OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1892.

MRS. TSUI KWO YIN'S DEBUT.

Woolington Society to Be Treated to a Rare Event.

CELESTIAL CUSTOMS. REFORMING

Wife of the Chinese Minister Will Mingle with the Guests at the Legation Ball to Be Given Next Friday Night.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10. Mrs. Tsui Kwo Yin will make her debut in polite society at a ball which the Chinese minister has announced for next Thursday night. She is the wife of the minister, and until now has kept horself in strict seclusion, customary among Chinese women. A ball at the Chinese legation is always anticipated with delight in Washington for it is the most picturesque event of the season. At times it has been taken advantage of by the horde of free lunch society fiends who haunt official receptions to break through all rules of decorum and decency for the purpose of getting a look at Chinese peculiarities and a taste of Chinese dishes. This was carried to a scandulous extent at

thd ball of the Chinese minister about four years ago. People who had not been invited crowded into the house and took possession of the refreshment room. The attendants and waiters were powerless to keep back the hungry mon. Men put bottles of champagne in their pockets and carried off liberal supplies of odd cakes, twisted Chinese cigars, bird's nest pudding, etc., as souvenirs. The Chinamen looked on with astonishment at this exhibition of our modern civilization. There was no attempt to stop it, and the crowd held full sway until everything move-able had been carried off. Since that time precaution has been taken to keep a large orce of police on hand to calm the pronen sities of the guests.

Reforming Celestial Customs. The deput of the minister's wife gives the coming ball-an unusual novelty-for very unusual for Chinese women to take part very unusual for Chinese women to take part in social events outside of their own country. But Mrs. Yin has given several evidences of reforming Celestial customs. Only five months ago she gave birth to a daughter, which is the second Chinese oaby born in the Chinese diplomatic circles of this coun-try. Owing to American curiosity, the care of the boy has been almost as great as the of the baby has been almost as great as the care of a ball. When the little Celestian was first trundled about in Dupont circle in front of the Chinese legation, a mob of women and children made an onslaught on the nurse, baby carriage and baby, until they were threatened with being crushed. The city authorities had to detail a squad of police to ince then four stalwart policemen guard the daily rides of the little one. The ball will be reampearance from a long privacy, customary with Chinese women after the birth of a child, and will also mark her first mingling with the other official women of the capital.

Senator Pettigrew's Resolve,

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, who 70ted with Senators Plumb and Poddock against the McKinley bill, says he will here-after be found in a straight line with his party on all tariff issues. He says: "I voted against the conference report on the Mc-Kinley bill because I believed that the report in failing to make certain concessions demanded by the people of the Northwest had done us a wrong. I hoped that the conference report would be defeated in order that in the reconsideration of the matter our claims would be recognized. am certainly a protectionist, and not as some suppose a low tariff advocate." Then the democrats are not altogether

in counting upon you to vote for free wool, free binding twine and free everything

Justice Brewer again dissented from his associates in a railroad case which was decided the latter part of this week. In announcing his dissenting opinion there was great earnestness shown by Justice Brewer, who is familiar with the manner in which railroad companies in the west strike down cities in which they are not in a lauded way interested for the purpose of building their own towns to sell corner or ins lots. Mr. Brewer's voice rose high above the din of the court room as he intimated in unmistabable language that the position asumed by the majority of the beuch-that or ratiroad company has the right to locate its cats of the public—was neither justified by yaw nor common decency. He said he was very familiar with the motives which apted railroad companies in the west to ear down a thriving town in order might build up another town upon its own

Lines of Distinction Obliterated.

President Harrison dined with senator and Mrs. Dolph last week and thus gave further evidences of his purpose to break down tenatorial exclusion. His first dinner out since the opening of the present official sea son was that with Senator McMillan of Michigan. These acceptances are in marked contrast with the custom that has been rig-orously observed for many years. It was thought to be essential to presidential dig nity that he should not accept any invitations beyond the cabinet circle, and some presi dents have even refrained from going to the cabinet houses. But Mr. Harrison goes to dinner parties just as any private citizen would, although his innovation has not yet extended beyond the senatorial houses.

Since he has broken down the rule, how ever, the question has arisen how far he can extend his democratic ideas. If he dines with senators, he should of course be open t invitations from representatives, and if he accept the hospitality of representatives, why should he not mingle with the ordinary American citizen. And if he accepts the hospitality of the citizen, is it to be confined to the invitations of the wealthy Mr. Vander bilt or to the humble Mr. John Smith. These questions never have arisen under the rigic old rules which descended from George Washington, but now that the rules are set aside and the president is going about, it may be expected that the head of the nation will wipe out all lines of distinction and will be

one of the people socially as well as officially.
"If they are doing so," was the senators reply, "they will get cold comfort from me." Senator Pottigrew is being urged as the representative of the northwest on the approriations committee, although he has take himself in this direction. He be do a large number of western sen ators, that the large amount of power and esponsibility now vested in the senate com-nittee appropriations is altogether out of proportion to the small number of senators on the committee. Personally Senator Petti-grew is in favor of the division of the appropriation bills among the saveral committees as is done in the house. I believe he says that such a change would be conducive to omy and would certainly put the appr bills in the hands of men thoroughly itted to deal with them.

