to give at least one president has determined to give at least one of the new judicial positions to a democrat. Ex-Senator Blair of New Hampshire may, it is believed be given either one of the judgeship, or the mission to Japan or some other country. It is thought tonight that Stephen B. Elicins of West Virginia. ginia or ex-Governor Chency of New Hampshire will surely be secretary of war. If General Goff is not appointed a circuit judge it is believed Mr. Eikins will be secre-tary of war or vice versa.

Senate Committee Assignments. Nearly all the republican senators have now been placed on committee assignments, but the finding of Senator Culiom's commit-tee, which was charged with the duty, is yet

to be ratified by the caucus. In addition to the places filled yesterday, ex-Secretary Proctor has been put at the head of the select committee on the American university. This was a pet project of his predecessor, Senator Edmunds. Carey of Wyoming will be chairman of the committee on education and labor, succeeding the la-mented Blair. His colleague, Senator Warren, will go to the head of the committee on irrigation, which will be raised to the dignity of a standing committee. Hansbrough of North Dakota will get a place on the District of South Dakota will be at the head of the World's fair. Senator Jones of Nevada, who is not able to be here because of the sickness of his wife, will keep his old places, the most important of which is on finance. Mc-Millan of Michigan becomes chairman of the District of Columbia committee. stockbridge, his colleague, would have taken the library chairmanship, but, not getting it, will be content to remain at the head of the committee on fisheries. Some of the western enators are kicking because Stewart of Nevada goes on appropriations along with Culiom, but Stewart is an old senator and was bound to get a place there or else on judiciary. The western semator's indicuation, however, is chiefly directed against the Cameron-Hate clique, which wants to hold on to everything and make room for nobody. Senator Hoar also comes within this cate The westerns say that Don Cameron would at any time give up the committee place to oblige a western chum, but when it comes to doing something for a republican colleague he is stubbornly selfish.

The democratic committee has made little progress in fixing its new members. Senator forman remarked this afternoon that they had an embarrassment of riches in the shape of senators who came to the senate with reputations already made and for whom good committee assignments were naturally ex-

# What Bryan May Get.

Representative Bryan of Nebraska, who is nimest as well known in Illinois as the members from that state—he having been born and educated there—has been strongly en-dersed by his own and the lilinois delegation for member of the ways and means commit-tee, but being a new member of the house he will not likely get that position.

The members of the lows delegation know exactly what they want in the way of committee positions in the house and have laid the matter before the speaker in the shape of a memorandum. Mr. Hayes wants to be assigned to the postoffice committee and Mr. erley to the judiciary, Mr. Bowman like to have merchant marine, and if his tastes are consulted Mr. White will repre lowa on the agricultural committee. Butler is booked by his delegation for invalid pensions and Mr. Hamilton public buildings and grounds.

# How the Spoils Are Divided.

If Speaker Crisp names Mr. Holman, of ndiana, as chairman of committee on apprepriations he will depart very widely from the policy he has started upon, and will simply cater to a habit of predecessors for precedence only. Crisp has named two com-mittees already and both are headed by mer who supported him for speaker. Holman was opposed to Crisp from the very begin-ning, till the last vote in the caucus, when he jumped on the band wagon so as to be in

Word has gone forth that Crisp in the first place will reward his friends and secondly that he was elected as a representative of the progressive democrats by the younger element and is opposed to the retrogressionists. The naming of Holman would be the highest recognition of the mossback element, the gaivanizing into life of a decided back num-

Crisp has already stated, in view of the disinclination of Mills to accept the chaiman-ship of ways and means, that he will give place to Springer of Illinois. Blanchard of Louisiana, who supported Crisp, is to be chairman of rivers and harbors, while Shively of Indiana confidently expects the chairmanship of labor because he was for Crisp. O'Neill of St. Louis is equally confident of the place for the same reason. Stump of Maryland claims immigration for no other reason than that he was for Crisp. Herbert of Alabama has been accorded naval affairs, and Wheeler, of the same state, military affairs. McCreary of Kentucky wil head foreign affairs. Bynum of Indiana, Wilson of West Virginia, the twe Breckinridges, Cummings of New York, and McMillin of Tennessee will be on ways chairman of appropriations.

#### They Arrange the Rules.

The committee on rules determines really what legislation shall have a chance considered by the house. It does this by re-porting rules setting aside the time when certain subjects shall be presented, or when certain subjects shall be presented, or which certain committees shall have the right of says he has received plenty of encourage way. It is made up of five members, from friends. He will go home and fact the trouble and battle for the control of government as a presidential condidate.

tenants have been the chairmen respectively of ways and means and appropriations. The minority is allotted two of the five members. There is no imperative reason way the chairmen of the two most powerful committees in the house should have their powers increased by membership in the committee on rules. This year there are some reasons why it should not be done. Holman is said to head the appropriations committee, yet few of his friends think he is committee, yet few of his friends think he is litted for rules. He is too crotchety and too title in sympathy with the house itself. On the other hand, Springer has more familiar-ity with parliamentary methods than any-body in the house. He is much stronger on questions of procedure than the speaker him-self. He would be a great aid to Mr. Crisp. Therefore the speaker's closest advisers are urging him to make up the committee on rules regardless of tradition. Blount of Georgia, who served part of last session, would be glan to be a member of rules again. Several other devoted supporters of Mr. Crisp would take the responsibility without

#### Several Will Be Added.

hesitation.

