ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER —IN— THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 11. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1891. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV.

THE FIELD FAILURE.

Where All the Money Went to Is as Yet an Unexplained Mystery.

THE GRAIN ACCOUNTS SHOW A PROFIT.

Edward Field, Among Other Things, Forged the Name of a Ship Captain.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

YOUNG FIELD'S DOINGS.

He Committed Several Crimes to Obtain Money.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Cyrus Field passed a comfortable night and has not lost any ground since yesterday. The condition of his daughter, Mrs. Lindley, still remains very serious, but there has been no change since yesterday.

Assignee Gould is getting ready a statement of the affairs of Field, Lindley & Co. But it is not yet completed. He said there was absolutely nothing new in the case today.

The report that Edward M. Field, son of Cyrus W. Field, had been removed from the private insane asylum in which he was confined, is without foundation. There is

NO ESSENTIAL CHANGE

in his condition. This evening Cyrus W. Field is reported as comfortable.

The mystery of where the money went, obtained by Edward M. Field, through the rehypothecation of securities on which he made loans or which, as in the case of Weichers, had been on deposit, has not been explained. Arsenus Holmes said today that the indications were that the grain accounts of the firm would show a profit, while the stock department showed a loss. This is surprising to most persons, for the belief is strong that Field's firm was hit hard by the collapse of the corn deal. Holmes said that all Union Pacific securities were located. According to Holmes these bonds had a lively time at the hands of Field. They were sold outright in many instances, tumbled between the banks and brokers' offices and utilized in every way possible to secure money to keep the firm going. S. V. White & Co. probably lose $50,000 by the Field failure.

It was authoritatively learned yesterday that Edward M. Field, besides plundering his father's strong box of all the securities contained therein, and leaving the old gentleman penniless, had also deliberately

ROBBED HIS PARTNER,

John F. Weichers. The latter, who came to town for a short time yesterday, is authority for this statement. He says that Field not only robbed him of the $200,000 capital he invested with the firm, but that he also took $53,000 in government bonds left in the firm's safe when Weichers went to Cuba a number of months since to negotiate the purchase of sugar plantations. These government bonds, Mr. Weicher adds, belong to his wife. He also left in his desk $15,000 given him as collateral on personal loans. These notes he indorsed so that Mrs. Weichers might collect on them at maturity, but when he returned they had disappeared.

According to a local representative of a large German banking house, Field, in his desperation,

FORGED THE NAME OF A SHIP CAPTAIN

and also a certificate of inspection to a cargo of grain, and presenting the bill of lading to the banking house, secured advances on the cargo.

The grain had no existence, and was loaded in a ship whose name does not appear in any of the Lloyd's on file in the Maritime Association in this port. The bank people discovered how they had been swindled, and called Field to account. He is said to have used some securities he took from his father in settling with the bankers, and they are now fully protected against loss.

A representative of the Union Pacific railroad states that the company's loss through Field's rascality would be $200,000.

So far as known now the insane bankrupt had $270,400 insurance on his life. The policies are all in favor of his wife, and, had his attempt at suicide been successful, his creditors would have had no power to attack any of it. At various times in the last five years Field held heavy policies in various companies, but exchanged them for paid-up policies.

The Bell Telephone Case.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The *Journal* says that it is rumored that new evidence is being looked up in the Bell telephone case now before the United States Commission which is likely to prove interesting. One of the rumors regarding the new evidence, which cannot be authenticated, is that Bell wrote certain letters to Professor Dolbear, admitting that Dolbear first used a permanent magnet.

No Indian Disturbances.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A telegram was received in the War Department today from General Brooke, saying that there has been no Indian disturbance so far as he is able to learn, and the coroner's inquest in the case of McDaniel showed that he was killed by white men.

The Czar Refuses to Listen to the People.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Chronicle's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that the Czar has refused to receive a deputation of noblemen desiring to present an address asking him to grant a constitution to Russia.

Many Nihilists are being arrested daily in Russia.

A Farmers' Alliance Idea in Russia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. — Consul-General Crawford at St. Petersburg has transmitted to the Department of State a report upon the details and workings of the system now in practice in Russia, resembling certain plans incorporated in the platform of the Farmers' Alliance of this country of making advances on farmers' grain stored in warehouses, or delivered to officials of the railways of the country. The consul-general says: "The scheme went into effect in June, 1888, and at the present day is generally adopted throughout the country, and business is carried on under it on a very large scale. The scheme gives great satisfaction to the farmers."