Reappearance of the Conger Lard Bill,

The so-called Conger lard bill has reap-peared. It excited much interest in the lifty-first congress, having been reported from the house committee on agriculture. It passed the house owing to strong pressure om the eastern opponents of the Chicago, maha and Kansas City packers, and then failed in the senate.

Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania has reintro-duced the bill in this congress. It was compily referred by Speaker Pro Tem of Milian to the committee on ways and heans against the protest of Mr. Brosius, who wished it referred once more to the committee on agriculture. As the bill is precisely similar to the eleomargarine law, which imposes an internal revenue tax on the product, the rdference to ways and means is the only proper one. As a matter of fact the same bill was last year reported

from Senator Paddock's committee back to the senate with the recommendation that it be referred as a revenue measure to the

senate committee on finance. Senator Paddock's general anti-aduiteration bill, known as the pure food bill, covers the ground of the lard bill and in-addition the debasement of food and debasement of food products, from which our agricultural communities suffer. It will be probably taken up for consideration in his committee on Tuesday.

Miscellaneous President Harrison has not yet indicated

whom he will appoint to the vacant briga-diership. General Schoffeld is pushing Colonel Peter Swain. The Itlinois delegation are urging Colonel Eugene Carr, Sixth cavairy of Fort Niobrara and Senator cavairy of Fort Niobrara and Senator Proctor is using every effort to secure the selection of Colonel Otis, Twentieth in-fautry, Colonels Carline and Wheaton are still on the ground doing their best for recognition. General Wheaton is endorsed by twenty-two United States senators and a score of the officers of the old army. Senator Manderson yesterday made a powerful effort in his behalf before the secretary of war, and says that his case is made up and lacks nothing of completion. The appointment will be interesting as indicating the policy which the president intends to pursue garding the ranking colonels nearing retire ment who can be promoted before leaving the service if the chief executive so elects. The advancement of Colonel Otes would mean the retirement of Colonels Andrews, Carter, Swain, Wheaton and Carr as coloners, because all leave the service on account of age before Colonel Otis, while several could be made brigadier generals and retire if given opportunity before Colonel Otis, who does not retire until 1992, reaches

the 64 year limit. extension of the leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Augustus Mc. Comb Fifth cavalry, is still further extende

o January 15, 1892. Mrs. Manderson's reception last week was very largely attended, and is referred to in all of today's local papers. The wife of the senior senator from Nebraska is one of the most popular and most sought after of the ladies of the senstorial circle, and her weekly receptions are atways notable social wants. Mrs. Manderson was assisted in receiving this week by Miss Summers of Omaha, who is a decided society favorite in Washington. where she has a number of relatives, and to

whom she is an annual visitor. Miss Nina Marshall of Omana spent the holidays in Washington with Pennsylvania school friends, and left yesterday for her

Senator Paddock has returned from Ne braska, where he has been since Senator Plumb's funeral. He reports business pros-pects as greatly improved in his state, owing to the marketing of the crops. "Omaha," said Senator Paddock, "has suffered least from the general depression of any of the large western cities and is in splendid con-dition to recoup itself through the increased prosperity of the state to which it is tribu-

Both Senators Manderson and Paddock yesterday put in hard work with the senate committee on public boildings and grounds for Hastings and have received assurances of an early re-port on the bill. They pledge a fourth favorable report and passage of the bill in the senate, and will give every assist-ance and cooperation to Mr. McKeighan in the house. Both senators are feeling somewhat sore over what they consider the ungracious response made by the Hastings papers to their hard and successful work in the senate of four years in behalf of a public building in that city. They profess themseives, however, willing and anxious to once more pull off their coats in the face of a democratic congress and do their best. regardless of appreciation or applause. P. S. H.

QUIET IN KANSAS.

State Troops Preserve Order-No Further Trouble Anticipated. ARKALON, Kas., Jan. 10 .- All is quiet at the seat of the Kansas war to lay. There will probably be no further trouble so long as the state troops remain at the scene. The six prisoners arrested on the charge of being among the mob who lay in ambush for Judge Botkin and who shot and killed Sheriff Dunn, are still heavily guarded to prevent their being retaken by their friends. The probate judge, who has been sitting as a contest court in the Shrively contest, rendered his decision late last night. He de-cided in favor of E. S. Guyman, the contestant. Guyman will be sworn in tomorrow, and will assume his duties at once. No trouble is anticipated over the result of the contest, although it is looked upon as a vic tory for the Botkin faction. General Myers and Adjutant General Rob-

er s of the state militia will go to Topeka tomorrow to consult with the governor. If heir advice is asked they will recommend that the judicial district over which Judge Botkin presides be placed under martial law as the only means to restore order and oring offenders against the law to justice.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Salt Lake Authorities Break Up a Danger. ous Gang. SALTLAKE, U. T., Jan. 10. -A gang of coun-

terfeiters, which flooded the city with spurious \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold pieces during the holidays, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Greenman yesterday. All entered a plea of not guilty. Mary Gignon, wife of King Pin, counter-

feiter, took the stand and squealed on the gang. She implicated her husband, Jesse Gignon, William Gibson, William Cronk, P. D. Sprague and Mark King. The men were bound over to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of \$5,000 each, on default of which they were taken to the penitentiary. The gang had its headquarters one block from the police station and male 1,500 counterfeit coins. They were making preparations to visit Denver, Kansas City, Omaha and other eastern cities when arrested by the authorities. The design and weight of the money were perfect. The true ring of the gold coin made it one of the most successful attempts at counterfeiting ever perpetrated.

