TWENTY-FIRST YE

LEO XIII'S GREAT POLITICS.

He Disappoints French Radicals by Declining to Take the Aggressive.

DIPLOMATIC SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Rio Janeiro Reports Matters There as Tranquil—Parisian Gossip—South American and European News.

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PARIS, Dec. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The silence which the French bishops have maintained since the question of the separation of church and state in France was raised has caused much amazement in political circles, and greatly disconcerted the radicals. It was expected that the recent prosecution of the archbishop of Aix would have led the clergy to take some rash and foolish step, but they seem to have discounted events and are acting with remarkable coolness. This is of course largely due to the circular which the pope has addressed to the French prelates, enjoining them to refrain from comment on the action of the government and censuring anti-ministerial utterances.

In this letter Leo XIII has given one more proof of his deep political sagacity and shown his fidelity to the traditions of the Catholic church, which has always loved to be on the side of the strongest.

The members of the triple alliance have been considerably surprised by the firmness of the position adopted by the vatican. It was supposed that the pope would have take up an attitude distinctly hostile to France.

The prince of Naples, heir apparent to the Italian throne, has been betrothed to the eldest daughter of the duke of Edinburgh. The wedding will take place next spring.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

BASED ON EXAGGERATED DATA.

Chilian Newspaper Opinion on the President's Message.

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VALPARAISO, Dec. 14—[Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to The BEE]—El Ferro Carril, the leading newspaper of Santiago, in its editorial columns, says that it supports Minister Matta in deprecating the tone of President Harrison's message and ascribes it to exaggerated data, which, the editor claims, was forwarded to Washington. He goes on to say that he feels confident that the people and government of the United States will later change their ideas on the subject when all the facts become known.

The German squadron has sailed for Montevaeo.

Captain Schley, upon the intercession of Judge of Crimes Foster, has released two of the Baltimore seamen, McWilliam and Panter, from imprisonment aboard that vessel. These are the two sailors who, after being compelled to stand a number of hours during the hearing before the court of inquiry into the Baltimore outrage, were allowed to go to a restaurant. In spite of their solemn promises to Captain Schley not to drink to excess, they returned to the court room under the influence of liquor. Immediately upon Judge Foster's report of this conduct Captain Schley caused their imprisonment. Neither of these men is a native of the United States. The occurrence was siezed upon by the correspondent of the Times to send that paper one of his usual grossly exaggerated stories, with the avowed purpose of stirring up ill feeling between Chili and the United States.

SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Bulgaria and France Fall Out About a Journalist.

SOFIA, Dec. 14.—The French diplomat here has broken his relations with the Bulgarian authorities to accede to the demand of France that a journalist named Chadonine, who was recently expelled from the country, be allowed to return. The French charge d'affairs, M. Lanet, in a note to the Bulgarian government, protested against the expulsion of the journalist as a flagrant and premeditated violation of the treaties existing between France and Bulgaria. In reply the Bulgarian government sent a note saying that Chadonine had been systematically sending the French press lying and calumninous stories about Bulgaria, and that the Bulgarian government was unable to rescind the order of expulsion, but hoped that the incident would not disturb the good relations existing between Bulgaria and France. The French government then ordered M. Lanet to sever diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. The event has caused great uneasiness in political circles.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

Panic on the Bourse Ended and Tranquility Restored.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil (via Galveston, Tex.), Dec. 14.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The panic on the bourse is at an end. The troubles over the Leopoldina railroad have also been terminated successfully. The entire republic of Brazil is now enjoying quiet.

Minister of Marine de Mello has been granted $2,000,000 to reform the navy.

Apologies have been tendered by the new government to Chilian Minister Kupper because he happened to be assailed by footpads.

General Astrogello and other chiefs in the late revolt in Rio Grande do Sul have been removed from their commands and sent into other states.

The police at Cardosa grossly insulted two Spaniards and an Italian. Reparation has been demanded by the respective consuls of the victims.

London Stock Markets.

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LONDON, Dec. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—This was the flattest of flat days on the Stock exchange, without one feature except a rally of two points in Brazilian bonds on the strength of reassuring political news. Speculation is at the lowest ebb, no support being received from other markets. With the exception of a few foreign government securities, stocks closed dull. Northern Pacific preferred receded 1⅝ per cent, Lake Shore 1¼ per cent, St. Paul and Louisville three-fourths of 1 per cent, Atchison ordinary and incomes and Erie five-eighths of 1 per cent, Denver preferred five-eighths of 1 per cent, ordinary three-eighths of 1 per cent, Wabash debentures one-half of 1 per cent, preferred one-fourth of 1 per cent, Atlantic first mortgage, Ohio and Reading, one-half of 1 per cent, Canadian Pacific one-fourth of 1 per cent, Grand Trunk, first preferred, one-eighth of 1 per cent, second, one-fourth of 1 per cent and third three-eighths of 1 per cent, Mexican railway, ordinary, fell five-eighths of 1 per cent, first preferred 1½ per cent, and second 1¼ per cent. Three months bank bills were discounted at 1½ per cent to 2 per cent and call money was in very limited demand at 1½ per cent discount. Banking houses resolved today to make no reduction in their deposit rates and to await the action of the Bank of England directors on Thursday.

Parisian Gossip.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Dec. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Lady Lytton will leave the British legation for London tomor-

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row (Tuesday), after paying a farewell call on Mme. Carnot.