The Mills following is for the most part mending its behavior. It no longer abuses everybody who did not support the Texan for speaker. Some of Mr. Mills' best friends have said that there need be no clash bat ween him and the speaker as to tariff legislation. Mills himself, they say, intended to make up the majority of the ways and means commit-tee from the north. It has already been determined that the membership shall be in creased from thirteen to fifteen, giving th mocrats ten and the republicans five. democrats ten and the republicans five. Six of the ten democrats will come from north of Mason and Dixon's line. With two or three old friends like McMillin of Tennessee and Turner of Georgia, Mills could not complain if the northern membership included Outhwatte of Ohio, Whiting of Michigan, and Springer of Illinois, all of whom supported his bill in the Fiftieth congress. There is also the chance that the Texas legislature may elect him senator before spring. With that chance in sight Springer could be put in that chance in sight Springer could be put in second place on the committee so as to become chairman when Mills dropped out. Though nothing has been absolutely settled, the best informed think this will be done.

Though nothing has been absolutely settled, the best informed think this will be done. Mr. Springer is trying to take care of the members who stood by him in his fight. He is likely to do pretty well for them. He has let the speaker know that in addition to the chairmanship conceded to himsolf, he thinks Illinois ought to have two more. Of these, Durborow is slated for World's fair, while there is a possibility that McGann may be chairman of the committee on labor. If in the end it is found impossible to give McGann this chairmanship he will be taken care of by a good place on the naval or some care of by a good place on the naval or some other leading committee. General Newberry wants to be on public buildings and grounds, but he will not be dissatisfied if he gets on the military committee, as now seems likely. Lew Steward is to keep up his reputation as a farmer by serving on agriculture.

#### Cleveland and Fat Men.

"Will Mr. Cleveland be renominated for "Well, I will tell you what I think of it if

you will not use my name.

"I don't believe Mr. Cleveland will ever lead his party again. I say this not so much because he was turned down in the speaker-ship fight the other day, thus showing a depreciation of following but because his friends are losing their enthusiasm. Mr.Cleveland is, politically speaking, the most selfish man that ever occupied the white house. Did you ever notice that fat men are nearly always very selfish respecting their personal comfortf Well, it is notoriously true. They don't care for anybody else until they are perfectly at easethemselves. Just think about it a moment, run over the list of fat men you know well, and is it not true! Cleveland's friends have come to the conclusion that he is a wise political leader, a man of good democratic ideas and a good leader of Columbia committee, as well as on ceasus and one or two other minor ones. Casey of the same state becomes chairman of railroads, and it is still probable that Pettigrew of South Dakata, will be at the land of the United States. Did you ever think of -men in times of peace and prosperty follow men as much as measures in cam paigns! True it is, Mr. Cleveland is a great man, but he cares nothing for his friends, and they will never follow him again-that

The man who said the above is known the country over as one of the warmest personal friends of Mr. Cleveland, and ne knows alnost what the late president thinks, so fa-

#### miliar is he with him and his methods. Miscellaneous.

Ex-Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska and Mrs. Van Wyck have taken apartments at the Cochran. Their daughter, Miss Happy, has been placed at Mrs. Myers' boarding school, where she will remain after the re

turn of her parents to the west. Much interest is taken in Colonel James Biddle, United States Army, who will leave Fort Robinson on December 15, for a leave of absence, and go at once to join his wife at Berkeley Springs where she has resided for nore than a year past and for some months as been a great invalid. Colonel and Mrs Biddle will come to Wash-

ington the first of January and will probably spend the winter at 1716 N street. Senator Cullom of Itlinois is to be an active candidate for the presidential nomination next year, it is rumored.

# IN CONGRESS.

#### Arranging to Adjourn for the Christmas Holidays.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.-So far as actual regislative business is concerned, it is probable that the present week in congress will be devoid of feature or interest. It has come to be generally understood that while the time for the holiday recess in the long session may be employed in perfecting the organization of the two branches, little can be attempted with profit in the line of legisation. Many senators and representatives assuming, therefore, that the recess will begin before the end of the present week, have already made arrangements to leave Washington for their homes within a few

Uniess unforeseen difficulties are encoun ered the reorganization of the senate comnittee will be completed Monday or Tuesday but there is no expectation that they will undertake any important work during the week. The introduction of some oills and resolutions that were not presented in the rush last week; a speech by Seuator Turple on the subject of the election of senators by a direct vote of the people, and a sueech by Senator Stewart on free silver coinage, to gether with such responses as they may elicit, will probably compose the record of the week in the senate.

The house of representatives will not meet until Wednesday of this week and then, after a orief session, it would probably adjourn with an understanding that on the day of reassemblage it will adjourn for the customary Christmas recess. A proposition has been broached that congress this year shall adjourn for the holidays on Friday, the Isth mst., until Monday, January 4. It is be-lieved that, in the absence of committee organization, nothing would be accomplished by continuing the nominal sessions of the house in the following week before taking

the usual recess. The speaker has been industriously engage ed during the last week in work preliminary to the appointment of the committees, but the experience of the last day or two warrants the belief of other members that it will be found impracticable to complete them in time for an-nouncement before the new year. The com-mittee on rules which is usually converte. mittee on roles which is usually named in advance of the general list, may be appoint-ed, however, during the coming week, in order that its members may proceed to form ulate a code of rules for the Fifty second house of representatives and submit it for consideration immediately upon the reassen bling of congress after holinays.