Bound to Kill Botkin.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 10.-J. H. Pitzer, attorney for James Brennan, and an intimate friend of Judge Botkin, arrived in town and held a long consultation with Governor Humphrey in regard to the condition of affairs which exists in the I'nirty-second judicial dist rict. Mr. Pitzer says that there is an oath bound organization in the alliance in Woodsdale and Springfield whose object is to kill Judge Botkin, and that if he does not retire from the beach they will eventually dispose of him. Said Mr. Pitzer this moraing: "Judge Botkin is just as he budged in the same of t likely to be killed in Stevens county or Morton as in Seward. It will be necessary not only to arrest those who participated in the plot to kill him, but those who knew of it as well, and those who neglected to inform the

Loss to the University of Missouri. COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 10 .- The State university's loss by fire last night includes the geological cabinet, worth \$15,000, containing many rare specimens; physical labratory apparatus, \$4,000; military department, \$5,000. Among the faculty on books, etc.; Dr. Blackwell, \$3,000; Prof. Burnam, \$2,500; Prof. Jones, \$1,000; Judge Martin, \$2,500; natural museum, \$5,000. Complete aggre gate, \$350,000; insurance, \$136,550 on building, \$10,000 upon library, \$3,000 upon museum, and \$1,000 upon furaiture. Ample accommodations for class rooms have been secured, and the work of the university will proceed without serious interruption

Will Call an Extra Session

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.-Information from a reliable source came to hand today that an extra session of the Missouri legislature will be called together by Governor Francis early in February and that the session will be de-voted exclusively to the redistricting of the state for congressional purposes.

SPRINGER SPEAKS ON SILVER

Legislation Which He Thinks Necessary on the Question.

CARLISLE EXPRESSES HIS OPINIONS.

An International Conference on the Subject the Only Way to Settle It-The Late Admirat Rogers-Sunday in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.-The silver question, as a legislative issue, is once more awakening the liveliest apprehensions of both political parties at the national capital, and within the past few days this topic has been the subject of even more discussion than has the time bonored issue of tariff reform. But there is suddenly being manifested among the democratic leaders a disposition to prevent the silver question reaching the dignity of a paramount issue to the prejudice of tariff reform agitation, and it is said that prompt measures are to be taken to stamp the financial question as a secondary issue, and if not to relegate it to the future for solution, at least to prevent those fatal embarrassments that might resuit from hopeless party division upon the question. Representative William M. Springer of

Illinois, Senator Carlisle of Kentucky, a member of the finance committee of the senate; Senator John Palmer of Illinois and Representative Joseph H. O'Neill of Massachusetts, are the prominent democrats who are said to believe the best solution of the silver question lies in an international agreement, and who will thorefore favor the bill now being prepared for the relegation of the question to an international congress to be held in Chicago in 1893. Such disposition of the question by this congress would, of course, prevent the silver question from becoming one of the harrassing issues of the coming campaign and enable the fierce political battle of 1893 to be fought once more upon the burning issues of tariff reform.

Stringer's Ideas on the Question, "What course do you think should be pursued by nhe democratic party in thi congress with reference to the silver question!" an Associated press correspondent

tonight inquired of Mr. Spencer. "The course which has heretofore been to the free coinage of silver," replied Mr. Springer, "is not a matter of doubt. I am a bi-metallist and as such I cannot support any policy which would relegate silver to the rear or eliminate it from political discussion. On the contrary I would make it a great international question and settle it upon lines as broad as possible, and at the errliest time practicable. My experience, however, in matters of legislation teaches me that the object which is most desirable cannot always be accomplished. But that which is, desirable and which at the same time, may be attained ought to be the aim of all legislation. What then is attainable during this congress so far as silver is concerned! The house is demo-cratic by a large majority. The senate is at present republican. It would be next to impossible for both houses of this congress to agree upon a silver bill of any kind, but even if an agreement should be reached between the two houses for securing free coinage or making more liberal provisions in that direction, the president stands ready to interpose his veto. Hence no legislation upon this subject, however desirable it may be, can be attained during this congress. This is what I inended to state in my remarks at the Jackson banquet in New York Friday evening last. It is a mere question of fact, that is all. The situation carries up then to Murch 4, 1803, when the present congress expires by limitation of law. The next congress, which will be elected in November next, will not assemble in regular session until the first Monday in December, 1893. This is the earliest time at which it is possible to enter upon the consideration of measures which may thereafter be enacted into law with reference to the

coinage of silver." International Conference Desired.