Mr. Gladstone is expected here tonight with his family. He will leave on Wednesday evening for Biarritz.

The annual meeting of the Societe Gens de Lettres last evening at Brabant was presided over by Jules Claretie. Emile Zola, in welcoming him, recalled the fact that his first work as critic was to review in Figaro a novel of Claretie's. The latter replied he congratulated himself he had so good a prophet of the work's success.

The Syndical Association of the Parisan press held its annual meeting at the Grand hotel today. A. Hebrard presided. Francis Magnard of Le Figaro, Eugene Mayer of Le Lanterne, Victor Simond and Pierre Vernon were re-elected to the committee.

THIRTY LIVES LOST.

British Ship Sinks and Only One on Board Escapes.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The list of casualties caused by the storm is gaining fresh accessions. The most serious of all the disasters was the wreck of the British ship Enterkin, off Ramsgate, County Kent. Thirty lives were lost, every person except an apprentice boy being drowned. After the Enterkin struck a part of the crew succeeded in launching a boat and got clear of the ship. They were almost immediately thrown into the sea by the swamping of the boat. The boy was the only one of those remaining on board the ship who escaped.

ANGRY SEAS.

Rough Trip of a British Steamer—A Narrow Escape.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The steamer Glenmore, from Cork, arrived at Plymouth today and reports a most extraordinary rough passage. In fact she came within an ace of foundering and her officers and passengers agree that their deliverance from death was almost miraculous. The passengers were kept below deck for two days.

The Glenmore had on board a number of cattle, and the poor beasts suffered the most horrible torture. When the steamer arrived at Plymouth fifty of them were dead and 100 others were so badly mutilated and otherwise injured that it was necessary to kill them.

Death of a Belgian Savant.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Jean Stars, the celebrated Belgian chemist, who contributed to Bunsen's and Kerchoff's discoveries on the electric nature of sunlight, died today, aged 79. He was awarded a gold medal by the London Royal society for his work on the weight of atoms, and was presented by the Belgian Academy of Sciences as an associate of the French Institute.

Argentine's Presidency.

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BUENOS AYRES, Argentine (via Galveston, Tex.), Dec. 14.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The contention between the political parties continues unabated. The adherents of Guerro Mitre favor Dr. Edwardo Costa for the presidency. President Pellegrini wants General Roca chosen as his successor.

NOTHING LIKE SUCCESS.

How the Bureau of Claims Has Grown Since April.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims took a new step forward today. It occupied the last bit of vacant space in its large four-story building at 618 F street and now the next expansion of its work will require a new structure. Starting last April in one room, the Bureau has steadily expanded, crowding out the other tenants from its building one by one until today it overflowed into the handsome suite of offices on the first floor, formerly occupied by a real estate firm, and had no more left to conquer. The opening of its new quarters was attended by a number of congressmen who freely displayed their appreciation of the work of the bureau.

The opinions were generally expressed that this agency was the most trustworthy to which any claimant could appeal, and one representative volunteered to turn over 300 cases to it in bulk. All the members of congress find the management of claims for their constituents one of the most burdensome features of their work and most of them are glad to be relieved of it in a way satisfactory to all concerned. The new offices of the bureau are among the most convenient in the city. They contain ample desk room for a number of attorneys, are lighted by electricity and are easily accessible to the public.

CONDITION OF WHEAT.

Reports from Various Sections on the Staple Cereal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 14.—Figures compiled by the Northwestern Miller show the stock in private elevators of Minneapolis to be 1,563,000 bushels, a gain of 56,000 bushels. The total stock at Minneapolis and Duluth is 12,958,329 bushels, or 1,169,692 bushels more than last Monday.

The Market Record reports the stock in the country elevators of Minnesota and the two Dakotas at 10,165,000 bushels, an increase of 248,650 bushels. The aggregate northwestern stock is thus made 23,123,429 bushels, an increase of 1,417,292 bushels. A year ago the stock was 20,998,763 bushels.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 14.—The winter wheat crop bulletin of the State Board of Ariculture says that wheat has been greatly injured by drouth and that "the stand as a whole is very uneven and the outlook for the wheat crop in Illinois in 1892 is not very encouraging. In the northern district the condition of winter wheat is abou 80 per cent of the total December average; in the central division, 83 per cent, and in the southern division 26 points less than the seasonable average."

EDWARD ALBERTSON SENTENCED.

Former Council Bluffs Citizen Awarded Ten Years at Hard Labor.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Edward Albertson, the defaulting cashier of the Fidelity Trust company, was sentenced in the superior court today to ten years at hard labor. Albertson has entirely recovered from the wounds received at the time of his capture and is now in splendid condition physically. He took his sentence calmly and without flinching. Fred Chandler, his friend and accomplice, received a five-years sentence. They will be taken to the state penitentiary at Walla Walla tomorrow.

MURDERED BY A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Shocking Crime of a Hannibal, Mo., Negro

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec. 14.—Edward Brown, a colored teamster, Saturday night found his wife, who was soon to become a mother, in a state of intoxication. A quarrel ensued, during which Brown drew a revolver and shot his wife through the abdomen. She gave birth to a child yesterday, which was born dead, and she died at 12 last night. The ball had passed through the head of the unborn infant. Brown has been held without bond.