Gone to Mexico to Inspect Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Daniel M. Burns, George B. Wells, Clarence Waterhouse and M. R. Higgins, private secretary to Governor Markham, will sail today for Mexico on an inspecting tour of the famous San Vicente and Candelaria mines. The main purpose of the trip is to close an immense money deal in which John Mackey, James Flood, Colonel Burns, Governor Markham and a London syndicate are interested. Several months ago a syndicate bonded the San Vicente property in Sinaloa district and the present expedition is almost sure to result in the purchase of a mine for over two million dollars. San Vicente is one of the oldest Mexican mines, but has never been worked by machinery.

Selling Adulterated Flour.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—A number of dealers in grain in the province of Riazan and Kazan mixed fine earth with their flour, which added greatly to its weight, and then sold it to the poor of the province. This came to the ears of the authorities and resulted in an investigation. All dealers found selling adulterated flour were sentenced to a week's imprisonment. Another class in trouble are the speculators in grain who seek to put fictitious values upon cereals. A number of these have been arrested on the charge of buying rye in the markets and immediately afterward raising the price to would-be purchasers.

Failure of Five Banks.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 3.—A panicky feeling prevails in financial circles here arising from the suspension of five small banks and building societies. The situation, however, is not thought to be very serious, and it is believed that the suspended banks will be able to meet their obligations.

Chicago Stockyards.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—A deed went on record today from parties representing A. B. Stickney to the Chicago National Stockyards Company of [illegible] acres, located within what is known as the Stickney tract on the west side of the city. This completes the already announced deal by which a syndicate of packers, exclusive of the "Big Four"—Armour, Morris, Swift and Hammond—are to leave the present stockyards, which have become overcrowded. It is announced that the work of building the necessary yards and houses will begin at once.

The Cherokees and the Government.

ARKANSAS CITY, Dec. 3.—The *Traveler's* special from Tahlequah says the United States commissioners have replied to the Cherokee proposition, insisting on their former proposition, and refusing to consider a price in excess of the $8,000,000 already offered.

Burned to Death.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 3.—At the residence of Mrs. George Masien last night, a lamp was upset by an 18-months-old child. The oil caught fire and communicated to the child's clothing. The mother grabbed the child and rushed screaming into the street. Both were burned to death before assistance reached them.

A Coal Train Wrecked.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—A special to the *Tribune* from Seattle, Wash., says that a train on the Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad was wrecked this evening near Black Diamond. It was a coal train, with a passenger car on the end. Ten cars and the coach rolled down a high embankment, and a dozen passengers were shaken, and several probably fatally injured. A relief train has just started out with doctors for the scene, which is twenty-five miles from Seattle.

A Terrible Wreck.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—The 4 o'clock train on the Reading road collided with a construction train at Pennington this afternoon, making a terrible wreck. Fred McLaren of Philadelphia, Michael Maloney of Trenton, and Thomas Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia, the crew of the gravel train, were all killed. All were unmarried. Seven others were severely injured. Frank Rodrigues, engineer of the express, is probably fatally hurt. The express engine and smoking car went down the embankment. The passengers were badly shaken up and two of them painfully injured.

Wheat Experiments.

As to the comparative merits of thick and thin seeding of wheat, experiments at the Ohio station, running through a series of ten years, are reported as furnishing conclusive evidence that higher yields are obtained from seeding at a rate not below five pecks per acre nor exceeding seven pecks. Seeding below four pecks per acre gives a fewer number of bushels of inferior quality. Seeding above seven pecks per acre gives fewer bushels but a superior quality of grain. Broadcast seeding has given as good results this year as drilling, but in a series of years drilling has produced the largest crop.

Very light mulching has apparently been of some benefit this year. Heavy mulching has invariably injured the crop. Cross drilling has been of no advantage this year. No larger crop has been produced this year from mixed seed of two varieties than from pure seed of the same varieties sown separately.

The stinking smut or bunt of wheat may be almost completely eradicated by soaking the seed wheat in solution of copper sulphate, and the same results may be more economically obtained by immersing the seed in water heated to 132 degs. to 135 degs. Fahrenheit.

The red bearded varieties producing the highest yields for the year were Rudy, Valley, Diehl, Mediterranean and Raleigh, in the order named. The white bearded varieties giving the highest yields were Democrat, Golden Prolific and Silver Chaff. Of the smooth red wheats Redfield, Poole and Winter stand at the top of the list, while the Surprise and Miller's Prolific are among the high [illegible]

THE EARL TESTIFIES.