"Now," continued Mr. Springer, "can any thing be done in the meantime which would enable congress to reach a proper conclusion on the silver question when the time arrives at which practicable legislation may be entered upon! This, it seem to me, is the practical question for the con-sideration of congress at this time, congress could, with great propriety during this session, pass an act authorizing the as-sembling of an international monetary congress which would have for its object and whose duty it would be to formulate, subject to the approval of the countries sending representatives thereto, a uniform monetary system and to fix the relations which gold and silver should bear to each other and the omenclatures and values of all coins here-

after to be issued.
In view of the fact that the Columbian exposition will be held in Chicago during the year 1893 and, therefore, prior to the assemb-ing of the first session of the next congress, it seems most appropriate that this interna-tional congress should be held in that city during that time. The congress should be a popular one. It should be a congress, not a secret conference or commission as in the past, and should have a large representation from this government and the governments with which we maintain diplomatic relations. Its proceeds should be published the same as the proceedings of congress, and representatives of the press should be admitted to all its sessions. It would thus become a great educational agency for the enlightenment, not only for the people of this country, but of all other countries, in reference to the subject to be considered by it.

Representatives Should Be Appointed. The representatives on behalf of the Inited States should be appointed by the president of the senate and the speaker the house. At least, more than four of then should be members of the same political party. and who should represent so far as possible the present shades of opinion upon the counage of silver. Those appointed by the president of the senate should be members of the senate, and those by the speaker of the house should be members of the present house of representatives. It might be well also to authorize the secretary of state and the director of the min', in office at the time, to

"The president has been authorized, in behalf of the United States, to invite the gov-ernments with which we maintain diplomatic relation to send representatives to this international congress; and he should be in-structed to inform such governments that the government of the United States earnestly desires to secure uniform systems of coinage and of weights and measures, to be adopted thereafter by all commercial nations in order to facilitate, so far as possible, exchanges of commodities and to simplify monetary transactions; that the government deinternational agreement as to the relations which should be maintained between gold and silver, and that, in order to secure this and the uniformity as to weights and measures an earrest effort should be made by the respective governments of the world. The president should be further instructed to call the attention of all governments with whem we maintain diplomatic relations to the great advantage which would accrue by the adoption of such uniform systems, and that the government of the United States will wait with deepest concern the deliberations and the conclusions that may be reached by an international congress with the earnest hope that their efforts may be

crowned with success. Will Not Bind America.

"He should further be authorized to inform them that in the event no conclusion is reached, which would meet the approbation

of tors country, the law making power of the United States will feel at liberty to adopt such measures in reference to the subjects namen as most conductive to the welfare of the people of this country. The secretary of state in the United States should be authorized to make proper provisions in the city of Chicago for nolding of such congress, should call it together at the time fixed for its assembling, and preside until the temporary organization is effected. And the congress when assembled should adopt its own rules and regulations and elect such officers as it may deem necessary for the transaction of its business and fix the time of its own adjustment. Gther details could be provided for in the bill which may be passed upon this

subject, Should Make a Strong Effort,

"If international agreement could be secured upon the subjects mentioned and if such agreements could meet the approval of even some of the leading nations of the earth this would be the greatest of the century. But if none of such agreements could be secured the education upon the subject which will result from the publication of the proceedings of the congress would enable our own congress, while it assembled in November, 1898, to reach a conclusion upon the subject of silver coinage that would best promote the interests of our own people.

"The democratic party," concluded Mr. Springer, "is a party of the people. It belleves in meeting every great question, dis-cussi git and settling it after the fullest discussion possible upon such basis as will best conserve the best interests of the people. It is of the utmost importance that when the silver question is settled, it be settled rightly. And all will concede that if it be possible to obtain an international agreement a settlement based upon such agreement would be the most lasting and have every element of doubt as to its success eliminated. We should make one great and determined effort to secure such uniformity, and failing in that we will be justified in acting for ourselves and in a way to better promote our own separate interests."

Waiting on the House,

The Fifty-second congress is now in the second month of its existence, yet it has not materially advanced any legislation, nor is present week likely to work any change in this particular. The senate is waiting on the house, through which the appropriation bills must originate, and in the absence of rules conferring the necessary authority the house committees are unable to report any measures. On the calendars of the senate there is nothing of general interest, unless the old Well and la Abra bills may be thus characterized, and there is little prospects of reports coming from committees at an early day in the week so that beyond listening to speeches and considering nominations in executive session there will little for the senate to do.

Situation in the House. The house has no program for business for this week. It is still embarked on the sea of "general parliamentary practice." and until a code of rules is framed, the course of proceedings will depend upon the conditions that arise from day to day. The committees have as yet done nothing more than to effect an organization, so that it is untikely that any measure will be on the house calendars in season for action before the next week.

Under the temporary order of the house made to facilitate business prior to the adoption of a full set of rules, Monday will be devoted to the introduction of bills under a call of the states.

a call of the states.

The committee on accounts expects to reort early in the week a resolution making the usual assignment of clerkships to committees. There is some opposition to the allowances of clerks to the smaller committees, which may lead to a prolonged debate

on the necessity for economy in expenditures.
Mr. Blount, chairman of the foreign affairs committe, has moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the house refused concurrence in the senate resolution making an appropriation to charter a supply vessel for the relief of Russian famine sufferers; and if the oportunity comes he will endeavor during the week to have the house agree to a

affairs committee. Admiral Rogers

The Metropolitan club held a meeting toto take appropriate action upon the death of Admiral C. P. Rogers. General Schoneld presided and a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Judge Davis, Admiral Franklin and Marcellus

In reporting the resolutions, Judge Davis commented upon the long and faithful service of Auniral Rozers, who was for nearly twenty years an officer of the association, coming into its service at a considerable per-sonal sacrifice, and which his ability, fidelity and good judgement had guided the club suc-cessfully in its course. Judge Davis alluded to the admiral's favorite simile of a "Hand of iron in a veivet glove," and said that the band in that giove was firm in leading the uncertain, strong in supporting the weary oft and caressing to the weak and suffering. Resolutions of respect were thereupon adopted.

