BOOMING MR. HATCH.

Missouri People Think His Chances to Be Speaker Are Good, but They May Jump to Mills.

CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH WANING.

Democrats Will Dodge the Free Silver Issue, but Will Make a Fight on the McKinley Tariff.

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE WANTED.

Many Noted Southern Speakers and Soldiers Pass Through Pittsburg.

A number of Missouri Congressmen, ex-Congressmen, ex-Governors, Southern Colonels and other prominent Democrats passed through the city last evening bound for Washington to boom Hatch for Speaker. They occupied two Pullman cars, and will begin to howl for their man as soon as they arrive at the capital. Congressman Hatch was in the party, and he thinks he will make a grandstand finish on the home-stretch. He is a little late in opening his headquarters, but the addition of his forces on the ground will increase the spice in the Speakership fight. All the Missouri Congressmen, except O'Neil, who is pledged to Mills, will support him.

In the party were Congressmen Tarsney, of Kansas City, the pension fighter whose rabid talk on this subject made Republican votes in Ohio; Dockery, Hurde, Mansur and Cobb, of Missouri; Congressman Bailey, of Texas, who succeeded Judge Hare and will be the youngest member in the next House; Congressmen Rice Pierce, of Tennessee; Colonel J. G. Prather, the Missouri member on the Democratic National Committee; Colonel Joe Rickey, famous for the mixed drink that bears his name; ex-Congressman A. G. Cochran, formerly of Allegheny; ex-Congressman George Maham, ex-Lieutenant Governor George Brockmyer, Cornelius Voorhees, Editor John Knott, of Hannibal, and Insurance Commissioner Ellerby, of Missouri. Tomorrow a second delegation, including Governor Francis and the other Congressmen, will start for Washington. They remained over in St. Louis to attend the celebration in honor of Bishop Kendrick, of the Catholic Church.

Hatch's Men May Jump to Mills.

Mr. Hatch is very confident that he will win on the final ballot. He is in the fight to stay, and believes his chances are better than the two leading candidates. His friends will stick to him to the end, though Mr. Ellerby said if they saw he couldn't be elected the delegation would jump to Mills. Young Bailey will vote for Mills, but he is not an ardent admirer of the noted free trader. Rice Pierce is a McMillin man to the backbone, and says the Tennessean is the second choice of the Southern and Western delegations. He believes McMillin will have from 40 to 60 votes on the first ballot. The Tennessee Congressmen are a unit for him.

The Western and Southern people are turning their backs on Cleveland. In the South, Mr. Pierce says, the farmers are all against him, but he still retains some of his popularity in the cities and towns. The people don't like his silver views. Hill is the stronger man of the two among the Southern grangers. Mr. Pierce thinks a silver plank will be put in the next Democratic national platform, at least the party will declare in favor of the free coinage of the American output. In the South Republicans to a man are for Blaine, except the Harrison appointees, who feel that way, but are afraid to say so. If Blaine will run, Mr. Pierce says, he can have all the Southern delegations for a gift. The Democratic farmers are in the woods over a candidate, and don't know whom to support.

Congressman Tarsney wants the Morrell pension bill remodeled. He is opposed to paying pensions to bounty jumpers who never smelled powder. He thought a special tariff bill aiming at the weak points in the McKinley bill would be introduced. The object is to keep the Republicans in the position of defending the McKinley tariff.

Boies or Gray for President.

Congressman Dockery said no silver legislation would be considered. He was not sure whether there would be a general or special revision of the tariff. "In the coming Presidential election," he said, "we want to win. If the East can't agree on a candidate, then Governor Boies, of Iowa, or Gray, of Indiana, will be nominated. Cleveland certainly will not be the man, unless the New York delegation is solid for him. The country can't be expected to support a man who is not upheld by his own people. Iowa is in the Democratic ranks to stay, and prohibition had nothing to do with the result. If an Eastern man is chosen, the Vice President will then be Boies or Gray."

Colonel Prather, of the Democratic National Committee, said Hatch could be the next Governor of Missouri if he would run. The Colonel looks very much like Uncle Jerry Rusk, and has the Secretary's kind and fatherly way of speaking. He doesn't think a free silver plank will be put in the Democratic platform. The Colonel is conservative, and though a silver man, he thinks it best not to force the issue as long as it is unpopular in the East. It won't be the fault of the Democrats if they can't win next year by straddling everyone of their recognized principles.

Congressman Hatch declared the Democratic policy would be tariff reform, free silver and economy in running the Government. The silver question will be kept in the background for the present, and the great fight will be made against the McKinley tariff. All admitted that the next House will be hard to handle, and it will keep the wheel horses busy to throttle the Alliance members and hold the kickers in line.

OPPOSED TO HOME RULE.

An Irishman Claims American Money Keeps up the Agitation.