He Boldly Denies the Allegations of the Countess in Toto.

HIS SIDE OF THE THRILLING STORY.

Counter Allegations Against the Lady. —Rougle Waiting for Him.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE RUSSELL CASE.

The Earl Tells His Version of the Incidents Before Related.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The interest in the great Russell separation case shows not the least sign of abatement. When the court opened this morning, the room was densely packed with an eager audience.

Sir Charles Russell continued his presentation of the case for the earl, which was interrupted by the adjournment yesterday. He declared that the petitioner, Countess Russell, had not only exaggerated such facts as she brought forward, but had suppressed others which she thought would be detrimental to her claims. Sir Charles ridiculed the idea that Russell kept a pistol convenient for the purpose of shooting his wife. The quarrel between the earl and countess, which occurred at Albemarle Hotel at the time they came up to London to attend a levee, was due, not to the earl's compelling the countess to act as a valet to him as the countess testified, but to the fact that the earl refused to allow his wife to go to the Ascot races in company with a man, with whom he had every ground to forbid his wife to associate.

Immediately upon the conclusion of Sir Charles Russell's address, he called the first witness for the defense.

The witness was Prof. Roberts, mathematical master at Bath, who is staying frequently at the residence of Earl Russell. Prof. Roberts made a very emphatic denial of the actions imputed to him by the countess in relation to the earl.

The letters that passed between the earl and Professor Roberts were then put in evidence to show the relations that existed between them.

Earl Russell followed the professor on the stand and testified that he had never heard the slightest objection made to the presence of Professor Roberts in his house. He (witness) objected to his wife going to a certain lady's house and based his objection on the fact that the lady was divorced. Countess Russell was very much put out by the objections to her visits to the lady's house, and in the quarrel that followed, witness said to her: "If you say such a thing you will soon be sorry you married me." The countess replied: "So I am sorry." The earl said he never insisted that the countess should dress him. If she had not requested him to allow her to dress him he would never allow her to have done so. He was very much attached to her and had tried to make things pleasant for her. He objected to her going to Ascot for the reason that there were persons whom he did not wish her to meet.

With reference to the charge that when the countess on one occasion after a row asked him for £25 and that he threw her half a sovereign, the earl said it was not true. He was about to give her the money she had asked for, when she said, "I don't want your dirty money."

The earl denied the countess' statement that upon one occasion, when he had written a letter to his solicitor, complaining about her extravagance, he treated her in a brutal manner.

Sir Charles then drew from the earl his version of the bed room incident, when the countess was found in a faint on the floor as testified to by her maid.

The earl said, after he and his wife had retired, he declared he would not go to Lady Salisbury, owing to the refusal of the countess to go to the Amberly Cottage, the earl's residence. The countess got out of bed and fainted on the floor. When she came to she threw a soap dish at him and made for him with a poker. She threatened to throw herself out of the window, if he remained in the room with her. The earl declared that the statements made by the countess, that he left her and went to Professor Robert's bedroom was absolutely false. There was not the slightest reason to suggest any impropriety between himself and Professor Roberts. The earl admitted that he once used the word "Barren" in a conversation with his wife, but he only used it in fun. He denied the statement about his cruelty to the cats.

Further questioned, the Earl stated that he did not think his wife's health or nerves had suffered during her married life. Her ailment was caused by unaccustomed restraints.

At this point Sir Edward Clark, representing the countess, asked witness to give an instance of the unaccustomed restraints.

The earl replied that one instance was his limiting his wife to six cigarettes a day. Witness declared that he was not unduly anxious to have a son. He denied that he had ever sworn at his wife or called her a brute or a beast. He was much annoyed, shortly after her marriage by learning that many of the countess' debts were unpaid. The earl stated that he never kept his wife up in the night time making up his accounts. Once the countess told him that she was "d— sorry she married him."

This closed the direct examination, and Sir Charles Russell handed the witness over to Sir Edward Clark for examination.

Among the first questions put to the earl which caused the audience to prick up their ears, he referred to the earl's conduct before his marriage, and in reply to it the earl admitted that before he married, he had ordered servants, but he said that he had told Lady Mabel Scott, his fiancee, all the circumstances, and she found that no reason to discard him.