Ad miral Rodgers was elected president of the club eleven times in succession.

The funeral services, in accordance with
the wishes of the dead admiral, will be strictly private. They will take place to-morrow morning from St. John's Episcopal church.

Want the Fee System Abolished An effort will be made by a number of emocratic representatives in congress to have the appropriation committee recom-mend that the fee system in federal offices be abolished so far as can well be done. A num ber of congressmen, especially in the south-ern states, urge that the continuance of the fee system results in much harasnip the people in their states through deputy marshals and other court officers straining the laws for the purpose of making cases in the courts, and thereby increasing the emoluments of their office. It is urged that the government would really save a great deal os money by paying salaries to such employes as are necessary in fee offices and requiring that all fees shall be turned into the United States treasury. Vigorous oppo-sition, however, is expected in this reform, and as the appropriations committee has yet got to work, it is uncertain what will be the outcome. Of Interest to Postmasters.

One of the attempts to do away with per uisites in federal offices is of considerable interest to the numerous posimisters of the first class throughout the country. At present stamped envelopes are furnished to post-masters at a cost of 1 1-5 cents for each envelope. No profit is realized on this by the postmaster when he setts them in large lots. When sold singly or in small quantities there is a profit of four-fittes of a cent on cach envelope and Me of a cent on each envelope and Mr. O'Neill of Missouri, who intends to urge congress to abandon the practice, says that the result is a considerable profit at the end of the year to to the postmasters who are in receipt of a regular fixed salary. He will urge that hereater stamped envelopes be furnished at cost in 5-cent lots, the price of stamp not included. The government, he says, should not make a prefit on these and other conveniences. other conveniences it furnishes the people.

but should give them at cost wherever practicable, and any profits arising where the exact cost cannot be conveniently fixed should not go to salaried officers. Would Not Allow Them to Land, New York, Jan. 10.-In compliance with the instructions of the secretary of the treasury no immigrants were allowed to land today from the European steamships which arrived in port late Saturday afternoon and this moraing, including the steamers Umbria, Auristic and La Burgoyne. The ships were docked at their respective plers and proceeded to discharge their freight, while the wondering immigrants looked on and speculated on the cause of their detention The steamship companies are very indignant at the sudden carrying out of the new orders, and the probable outcome will be that they

other days than Saturday or Sunday. A very small pill, but a very good one. De-Witt's little Early Bloors.

will so arrange the sailing days on the other

HOW THE LAW IS STRETCHD.

Something About the Manner in Which Government Stationery is Printed.

COUNTRY EDITORS ARE TO BE PROTECTED.

Their Cause Will Be Pleaded in the Present Congress by a Representative Who Knows All the Woes of a Precarious Existence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10 .- [Special to THE BEE. |- The cause of the country editor will be pleaded in this congress by Congressman Owen Scott of Illinois, Congressman Scott was formerly editor of the Bloomington, Iil., Bulletin, daily and weekly, on tinted paper. Congressman Scott conducted a job department in connection with his newspaper, and incidentally discovered that strongest competitor was Uncle Sam, who, conforming to an act of congress old and timeworn, engages in printing what is known as "special request" envelopes. These envelopes contain the customary return directions, and in many cases form a neat little business card in the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The act which authorizes the printing of these envelopes prohibits the printing of a business advertisement, or anything more than is absolutely necessary for an adequate return notice. But of late years the Postoffice department has been climbing over this barrier and in reality putting business cards on these envelopes, as in the following example: "Return to John Brown Drug Co., Piedmont, Mc." Now, it is held to be a violation of the act to print the card like the following: "Return to John Brown, Druggist, Piedmont, Mo.," but by adopting the former plan and merging the business and address into the title of the firm the legal obstacle is over-

Uncle Sam is Unfair.

Uncle Sam really engages in the business of turning out business envelopes in direct competition with all the job printing offices in the country. He is also an unfair competitor, because he prints them at the actual cost of putting out ordinary stamped envelopes, and while gaining no profit for the government robs the printer of his living

Congressman 3-sit will introduce a bill in the house in a few days prohibiting the Postoffice department from printing envelopes and engaging in business in competition with private firms. A similar bill was introduced in the senate a few years ago at the instance of the typographical unions of the country and was put to sleep in committee, "This proposition is buncomo," said the third assessant postmaster general this morning. "The fact is the law was enacted solely to secure the prompt return of miscarried letters, and for no other purpose, and by putting out these envelopes for the same price we do stamped envelopes we insure the more general use of the return card and greatly facilitate the mail service. The law which authorizes the printing of these envelopes prohibits the department from charging more than the actual cost of printing and delivering them, so we are then in no sense a competitor of the job printers. In fact, there are only thirteen persons em-ployed in the work." These envelopes are not printed at the Postoffice department but for ten years past

the contract has been let out to a firm at Hartford, Conn. How the Business Has Grown.