Henry Dickson, of Belfast, was in the city yesterday on private business. He was bound for Chicago. Mr. Dickson is opposed to home rule. He says the Irish people are not badly treated, and if it were not for American money the agitation would have stopped five years ago. Mr. Dickson claims that the Yankee boodle goes to the politicians, and it is their business to keep up the strife, or the supply would stop. When asked if the Irish laws were not oppressive, he declared they were not.

"They speak of the acts as coercion, applying a harsh term to make the laws odious," he continued. "Well, all laws coerce people, some more than others, to be sure. The Irish are a free people. I was born in Ireland and lived there all my life. I have liberty to go and come when I please, and I exist under the same laws as my brethren in the South. I know that under the plan of campaign a number of tenants who could have paid their rents declined to do so and were evicted. This is what they wanted for the effect it would have on the country, and then they could cry tyranny. If a man doesn't pay his rent in America he is given 30 days' notice to get out. The same real estate laws prevail everywhere. It is the only way that the business can be conducted. I haven't been in the South of Ireland for 20 years, and seldom attend any of the mass meetings. No matter what may have been Parnell's morals, his ability is unquestioned. He is recognized by the Irish people as a great man. The constant agitation, I think, has developed the Irish. Some of the ablest men in the English nation are Irishmen."

A VERY POPULAR MAN.

Mr. Phillips Dined at the Anderson Early in the Evening, and Was in Good Health.

Jacob A. Phillips, who died so suddenly at his home on Center avenue late Saturday night, was a very popular and lovable man. He took most of his meals at the Anderson Hotel, where he was a general favorite among the regular boarders. He was also well known to the commercial travelers, and many regrets were heard on all sides at the hotel yesterday over his unexpected death.

At 7 o'clock he dined at the Anderson with Ed Jackman and Frank Daniels, the actor. He was in good spirits, and seemed to be in the best of health. At midnight, when he got home from the store, he was seized with a violent coughing fit, and before a doctor could be called he was dead. His body will be taken to Philadelphia this morning, on the limited, for burial. Mr. Phillips was a well-to-do man, and built up a large clothing trade in Pittsburg. He leaves considerable wealth for distribution among his heirs. He was fond of the theaters and a great first nighter. One of his hobbies was cultivating fine and rare flowers. At his home on Center avenue, he has a garden and conservatory in which he spent much of his time. He liked to work among the plants, and was quite successful in developing corn flowers, the favorite flower of the Chinese. A few days ago he appeared at the Anderson with one of them fully opened. The flower was put on exhibition in a floral store window.

Mr. Phillips was very charitable in a quiet way. He never cared to have his numerous benefactions published to the world.

SATURDAY'S SINNERS

Arraigned Before the Police Magistrates Yesterday Morning for Trial—Many Small Cases Disposed of at the Hearings—Only a Few Workhouse Sentences.

There was plenty for the magistrates to do at the regular Sunday hearings yesterday, though most of the cases were of a very common order. There were 29 cases at Central station before Magistrate Hyndman. Kate McCauley and Mary McDonald got 90 days each to the workhouse for taking possession of a carpenter shop in Lemon alley Saturday and bombarding pedestrians with black mud. Both were drunk and caused considerable trouble before arrested by Detective Coulson. Alice Lowry got 60 days for allowing too much noise in her house in the rear of No. 25 High street, where women and men were drinking. The women, Jennie Foster and Celia Miller, got 30 days each, and two of the men received like sentences, but paid fines instead of serving them. Two others, one a messenger boy, were allowed to depart, being first offenses. The other cases were common drunks.

Magistrate Leslie had a dozen cases to dispose of at the Seventeenth ward station. John Pickerage and Theodore Meswesky, both Poles, were drunk Saturday night and amused themselves by throwing stones through windows on Forty-seventh street. They were fined $10 and cost each. Captain Brophy made a raid on a Bloomfield house, where a game of craps was in progress Saturday night. The proprietor, Johnson, escaped, but eight visitors were captured and fined $5 and costs each.

Magistrate Succop had 16 people before him at the Twenty-eighth ward police station. There were 5 drunks, 9 disorderlies and 2 vags. John McAvoy was sentenced 30 days to Claremont for going in an auction room at No. 1213 Carson street and calling the auctioneer a Jew. Steve Berry and Albert Frewn were each sentenced 30 days to the workhouse for sleeping in an old box at the Republic Iron Works.

Magistrate McKenna had about 30 prisoners to dispose of at the Twelfth ward station. Among them was Bert Lilly, who has figured somewhat in police circles for the past few days. On Saturday night he is alleged to have visited the house of Mrs. Rose Leech, whom a few days ago he had arrested for robbing him, and insisted on getting in, and an officer had to be called to get him away. Mrs. Leech testified that Lilly had been bothering her a great deal and she didn't want anything to do with him. He was fined $10 and costs. John Croznesky was accused of beating and abusing his wife, for which he was fined $10 and costs. Bristen Welk amused himself Saturday night by kicking in the door of a Third avenue house and was assessed $10 and costs. William O'Brien was discharged from the Bethel Home and on Saturday night he went back drunk and raised a row. He was sent to the workhouse for 30 days.