Steamer Arrivals.

At London—Sighted: Maasdam, from New York; Maryland, from Baltimore; Lydian Monarch, from New York. Arrived: Stornaway, United States and Brazil line steamer Finanle, which sailed from Paris for New York December 11.

At Boston—Scythia from Liverpool; Manitoba, from Glasgow.

At Queenstown—Servia from Liverpool; Advance, from South American ports, arrived 6:40 p. m.; Sirius, from Rio Janeiro and St. Lucca.

IN SUPPORT OF RECIPROCITY.

President Harrison Will Shortly Issue an Important Proclamation.

RETALIATORY DUTIES WILL BE ATTACHED.

Placing an Embargo Against Countries Which Have Not Made Treaties Under the Provisions of the McKinley Act.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,
513 FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.

President Harrison is about to take a most important step in the commercial dealings of this country with others and the first public announcement of the step will be made in this dispatch. It is nothing short of a proclamation being prepared, practically placing an embargo against all countries which have not made reciprocity treaties with the United States under the provisions of the McKinley act. The proclamation will be issued on January 1 next. It will attach retaliatory duties upon sugar, molasses, coffee and tea imported by those countries which have failed to take advantage of the reciprocity clause of the act.

This proclamation will be of more importance in its commercial effect than the negotiation of a dozen treaties for it affects many countries and practically closes our customs houses against the chief articles of export of several nations. The reciprocity section which empowers the president to make this proclamation is as follows:

With a view to securing reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, and for this purpose, on and after the 1st day of January, 1892, whenever and so often as the president shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars molasses, coffee, tea and hides, raw and uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States which, in view of the free introduction of sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend by proclamation, to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of sugar, molasses, tea and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension, duties shall be levied and collected and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country as follows.

The act then specifies the discriminatory duties which may be imposed. These are seven-tenths of 1 cent per pound on sugars not above No. 13, Dutch standard, and 1⅝ cents per pound on sugars above No. 13, Dutch standard. On coffee the discriminatory duty is 3 cents per pound, on tea 10 cents per pound and on all kinds of hides 1½ cents per pound.

Effect of the Proclamation.

The proclamation will be mainly important in its effect on the great tea imports of China and Japan, the enormous hide products of the Argentine Republic and the sugar and coffee products of Uruguay, Paraguay and several minor southern countries. China and Japan might have secured a remission of this 10 cents per pound on tea, but they have failed to take aduantage of the reciprocity clause and the proclamation will be specially desired against them. The Argentine Republic is the great importer of hides to this country. The average value of importations is seldom short of $4,000,000. Other countries which will suffer by the proclamation are Hayti and the Hawaiian islands, with their great sugar products, and the Danish, Dutch and French colonies to the south of this country. The proclamation will also be important in securing to the countries which have embraced reciprocity the full advantage of the United States markets in sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

The countries which have thus far accepted reciprocity or are now negotiating treaties to that end are: Brazil, San Domingo, Costa Rica, British Columbia, Porto Rico, British Guinea, Guatemala, Colombia, British Honduras, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, British West Indies and Nicaragua. Aside from the commercial importance of this proclamation, it will peculiarly be adopted as offsetting the recent criticism directed at the president's message because it wholly failed to mention reciprocity. This has been widely construed as an effort on the part of Mr. Harrison to ignore Secretary Blaine's reciprocity plan. It appears, however, that the president fully agrees with Mr. Blaine on the importance of a reciprocity program, so much so that he desired to treat it specially in the proclamation of January 1 rather than cover it up in a general message.

Appointments Will Be Made Soon.

President Harrison will be enabled to send in his nominations after tomorrow morning unless the senate strikes a snag in confirming the rearrangement of committees. The reason there has been no new nominations sent to the senate during the present session is that the committees have not been organized. Several of them, notably the committee on judiciary, which have no head are to receive the greatest number of nominations. There have been a lot of nominations during the recess of congress sent to the senate, but they do not require immediate action, for the officers are all discharging their duties. An officer nominated while the senate is in session must wait until his nomination is confirmed before he can have his commission or he can't take his place.

This morning in caucus the republican senators agreed on the reorganization of all committees, naming chairmen for a number of the most important ones, and as soon as the democratic senators report the minority members the rearrangement will be formally announced and confirmed in the open senate. That will be done among the very first things attended to tomorrow when the senate convenes. A large number of appointments will then be made.

Alliance Members on the Alert.

Representatives Kem and McKeighan say they do not intend to introduce any bills in the house till they see what is proposed by the other members; that they do not feel it would be wisdom for them who are so far in the minority to take the lead in legislation, but prefer to follow and attempt to modify. There have been no bills introduced in the house so far by anyone, and none are expected to be introduced till the committees are announced, which may not be till after the holidays.

When the states are called for bills in the house, Representative Townsend of Colorado will introduce his free silver coinage bill, also a bill appropriating $150,000 for a public building at Colorado Springs; turning arid lands over to the state and territorial governments under which they are located and removing the Ute Indians from Colorado to southeastern Utah.

Senator Manderson's Measures.