The business has grown steadily since 1885

until last year the governmen put out 281,-743,500 of these special request envelopes, which was more than half of all the stamped needless to add that Congressman Owen Scott will oppose with might and main the project of Postmaster General Wanamaker for cheaper postage. The post-

master general believes that the time has not came for penny postage, but that a step in that direction may be taken by furnishing stamped envelopes at the face value of the stamps, thus making the envelopes free. This would give Uncle Sam a monopoly of the envelope trade. The stampes are made on the envelopes at the same time the latter are made and the sacrifice to the governmen would not be great. Judge Brewer's Views.

Justice Brewer of the United States court shares of the homely practical Kansas views which have put the farmers alliance session of that state, and have elevated such men as Peffer and Simpson to congress Justice Brewer is as much opposed to corporations, monopolies and trusts as the most radical labor agitator. He is not op-posed to their having their full legal rights, but he believes they have much more than their rights, and are constantly denying the public their just dues. In this respect Justice Brewer differs with most of his associates on the supreme beach. During the ast week he has given evidence, during the hearing of two railroad cases, of his views that the law has been distorted until the rights of the railroads were secured, but the rights of the public were ignored.

One of the cases was an appeal of the Grand Trunk railroad from the verdict of \$5,000 damage secured by the representative of Elijah Smith, of Detroit. Smith wa killed while driving along the Holden road north of Detroit and the point where the Grand Trunk crosses the road. To show the supreme justices just how the accident oc-curred a large chart of the Northern Holden road had been set up in the midple of the court room. The attorney for the railroad pointed out how Smith came along the road and drove on the tracks without taking the

usual precaution of looking out for an approaching train.

Protection for the Public. "This was contributory negligence," said the attorney, "for Smith ought to have halted before he reached the tracks to see that no train was approaching from behind the obstruction of trees and bushes." This lack of vigliance seemed to impress the justices, with the excedtion of Brewer, who was not impressed at ail.

"On your own statement," interrupted Justice Brewer, "is it not clear that the ob-structions to the view at the point where the road crosses the tracks makes it all the mo obligatory upon the railroads to put a flag-man at that point to protect human life?" This broke the argument right in the middle and there had to be a pause for repairs. The attorney explained, however, that "that was another branch of the case." It certainly was another branch, but the in ident showed the drift of Justice Boewer' views on the relations of the railroads to the

ATTEMPT AT ABDUCTION. factory Girls in St. Louis Prevent the Kid

naping of a Little Child. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 10 .- The police are endeavoring to locate the four men who on Saturday afternoon attempted to abduct 19year-old Flora Golien, at the corner of Carroll and Eleverth streats. The little girl had just stepped out of a bakery on the corner, when a bassing carriage stopped, two men got out of the vehicle and one of them seized her and attempted to force her into the carriage while his companion held the door open. The little giri broke away and ran home. The men followed her, but a marky of feetow right well-resident feetowers.

party of factory girls returning from their

work protected her from her

work protected her from her pursuers and she escaped. Mr. and Mrs. Gollen know of no motive for the attempt. Shot from an Ambush. GREENVILLE, Miss., Jan. 10.-Robert Stinson, assistant general manager of the Swiftwater plantation, about six miles from Refuge, Miss., was waylaid ond assassinated by a negro plantation hand last night. Mr Stinson, who had only been employed on that plantation two weeks, in paying his negro hands for some cause "docked" one of them 20 cents. To avenge this, the negro bushed tge manager, silling him instantly The murderer fled and has not been appre hended.

UNDER THE SOD.

Victims of a McAlester Mining Accident Laid to Rest-More Deaths. McALESTER, I. T. Jan. 10,-This was a day of mourning at Krebs, the scene of the recont mining disaster in which so many men lost their lives. The funerals of most of the vitims, whose bodies have been recovered, were held today. There were no religious

services excepting in a few cases, and the only ceremony observed in connection with the funerals was that of the secret organizations of which most of the victims were members. Fifteen of the dead podies were buried yesterday. All the coffins available then were used, and the other burials were delayed until today, when coffins were received by express from the nearest towns in the neighborhood. The cas-kets were of the simplest pine variety and were furnished by the mining company There was only one hearse in the town of Krobs, so that it was necessary to use every sort of vehicle to convey the bodies to the cemetery. Ordinary lumber wagons were the greatest in number, and in some cases dumping carts from the mines were brought

nto requisition. The funerals took place at 10 o'clock this morning, thirty-seven bodies being placed under the ground. The graves of the identified dead were marked by plain headstones of wood, with the names and ages of the dictims printed upon them. The unidentifled were placed in graves by number. Their clothes found upon them and the contents of their pockets were retained by the mining officials and are all marked with numbers corresponding to their respective numbers of the graves for the purpose of future identi-

Death added three more victims to the list of killed today, making the total number fifty-eight. A canvass among the physicians attending the injured discloses the fact that the deaths of seventeen more of the injured are likely to occur within the next twentyfour hours. Those who died today were S. Powell, Albert Arlinger and Emanuel

The rescuing parties discontinued their vork today at noon, having satisfied themselves that there were no more bodies buried in the debris. They are also satisfied that there are none of their comrades confined within the chambers of the mine. Every pile of debris was thoroughly searched and every gallery and chamber investigated, more bodies were found and no signs of life

The joint committee of miners and mine officials will begin tomorrow official inquiry into the cause of the accident.

