TELEGRAPHIC.

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Postmaster General Bissell's Interesting Annual Report.

PREPARING TO FIGHT THE BILL.

The Opium Smugglers.—Boiling Dead Chinaman.—Car Men and Boys Strike, Etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The postmaster general's annual report shows the deficiency for the year ending June 30th, 1893, was $5,177,171, instead of $1,055,455, as estimated by Wanamaker. Instead of a surplus there will be a deficit of $7,820,000 the current year. The estimated gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1894, is $64,427,519; expenditures, $72,247,819. The deficit will be decreased a million and a quarter by funds taken from the sal ary and money order account.

There are 69 free delivery offices. The extension of the free delivery to towns of 50,000 to 60,000 would require an additional outlay of ten millions.

It is suggested that postal notes be abolished, and the charge for money orders reduced. The requirements of the railway mail service will call for an increase of six to seven thousand men. The report recommends an appropriation to provide for the widows and orphans of railway mail clerks killed on duty.

The department last year carried 83,200,307 pounds of second-class matter, an increase of 14 per cent. The sale of Columbian postage stamps is only one million dollars, instead of two and a half millions, estimated by Wanamaker.

The postmaster general thinks no positive advantages have accrued from the ocean mail subsidy, and therefore, as new contracts have been entered into.

It is recommended that the ten largest postoffices, including San Francisco, which yield one-third of the postal revenue, be put in a class by themselves, and appropriations made for them by Congress, without the intervention of rules applicable to other postoffices.

The World's Fair postoffice receipts from money orders were $94,388, equal to the postal business of a city of 60,000 inhabitants. The postal earnings of the Pacific railroads were $1,317,835.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Bending their Attention to the New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The ways and means committee will tomorrow (Wednesday) begin the internal revenue schedule of the new tariff bill. Tomorrow Messrs. McMillin, Bryan and Montgomery, members of the subcommittee on internal revenue, will meet and begin the formulation of the internal revenue and income tax provisions. The income tax scheme will involve considerable labor. The whole income tax question is opened up anew, and it may be of such a sweeping character as to include all individual incomes of $3000 per annum and over.

The Republicans are already preparing for a vigorous fight on the new tariff bill. Circular letters are now being sent out by the thousands, asking that certain data be sent to J. C. Burrows, Republican member of the ways and means committee, in regard to the wool question.

The Democrats are figuring that the deficit caused by the new tariff bill will not exceed $50,000,000.

William H. Morrison, chairman of the interstate commerce commission, said: "I ought to be satisfied with the wooden schedule, as it was my bill which first placed wood on the free list, and I have been an advocate of it ever since."

OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

The Defense Claims a Conspiracy of Patterson and Politicians.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 28.—The trial of William Dunbar, on a charge of smuggling opium, began in the United States district court this morning. The total amount of opium alleged that Dunbar was implicated in smuggling within a period of about a year, is 8045 pounds. In its opening statement the government outlined the particulars of each count in detail, showing the disposition of the opium, which was purchased in Victoria, B. C., and brought into the United States by the steamers Wilmington and Hayties Republic, plying between Victoria and Portland, and belonging to the Merchants' Steamship company, of which Dunbar was president.

The defense claimed that the indictments are the result of a "conspiracy of politicians and petty politicians."

The principal witness called by the government this afternoon was Nathan Blum, also a stockholder in the Merchants' Steamship company. Blum yesterday pleaded guilty to smuggling opium. He testified that from March, 1892, to March, 1893, the company smuggled from seven to nine tins of opium into port, valued at about $500. He went into details, showing that while the company was ostensibly doing a wholesale grocery and shipping business, the main source of revenue was from smuggling opium, which was disposed of in this city and San Francisco.

Predictions Concerning the Knights.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The new executive board of the Knights of Labor will continue in session several days. Since the assembly adjourned a great deal of dissatisfaction is being expressed concerning the way the assembly conducted its business this year. Predictions are made that the order will not live through another year. Powderly, if possible, was more reticent than ever tonight about the recent efforts that have deprived him of office.

They Had No Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The officials of the state department were shown a London dispatch, stating that among the letters published in the Blackburn book with the Bering sea correspondence was one in which the United States refused to pay its share of the expense for shorthand reporters for the hearings. It is said at the department that this matter was well understood at the time. The British commissioners brought from London a force of stenographers and typewriters to take the report of the proceedings. It was found by American commissioners that the reports were so heavy that they were exhausted, and the Americans dated to the British commissioners that they would not have any use of the shorthand men. The British commissioners suggested that the stenographers through the entire session, and at the close asked the Americans to pay half the expense, which was declined. The British commissioners then asked the board of arbitrators to consider and decide the matter. The arbitrators decided, saying it was nothing over which they had jurisdiction.