In the senate today Mr. Manderson introduced bills as follows: Requiring transcripts of judgments obtained in United States courts to be filed with county officers having charge of judgments record; for the relief of Robert H. Montgomery; requiring United States circuit and district judges to instruct the jury in writing in certain cases; providing for the education of enlisted men of the army at military posts and for other purposes; to commission acting assistant surgeons of the United States army who served as medical officers during the late war; authorizing the secretary of war to cause an exploration and survey to be made of the interior of Alaska; for the relief of the heirs of Charles B. Smith, deceased, also Thomas Fletcher Foley, alias Thomas Fletcher; to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of Jere M. Daley; to increase the pension of Isabella Morrow, widow of the late Brevet Colonel Henry A. Morrow, to $100 per month; for the relief of John Little and Hobart Williams.

Miscellaneous.

Ex-Congressman Gear of Iowa is being pushed for the governorship of Oklahoma and it is said he would succeed with hands down were it not for the fact that three ex-congressmen from the Hawkeye state have

AHA DAILY

DAY MORNING DECEMBER 15, 1891.

already been given positions under this administration. It is understood that Colonel T. McCoy of South Dakota will be appointed. McCoy has the best endorsements of any man in the northwest who has asked for a place under President Harrison and there appears to be nothing in his way. His friends are very much in earnest and say Iowa's ex-congressmen have been honored enough already.

Today Assistant Secretary Chandler affirmed the decision of the general land office in the timber culture improvement case of John W. Harper against O. J. Colman from the North Platte district, and the entryman does not forfeit his claim. He modified his decision in the pre-emption cash entry case of John Scheder against Simon Phaneuf and Gustave Benjamin from the McCook district. The land commissioner held the entry for cancellation. The case will now be reopened and inquiry made by the local office for a rehearing, at which the Nebraska Loan and Trust company will be allowed to intervene upon filing a proper pleading showing an interest in the land. The assistant secretary set aside the decision on the desert land entry case of the United States against George Nealton et al. from Cheyenne, Wyo. There will be a readjudication.

W. L. Hunt was today appointed postmaster at Deloit, Crawford county, Ia., vice C. J. Hunt, resigned.

F. W. Chase of Cedar Falls, Ia., is at the Dunbarton.

Senator Carey of Wyoming succeeds Mr. Blair of New Hampshire as chairman of the committee on education and labor.

Representative Bryan is working to secure places for the following in the house: James A. Hubbell of Fairbury, James Balance of Pawnee and Edgar Howard of Papillion. Messrs. Kem and McKeighan do not expect any patronage in the house.

Mr. Marshall Cushing, the popular and efficient private secretary of Postmaster General Wanamaker, leaves tomorrow for the Pacific coast, where on Christmas day he will be united in marriage to Mrs. Isabel McBride Palmer, daughter of Judge McBride of Salt Lake City.

Major J. W. Paddock of Omaha reached Washington on Saturday on his way to New York to attend the meeting of the government directors of the Union Pacific railway. He was taken ill and has been confined to his bed at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Annin, 1606 Nineteenth street. He expects to leave for New York tomorrow and to return to Omaha for the holidays.

Mrs. Dr. J. E. Summers and Miss Summers of Omaha, who have been spending several months in Washington visiting Mrs. Summers' sister, Mrs. General Heintzleman, have taken rooms at the Oxford, New York avenue and Fifteenth street, where they will be joined about December 20 by Dr. Summers and will remain for the winter in Washington.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota introduced bills today as follows: Authorizing the secretary of the interior to survey and mark the boundary between Nebraska and that portion of South Dakota embraced in Pine Ridge and Rosebud Indian agencies; also to pay the Yankton and Sioux Indians who served as scouts under General Sully in 1864 the amount due them, and making appropriation therefor.

Assistant Secretary Chandler has dismissed the appeal in the homestead of Ira Woodrich against J. J. Hopper, from Aberdeen, S. D.

P. S. H.

IN OUR FAVOR.

Balance of Trade Still Sets Strongly in This Direction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The bureau of statistics issued its summary statement of imports and exports for the month ending October 31, 1891, and for the ten months ending the same date, at the same time giving a comparison with the corresponding periods of 1890.

From this summary it appears that the value of the imports of merchandise during the month of October was $56,845,559, as compared with $72,550,279 for October, 1890. The value of the imports for the ten months in 1891 was $693,981,691 as against $698,377,317 for the ten months ending October 31, 1890. It will be seen there is a slight decrease of imports. This decrease has been about $1,000,000 in imports of animals free of duty, and about $6,000,000 in manufactures of cotton, and $3,000,000 in manufactures of flax, hemp and jute; also a decrease in the manufactures of silk of about $7,000,000, of about $10,000,000 in leaf tobacco, and about $8,000,000 in barley. At the same time there has been an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in chemicals and drugs, of $20,000,000 in coffee, of $2,000,000 in india rubber, of about $2,000,000 in unmanufactured silk, and of nearly $3,000,000 in wool.

In the matter of exports the summary shows that the total value of the exports during the month of October, 1891, was about $102,000,000 as against $97,000,000 in the same month of 1890. During the ten months ending with October 31, 1891, the value of our exports was $729,555,541 as against $660,529,999 for the corresponding ten months of 1890. There is an increase in our exports since January 1 of this year of $69,000,000 in round numbers. Of these total exports during ten months the agricultural products were of the value of $538,495,442 as compared with $481,285,253 for the ten months of last year. The value of the manufactured products was $141,076,982 as against $129,408,766 for the ten months of last year.