The earl said he paid the Williams girl, whom he ruined, [illegible] and had since paid her [illegible] a week. The countess objected to his engaging a manservant named Moyes, but he persisted in his determination to take him back, saying that Moyes was a good servant and not connected with the Williams girl.

Sir Edward Clarke drew out from the earl the admission that he did not finish his college course at Oxford, having been "sent down" on complaint of having written an improper letter.

Sir Edward—To a man or to a woman?

The earl—To a man, I suppose. I never saw the letter nor heard what was in it. I left England for a time and went to America.

Sir Edward having through with the witness, Sir Charles Russell re-examined him. The earl said that Dr. Jewett was master of Baliol College while he was there. Having demanded, but being refused, an examination into the charge made against him in connection with the alleged improper letter, witness had taken his name off the books of the college. Since leaving Baliol, Dr. Jewett had invited him to visit there and had come to his wedding.

At this point the court adjourned. The earl left the court by the side entrance, thus escaping the crowd of roughs gathered outside to give him a reception.

VAGABONDS OF TIDE AND FIELD.

Adventure Hunters on the Wholesome Delights of Outdoor Life.

What a splendid [illegible] of outdoor life! How gentle and [illegible] its [illegible]! [illegible]

[illegible]

There are the generous and healthy [illegible] of the outdoor life which stimulate but never fret, and leave both virtue and [illegible] healthy and happy still. Compare with these the scramble for wealth; the [illegible] for gain, the suicidal despair of some, the vain and boastful bearing of others, the bitterness and woe of those who lose, the [illegible] of those who win, the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] all [illegible] years grow on, which characterize the lives men live in store, office and street, and note the contrast.

Who of us brook anglers and kind hearted vagabonds of tide and field, of dark and camp, are [illegible] of any? Each man we meet is a comrade, fellow [illegible], brother [illegible], partner of ours in the sweet profit of our healthy, happy, natural life. Mild mannered and light hearted wanderers, boys with smooth or wrinkled faces, gray headed some of us, but boys still, there's tent, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] are lighted on a thousand shores and ever evening song floats over a thousand lakes and inland [illegible]. We are a family of nature's [illegible]. Our spirits have been touched and softened by the sweet grace of nature.

We have been [illegible] in the truths that [illegible] out of stars and which the blue heavens declare at noon and night. The leaves of the [illegible] we have studied have been the flowery meadows, the colorful slopes of mountains, the shining [illegible], the whispering leaves of trees, the thunder shaking firmament, or the star lighted depth of [illegible] waters. [illegible] we have learned sweet lessons of God, whose goodness we saw in the very leaves we studied. Our souls have drank the waters of life fresh from native fountains, and our spirits have bathed their souls in rivers which flow from him whose voice is as the sound of many waters.

All hail! Ye healthy blooded, healthy minded, kindly hearted, gentle mannered saints of flood and field, of hill and river, of surf and sail, of dock and camp, your smiling faces rise before me in thousands, and your voices, in happy talk, in joke and song, come from afar and stir the silence around me into laughter. Joke, laugh and rest on, ye thrifty vagabonds and gentle loafers; into each hour you are storing the honey of health, on which in future days of toil and strain your strength shall feed and fill itself with vigor. I hail you, fellow saints. In this lower heaven of God, where each happy one is his own priest, each pure mind its own creed, and the gentle wishes of each heart its only "sum and substance" of doctrine. —Forest and Stream.

Improvising a Dress Suit.

"About eight years ago," said Auditor Joseph Brown, "I was in London, England. One day I bought a stall to see Patti at the Royal. A stall corresponds to our boxes. When the evening came I took the ladies around and walked in at the door. But I did not get far.

"'You cannot come in here,' said the doorkeeper.

"'Why not?' I asked in surprise; 'here are my seat tickets.'

"'Well, you cannot enter,' he replied decisively; 'your coat is a frock, and nothing but dress suits are allowed.'

"I expostulated. I told him that my hotel was a long way off and that the ladies would be greatly disappointed. I was an American and did not know the rule of the theater.

"Finally he told me to go into the dressing room, where the attendants might perhaps be able to fit me out all right.

"I went, expecting to pay two or three crowns for the loan of a coat. The fellow looked at me for a second, whipped a pin from his lapel, and pinned my coat tails back, and I found myself in evening dress!

"I gave the man half a crown." [illegible]

CHINESE TROUBLES.

The Reported Alliance with England Semi-officially Denied from London.