# Will Face the Trouble.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13.- General Irena Barrios, the Guatemalan exile, sailed on the steamer City of Sidney yesterday for his native country. The election will be held in Guatemala shortly and General Barrios says he has received plenty of encouragement from friends. He will go home and face all the trouble and battle for the control of the

Parnellites and McJarthyites Have a Lively Row at Waterford.

BLACKTHORN CUDGELS AND DORNICKS.

Michael Davitt Wounded in the Affray -itundreds Engaged in the Fight -Hospitals Crowded With the Wounded.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13 .- Michael Davitt, the famous Irish leader, was seriously wounded during a riot in Waterford City today. Mr. Davitt-and Mr. William O'Brien had gone to Waterford to support the candidature of Mr. Keane, the nominee of the Mc-Carthystes, for the seat in parliament made vacant by the death of Richard Power. Mr. Keane's opponent is Mr. Redmond, a member of the Parnell wing of the Irish party. Mr. Davitt was strongly urged by the McCarthyites to stand for Waterford. but he declined to do so and in consequence of his refusal Mr. Keane was made the nomince. No particulars of the affray in which Mr. Davitt was wounded have as yet been received. .

Later reports from Waterford City show that the riot there this afternoon was one of the most sanguinary and vicious of any of the political rows that have recently attended the discussions in Irish towns of the rival leaders. Ominous rumors of an impending row had been exciting the populace for some little while, and a force of 600 police had been

drafted into the town, in the hopes that their presence would secure order.

The Parnellite leaders, Messrs, Redmond, Leamy and Dalton have been in Waterford some days. This afternoon special trains brought hundreds of the supporters of the rival candidates, and the various contingents, armed with formidable blackthers shills laber. armed with formidable blackthorn shillalahs, marched through the streets to the music of brass bands. Messrs. Davitt and others, also attended by a band of music, proceeded to the quarters of the National Commercial club. En route there the disorder arose. A mob composed of members of the Parnellite faction began one of the florest conflicts that has characterized. bers of the Parnellite faction began one of the fiercest conflicts that has characterized prevailing hostilities. The opposing crowds fought at very close quar-ters, and surged to and fro through the streets, seeming utterly regardless of the presence of the police. Volleys of stones were hurled through the air and the black-thorns moved with a velous celerity that thorns moved with a vicious celerity that sent many of the howling rioters to hospitals, the police station and then home for prompt surgical attention. In the midst of the affray surgical attention. In the midst of the affray
Mr. Davitt received a nasty cut on
the forehead, from which the brood
flowed freely. Mr. Tanner and others were
injured by stones. At last the police formed
a cordon and divided the opposing mobs and
the Davitt crowd reached the club rooms.
Mr. O'Brien made the speech of the day.
He hitterly denounced the assentions his

He bitterly denounced the assault upon his forces, and said the crowds who injured Davitt had struck a glorious blow for the Irish cause. Davitts' answer to that blow was that now he was a canddate for Waterford. O'Brien in his concluding words accused the police of using their batons more in favor of the attacking mob than otherwise. The police, he asserted, protected the Parnellites, while the force of their blows was devoted to the McCarthyltes.

# AFIER SEVENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

Remarks of a Newspaper On Political Union of "Brother Peoples."

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] London, Dec. 13.-[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The union between the Scandinavian kingdoms, Norway and Sweden, reached its seventy-seventh anniversary November 4. Referring to the significance of the day, the Morgenbladet of Christiania, says:

significance of the day, the Morgenbladet of Christiania, says:

This day will be remembered by the majority of the intelligent and serious thinking people with a candid acknowledgment of the advantages which a union, effected so to speak by nature itself between two closely affiliated people dwelling on the same peninsula, must necessarily give to both nations. It is, no doubt, with deep regret that worthy fellow-citizens on both sides the "kiolen" realize that the importance of the protection and security which this union offers is not sufficiently appreciated by all classes of society. One must witness with sorrow how this lack of sagaclousness has long been utilized by the Norweglan radicals in creating the most virulent agitation which for unscrupulous intrigue seeks its parallel. Pot-house politicians and black-legs of their lik most invariably use false nativitism as a convenient cloak for their nefarious operations; and, with the avowed ourpose of fighting for Norweglan independence, such rascals have more than once known how to influence unsophisticated voters to give Norway a representation which was plastic enough to be used as occasion required.

The formation of the union, its aims and history, are so well known that it is wholly unnecessary to review its details. For one who possesses a fair amount of sagacity and is unprejudiced in his judgment there remains but one conclusion: That the "brother-peoples" unity is wisdom; its dissolution tolly!

peoples" unity is wisdom; its dissolution folly!

After an uninterrupted period of peace of sevency-five years' duratiom most of the present and all of the rising generation have seventy-five years' duration most of the present and all of the rising generation have completely outgrown the thought of what misery, danger, and unhappiness are the consequences of war, and they certainly have never fully considered how these calamities would be augmented if the two people of this peninsula did not stand by one another in all, in every common interest like brothers. During our days of peace and happiness we easily enough forzet the stern truths that adversity and misfortane teach. It would be deplorable, if serious dangers threatened the north, that our people had to be taught a lesson from its school which ought to have been self-evident. In one particular it seems as if the union-loving Norwegians ought to have the preference over the corresponding supporters of the union in Sweden when at the same time, from a Swedish point of view, the true condition between the two nations has not been understood, and as a consequence political dissensions arisen; then the good Norwegians have not been blind to the fact that it was not the Swedish nation, but only a political party in Sweden which caused the dissatisfaction.