It will be observed there has been an increase of over $47,000,000 in agricultural products, and over $11,000,000 in the exports of manufactured products. It shows a very gratifying condition in our foreign trade.

During the ten months mentioned the excess of our exports over our imports, or balance of trade in our favor, was $85,570,850. The increase in our exports has been in breadstuffs over $22,000,000, in cotton about $20,000,000, manufactures of cotton about $3,000,000, in manufactures of iron and steel over $3,000,000, in leather and manufactures of about $1,500,000.

At the same time there has been a decrease in the exports of mineral oils of something over $4,000,000, of $10,000,000 in the exports of provisions and $2,500,000 in the exports of wood and manufactures. At the same time the condition of our foreign trade in the way of exports is very encouraging, as the indications now are that the exports during the month of November will be largely in excess of what they were in October, and this large excess is mainly of agricultural products, all of which is conducive of good markets and better prices for the farmer.

RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Changes of Interest Made in the Regular Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following army orders were issued today:

Captain Charles B. Thompson, assistant quartermaster, will repair from Jackson barracks, La., to this city and report in person to the quartermaster general of the army for instructions preliminary to his assignment to a station. Major William J. Volkmar, assistant adjutant general, is relieved from duty at headquarters Department of the Missouri, and will repair to this city and report in person to the adjutant general of the army for duty in his office. A general court martial is appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., at 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, December 21, 1891, or as soon thereafter as practical, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Wikoff, Nineteenth infantry; Captain Emerson H. Liscum, Nineteenth infantry; Captain Jacob H. Smith, Nineteenth infantry; Captain Charles A. Vernon, Nineteenth infantry; Captain Charles B. Hall, Nineteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Alexander H. M. Taylor, Nineteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Christian C. Hewitt, Nineteenth infantry; First Lieutenant William P. Evans, Nineteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Francis H. French, Nineteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Harris L. Roberts, Nineteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Hanson, Nineteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant Truman O. Murphy, Nineteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant Jasper E. Brady, jr., Nineteenth infantry; First Lieutenant George Palmer, judge advocate. Upon the final adjournment of the court Lieutenant Palmer will return to his proper station. First Lieutenant John Conklin, jr., Second artillery, is relieved from further duty with light battery F of his regiment and will proceed to join his proper battery, M, Fort Schuyler, New York.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Members Who Will Serve on the Various Committees.

SENATOR KYLE IS NOT ON THE LIST.

Whom the Chairmanships Will Go to —Peffer of Kansas Gets a Place— Democrats Will Name Members to Serve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The republican senators' caucus committee, charged with the arrangement of the republican representation upon the senate committees, completed its work this morning and reported to the caucus. The caucus considered the list submitted and adjourned until tomorrow morning without action upon the report.

As nearly as can be gathered from expressions of many of the senators, the assignments made by the committee are generally satisfactory.

Mr. Hoar, in accordance with his seniority, became chairman of the judiciary committee, relinquishing his place as chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to which Mr. Teller succeeds.

The vacancies in the membership of the judiciary committee resulting from the retirement of Messrs. Edmunds, Ingalls and Evarts are filled with assignments of Messrs. Mitchell, Teller and Platt.

The places vacated by Messrs. Edmunds and Evarts on foreign relations committee are assigned to Messrs. Hiscock and Davis.

Mr. Quay succeeds Mr. Evarts as chairman of the library committee. Mr. Stockbridge, who was said to desire this place, was otherwise provided for to his entire satisfaction, being assigned to membership of two important committees, namely naval affairs and Indian affairs, and retaining his chairmanship on the committee on fisheries.

Mr. Wolcott, who had also been spoken of in connection with the library chairmanship, was given a new place on the important interstate commerce committee, and retained as chairman of the committee on civil service and retrenchment and as a member of the committees on postoffice and post roads and private land claims.

Committee Assignments.

The list of committee assignments, as submitted to the caucus for approval, is as follows:

Mr. Aldrich—Rules, chairman of finance, transportation routes to the seaboard.

Mr. Allen—Relations with Canada (select committee), chairman; public lands claims, woman suffrage (select), Indian depredations (select).

Mr. Allison—Appropriations, chairman; engrossed bills, finance, relations with Canada (select).

Mr. Cameron—Naval affairs, chairman; military affairs, quadro-centennial (select), five civilized tribes of Indians (select), revolutionary claims.

Mr. Carey—Education and labor, chairman; public buildings and grounds, Pacific railroads (select), territories, patents.

Mr. Casey—Railroads, chairman; agriculture and forestry, transportation routes to the seaboard, irrigation, transportation and sale of meat products (select), organization conduct and expenditures of the executive departments.

Mr. Chandler—Immigration, chairman; naval affairs, privileges and elections, Indian depredations (select), interstate commerce.

Mr. Cullom—Interstate commerce, chairman; commerce, appropriation, quadro-centennial (select).

Mr. Davis—Pensions, chairman; foreign relations, territories, Pacific railroads (select).

Mr. Dawes—Indian affairs, chairman; appropriations, fisheries, five civilized tribes of Indians (select), Pacific railroads (select), civil service and retrenchment.

Mr. Dixon—Patents, chairman; postoffice and post roads, additional accommodations for the library of congress (select), census.

Mr. Dolph—Coast defenses, chairman; commerce, foreign relations, public lands, relations with Canada (select), university of the United States (select).