ANOTHER VILLAGE LOOTED AND CHRISTIANS KILLED.

The Defeat of the Rebels Reported by Brigadier-General Nieh to the Government.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE ALLIANCE.

It is Semi-officially Pronounced to be a Canard.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A semi-official dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Paris *Figaro's* story about an Anglo-Chinese alliance is a canard.

A PRINCE REPORTED MURDERED.

The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Tien Tsin has telegraphed: It is reported that a band of rebels have murdered a Mongolian prince. One more village has been sacked and looted and all the native Christian residents have been massacred. The mandarins are not attempting to stop the butchery, which is being executed by an organization called the Temperance League, with the object of exterminating the foreigners and Christians.

The senior British officer has received a message from Niuchwang, stating that the revolt there has been suppressed and the rebels dispersed.

A Jesuit dispatch from Chinese sources announces that a number of rebels have been summarily beheaded.

AN IMPERIAL VICTORY.

A dispatch from Pekin says that the Chinese government has received an official report from Brigadier General Nieh, commanding the troops in [illegible] district, announcing that he had engaged and defeated the rebels on November 27th and 28th, killing their leader and 500 men. The general commanding the Imperial forces at Yeho also announces a successful engagement with the rebels.

THE NEWS OF THE REVOLT CONFIRMED.

Sir John Walsham, British minister to China, in a telegram to the foreign office, confirms the reported outbreak of brigands, assisted by a secret association, west of Jehol and beyond the Great Wall. The minister says: "Possibly the insurgents have also been joined by the Chinese Mohammedans from Mongolia. It is reported that two or three important towns have been captured, and hundreds of natives massacred. There is no reason to believe that any Europeans have been killed. The six thousand picked men which the government has despatched to the scene ought to be able to quell the uprising. No credit should be given the sensational stories set afloat. There is one British gunboat Tien Tsin and another has ascended the Yangtse-Kiang. This region is quiet."

The Famine in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 3.—The bill granting the President the power to decree a suspension of duties on all classes of cereals coming from foreign countries, so as to meet the emergency caused by the loss of crops in the various States, passed the Chamber of Deputies without a dissenting vote, and was at once sent to the Senate, where unquestionably it will be pushed through with haste. The passing of this bill will furnish the farmers of the West a good market for their crops.

In the French Senate.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Senate today, on motion of Roche, minister of commerce, rejected the tariff committee's proposal to impose a tax of three francs on foreign sugar.

The government is inclined not to oppose the preliminary steps taken by the Radicals to bring about a separation of church and state. In the meantime, it is not probable that any appointment will be made to the vacant bishoprics.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

The Activity Increasing, and a Crisis Soon Expected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The speakership contest today shows an increasing activity, and it is evident to all that a crisis is rapidly approaching. The gossip is no longer directed so much to the relative claims of the candidates as to speculation regarding the probable withdrawal of the weaker aspirants. At the various headquarters of the five candidates, this morning, it was conceded from present indication that with every man remaining in the field, no nomination would be possible on the first ballot. With four-fifths of the Democratic congressmen in the city this morning any definite claims are no longer possible, since nearly every man is now quite free to express his preference for his favorite candidate. The relative positions of the various candidates at the present writing seem to be as follows: Crisp first; Mills second; Springer third; McMillan fourth, and Hatch fifth.

Strenuous efforts are being made today to effect the withdrawal of certain minor candidates, by working a disintegration of their forces. Only in the candidacy of Springer have there been any disquieting evidences of a possible disintegration. The Iowa delegation, which up to this time has been unfaltering in its allegiance to Springer, this morning met and again expressed its individual and collective preference for Springer, but decided, should events indicate that Crisp might be nominated on the first ballot, that the vote of the entire delegation would be thrown to Mills on the conclusion of the first ballot to prevent that result. Representative Hayes, spokesman of the delegation, said to an "Associated Press" reporter: "We desire it understood that we are for Springer. Just as long as there is any hope [illegible] his election, we are unanimous and will vote as a unit. Should it become evident between now and the date of the caucus that Crisp is likely to be nominated on the first ballot, we will even up on the initial ballot and cast our votes solidly for Mills to prevent such a result. We will do this because we are convinced that the sentiment of the great Northwest is for Mills as opposed to Crisp."

THE OTHER FOLLOWERS OF SPRINGER

do not seem to be at all alarmed by the conclusions of the Iowa delegation, as they say that the contingency upon which their desertion is to be based will never arise.