Magistrate Hyndman disposed of seven cases at the Nineteenth ward station. John Rogan and Mike Donnelly were fined $10 and costs for fighting on a Duquesne Traction car Saturday night. Julius Mane, aged 13 years, was sent to Morganza for bad behavior by his parents. The others were drunks.

Nine cases only were before Mayor Wyman at the hearing in Allegheny. William Reed was fined $5 and costs for disorderly conduct on Lacock street Saturday night. He was arrested by Officer Waugh, and as the latter was taking him to the patrol box a large man named Smith interfered and assaulted the officer. The latter held to his prisoner and grasped Smith until another officer came to his assistance. The prisoners were then sent to the station. Smith left a forfeit, but did not appear at the hearing. The other cases were common ones.

THE ARNOLD LECTURE.

A Big Run on Tickets Is Looked for To-Day.

The sale of tickets for Sir Edwin Arnold's lecture on Thursday evening is progressing so satisfactorily as to insure a large audience. Several lecture parties have been arranged, and others are talked of. As the seats in this hall are all good there is no great choice, but the first in will have the pleasure of selecting to suit themselves. From every point comes the word that the large and elegant audiences are agreeably disappointed in the great poet and scholar. His manner is even more fascinating than his poetry.

The box sheet is at Ecker's music store, 75 Fifth avenue, where tickets can be obtained at any time prior to the evening of the lecture.

James Hunter Gets Scorched.

James Hunter, ex-President of Allegheny Common Councils, was rather severely burned about the face yesterday afternoon at his home, on Perrysville avenue, Allegheny. He had finished dinner and went down into the basement to attend to the furnace. He opened the door to throw in some coal. As he did so a puff of fire came out and burned his face, but fortunately did not strike his eyes. Dr. Kirker was sent for, and stated Mr. Hunter's eyes had not in the least been affected.

ON THE NORTHSIDE.

For the convenience of advertisers, THE DISPATCH has established

A BRANCH OFFICE

AT

107 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Where advertisements will be received on and after TO-DAY, up to 9 P. M., for insertion the next morning. This new office will be kept open every day except Sunday.

A BOOM IS IN SIGHT.

Iron Manufacturers Are Looking for an Improved Market.

GOOD RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

Poor Prospects for the Reported Window Glass Combine.

AFFAIRS OF THE GREAT INDUSTRIES

Local iron manufacturers say the market has perceptibly improved since the recent election. Orders are increasing daily and a large surplus of stock that accumulated during the dull season will soon be disposed of.

G. A. Steiner, of Shoenberger & Co., said yesterday: "I think there is, without a doubt, a better feeling throughout the iron business since McKinley's election. We shall begin to plainly realize this fact about the first of the year, and by March business will be very brisk. Had the Democrats carried Ohio it would have depressed business to a greater degree than before election. Railroads have now become very busy. They need rolling stock, rails and much other material. For years past the roads have been buying very little from the manufacturers. Many of the roads have made as few repairs as they possibly could and keep up their equipment.

New Equipments Necessary.

"The rolling stock was allowed to decrease because there was no freight to handle. Now the big crops and other freight have wonderfully increased their business. They need cars and at present they have not got them. They will have to equip their roads anew. These necessities on the part of the companies will boom the iron business. In fact we can say when the railroads are busy business in all parts of the country is good.

"I have heard within a short time that a reason for the many wrecks recently is because the companies have failed to renew their rails. The rails have been used so long that they have become thin and break very easily. I should not be surprised if this were partially true, as the demand for rails for some time has been very light.

"Notwithstanding the poor business of the year, the production all over the country has been very heavy. Nearly all the mills have been running as full time as possible. This heavy production has stocked the market and brought prices down remarkably low. The reason of this production is that the cost is counted.

Must Go on Producing.

"If a firm whose general expenses are $1,000 produces one ton of iron, it is considered that the one ton cost $1,000. If 1,000 tons are produced the cost is $1 per ton, and if the production is 10,000 tons, it is estimated that each ton cost but 10 cents. The fact that the production is heavy is no indication that business has been brisk. A firm will always operate its plant with the expectation of selling the stock when the market becomes better.

"There is nothing in the reported war on the Amalgamated Association. The manufacturers have never talked of it. Next spring I suppose if the manufacturers and association cannot agree on wages the trouble at Moorhead's mill at Sharpsburg will only be repeated with like results. I should not be surprised if next spring the manufacturers should ask for a more equitable distribution of wages in the departments where rollers are employed. However, it is too early to talk of the scale. We have never even thought of it.

BELIEVES TRUSTS ARE ILLEGAL.

James A. Chambers Tells How Manufacturers Should Unite.