Mr. Dubois—Manufacturers, enrolled bills, immigration, irrigation, organization, conduct and expenditures of the executive departments.

Mr. Felton—Agriculture and forestry, coast defenses, public diseases, mines and mining, quadro-centennial (select).

Mr. Frye—Commerce, chairman; foreign relations, Pacific railroads (select), chairman; investigation condition of Potomac river front of Washington (select).

Mr. Gallinger—Manufacturers, District of Columbia, epidemic diseases, examine into several branches of the civil service.

Mr. Hale—Census, chairman; naval affairs, immigration, private land claims, relations with Canada (select).

Mr. Hansbrough—District of Columbia, census, territories, pensions, education and labor.

Mr. Hawley—Military affairs, chairman; printing, coast defenses, railroads, quadro-centennial (select).

Mr. Higgins—Manufacturers, chairman; District of Columbia, privileges and elections, interstate commerce, coast defenses.

Mr. Hiscock—Organization, conduct and expenditures of the executive departments, chairman; finance, interstate commerce, quadro-centennial (select), foreign relations, Pacific railroads (select).

Mr. Hoar—Judiciary, chairman; privileges and elections, relations with Canada (select), woman suffrage (select).

Mr. Jones of Nevada—To audit and control contingent expenses of the senate, chairman; commerce, finance, mines and mining.

Mr. McMillan—District of Columbia, chairman; agriculture and forestry, postoffice and post roads, education and labor.

Mr. Manderson—Printing, chairman; rules, military affairs, Indian affairs.

Mr. Mitchell—Claims, chairman; judiciary, postoffice and post roads, transportation routes to the seaboard, privileges and elections, Nicaraguan canal (select).

Mr. Morrill—Finance chairman; public buildings and grounds, additional accommodations for the library of congress (select), civil service and retrenchment.

Mr. Paddock—Agriculture and forestry, chairman; audit and control contingent expenses of the senate, pensions, public lands, Indian depredations (select), additional accommodations for the library of congress (select).

Mr. Peffer—Claims, examine several branches of the civil service, census, improvement of the Mississippi river, railroads.

Mr. Pettigrew—Quadro-centennial (select), chairman; Indian affairs, public lands, railroads, improvement of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Platt—Territories, chairman; judiciary, patents, revision of the laws.

Mr. Plumb—Public lands, chairman; appropriations, District of Columbia, transportation and sale of meat products (select).

Mr. Powers—To examine the several branches of the civil service, chairman; railroads, transportation routes to the seaboard, transportation and sale of meat products (select), mines and mining, improvement of Mississippi river.

Proctor—Establish the university of the United States (select), chairman; revision of the laws, immigration, military affairs, private land claims, organization, conduct and expenditures of the executive branches.

Quay—Library, chairman; commerce, public buildings and grounds, woman suffrage (select).

Mr. Sanders—Enrolled bills, chairman; irrigation, claims, public lands, patents, private land claims.

Mr. Sawyer—Postoffices and post roads chairman; commerce, pensions, revolutionary claims, investigate condition of Potomac river front of Washington (select).

Mr. Sherman—Foreign relations, chairman; finance, rules, quadro-centennial (select), university of the United States (select), investigate condition of the Potomac river front of Washington (select).

Mr. Shoup—Indian depredations (select), chairman; pensions, territories, Indian affairs.

Mr. Squire—Transportation routes to the seaboard, chairman; coast defenses, immigration, fisheries, public buildings and grounds, university of the United States (select).

Mr. Stanford—Public buildings and grounds, chairman; education and labor, fisheries, naval affairs, civil service and retrenchment.

Mr. Stewart—Mines and mining, chairman; appropriations, territories, irrigation, claims, Nicaraguan canal (select).

Mr. Stockbridge—Fisheries, chairman; naval affairs, railroads, census, epidemic diseases, Indian affairs.

Mr. Teller—Privileges and elections, chairman; judiciary, five civilized tribes of Indians (select), private land claims.

Mr. Warren—Irrigation, chairman; engrossed bills, mines and mining, woman suffrage (select), agriculture and forestry.

Mr. Washburn—Improvement of the Mississippi river, chairman; commerce, education and labor, civil service and retrenchment, postoffices and post roads, university of the United States (select).

Mr. Wilson—Revision of the laws, chairman; interstate commerce, judiciary, quadro-cen-

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tennial (select), organiz[illegible]onduct and expenditures of the executiv[illegible]partments.

For Wolcott—Civil serv[illegible]nd retrenchment, chairman; District o[illegible]mbia, interstate commerce, postoffice[illegible] post roads, library.

Kyle Unprovide[illegible]r.

It is apparent from the abo[illegible]st that the senators from the northweste[illegible]tates have been well taken care of in t[illegible]atter of chairmanships and places on in[illegible]ant committees. While Messrs. Felton, [illegible]ois and Hansbrough do dot secure cha[illegible]nships, they do get assignments to comm[illegible]ees that originate a large part of the important legislation in congress.

The name of Senator Kyle does not appear upon the list, although Senator Peffer, his alliance colleague, is given four committee assignments. It is learned that Senator Kyle was approached with a view to ascertaining his preferences, but that his response was non-committal and he vaguely hinted that the alliance senators should receive committee assignments from both the republican and democratic caucuses. Doubt has also been cast upon his soundness in republican principles, so that up to this time the republican caucus has been unable to place him, although it may do so tomorrow.