"Down with the Tyrants."

EL PASO, Nov. 28.—A circular, written in Spanish, and addressed to the Mexican soldiers, has been distributed in the town of Juarez, just across the river. It denounces the tyrannical rule of Diaz, and the most bloody story of last year at Tuxtepec and Santa Theresa. It says that since the Tuxtepec and Santa Theresa battles the federal government has killed without trial three men accused of being in that vicinity.

The address closes: "Mexican soldiers, if you wish to avoid bloodshed, join the revolutionists. We revolutionists detest principle and save the salvation of the country. You defend a man who makes you slave, and who took his aggrandizement. Down with the tyrants. Hurrah for the revolution. Hurrah for Tuxtepec!"

Governor Tillman's Message.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—Governor Tillman's message treats of railroad taxation and the dispensary law. The governor views the Supreme court, using such expressions as the "lawways the cog," "judicial insolence," etc. Referring to the railroad litigation, the governor says the unholy marriage between the Federal court and these corporations must be annulled and the owners of bonds be made to understand that there is a point beyond which the patience of the state will not permit them to go. The governor expresses wonder that the dispensary act has stood the test of the tempest of litigation which it has encountered.

How They Fix Claims.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The health authorities were notified today that Chinamen were engaged in boiling human bodies in a vat near Greenlawn cemetery. Investigation developed the fact that there was a large flock of the place mentioned, with a Chinaman under it capable of the work indicated. It is said that when a Chinaman dies their countrymen camp him into the vat, boiling until he reaches a certain consistency and then ship him to China.

Dinner to Henry Irving.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The American Dramatists' club gave a dinner to Henry Irving tonight at the Hotel Imperial. In the absence of President Bronson Howard, Charles A. Bryan presided and delivered a speech of welcome. Mr. Irving responded, and speeches were made by others. The dinner was not begun until midnight. About sixty persons were present.

Car Men and Boys Strike.

BLOOMINGTON, Nov. 28.—Fifty men and boys employed by the Bloomington City railway company, of which Vice President Stevenson is president, struck on account of a reduction in wages. The company claim that the reduction was necessary on account of the hard times and the recent fire losses. The strikers walked on Vice President Stevenson, but were unable to obtain an audience. They will attempt to see him tomorrow. He leaves for Washington Friday.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

The President's message is expected to be a lengthy document.

President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company has consented to meet the board of arbitration.

Official reports of the earthquake at Cuenca state that seven thousand persons and fifty thousand animal have perished.

Secretary Herbert has appointed as cadet clerk of the navy department his son-in-law, Mr. Benjamin Mizer, of Austin, Ala.

The Lehigh strikers are trying to get back. Conductor W. E. King, chairman of the strikers' grievance committee, has been allowed to go back to work.

The strike of catchers and hookers against a ten per cent reduction of wages throws five hundred men out of employment at the Newport rolling mills.

The Rio Grande Western railway has informed the Local Passenger association that from December 6th that road would cease to belong to the association.

Ex-President Harrison, in his opinion of the new Wilson tariff bill, acknowledged that it might have been stronger, implying that the reductions were not so great as he had anticipated.

Harmon W. Haley, Latin tutor at Harvard College, cut his throat with a razor. He had been tutor three years, and was engaged in a work on Christianogie. Overwork is said to have been the cause of the suicide.

The manufacturing hatters say the new tariff would force them out of business. Six weeks ago a committee of manufacturers were before the Wilson committee. This afternoon they started for Washington again.

The Bleichsroeder announce that Mexico has adopted further definite measures to secure the service of the foreign loans of 1888 and 1890. The Mexican government has conclude a new 6 per cent loan with the National Bank of Mexico.

The inscription on the new tablet in Westminster Abbey is as follows: "This tablet is placed here in memory of James Russell Lowell, United States minister to the Court of St. James from 1880 to 1885, by his English friends."

Myron A. King, a mason, shot and killed his wife, and then ended his own life by sending a bullet into his brain at Grand Rapids, Mich. King and his wife had parted two weeks ago, after having several quarrels, Mrs. King taking their child and going to live elsewhere.

George Kelley, agent of the Burlington Missouri, at Bertrand, Neb., was assaulted and robbed of $1,000 on the 26th, at Cheyenne. The money arrived at 10 p.m. on the passenger train from Omaha, directed to the bank at Bertrand. Kelley was slugged after the train had left and while he was entering Bertrand. The robbers escaped.