The love for our "brother people" will, in the heart of true Norwegians, aiways be kept sacred, warm and secure. In Sweden one has been inclined to put too much importance on the nonsenseal twaidle or rabid mouthings of irresuoussible, blatant demagoruss; one has confounded the Norwegian nation with the

been inclined to put too much importance on the nonsensical twaidle or rabid mouthings of irresponsible, blatant demagorues; one has confounded the Norwegian ration with the Norwegian party of masquerading republicans, whose conduct and existence are as obnoxious to the Norwegian people as they are to the Swedes. There is nothing that has done more harm to the Norwegian cause in Sweden than this very confusion, and often, yea, too often, have Norwegians who know themselves capable of appreciating the Swedish people and the union with loving sincerity felt justly wounded to notice that in Sweden they, so to speak, "cut all Norwegians over one comb," and permitted their justified indignation over the radical party utterances or actions to embrace the loyal, union-loving fellow citizens in the western kingdom.

May such prejudices and misunderstandings disappear, and every Norwegian and Swede who understands and values the blessings of this union never forzet that his feelings always find their cord of true sympathy in the heart of his "Brother-people."

# ENGLISH STORMS.

# Soldiers Escape injury by Attending

Divine Service. London, Dec. 13 .- Reports of damage by storms on sea and land continue to come in with startling frequency. News was received today that her majesty steamship Banterer had been driven ashore by a gale in Bideford bay, and was in a perilous position. Upon receipt of this intelligence her majesty's steamship Philomel was at once dispatched from Plymouth to the assistance of the distressed veskel. Tonight a dispatch was received at the admiralty office saying that the Banterer was affoat, and that only slight damage had been caused by her mishap. The Banterer is a composition acrew gunboat, and carries four guos. She is commanded by Lieutenant B. H. Roper. A hurricane swept over the camp at Alder-

# shot today and did a great deal of damage. So great was the force of the gale that the glass roof of the barracks was blown completely off and smashed to pieces. Every building on the grounds was more or less damaged. Fortunately the soldiers now at Aldershot were attending divine service when the storm broke upon them and no one is reported to have peen injured the church

is reported to have been injured, the church in which the services were held having with-stood the fury of the gale. stood the fury of the gale.

The Folkestone boats stopped running.

The Banterer left Folkestone on Wednes day for Plymouth. She made slow progress and tried to take shelter at St. Ives, but was unable to do so owing to the heavy seas, which hearly drove her upon the Bristol docks. She lost two boats. Her crew became almost exhausted. The duke of Edinburgh was waiting for her to convey him to London and much anxiety was felt meantime.

Virginia's Engl sh Bondholders. LONDON, Dec. 13 .- The London advisory board of the Virginia state debt bondholders have declined to recommend that holders accept the American committee's scheme for the settlement of claims against Virginia. The London committee has invoked a meet ing to decide on a course of action. Meanwhile a section of the bondholders, representing bonds amounting to \$5,000,000, will accept the American committee's schemes in principel, hoping to get modifications.

#### PROTECTING INVENTORS.

Something About the Patent System of the United States.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The commissioner of patents is putting the last touches on his annual report. He is necessarily late with it, because he is required to incorporate the statistics of his office for the calendar year. The commissioner said yesterday that he would lay special stress in his report on the need for increased accommodations for the patent office.

"I sometimes think," he remarked, "that the vast practical value of this department of the government is not properly realized in the west. All our scientific and industrial progress rests upon it. There is a common idea that inventors invent for the love of it. They do nothing of the sort. They invent to make money. Remove the stimulus the patent system offers and the progress of improvement would be paralyzed. The telephone was invented simply because Bell was a poor man and wanted to be a rich one. Now that he and wanted to be a rich one. Now that he is rich he may go on experimenting for pleasure, but he never would have been able to do it if his patents had not given him the means. I think the Bell company has damaged the interests of inventors by the remoracless lengths to which it has pushed its legal rights. It has worked the patent as no patent was ever worked pefore and has brought was ever worked before, and has brought down an immense amount of public odium upon its head.

Extent of Monopolies. "But all such so-called monopolies have only a brief life under our patents laws. After seventeen years the public is entitled to the free use of all the ideas they own. I think there is an undue amount of alarm over the Bell company's success with the Berliner patent. If that corporation builds any very high horse on the selling monopolities and under the selling monopolities and the selling monopolities have only a selling monopolities have only a selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have been selling monopolities and the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have only a brief life when the selling monopolities have been selling monopolities and the selling monopolities have been selling m patent. If that corporation builds any very high hopes on its achievements in that quarter it is likely to be disenchanted. The courts have always held that the first discoverer of a mechanical principle is entitled to the most literal construction of his patent, and Bell received the benefit of this cale to the widest possible extent. The Berliner and all other subsequent patents relating to details are likely to be construed in a very different way. We have to do our work here under the greatest difficulties from the lack of proper facilities. We ought to have a complete system of digests by which it would be easy to find, in the shortest possible time, easy to find, in the shortest possible time, just what had been done in connection with any particular idea from the beginning. have a case before me now in which two me filed drawings precisely alike in every line both drawn from the same object and yet they went to different departments because one man called his device 'a friction clutch'

and the other a 'Harrow tooth attachment. More Facilities Desired. "We ought to have a set of digests that

would enable an idea to be traced instead of requiring us to depend principally upon titles. We could get up the set for \$100,000 and it would enable us to dispense with enough clerks thereafter to save the money. We are horribly cramped at present although our office is not only self-supporting but has paid \$4,000,000 into the treasury. We have records piled up on the floors from cellar to garret. Our clerks are cooped up in crowded ill-ventilated quarters that would be raided by the police under the cubic air ordinance if they were in San Francisco's Chinatown. "We handle 25,000 cases a year and the number is constantly growing. The office was about 2,500 behind when I took charge

last August. We have not failen back any further, but we have not been able to gain. This whole building was put up for a patent office and they ought not to try to make it do for us and the land office, too," "What do you think of THE BEE Bureau of