It is generally thought among glass men that the window glass manufacturers will fail to form the proposed combination at their meeting to-morrow. Two reasons are given for their failure. One is that some of the manufacturers have held aloof from the scheme, and the other is that laws recently passed caused some of them to hesitate before entering a trust.

The window glass men wished merely to form a pool to sell their glass through one agent. They would retain the management of their plants and would receive profits in proportion to the amount of glass they manufactured. The plan that was to be adopted at to-morrow's meeting was at best a makeshift and could not be permanent.

I believe if the matter were ever taken to court all trusts would be shown to be illegal. About a year ago when the American Window Glass Company was projected prominent lawyers informed the members that they would go into it at their own risk.

James A. Chambers said last night: "It is now almost impossible to effect a combination. The law of Illinois, under which the United Glass Company was chartered, makes it a sort of conspiracy to join into a combination to keep up prices. The only way that manufacturers can combine is by forming a regular corporation and stock company. Many manufacturers object to this plan because their plants will be placed under one general management, and the manufacturers will thus lose their individuality. The United States Glass Company and the United Glass Company are both regularly incorporated concerns.

Annual Election in D. A. 3.

Secretary Hoechstetter, of D. A. 3, Knights of Labor, has issued a circular to the local assemblies of the district, calling their attention to the district convention which meets on January 20. At this meeting the district officers for the ensuing term will be elected. During the month of December officers in all the local assemblies will be elected, as well as delegates to the district convention. During the past year the district has been making considerable progress. The membership has greatly increased. During the present quarter one assembly has been organized.

WENT INTO IT WHOLESALE.

Samuel Larzman Wanted for Stealing Hundreds of Pairs of Trousers.

Detective Geyer, of Philadelphia, arrived in Pittsburg yesterday and left last night with Samuel Larzman on a charge of stealing 384 pairs of trousers from M. Svartitz, a clothier of Market street, Philadelphia. Larzman set up a shop as a tailor and had some dozen girls sewing for him. He secured the cut goods to sew and afterward pawned them, realizing about $1,000 by the transaction. On the day he disposed of them he eloped with a 17-year-old girl named Garfingel, of No. 74 South Third street, taking jewelry and money to the value of $700 belonging to her father, and after going to Baltimore came on here a few weeks later. He claimed to have married the girl.

On Friday a woman claiming to be his wife called on Superintendent Weir and asked to have him arrested for desertion. In an interview with his wife at police headquarters he promised to live with her, the complaint was withdrawn by the woman and he was released. Later he was arrested on a telegram from Philadelphia and was turned over to Detective Geyer of that city yesterday. Larzman is but 19 years old and has a stranded theatrical company here. The father of the Garfingel girl is also here and will take his daughter home.

Thrown From an Electric Car.

Mrs. Mary Brown, of No. 2503 Carey alley, was severely injured last evening by attempting to get off car No. 16 of the Birmingham Traction Company's line while in motion. She was thrown to the ground, striking her head on a cobble stone and cutting a gash several inches in length.

NEW TRACTION OFFICERS.

Col. Elkins' Son to Manage the Fifth Avenue Line, Col. Rice the Duquesne—Grips to Be Put on Old Duquesne Cars—What Magee Says.

The news from Philadelphia yesterday that the deal between the Pittsburg and Duquesne Traction Companies had been finally concluded there on the previous night caused speculation as to what changes will result. Among other stories heard was a well authenticated one that each line will have a seperate superintendent, subject only to President George Elkins of the Pittsburg Traction Company, who will, as stated before, have general control of both lines, a position he is to assume Wednesday next.

The new Superintendent of the Duquesne line, according to the story heard, is to be Colonel W. H. Rice, at present the chief engineer on that line. George McFarland, who has made such a popular and efficient superintendent, is to be turned down, it is said, on account of an old difficulty which has existed between himself and Colonel Elkins since McFarland left an official position in the Pittsburg Traction Company.

The Fifth avenue line, according to the same story, will be superintended by a son of Colonel Elkins, who formerly held a responsible position on one of the Elkins-Widener roads in Chicago, and is said to be a competent manager.

Colonel Elkins is getting pretty well up in years and, it is said, desires to be relieved of much of the routine duty he has been subjected to in the management of the cable road, hence the position of general supervisor he will assume under the new management will be very satisfactory to him.

Colonel Elkins is said to have told a friend a few days a ago that as soon as the combination of the two roads is completed the 60 big cars that proved such a costly experiment on the Duquesne line when it was started will be changed to grip cars and put on the Fifth avenue cable road. These cars have been lying in the Duquesne Company's car barn at Bellefield ever since the small cars replaced them on the road. The expense of transforming them into cable cars will be small and they are so well constructed for the comfort of passengers they will be an improvement on the old cable cars.