Springer's adherents were encouraged today by the entire Michigan delegation, with the exception of Chipman, to support their candidate. This delegation will have a formal meeting tomorrow and will endeavor to act as a unit. Springer still claimed fifty-seven votes, and is counting on the support of Holman of Indiana, but the other candidates do not concede him over thirty-five or forty.

The friends of Mills are hopeful of transferring nearly all the votes now pledged to Springer to their candidate, and on the basis of success in this endeavor they express confidence of victory, relying on impetus given to Mills by the announcement of a great movement of votes from the west and northwest to rally to their standard nearly all the Springer votes, and to cause breaks from the other candidates on the part of representatives who wish to be on the side of the winning candidate.

The adherents of the two leaders express directly

ANTAGONISTIC VIEWS

as to the probability of Springer's withdrawal being forced, and also of the result of such withdrawal. An ardent supporter of Crisp said he did not see how it was possible to beat Crisp, even if Springer were able, and willing, [illegible] which he believed to be the case, to throw his entire strength to Mills. It is evident that neither leader giving out their full strength, and that in anticipation of the announcement of gains to Mills, Crisp has some votes in reserve which he has assurance he can count on if needed, while Mills is working for a sudden and large increase in his vote.

At Hatch's headquarters this morning everything is quiet.

It has been generally reported here

A CAUCUS WILL BE HELD AT 2 P. M. SATURDAY.

This hour seems to please all the candidates except Mr. Mills, who wants the hour to be 7:30 p. m. Saturday. In case the candidates are unable to agree, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, chairman of the caucus, will probably be asked for a decision. The three minor candidates, such as classified as above, will remain in the field until the finish and the followers of each express the same hope they will be elected. The statement of the Iowa delegation, who have been for Springer, that they, in order to prevent the election of Crisp, would desert Springer and vote for Mills, caused Springer's Indiana delegation, led by Congressman Shively, to hold a short caucus. At the conclusion of the caucus Shively announced to the Iowa delegation that their desertion of Springer would be the signal for the Indiana men to vote solidly for Crisp, who is their second choice. The announcement was a thunder clap to the Iowa delegation.

During the afternoon Hayes, leader of the Iowa men, after a short conference with Mills, said: "I am prepared to take the responsibility of acting

THE FIRST MAN TO DESERT SPRINGER.

Our present intentions are to remain with him to the end unless the break [illegible] is led by some of his other friends." This is taken to mean that Fithian, Forman, Newberry and Wise, all of Illinois, must first desert Springer in favor of Mills. A strenuous effort will be made tomorrow to break the Alabama delegation on Crisp and the Michigan on Springer.

It is impossible to ascertain the complexion of the Wisconsin delegation, and a good deal of missionary work is being done in that direction.

Senator Palmer of Illinois arrived this evening. He visited Mr. Springer's headquarters where a large number of friends called to see him. A caucus has been called to meet at 2 p.m. Saturday.

A statement was given out from Mills' headquarters late tonight reviewing the situation, claims of contestants, etc., and asserting Mills has 120 on first ballot, or ten more than enough to nominate. Crisp, it says, will get nearly his entire strength on the first ballot, while much of Mills' vote may be locked up with Springer and other friends. When this statement reached Crisp's headquarters, a counter manifesto was issued, asserting their list had steadily grown until now a gain of twelve votes would give Crisp a majority. Should a candidate withdraw, Crisp's nomination would be inevitable on the first ballot. The Illinois delegation tonight unanimously adopted a resolution to continue to work for Springer.

Surgeon General Hamilton Summoned to Washington.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—General Hamilton, of the United States Marine Hospital, left hurriedly last night for Washington on receipt of a telegram asking for his services to attend Secretary Foster. The secretary has been ill for some time, but from all reports, his ailment is not considered serious.

THE ABOVE FLATLY DENIED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—When shown the dispatch from Chicago stating that ex-Surgeon General Hamilton last night hurriedly left that city for Washington to attend Secretary Foster, his private secretary said that Hamilton had been here all the time and would continue to attend Foster until he had recovered his health.

Secretary Foster was able to sit up for several hours today, but is still too weak to leave his room. Surgeon General Hamilton of the Marine hospital, in charge of the case, says that the secretary is out of danger, but insists that he be kept perfectly quiet, as a relapse might come from any over-exertion. If the patient keeps on improving the doctor may let him start south by the latter part of next week.