"It is a good thing. It seems to me sometimes as if it were on almost too large a scale, but it is managed in such a systematic way that nothing is neglected. It is sure to prove tself a public convenience. The commissioner has had some opportu-

nity to examine the workings of The Bee bureau of late, since it has added the duty of securing patents to its other operations Every government official expresses admira-tion at the accuracy and promptness with which its comprehensive organization deals with the most important cases that are put in its care.

# CRESTED BUTTE TROUBLES.

Striking Miners Willing to Arbitrate

-Ready to Fight. DENVER, Colo., Dec. 13 .- Everything has been quiet at the Crested Butte mines today. though no one would be surprised if the trouble should be renewed at any moment, with more serious consequences than those of yesterday. Sheriff Shares and his posse still have possession of the mines and have fixed a dead line 100 yards from the mouth of the mine, inside of which no one is allowed to pass without first giving the countersign. The fans have been running ever since Friday and the mines are now nearly free from gas. This is of the greatest importance, for if they were shut down for a few days the accumulation of gas would cause the mines to explode and the en ire town of Crosted Butte would be de-

Four of the wounded Italians are expected to die tonight. The other three may recover but it is very doubtful. The state inbor commissioner had a conference with a numper of the leaders of the striking faction today. The result was the appointment of a committee, which will most with a commit-tee from the owners tomorrow, with a view of settling the differences by arbitration The miners say they will settle the matter peaceably if possible, or are content to let the mines remain closed, but on the first attempt the owners make to ship in new men they

# Holyake Notes of Interest.

HOLYOKE, Colo., Dec. 13:- [Special to THE BEE. |- The wheat crop in this county is yielding far in excess of what was estimated at harvest time. Machines have been busy at threshing the crop since the last of July and will not be able to finish the work until about February 15. The quality of the grain is good, testing from fifty-eight to sixty-five pounds per bushel. It is estimated that the acreage planted for the coming season will be three times the amount of any previous

year.
The Independent Order of Oad Fellows, Holy once lodge, No. 70, at their annual election selected for the ensuing year officers as follows: F. M. Smith, past grand; A. if. Boden, noble grand; G. W. Garland, vice grand; W. C. Robinson, secretary; G. W. Shuler, treasurer. The lodge has had a steady growth throughout the past year. steady growth throughout the past year.

# LAFAYETTE AND WASHINGTON,

M. Bartholdi's Latest Contribution to Modern Art Treasures.

IT WILL BE PRESENTED TO PARIS.

Magnificent Gift of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer to the French People-Christmas' Coming in the World's Capital.

[Copyrigh'ed 1891 by Jam's Gordon Bennett.] Pants, Dec. 13 .- | New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |-In a quiet, peaceful neighborhood behind the Luxembourg, rarely disturbed even by the rumbling of a passing carriage, stands a pretty little private mansion. It is here that the great Sculptor Bartholdi dwells. The Herald correspondent called upon him today and was shown into a small waiting room furnished for the most part with reproductions of the sculptor's principal works, with here and there a green plant and other trifles of artistic and pleasing adornment. Near the door stood a splendid plaster cast of the head of his "Liberty Enlightening the World." The door opened and Mr. Bartholdi came forward pleasantly and asked the object of the visit.

"I have just heard of the successful casting by Barbedionne of your ornamental group of Washington and Lafavette, and I have come to ask you to give me some information respecting it."

Mr. Bartholdi answered: "What? You know this already? My friend, Joseph Pulitzer of New York, wishing to testify personally his sympathy with France, commissioned me some time ago to execute this group, which I know it is his intention to offer to the town of Paris. You know, of course, of my statue of liberty, which figured at the Universal Exposition of 1878 in Paris, and was presented to the United States on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the American War of Independence. The people of America, wishing to express their gratification at this mark of our esteem, sent us a miniature of this statue, which was inaugurated two years ago in Paris. In addition, to this, however, the United States at the same time officially testified their sense of the honor conferred by France.

#### France and America.

"Mr. Pulitzer, as I have already mentioned, desiring to offer on his own account an ex-pression of the friendly sentiments that ani-mated him toward France, wrote and asked me to make him a group symbolizing the alliance between the two nations, and of the support France had given to the United States during her struggle for freedom. I commenced my work immediately, and six months ago the model was finished and M. Barbedionne had it removed to his works. It is only within the last fortnight that I have been informed of the successful results of the operation of casting it."

"Then nothing remains but to take this memento to the place appointed by the city of Paris for its erection?" "Hardly that," answered M. Bartholdi, "for the place where it shall stand has not yet been decided on; in fact, the government has only just been informed of the successful execution of the work and the pedestal is still to be made."