An important change in the committee is the elevation of the committee on irrigation and arid lands from a select to a standing committee. Senator Warren of Wyoming, although a new senator, has been placed at its head by reason of his familiarity with this subject.

Democratic Senators.

The democratic senators have been notified that the republicans have practically completed their committee list and will hold a caucus this afternoon for the purpose of arranging their own representation upon the committees.

IN THE SENATE.

Measures Introduced at Yesterday's Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The senate adjourned at 1:20 until tomorrow. A number of bills were introduced and during the short executive session the recess appointments sent in by the president today were referred to the proper committee.

Mr. Dolph of Oregon introduced a bill to aid the several states and territories to reclaim the arid lands within their boundaries. It provides for the loaning by the United States of funds to the states or territories for the purpose of assisting in the construction of reservoirs, fountains, canals, artesian and other wells, and any and all other works used for the development, conservation and furnishing of water supplies for irrigation in aid of agriculture. The loans are to be made in any sum not exceeding $250,000 in any one year to a single state or territory, nor exceeding a grand total of $2,000,000 to any one state or territory. The terms on which loans are to be made provide for the issue by a state or territory accepting of irrigation bonds of a denomination of $500 each, redeemable in five years and maturing in fifty years and bearing interest at 1 per cent per annum, all payments of interest, sinking fund and principal to be made at the United States treasury at Washington or at any subtreasury that may be designated. The bonds are to be deposited with the United States treasurer and the secretary of the treasury is to issue United States notes to the amount of the par value of the bonds. The treasury notes are to be a legal tender for all private debts, dues and demands in any sum not exceeding $10,000 and receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues and when redeemed may be reissued.

Mr. Felton of California today introduced a bill amending the Chinese exclusion act so as to require Chinese removed from the United States to be sent to China instead of the country from which they came. It is provided further that the burden of proof shall be on any Chinese laborer or person who shall claim the right to remain in the United States to establish such right.

Mr. Felton also introduced a bill amending the ocean mail subsidy act of last congress, by providing that steamers of a gross registered tonnage of not less than 3,000 tons, of the construction, material and speed of the second-class (sixteen knots and 5,000 tons) may be employed for a period of not more than five years, and shall receive the compensation of vessels of that class. It further amends the act by the addition of a prohibition of pooling in order to fix, alter or prorate passenger or freight rates with any competing steamer or railroad line.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire introduced a bill for the better protection of the public service. It provides for the dismissal of every person from the government's employ who are not citizens of the United States by nativity or naturalization, and that hereafter no person shall be employed in the service of the government who is not a legal citizen.

Among the department and other communications presented and referred was the report of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad company.

Among bills introduced and referred were the following: To repeal all laws discriminating against the circulation of state banks; defining options in "futures," and imposing taxes thereon; to establish a permanent census office; to amend the Pacific railroad acts; to reimburse the several states for interest paid on moneys expended in raising troops; for the uniform classification of wheat, oats, rye, etc.

Mr. Dolph offered a resolution calling on the department for a report as to whether the provisions of the last river and harbor bill, to prevent unlawful obstruction of navigable waters in the United States, were being enforced, and, if not, why not. Agreed to.

STILL IN DOUBT.

Speaker Crisp Not Able to Make Up His Mind On the Committees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Speaker Crisp spent the day at the capitol seeing the members of congress and others and attending to his correspondence. He has ascertained the wishes of a great number of the members of the house. The speaker said this afternoon that no conclusion had yet been reached as to the committees, nor had any of the chairmanships at his disposal been tendered to any persons. The character of the committee on rules has not yet been decided upon, and the proposition to make it up without reference to the chairmanships of the ways and means and appropriations is still under discussion, and there seems to be a strong probability that that plan will prevail, there being a prejudice among the average run of members against placing all the powers of the house in the hands of the chairmen of the two leading committees.

The greatest trouble will be to get the right men to serve on the rules committee. As an independent committee this will be more difficult of organization than any other. There are but two democratic members of this committee besides the speaker, and two republicans. There may be a proposition made to the house to increase the number by adding one more member to the majority.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Hearing of an Important Lincoln, Neb., Case in Progress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—John H. Ames of Lincoln, Neb., today moved in the United States supreme court to dismiss, on a technical legal ground, the suit of James F. Hilton, appellant, against James E. Jones. The motion was opposed by W. Hallem Phillips of this city in behalf of Hilton, who also moved to get the case down for a later day to be heard in connection with another case. The suit involves the title to a large tract of land in the vicinity of Lincoln said to be valued at $300,000.

Chief Justice Fuller in the United States supreme court today dismissed, for want of jurisdiction, the appeal of David L. Hammons et al, against Walter S. Johnston, receiver of the National bank of the state of Missouri, and Clara A. Baker. The suit involved title to a large amount of property within the city of St. Louis. The decision of the court is based on the ground that the state court's decision covered the case so as to leave no federal question necessary to be passed upon.

IGNORED THEIR ENTERPRISE.

Newspaper Correspondents Wholly Excluded from the Senate Floor.

HOW THE MEMBERS HAVE BEEN WORKED.