But little additional information has been received from the conference at Philadelphia. The Duquesne Traction magnates who are down there are expected home today. C. L. Magee was interviewed in Philadelphia last night and said:

"Nothing was done at the conference of the Duquesne and Pittsburg Traction officials yesterday beyond completing a traffic arrangement which provides better service for the public in transferring passengers from one line to the other. Fares will be equalized on December 1 by the Pittsburg Traction restoring the 5-cent rate. If anything further should be done in the future it will be done by the joint managements, each company being represented in the other's board,".

OUTWITTED WHISPER OWNERS.

How Captain Mercer Succeeded in Raiding Four More Speak-Easies.

Captain Mercer and Lieutenant Cramer, with a squad of police from the Fourteenth ward, raided three gilt-edged speak-easies yesterday in a peculiar manner. The proprietors of the "speak-easies" in that district have formed so great a combination against the officers that they can't get within a mile of their house. Scouts or pickets are on the lookout all the time, and just as soon as the officers make a move for them the proprietors are notified and their houses are closed up.

Yesterday Captain Mercer conceived an idea and loaded his ten officers into a covered milk wagon and drove it right to their doors. He caught two speak-easies in full blast on Bates street. The first one was that of James Murphy, at No. 63 Bates street, where the proprietor and eight men were arrested. In the house was a regular bar, with working boards and ice box as fine as any saloon in the city. The stock consisted of 5 half barrels of beer, 1 barrel of whisky, 1 barrel of ale, 8 quart bottles of whisky, 11 pint bottles of whisky and 8 boxes of soft drinks. The officers also found 19 empty half barrels, 4 empty quarter barrels and 9 empty eights in the cellar. The empty barrels show that Murphy did a large business Saturday night and Sunday morning.

At Barney Devine's, several doors above Murphy's house, on the same street, the proprietor and nine men were arrested. A full barrel of beer had just been tapped. The officers found a half-dozen empty beer barrels in the cellar.

The house of Bridget O'Hara, up the Four-mile run, was also raided, but she was the only person found in the house. A lot of empty beer bottles were found in the cellar, but no beer. Mrs. O'Hara is charged with keeping a disorderly house, but Murphy and Devine are charged with selling liquor on Sunday. They are all locked up in the Fourteenth ward station and will be given a hearing this morning.

ALLEGHENY'S BIG BUGABOO.

Gossip in and About City Hall, and a Talk From Chief Murphy.

Considerable gossip and comment was passed around Allegheny City Hall yesterday by the attaches and habitues anent the arrest of Mayor Wyman. There are, of course, opinions both wise and problematical on the affair, but the general thought is that a crisis in Allegheny municipal affairs is near at hand.

Mayor Wyman has gone down into the wilds of West Virginia for a few days' shoot, but will return in time for his hearing on next Friday on the charges preferred by Controller Brown.

Chief Murphy was seen, however, at his home resting comfortably in a big arm chair, toasting his toes before the fire. Several friends were with him. He said "that there was no ground for all this trouble; that it was prompted by animus on the part of some disgruntled politicians on the Northside."

"What do you intend doing in the fire department cases as brought up in Council?" was asked.

"I am not going to do anything; I don't think it's necessary. There seems to be a lot of people over here who know more about my affairs than I do myself. There is nothing to do. The fire department was never in better condition than it is now. I am aware of the bad feeling existing between Mr. Jones and Mr. Hunter, but that cuts no figure with the workings of the department; it is conducted better in Allegheny than in many other cities I know of. I have received no official notice what I am to do, consequently can take no action. I think, as I have all along, that I will come out all right. I am not saying much, but some of these fellows who are making their 'cracks' may have a chance to hear from me one of these days."

Slashed With a Razor.

Joseph McKee, an East End saloonkeeper, met with a painful accident yesterday morning. He was engaged honing his razor, when it slipped and struck the inside of his left hand, cutting it into the bone. Several veins were cut and he lost a great quantity of blood.

ECHOES OF A SUNDAY.

THE grip is gaining strength in Wilkinsburg. Several cases were reported by local doctors yesterday.

LAST NIGHT the police picked up a young Polish woman with a babe at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street. She was almost frozen.

EARLY yesterday morning some persons broke in the window of Benedict Boehm's saloon, 2619 Smallman street, and stole therefrom two bottles of whisky, three bottles of champagne and two decanters of whisky.

A LITTLE child six weeks old, named Magdalena Schratts, was found dead in bed yesterday morning, at the home of her parents on Gang avenue, Troy Hill. Coroner's Clerk Grant Miller inquired into the case and found she had been probably smothered accidentally during the night. No inquest will be held.

QUITE A BUSY YEAR

For the Secretary of the Interior and His Aids in All Branches.

EXCELLENT REPORTS FROM ALL.

Expansion of the Public Domain for Private Settlement.