At the Barbedionne works the correspondent was shown the monument. The cast is of bronze, about four meters in height, and

erb execution. Lafavette is represented as holding in his left hand the flags of France and of the United States. The French flag is banging mietly down the standard, while the Amer flag, tossed by the tempest, is lightly and protectingly by the same hand, Thus France, strong and vallant, comes to the aid of disturbed and struggling America. Lafavette is further represented as stretching out his right hand to Washington, in taking it, seems to accept the aid offered by France. Washington has his left hand resting on the hilt of his sword, and is facing Lafayette. The two figures are placed in the foreground of the picture and the two flags form the background. The entire work is vigorous n execution and carries out admirably the sculptor's idea of France, generous and true, offering her protection and friendship to an oppressed nation striving for liberty.

# Christmas in the World's Capital.

Signs of Christmas are everywhere. The shops have put on their holliday attire and though the streets, made muddy by the frethough the streets, made muddy by the frequent showers, give a dismal air to the boulevards, crowds of people are out in search of etrennes and bibelots which gladden all housenolds at this festive season. French women of the wealthier classes have at last me to appreciate the value of short and this year are trotting about in all directions in very English looking dresses, without that handful of train which has hitherto enabled them to display their neat boots and rim ankles in a manner the grace of which is entirely French.

The rue de la Paix is simply one blaze of

jewels; there seem to be diamonds and rubies and emeralds enough in the shop windows to supply a dozen cities with their sparkling splendor. There are the usual number of bon bon boxes of quaint artistic design, the prevailing novelties in this direction being born of the Russian alliance and the army maneuvers, the two topics nowadays most interesting to the French mind. The cele-brated Bon Marche is a great sight. Here the usual end of the year exhibition is in progress, the chief feature of which is the

annual toy fair.
The endiess stretch of apartments was The endess stretch of apartments was crowded with pretty articles, and incessantly packed with the motion tide of humanity surging from all parts of Paris, and the individual members jostling each other over miles of waxed floors under the luminous glare of the electric lights. The exhibition of toys includes everything conceivable in the way of children's playthings, artistically grouped and draped with the flags of all nations, and the whole spectacle is one of avish beauty of which the crowd of old and young seem never to tire. The children, especially, gaze at it as if it were fairyland

# Afraid of French Enthusiasm.

Rumors of the approaching visit of the czarewitz to Paris are once more going the rounds, but the project has never been considered seriously at St. Petersburg. As a matter of fact the exuberant demonstration to which the presence of the young prince the would certainly give rise rather induced the Russian government to view such a step with disfavor. The Russian ambassador and the baronne de Mobrenheim as well as her unmarried daughter are still confined to their rooms by influenza, from which they have been suffering for some days, and are not expected to be convalescent for at least a fortnight later.

# HIS PATRON DEAD.

Councillor Jackson Must to Abandon His Rooms in Wurtemburg Palace. [temporighted 1891 by Junes Gordon Bennett] London, Dec. 13.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BRE. |- A good deal of excitement has been caused here by

the following paragraph just received from

Wurtemburg: We learn that the American Jackson, who was for so many years the intimate friend and adviser of the late king of Wortemburg will leave the capital early next week, it having been intimated to nim that he will no longer be allowed to occupy the rooms in the royal palace left to him by the will of the late King Charles, who also left him a legacy of

It may be interesting to add that Jackson entered the service of the king when he was American vice-consul. His introduction to his majesty was not without its romantic | warmer in south portions,

#### brough the ning on his who was in SENOR MATTA TAKES ISSUE. garden near the palace ever, way to the consulate. The ic the habit of taking a morning the babit of taking a morning pleasaunce, was so struck with popearance and manner and actions that nout, made inquiries, and at last red him the post of councilor. This post occupied for just ten years, durin, chief duties were to read to the gand, being an excellent musician, play to him. Also to take a hand at cards whenever it was his majary's along superset in intules in that prein that

features. Jackson had to n

his majesty's pleasure to indulge in that pas-time. These duties were more confining than onerous, and they were not too well

paid. So when Jackson gave up his appoint-ment in the American consulate at Stuttgart the king promised to settle 100,000 marks upon bim, so his future would be provided for in case of his majesty's death.

In justice to Mr. Jackson, he should be dis-tinguished from two Americans—Baron Woodcock and his friend Hendry—who were

has often been stated, in presenting them to the notice of the king. The so-called spirit-ualists—Woodcock and Hendry—gained great influence over his majesty, even to the point of inducing him to intrust money to

San Remo some winters ago. They would hold spiritualistic seances at which the

hold spiritualistic searces at which the spirits would rap out certain numbers, which were to be backed the next day at roulette. The king was foolish enough to hand over sums varying from 1,000 tranes to 10,000 franes at a time to Woodcock for the purpose, and it is needless to say that the spirits were generally wrong.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Mrs. Maybrick's Case Hopeless-Cry-

ing for More Light.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Dec. 13.—[New York Herald Cable

Special to THE BEE. |-Sir Charles Russell

today, in reference to his reported champion-

ship of the Maybrick case, said he had not

taken up the matter, but had merely been

consuited by the baroness de Roque's solici-

tors. He could see nothing at present to give

Mrs. Maybrick any hope. The only way anything could be done is by public sympathy

and pressure brought on the home office, and not by a point of law which cannot be upset

and is absolutely right. The best authority says that nothing has been decided upon re-garding a reopening of the case. The matter

s still in the hands of Lumley & Lumley,

London Crying for More Light.