Death of the Earl of Erroll.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Earl of Erroll died today. He was hereditary grand constable of Scotland.

Dom Pedro Better.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The condition of Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, is improved, and his physicians believe that all danger is past.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of Postmaster-General Wanamaker. The Postal Deficit Disappearing.

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

Abolition of Box-rents, One Cent Postage, Free Transport of Newspapers, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

WANAMAKER'S REPORT.

A Document Recommending Many Important Reforms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The annual report of Postmaster General Wanamaker is very lengthy. It shows that, in spite of the fact that over $1,000,000 worth of lottery revenue was lost last year, the postal deficit of $5,000,000 is surely disappearing provided the same rate of revenue and expense obtains until July 1, 1893.

The extension of the merit system of promotion in the larger postoffices and railway mail service, has begun. Much is expected from it.

Referring to the lottery matter, the postmaster general says the discontinuance of trade and connections in the number of arrests and indictments is accounted for by the [illegible] delays of the law and not to any lack of judgment on the part of the inspectors. He refers to the action of certain express companies in carrying lottery mails, and says he shall report on this question to the attorney general, with a view of obtaining a decision upon the constitutional question involved since the prohibition of [illegible].

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY MAILS.

[illegible] lottery companies have sought to make capital out of the fact, under the supposition that foreign mails would not be subjected to a like surveillance with the domestic, and greatly increased their sending of circulars, etc. The department is now struggling with this problem, and [illegible] will [illegible].

The Postmaster-General recounts the successes of the ten post offices in quickening the handling of foreign mails received at New York, and recommends the employment of a post office steam tug for New York harbor.

The Postmaster-General renews his recommendation for a division of the country into postal districts.

Wanamaker recommends this year the adoption of the telephone as well as the telegraph, to the postal system, showing that it is not only the constitutional privilege, but the duty of Congress to utilize all means of modern science for quickening the transmission of intelligence. He argues at great length on the point, and considers the arguments against it. He details his struggle with the Western Union, etc. Wanamaker believes it is a [illegible], but does not recommend it at present. He urges the abolition of personal [illegible] of postmasters, as they are too frequently under obligations which damage the service. He proposes to extend the money order system everywhere.

It appears that nearly 8,000 miles of additional railway postoffice service has been established. Special attention is given to the Pacific States in reorganizing the old routes to meet the rapidly changing demands of business and population.

Wanamaker describes

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM

of Berlin and London, and strongly recommends their adoption in this country.

He insists that they would pay, and recounts several attempts at beginning such a service. Much space is devoted to the question of rural free delivery, which has been on trial in forty-six communities with surprisingly gratifying results in the increase of receipts. The service was more than supporting. Numerous arguments are advanced why the service should be enlarged and recommendation made for the passage of the bill providing for free delivery in towns of a population between 3000 and 10,000.

The special delivery service in cities has increased this year manifold over the average for the past five years.

Speaking of the postal accommodations through the country, the postmaster-general says: The plan of putting up extensive public buildings in certain places and leaving other meritorious towns without any is not a good one. The investigations of the year adduce [illegible] of good reasons why it would be a useful, economical and patriotic thing to build generally small public buildings for postoffices.

The postmaster-general argues strongly for a system of postal savings, reiterating his plan of last year and adding to it more.

THE BILL UNDER THE POSTAL AID ACT

are treated at length, and, after speaking of the recent awards, the report adds: To accomplish the above schedule the Pacific Mail company will have to spend from six to seven millions for new ships, and the line to the Argentine Republic, if accepted, will require nearly three millions for three new ships. Fortnightly services to China displaces the English, which has already arranged to withdraw. It is stated with some evidence that one or more of a very few American lines would have been obliged to go out of business but for the prospect of assistance from the government, which now enables them to compete with other subsidized lines, who otherwise would monopolize the trade for other countries. If the contracts are completed with all the companies whose bids were improper in form, the service will probably begin from the 1st of March, and the sum necessary to be appropriated for the remainder of the fiscal year will not be more than $2,417,850 in addition to the appropriations for sea and inland postage already put into the estimates for this year.

For the next fiscal year, from June 30, 1892, to June 30, 1893, will probably be needed $231,513, for which an appropriation will be necessary, as the estimates for that year only includes the amount of sea and inland postage.

The postmaster-general recommends

THE ABOLITION OF BOX-RENTS

at free delivery offices in small places, and on the one cent postage question says: "There is equal need of wider