RAPID BETTERMENT OF THE RED MAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Secretary of the Interior Noble has completed his annual report of that department. The most important portions follow:

The work accomplished during the last fiscal year has been of immense volume and of signal importance. The General Land Office is nearly abreast of its work; the Indian Bureau is accomplishing the rapid disintegration of the Indian reservation, the severance of tribal relations and the education of the Indian youth. The Pension Office is rapidly completing the allowance of all pensions legally possible under the laws, moving at the rate of about 20,000 a month; the census has been taken and its publications rapidly going on; the Geological Survey is keeping up its admirable work and is selecting the reservoirs for the arid lands of the far West and Southwest; the Railroad Bureau is making ready for the maturity of the debts due from the subsidized railroads, the Union Pacific, and others; the Bureau of Education, besides having distributed the vast sum allowed the agricultural colleges for white and colored pupils in the different States is engaged in new plans for the accumulation and distribution of information useful for the schools and their better management; and the Patent Office, having celebrated its centennial, is still advancing in the volume and variety of its interesting and great investigations and patents.

Besides all these the management of the Yellowstone National Park, the Yosemite National Park, the Sequoia National Park, the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and of the other institutions under the Secretary, almost endless in number, is reviewed with care and many valuable suggestions made as to each.

The Settlements of Homesteads.

The report notes an important fact, as follows: "The years of the present administration have been marked to a notable degree by the expansion of the public domain for private settlement. European nations strive with one another to plant colonies beyond their borders, even in Africa and on distant islands; but our country is so fortunately situated that within its own boundaries are vast tracts of fertile land heretofore unused, on which communities can establish themselves in a single day, and be protected by an almost instantaneous but easy and peaceful application of our system of laws and government to their new relations. In two previous annual reports of the present Secretary the measures taken and results attained in this direction were set forth as the most important events occurring in this department under your supervision. The narration must now be continued for the year just past."

The history is then given of the opening of the new Indian purchases in Oklahoma, under the proclamation of the President, on September 22, 1891, when nearly a million acres were taken by settlers between noon and dark, while 2,718 Indians were elevated to citizenship by taking allotments of 160 acres each. It is stated that, as before, so at this second contest of thousands of our citizens seeking personal advantages under the most exciting and trying circumstances, the sense of justice and regard for law controlled all alike to such a degree that there was no occasion for interference by military force, and the only injuries received were purely accidental.

Making Citizens of the Indians.

Over 16,000 Indians have already become citizens of the United States, and about 4,000 more, by taking their allotments, have signified their desire to become citizens. To these numbers should be added the 7,619 Indians in Oklahoma who have taken, or agreed to take, allotments. A total of 27,619 Indians naturalized, and total of acres acquired for settlement of about 23,000,000 during the present administration alone.

The number of agricultural patents, which includes those for homesteads, issued for 1889 was 70,141; for 1890, 117,247, and for 1891, 114,360, and there were left of final entries for such lands at the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1891, only 84,173. These are results that reach beneficently our fellow citizens in their homes far away from the capital, and by placing in the hands of the pioneer the title paper to his homestead, prove that his Government is mindful of its promises and capable of living up to its professions.

Much prominence is given in the report to the subject of reservoirs and irrigation ditches for storing surplus water of the streams and conveying it to arid lands.

Referring to the act of March 3, 1891, which authorizes the cutting of timber upon the public lands, subject to the rules of the Department, the Secretary states that, while this act was desirable in some of its provisions, it would seem to require further amendment. The law gives every license for felling forests, the only restraint imposed being that which the Secretary may see fit to enforce. There is no limit as to the time when the timber, or the lumber made from it, is to be used. It is not provided that it shall be for the use of the person cutting it. It may be cut and stored for sale without violation of law. The forests are essential to the future welfare of our country, and should not be wasted or handed over to the spoiler. Experience has shown it to be very difficult to preserve the public timber under laws imposing penalties for trespassers, and it can not be doubted that punishment will be much less certain for violations of Department regulations.

Welfare of the Red Man Improved.

While it is not claimed that perfection has yet been reached in the Indian service, it is mentioned that in common judgment of those familiar with and interested in the welfare of the Indians, this service has been greatly improved. The Indian population is reported as 250,483, exclusive of natives of Alaska. The number of Indian youth enrolled and the average attendance in the schools has increased. The appropriations for schools have largely increased from year to year, and the liberality of Congress has been pronounced during the present administration. In 1888 the appropriation for support of Indian schools was $1,179,916, in 1891 $1,842,770, and for 1892 it is $2,291,650. The Indians, as a rule, have consented so readily to send their children to school that it was not found necessary immediately to enforce attendance as authorized by act of March 3, 1891.

The Secretary refers to the relief afforded by the act of June 27, 1890, to thousands of disabled veterans and their dependent relatives, who through lapse of time are not able to prove the origin of disability in the line of duty as required by prior enactments. While the amount expended in payment of pensions is large there is no purpose, in the opinion of the Secretary, to which it could be more beneficently applied.

It is shown that first payments have greatly decreased in amounts, that the allowances of original pensions will soon all be made, that there will then be a great decline in the sum necessary to pay pensions and the lists will rapidly decline from death and other causes.