Electric lighting in London is making wonderful strides, and the only thing which

now stands in the way of its universal adop-tion is expense. The cost of wiring a nouse for electric light for a reception averages 32

for electric light for a reception averages 32 shillings, or about \$9, a lamp, but some of the necessary appliances used for house-wiring are covered by patents which naturally increase the cost a very great deal. Incandescent lamps are to be purchased for just \$1 apiece, but in a couple of years, when the patents on it expire, it will be possible to get them for from a shilling to one shilling and sixpence each or about a third of the

sixpence each, or about a third of the present cost. It is also confidently expected that within that time it will be possible to do all the wiring at the rate of about £1 a lamp, and it will not be many years, therefore, before gas will be superseded in the household except when used for fuel. The advantages of this will be sufficiently obvious and then it is to

will be sufficiently obvious, and then it is to be hoped that the civic authorities will insti-

tute the universal application of the electric light for the illumination of the streets of the city, and so remove the stigma of the great-

est city in Europe being the worst lighted.

An engineering feat was completed yester-day which is calculated to make the ordinary

works of the Great Eastern railway has

broken the record for the construction of a railroad engine and tender by

turning one out complete in a single working day of ten hours. Up to this time the Crewe works had held the

banner for speed in engine building, but Stratford wrested it from it, and it will be a long time before it can be regained. Last

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock work was begun on a six-wheeled coupled engine and

tender weighing sixty-seven tons, fourteen

hundredweight, and it was finished within the time above specified, and at 9:15 yester

day morning it was nulled out of the erecture

shops amid the cheers of the workmen. They were immensely pleased, as may be

imagined, when complimented on the feat

and in receiving the praise due to their of

forts they implied a compliment to the

United States for its speed in engineering matters by saying: "This beats the Ameri-

matters by saying: "This beats the Americans, anyhow; they haven't made such time

Program of the Papal Consistory

Mgr. Sopliei and Dr. Gruscha, Archbishop of Vienna, will be created cardinals. At the

secret consistory his holiness the pope will

deliver an allocution which will refer to the incidents of the French pilgrimages and the

decree promulgated by the minister of war

The pope will make no allusion to the parlia

mentary debate on the ecclesiastical questions

No French bishop has yet been nominated for cardinal. His holiness the pope and

Cardinal Rampolia, secretary of state, bold disapprove of the attitude of the French epis

copate in connection with the recent churc

events, and it is even stated had the French government applied to the vation the agita

tion would have been suppressed by the latter

Progress of Moody and Sankey.

triumphal progress throughout Scotland. Everywhere the same report is issued. The

people throng to hear them and the attend-

ance is practically only limited by the size of the hall. In fact, it is doubted whether in

all their career these great revivalists have

ever demonstrated in a more marked manner the magnetic qualities they possess or the

power they have of swaving large audiences

Courties Pounds has refused an offer to go to the Garden theater. Dozens of sandwich

men engaged by the Playgoers' club are par-ading the principal streets tonight bearing the legend: "I on't pay for programs."

On the top of the announcement of Mrs. Langtry's inability to carry out her Ameri-

can tour comes the statement that she is

condition, while not such as to cause her

WEATHER FORECAST.

The area of low barometer, without being

a well developed storm, overspreads the en-

tire western portion of the country. Kainy

weather prevails in the lower Mississippi

valley, thence southward to the western Gulf

coast. It is snowing at Santa Fe, N. M., where the highest temperature yesterday was only 34°.

the country, a tongue of warm weather ex-tending up to St. Paul, where the morcury was at 50° last evening. The outlook is favorable for a spell of unsettled wet

weather.

shifting to colder.

Temperature rose over the central part of

For Omaha and vicinity: Continued mild,

soft weather, probably with rains to day.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 13. - For Kansas
-Threatening and rain; south winds shifting

to west; slightly colder.
For Iowa—Occasional rains; south winds, slightly colder.

east: stationary temperature in west; winds

For Missouri General cloudy weather with occasional showers; south winds;

stationary temperature except cooler in northwest.

For South Dakota-Showers in east;

For Nebraska-Showers, slightly colder in

friends any alarm, is regarded as serious.

re ill than was at first believed, and her

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, 1

OMAHA, Dec. 13.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey continue their

regarding the civil marriage of

A secret consistory at Rome is fixed for December 14. The public consistory will be field three days later. Mgr. Rufto Seillo,

We'll Have to See About This.

licitors.

spirits were generally wrong.

Child's Minister of Foreign Affairs Inclined to Be Disputations.

HIS CIRCULAR LETTER TO HIS AGENTS.

Claims President Harrison and Secretary Tracy Are Either Ignorant or Malichus in Misstating Facts Concerning Chili.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett,] mere adventurers, who later on succeeded in extracting large sums of money from the king during their four years' association with his majesty. Jackson altogether opposed their doings and had no hand whatever, as Santiago, Chili, Dec 13. - [New York Herald Cable-Special to Tue Bun.]-Senor Antonio Matta, Chilian minister of foreign affairs, has prepared for distribution among the Chilian legations in Europe and America a circular letter giving Chill's side of the difficulty with the United States growing out of the Baltimore trouble. After a great deal of trouble a copy of this document has their care for gambling purposes at Monte Carlo, and this during the residence of the king and court of Wurtemburg in Nice and been procured. It is written in spanish and the following is the translation of it:

the following is the translation of it:

With reference to the report of the secretary of the mayy and the message of the president of the United States I think it is opportune to say that the information upon which the report and message are grounded is erroneous or deliberately incorrect.