Western Representatives Generously Remembered by the Party Caucus Distribution — Complexion of the Committee on Irrigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The committee on rules in the senate reported to that body an amendment regarding admission to the floor, which was drafted by Senator Manderson during the summer recess. It excludes from the privileges of the floor of the senate all persons who are not on the pay rolls of the secretary of the senate, and restricts clerks of committees from admission except upon such occasions as when they are devoting themselves to business connected with the committees. This rule was rendered necessary by the abuse of the privileges heretofore granted to senators, permitting private secretaries and clerks of committees to enter the floor when the senate was in session. The result has been that day by day the sofas of the senate have been lined with newspaper men whose only connection with senators was a word to the sergeant-at-arms stating that they were their private secretaries, and who took this advantage of their associates to secure preference and opportunity to visit senators and collect news upon the floor.

In consequence of this various senators have complained from time to time that private conversations between themselves and colleagues appeared in print in the press of the country the next day and they attribute this publicity to the laxity of the senate rules. After this all newspaper men who are not actually performing duties as clerks of senatorial committees will be excluded from the floor.

France and Germany's Scheme.

It has leaked out that a quiet but determined effort will be made this winter by diplomatic representatives of Germany and France to secure the repeal of the bounty upon beet sugar, granted by the last congress. Both of these countries, which are large exporters of this product, producing each year more than sufficient to supply the needs of their people, have been seriously hurt by the prospect that within a few years the United States will produce from the beet an amount not only sufficient for domestic consumption but sufficient to enter into competition with them in the markets of the world. Under the provisions of the McKinley bill the president has been able, under the threat of excluding beet sugar, to secure reciprocal trade relations with Germany and a partial removal of the restrictions upon the entrance of our meat products into France. The object of both of these nations is to now use the feeling against bounties so as to secure the withdrawal of the club which is now over their heads, and it will not be surprising if in a very short time a vigorous and determined attack is made by the democratic congress upon the sugar bounty clause of the McKinley bill.

A senate caucus committee on assignment of senators to committees reported this morning to the republican caucus. The report was ordered printed and will be finally acted upon tomorrow. There is not much probability of changes in assignments as already made, for all of the senators interested have been frequently consulted with regard for their preferences and the result as made out has been drafted after nearly a week's hard work by the committee.

Satisfying the West.

There was a vigorous struggle for the vacancy on the committee on appropriations, the Pacific coast especially demanding that one of its senators should receive recognition for the coast in this respect. Senator Cullom of Illinois, however, demanded, on behalf of Chicago and the state of Illinois, the place formerly occupied by his colleague, Senator Farwell. In this dilemma it was decided to increase the committee by one and Senator Stewart of Nevada was finally selected as the incumbent on account of his long service in the senate and because his choice would readily relieve the committee from embarrassment resulting from the importunities of other western senators. In exchange, Senator Stewart agreed to relinquish his position on the committee on military affairs and make way for ex-Secretary of War Proctor. Senator Paddock of Nebraska still retains his chairmanship of the committee on agriculture and places on the committees on public lands, pensions, Indian depredation claims and contingent expenses of the senate, while he is given, in addition, a position on the committee to provide additional accommodations for the library. Senator Manderson remains as chairman of the committee on printing, and member of the committees on military affairs, on rules and on Indian affairs.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, is made a member of the committee on irrigation, immigration, enrolled bills, manufactures and expenditures of the executive department of the senate. Senator Teller of Colorado exchanges the chairmanship of the committee on patents for the much more important committee on privileges and elections. It can be said that the result of the determined struggle on the part of the western senators for recognition on the senate committees has been well met by the caucus committees and that the Fifty-second congress will see an importance given in the formulation of a resolution to the western senators which has never before been equaled in the history of that body. Senator Warren of Wyoming was given the chairmanship of the committee on irrigation, which has been enlarged from seven to nine members and made a standing instead of a special committee. The republican members of the committee are Warren of Wyoming, Stewart of Nevada, Casey of North Dakota, Sanders of Montana and Dubois of Idaho, all from states most keenly interested in irrigation.

It is expected that the democrats will name men for the minority from irrigation states so that the committee will be an active one from local interests.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU,
OMAHA, Dec. 14.

The storm center which was in Kansas yesterday morning slowly moved northeastward during the day and was in Iowa last evening. A general rain in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys attended the progress of the storm. Temperature rose considerably in front of the storm, and is falling in the rear, or in the northwest, where a high barometer, with clearing and fair weather, is appearing. It is snowing in Minnesota.

The line of movement of yesterday's storm appears to have been northeastward just south of Omaha.

For Omaha and vicinity—Clearing to fair and colder weather, with strong northwest winds today. Fair and colder on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—For Kansas on Tuesday and Wednesday: Generally fair, decidedly colder, north winds.

For Iowa—Rain or snow, followed by clearing weather during the evening; colder north winds; fair and colder Wednesday.

For Missouri—Clearing and colder weather, preceded by rain in eastern portion during Tuesday; fair and colder Wednesday.

For North Dakota—Generally fair, west winds, slightly warmer.

For Nebraska—Fair in west; rain, followed by fair weather in east; south winds; colder in southeast; stationary temperature in northwest portion.

For South Dakota—Fair clearing in eastern portion; north winds; slightly warmer in northeast; stationary temperature in southwest portion.

For Colorado—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, north winds.