The Secretary gives a statement of the course of a claim through the bureau, and expresses the opinion that the force employed in the important work of adjudicating these claims perform their duties faithfully to the claimants and with loyalty to the Government. There is probably no bureau in the whole Government where a claim is more closely scrutinized—it has to pass three legal experts, three medical examiners, a board of examining surgeons, the war records, the Medical Referee and the Commissioner. Many penalties are inflicted and enforced for any fraud.

Belief in the Eleventh Census.

The Secretary expresses the belief that the eleventh census will stand as much fair and honest criticism as any work of the same magnitude heretofore done either at home or abroad. The work has been done accurately and more rapidly than at any previously census, and the great bulk of it is completed. The per capita has been about the same as that of the tenth census and the estimated total cost will, after allowing for the usual progressive enhancement per capita cost of successive censuses, not exceed other enumerations. The announcement of the population, November 26, 1891, as 62,622,250 has not been changed, and upon that announcement the apportionment law was passed nearly two years sooner than at prior census periods. It is estimated by the Superintendent of the census that to complete the work, including the inquiries authorized by Congress after the original appropriation was made, will require a further appropriation of about $1,000,000.

The work of the Patent Office shows a slight falling off as compared with the previous fiscal year. The number of applications received was 43,516, against 45,810 in 1890. A surplus of receipts over expenditures amounting to $157,291 69 was turned into the Treasury to the credit of the patent fund.

The Secretary invites particular attention to the report of the Director of the Geological Survey. To this bureau's investigations and to the aid it has given in ascertaining and mapping the distribution of rocks, minerals and ores, fruitless labor in prospecting is avoided, the cost of production diminished and prices proportionately reduced.

The Secretary gives an abstract of the earnings of the several aided railroad companies, showing also the amounts due from them to the Government, December 31, 1890. It appears therefrom that the total debt, principal and interest, to the United States of each company was as follows:

Union Pacific	$61,761,208 17
Central Pacific	53,682,612 29
Sioux City and Pacific	3,864,621 90
Central Branch Union Pacific	3,404,170 70
Total	$112,512,613 06

He refers to the discussion, in his previous reports, of the bonded indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and again urges that some policy should be adopted and declared by Congress, whether it be to extend the loan, which will mature within the next six years, or to sell the road, for it seems to be conceded on all sides that the company will not be able to pay the bonds at maturity.

Work of the Bureau of Education.

The work of the Bureau of Education during the year was directed, in pursuance of the policy heretofore followed, to the collection and distribution of accurate and pertinent statistical information regarding the condition of education and the operations of educational institutions at home and abroad.

The report presents a summary of the information contained in the annual reports of the Governors of the Territories. Referring to the declaration of the Mormon Church, through its President, in September, 1890, that plural marriages are not encouraged nor solemnized by the Church, and calling upon its members to refrain from contracting such marriages, the Governor inclines to the belief that this action is sincere, and should be so regarded until there is reason for thinking otherwise. The majority of the Utah Commission in their report do not concur in the views of the Governor on this subject. They doubt the sincerity of the Mormon Church in its declarations against polygamy. They refer to the fact that the Mormon Church has denounced the commission through all the years it has been administering the laws of Congress directed against polygamy, and has strenuously opposed every effort made, whether through these laws, the action of the courts, or of the commission, to put down polygamy, and express the opinion that while the declaration of the church may be accepted as a progressive step, it will do no harm to Utah or to the nation to wait awhile and see what this sudden conversion will bring about. Commissioner McClernand's minority report is also cited and the proceedings of the late council of Latter Day Saints set forth. The Secretary finds in these reports no such claim for statehood for Utah as would seem to require favorable consideration by Congress. The Territory is progressing most favorably in material wealth and social elevation under the present conditions. No doubt the time will come when it may be admitted into the Union with pride and safety, but it is believed that that time is not at hand.

Much interesting information, gathered from the first annual report of the Governor of Oklahoma, is presented.

Alaska and Its Necessities.

The Secretary concurs in recommendations submitted by the Governor of Alaska in his report, for legislation by Congress providing for revision and amendment of the laws relating to the Territory, for the incorporation of municipalities and for the holding of elections, for Government hospitals for treatment of natives afflicted with chronic and hereditary diseases and for insane persons and paupers; for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations; for a more efficient system of trial and punishment of offenders, against the liquor traffic in particular, the enforcement of the laws as they now exist being almost impossible; and for the definition of the legal and political status of the native population.

The report, referring to the Nicaragua Canal, concludes as follows: It seems appropriate that this great highway for the products and manufactures from and imports to the United States should be connected with the Department of the Interior. It is being built at the same time that the great waste places of the country are being opened to settlement, the factories increasing, the railroads extending, and the population rapidly multiplying. Soon our commerce must reach, not only the States of South America and Mexico, but China and the East by this Western route. It is gratifying to note that this short passage to some of the greatest commercial markets of the world will be ready by the time a demand for it becomes imperative.