So far as the refuzees are concerned, they never have been threatened with cruelty, nor has any one attempted to take them from the legation, nor has their delivery been ordered. Nor has the house or person of foreign ministers been molested, in spite of dailying and intentional provocation. This is proven by the eleven notes of September October and November concerning the sallors of the United States steamer Baltimore. There is want of exactness and frankness in the statements made in Washington. The affair took place in bad quarters of the city, the "maintop of Valparaiso," and among people who are by no means models of discretion and temperance. When the police and other forces interfered and caimed down the tumuit there were already several hundred, men engaged in it and it had spread to a distance of some ten blocks or more from the place where it commenced.

Says That Egan Was Aggressive.

Says That Egan Was Aggressive.

Mr. Egan purposely communicated to us a note in an aggressive and violent language on October 2%, as shown by the copy and the note which was answered October 2. November 18 began the summing up which was suspended on account of the nonappearance of the crew of the Baltimore and on account of the lilegal pretenses and denials of the same Mr. Egan. There has never been any provocation commenced or accepted by this department, and it has always maintained an attitude of fairness and prudence. It has never had an aggressive policy and it will never approve a humiliating one. Notwithstanding the fact that interested parties may try to make their conduct appear honest and may try to dodze the issue by erroneous accounts, whatever may have been said or may be said in Washinzton, the telegrams, notes, and papers sent to you contain the truth, and the whole truth, about what has happened in reregard to this affair, and the ill-will and subsequent conferences and pretentsons have not proceeded from this department.

Mr. Tracy and Mr. Harrison have been led into error concerning our people and government. Their instructions of impartuality and amily have notyet been complied with. They are not now nor have they been before. And if no complaints have been made against the mile ster and the sailors it is because public and notorious facts in Chill and the United States could never have been made use of by our confidential agents, even when well established.

Charges of Eisstatements Made.

tablished. Charges of Misstatements Made. Charges of 3. Isstatements state.

Balmaceda's demands and the concessions made in June and July, the whole Itata affair, the San Francisco in Quintero bay, and the matter of the cable company are proofs of it. It has been purposely misstated that the North American saliors were attacked in various localities at the same time. No final samming up having been concluded, it remains unknown who and how many are the mility narties.

November 9 in answer to Minister Egan as well as the other note askin; for evidence which he did not like to give, although he had said that he had proofs to show the murdeer and the other guilty parties of October 16, and also all other notes which have been published here. Your excellency should have this translated and published. In the mean-time please disauthorize all that appears to the contrary.

the contrary.

Sure of your punctuality as we are of the right and propriety of Chill's acts, and of the final result in spite of the intrigues that descend so low and of the threats that come from so high in this contingency, I remain,

MATTA. There is now on the Baltimore a Dr. Stan-

ley, a British subject, who has lived in Chill for some years. He was a witness to the at-tack upon Turnbull, the Baltimore sailor who received twenty knife wounds in the affray last month and afterwards died of his in-juries. Dr. Stanley defended the man as well as he was able and afterwards took him to a hospital and cared for him. It was known that his testimony would be damaging in this case and about a week after the affair oc-curred be was assaulted at Vina del Mar and arrested. Efforts were made to prevent his estimony being taken, but when he was leased from prison he went aboard the Baltimore for protection and has remained there since. The members of the crew of the Baltimore have subscribed nearly \$500 in gold and purchased a monument to place over the graves of Riggin and Turnbull, their two comrades who were killed. The monument has been suitably inscribed and will be placed in position in a few days.

# SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

What is Being Done in the Republics to the South of Us.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.-The Bureau of American republics is informed that but forty-eight miles remains to be constructed of the railway that is to connect Buenos Ayres with Valparaiso. At the recent meeting of the directors of the company in London it was announced that 700 miles are now open to traffic. Had it not been for the Baring Brothers' failure, it is believed that the road would have been finished at the present but the work of construction. which was suspended for a has been begun with renewed vigor, and the directors promise that it shall be pushed through without further delay. The mountain section, which is 149 miles in length, involves very heavy work, and necessitated a large number of tunnels many of them in the region of perpetual snow, more than 10,000 feet above the sea. The mountain section is to be worked partly by adiesion on gradients of 2½ per cent, or 132 feet to the mile, and partly (the locomotives being geared so that they enter upon the track without stopping) by the use of toothed wheels upon the Abt system over gradients, the maximum of which is 8 per

ceut, or 432 4 per mile.

The Beunes Ayres papers report that the recent purchase by Baron Hirsch of 3,001 square leagues of land in the northern part of the Argentine Republic for 200,-000 sovereigns, makes him the possessor of a territory larger than is owned by any other man, and it exceeds in area the kingdom of

Montenegro.

A syndicate of British capitalists have made an application to the government of the Argentine (tepublic for the privilege of exloring the Patagonian coast for minerals, The bureau of American republics is in-formed that the government of Brazil has appointed Dr. Jose De Freis and Captain Jose Candidgo Guillobel as special com-missioners to represent the government of Brazi in submitting to arbitration of the president of the United States the boundary question which has long existed between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The Argentine government has not yet appointed its commissioners, but the Brazilians are on

their way to the United States.
One of the last acts passed by the Brazilian congress before its dissolution grants a pension of 800,000 per year to Dom Pedro De Alcantara, ex-emperor of Brazil, with arrears from November 15, 1889. The money will be paid in monthly installments.

in west portion; variable winds; slightly colder except in central portion. For North Dakota -Showers in east; fair Will Purchase the Property. LONDON, Dec. 13. - The directors of the in west portion; variable winds; slight changes in temperature. Montana ruby mines company who were For Colorado - Occasional showers, shifting sent to inspect the property, the acquisition of which the company has in consideration, have cabled their approval of its purchase.