AT FOREIGN CAPITALS.

Evidence on Russia's Contemplated Naval Station.

The Tariff Bill from a Foreign Standpoint.—The Internal Machines.—Monument Protesters.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Gladstone, in the commons today, said the government has no information regarding any proceedings on the part of Russia to acquire a naval station in the Mediterranean.

If the Secretary Asquith, replying to a question, said no doubt an attempt had been made to cause a dynamite explosion at Dublin, but it was unknown whether there was any connection between the murder of the man Reed yesterday evening and the dynamite find, as the police of Dublin thought it inexpedient to make further statements upon the subject at present.

Mesrsr. and Nolan have been released at liberty. The only dynamite suspect now in custody is a compositor named Shultz.

In "Jail" Life.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—In court today the consolidated suit of Beckett vs the Estate of Abingdon Bond, the well known English sporting man, was called for hearing.

Beckett, a well known frequenter of the turf, brought suit against the estate to recover the sum of $75,000, which he said was the overall balance of a consideration of $125,000 which Bond promised to pay the plaintiff for quietly receiving bank notes to the amount of $50,000 alleged to have been stolen from Bond by a lady with whom the quiet had relations.

As soon as the jury were sworn in, a conference between counsel was held, and later Sir Henry James announced that arrangements were made satisfactory to both parties. The proceedings then closed.

Among those noticed in the vicinity during the conference between counsel was Mrs. Langtry. The Westminster Gazette says that from the jubilation with which Mrs. Langtry received the news of the settlement it may be presumed that the terms were not unsatisfactory to her.

French Papers Satisfied.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Journal Des Debats hopes, thanks to the energy and courage of which Mr. Cleveland has given so many proofs, matters of public interest will now receive attention and the McKinnon bill finally be defeated.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Republique Francaise, commenting on the new American tariff bill, says: "The tariff increases proposed by the bill are scarcely balanced. It is impudent to isolate one's self so as to deliver the native producers over to an overwhelming competition. A little bigger reduction in woolen, cotton, leathers and silk goods would have been desirable, but the reductions proposed will be a sensible improvement for our industries."

Three Simple French Boys.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—The three young French Canadians who confessed to blowing up the Jesuits monument were arraigned in the police court this afternoon. Ex-Premier Mercier and other leading lawyers acted as their counsel. The prisoners entered a plea of not guilty. Mercier, who appeared for his son, obtained a postponement of the trial till Saturday. It is reported that the leading witness against the conspirators has been induced to leave the country.

The Infernal Machines.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The letter sent Emperor William with the infernal machine had the same contents as the one addressed Caprivi. The supposition that the sending of the two infernal machines was the work of a crank is now abandoned, and it is believed the attempts upon the life of the emperor and chancellor were due to Chauvinists, disappointed at the slow working of the Prussian-Hanoverian outside, and who decided to take revenge in their own hands.

The machine sent to the emperor was contained in a wooden box similar to those used for cigarettes. At one end of the box, near the bottom, was fixed a brass case filled with nitro glycerine. The explosive was connected through an aperture in the bottom with an ordinary percussion cap. The box was filled in with lace gingerbread. As the appearance of the box excited suspicion it was handed over to the chief of police, who had it opened by a gunsmith.

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cures of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods fail.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

An Old Settler

Tells an Interesting Story—Fifteen Years of Suffering, But Relief Was Found at Last—Words of Praise Greet the Skilled.

A story of much interest to those who suffer from chronic diseases is told by a well known and highly respected citizen, who lives just north of Salt Lake Republican office, Mr. Elias H. Wormwood. The man whose name is at the head of this article is well known and owing to an extended age in Utah, his word was found at last. Mr. Wormwood in conversation with the writer the matter the following:

ELIAS H. WORMWOOD, SALT LAKE.

"For the last fifteen years I have suffered from some chronic disease. At times it would get so bad I could not walk, and had just lost the use of my limbs. I tried everything I could get hold of, but nothing would do me any good. Finally I came to hear of Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Shores, through the recommendation of some friends who had been cured by them. I went to see Mitchell and Shores's office in the early morning, and began their treatment. I was so weak I could hardly walk. I could not see any improvement after the first treatment. A few days passed by and I felt low, so low in fact I thought I was going to die. I could not eat anything, and was very weak. I cannot tell you in my weakened condition I felt for the Doctors, but they persuaded me to stay and I am glad I stuck to my case previously.

"I was so weak I could hardly walk. I could not eat anything. My bowels were in a terrible state. My nerves became shattered. The Doctors said it would be a long time before I would be able to do a day's work, but I was surprised at the rapid improvement after the