ANOTHER COLD WAVE EXPECTED.

Hoisting Flags on the Public Stations.

All the Signal Service stations have hoisted cold weather flags and every indication shows a continuance of severe cold weather. Railroad men, exposed to outdoor labor, in fact, everyone, should take timely warning. A celebrated storm paralyzer and storm king should be procured, and here is a true guide and warning how to procure them. The great bankrupt clothing sale at 646 Liberty street is in progress, and the astonishing bargains that can be procured there will encourage you to buy, whether you wish to or not, because every man's suit, boy's suit, and child's suits, overcoats, etc., etc., will be sacrificed at 25 cents on the dollar.—Advt.

Special Values Boys' Clothing.

One lot boys' reefers, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years, at $3 and $4.

One lot boys' kilt suits, 4, 5 and 6 years, that were $6 and $7, now $3, $4 and $5 each.

Quantities not large; will soon be sold.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

The Farmers' Deposit National Bank

Invite the public to call and examine their new safe deposit vaults. Information concerning the renting of boxes and deposit of valuables cheerfully given. MWF

MINNEAPOLIS has not only got the Republican Convention, but she has the great mills that make the famous Minnehaha flour—two notable distinctions.

$10—Genuine Alaska Seal Muffs—$10.

The only place in the United States where you can get such muffs for $10 is in our seal department.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

HOLIDAY UMBRELLAS.

Our reputation as an Umbrella House is so well-known that nothing remains to be said about our stock, quality and prices.

The Latest Novelties

Are now in, and we invite your inspection to our

GRAND DISPLAY
—OF—
XMAS UMBRELLAS.

VEISSER

435—MARKET ST.—437.

no30-xwr

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Father Sheedy Brightly Treats This Most Potent Subject.

MISSION OF THE CHURCH IN LABOR.

Henry George's Single Tax Doctrine Is Inconsistent.

THE FIRST OF FOUR INTERESTING TALKS

Rev. Father Sheedy, of St. Mary of Mercy Church, last night gave the initial talk of four to be given during Advent on "Capital and Labor." The announcement had the effect of drawing a large crowd of people of all creeds. The recent encyclical letter of the Pope on the "Condition of Labor" prompted Father Sheedy's discourse.

He began by reading a clause from the encyclical letter, viz: "Neither must it be supposed that the solicitude of the Church is so occupied with the spiritual concerns of its children as to neglect their interests temporal. Its desire is that the poor should rise above poverty and wretchedness, and should better their condition in life, and for this it strives." Then he continued in his own words:

"To what higher and nobler purposes could we direct our thoughts during this season of Advent than the study of the labor problem? No matter how we look at the question it is one of tremendous importance. It is important from the social, moral and political, as well as from the economic point of view. Until the problem is solved there will exist many serious difficulties in the way of peace and good will among men which the Prince of Peace came to establish on earth. There necessarily must be strife and conflict, dissension and suffering, grinding poverty, hatred and injustice, sin and crime all the more in the world as long as the present condition of affairs continue.

Labor Is a Religious Question.

"In short, society will be continually menaced, trade and commerce at times disturbed, industry retarded and periodically paralyzed, and the material happiness of the community sorely impared. The labor question is a religious question, inasmuch as it cannot be settled on any other basis than moral right. As of old, the Church raised aloft the spirit of redemption, so today the conflict that rages the world over between labor and capital must raise the Christian war cry of 'The Cross and Christ the Lord.' We begin by calling attention to the mission of man both earthly and temporal, and to the divine institutions which are now in sympathy with this paramount question. We not only invite the Christian ministry, but the labor element itself appeals to the aid and assistance of the church."

Then he cited the biblical story of Christ as the child of an artisan, who spent his young days in the mechanic's shop.

He Bitterly Opposes Henry George.

Henry George, who refutes one of the chief principles of the encyclical letter, was touched up quietly by Father Sheedy on "The right of private ownership in land." Mr. George denies this right. "His theory," continued Father Sheedy, "is the single tax system can alone remove the evils of capital and labor. He asserts that as the Creator gave land like he did air and water, no individual had a right to own land; it belongs to the community. Again Mr. George says man has a right to possess only what his labor produces. These two assertions are implicitly condemned by the Pope.

"We can possess air and water in common, but not land. Mr. George says we can possess only what we produce; we don't produce land. His doctrine leads to communism. Would it not be wrong to want to give to the community gold, silver, precious stones, cattle, etc., simply because man did not make them? If his theory should exist England, Germany and China would have as much right to us as we have."

The speaker spoke of Andrew Carnegie's opinion on the emigration question saying that only the cream of Europe came over here to live and work with us.

His main idea throughout the talk was to impress upon the minds of his hearers that the church's mission was not only to save souls, but also to save