TIRED OF THE AGREEMENT.

Western Traffic Association Lines Not Altogether In Harmony at Present. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10 .- An important question to be considered by the presidents of the western roads at their meeting in New York next Tuesday is whether the Western Traffic association shall be continued or disbanded. There are those who seriously doubted the wisdom of the experiment when it was undertaken and who are now ready to pronounce it a faiture, as well as a useless source of expense and advocate its immediate abandonment. On the other hand some

The indications are that there will be a full attendance at the meeting. Presidents Roswell Miller, Allen Manyel, Marvin Hughitz. and G. E. Perkins will leave for New York tomorrow. President Cable left today.

Chairman Smith of the Transmissouri association did not succeed in his efforts to have a boycott declared against the Chicago & Alton road. The call issued by him for a meeting of the association lines to consider he proposition has been withdrawn for the

of the presidents are just as firmly of the opinion that the association should be continued with a new or revised agreement.

reason that a number of lines declined to attend a meeting for such a purpose.

A statement of shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the Atlantic scaport by the lines of the Central Traffic association during the year 1891 shows a total of 1,723,000 tons, against 2,096,054 tons during 1890, a decrease of 372,794 tons.

MILLS DECLARES HIMSELF.

He is a Candidate for Senator-Why He Opposes Free Colpage. Considana, Tex., Jan. 10.-In an interview

yesterday, Roger Q. Mills was asked: "Will you be a candidate for the senate before the next session of the legislature!" He replied: "I will if there should be a

called session." "Your opponents say you are opposed to the free coinage of silver. What have you o say in reply?"
"I say what I have said all the time. have spoken often in congress and out of it for it, and have already voted for it. But do not believe that it would in the slightest manner relieve the financial distress of the country. The people of the east of all parties and classes firmly believe that free coinage would be disastrous to them. The people of Texas, at least, many of them, think it would be a great boon to them. In my judgment both opinions are groundless. If we persist in the agitation of the question and demand it in our national convention we will lose in our fall election all our eastern states and gain none in the west. I have therefore, to avert suc a disaster to the southern people, advised the postponement of the further agitation of

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

can hold it."

subject until the tariff is reduced.

the tariff issue we have won the country and

Train Wreckers Responsible for the Death of Three Men.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 10.—The wreck on the Little Rock & Ft. Smith road Friday night, in which Engineer C. D. Brown and Fireman N. E. Moore and Brakeman W. F. Kennedy were buried under their engine and killed, is the most borrible in the history of that road. Upon an examination of the switch at Reynolds' spur, waere the accident occurred, it was found that the switchboard was intact and locked, as if opened for the main line, but the switch rods had been cut and the slide rails placed so that the front wheels of the engine struck their ends, throwing the engine over. The train was a through freight, eight hours late, while a Ft. Smith passenger was due at Palarm, three miles distant, at 8:30, minutes after the accident occurred. villains who fixed the switch doubtless in tended to wreck the passenger train.

Prince Clarence Again III. LONDON, Jan. 10 .- The duke of Clarence, oldest son of the prince of Wates, is seriously ill at Saudringham. He is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, complicated with pheumonia. The latest advices from sandringnum are that the patient has so far naintained his strength well. All the duke's engagements for the present are necessarily cancelled. The prince of Wales announces that on account of the illness of his son he cannot leave Sandringham to keep his engagements in London.

Brought Out a New Play KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10 .- Henry Miller, who is playing leading roles with Marie Wainwright, produced last night a new one act sketch by Clyde Fitch, entitled "Fred erick Lemattre." The play was originally written for Felix Morris. It was a great success. Mr. Miller was assisted by Miss Waish and Mr. Backus of Miss Wainwright's company.

Were Not Indicted.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan 10 .- The grand jury in the case of Patrick Larkin and Michael Connolly, against whom actions have been taken charging them with conspiracy to defraud the government, yesterday returned a ver-dict of "no bili."

stole a pistol from Stinson's mantel and am WRECKED BY A SNOW SLIDE

> Frigh / Juion Pacific Accident on the Mountain Division.

ENGINE T WRIGHT INSTANTLY KILLED.

Burstle 🚎 🖫 he Boller Badly Scalded Other of the Train's Crew-Feho

Fatality.

Odden Jan. 10. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-At I o'clock this morning as No. 8 Union Pacific freight train was passing through Echo canon, near Devil's Slide, a big snow slide came off the mountain side, blockading the canon. Into this mass of debris the freight train ran, instantly killing Homer Wright, the engineer, and scalding the fireman and brakeman badly by the

boiler bursting. Wright was about 35 years old, and lived in Evanston, Colo., where he leaves a wife and two children.

It is thought the jar of the train started the slide.

STORM DAMAGE ELSEWHERE.

Throughout Nebraska, Kansas and Okla-

homa Much Snow Fell-Trains Delayed. Wallace, Neb., Jan. 10.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The heaviest snow storm of the winter has continued for the ast thirty-six hours. There are twelve inches on the level and it is still snowing. The wind has turned to the north and it is

growing colder here. Kansas City, Kan., Jan. 10.—Dispatches from various points in Kansas and Okiahoma state that a severe snowstorm prevailed there today. The weather, which had been very cold for the past few days, began to moderate last night. The wind changed from north to east and snow began to fall early this morning, continuing until late this afternoon. The snow was of the light, feathery character The snow was of the light, feathery character in northern Kansas and did not greatly inconvenience the railways. In southern Kansas and Oslahoma, where the weather was warmer, the snow was heavier and caused much delay in the running of trains. The Texas express on the Santa Fe is bulletined indefinitely late. All the trains from the south on the Missouri Pacific are delayed tropy one to these bours. The Reck

layed from one to three hours. The Rock Island in Kunsas also reports late trains. The storm was not accompanied by much wind, and there was not much drifting of the snow. Railway officials here say they expect their traffic to be resumed tomorrow on schedule time. All the trains here were sent out tonight as usual. GUTHRIE, Okl., Jan. 10.—The long spell of

cold weather, followed by the present storm, will cause much suffering among the new settlers who occupy claims on the Indian lands recently opened to settlement in this vicinity. The settlers are for the most part illy clad, badly sheltered and insufficiently provisioned. The providing of fuel is an The providing of fuel is an embarrassing question to the new settlers. Only a few of the claims, those along the streams, are provided with timber, the owners of which hold it at prices too dear for the poor settler. Coal has to be hauled from Guthrie in wagons to Chandler, the county-seat of the new northern county and that increases its price to a burdensome fig-ure. The timber on the Indian lands adjoin-ing the new country cannot, of course, be cut, and the settlers are forced to burn anything available. "Cow chips" from the old grazing lands of the cattle barons and driftwood from the Canadian river and the smaller streams, are easerly sought.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 10.—Boomers, who are waiting along the borders of the Cherokee strip, for the opening of that coveted land, are suffering greatly from the storm. They, however, have to undergo the added inconvenience of living in tents and prairie schooners, which are of less protec-tion from the elements than the rude huts of

SUPPORTERS OF GARZA.

the settlers in the new lands.

Ascension, Mexico, Temporarily in Possession of a Mob,

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 10.-Conriers from Ascension, in the state of Chihuanua, 100 miles south, report a terrible uprising there Thursday. For some time bad feeling has existed between the adherents of the church party and the supporters of the Diaz government. Affairs reached a crisis Thursday, when the election of the president of the town was held. Rafael Anchila, who had twice held the office, was re-elected by a few votes. Anchila was distateful to the posiion on account of his efforts to inaugurate reform and threats were openly made against his life. About 4 o'clock in the after-coon a mob of 100 men suddenly surrounded the city building and opened fire. Anchila and his friend Develas were instantly killed. The mob then took possession of the town, after a hard fight with the friends of Anchila killed and many on both sides wounded. Franco Sanzo, one of ohe leaders of the mob, was among the killed. The impression prevails that this is a

of the insurgents is reported as eighty armed men. Troops are reported to be hastening to the point of the outbreak. In the meanwhile the town authorities are in pursuit of the mob and further bloodshed is expected. Captured with Arms in Their Hands, EAGLE PASS, Tex., Jun. 10. -Tt Torreon, Mex., it is reported a band of 200 armed men were seen in the mountains of Durango

movement in support of Garza. The strengt

above Leredo. Active preparations are going on at that place to intercept them. Five of the gang have been captured by the Rurals. Whether they are a contingent of the Garza party, or simply a band of robbers made des perate by the famine now prevailing in that district cannot be learned. Thankful to the United States, CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10 .- The govern

ment has received information as to who is backing Garza and is investigating the matter. President Diaz is especially en-ergetic. The government is very grateful to the United States for the part that taken against the Garza band on the rontier. Rumors which are current here of a revo ution in Guatemala are denied by the Guatemalan government.

Peaceful in Mexico LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 10.—The following telegram was received by the Express today; "In respect to Major Lewis T. telegrams published in your telegrams published in your yester-day's issue I beg to say that I have not received the news alluded to in said telegram. On the 6th instant, I was officially informed that the day before a gang of bandits had been defeated by American troops in Laive. feated by American troops in Lajoya, Tex., that arms, saddles and horses had been cap-tured, and that two of the said bandits having thrown themselves in the river one of them was made prisoner by the Mexican troops who are upon the watch of the events concerning this disastrous and unhappy war that for so long a time has been raging over the American soil to the detriment of the American ranchmen of the lower Rio Grande. With regard to Mexico we are perfectly at peace over here; those bandits don't care to cross to our side; they want to be sure.
-L. LAMADE DIAZ.

More Homes for Settlers. BROWNSVILLE, Minn., Jan. 10 .- Congress. man Pickler of South Dagota telegraphs that President Harrison will open the Sisseton-

Wahpeton reservation to settlement about April 15. This will throw 400 quarter sections open to homestead entry, and claim-ants are siready here and the early spring will bring in an army of homeseckers.

Dewitt's Little Early Risers, best pills