The Washington Times

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Tuesday, December 21	39,243
Wednesday, December 22	39,395
Thursday, December 23	39,703
Friday, December 24	38,881
Saturday, December 25	31,370
Total	250,678
Daily average (Sunday, 12,275, rejected)	37,797

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1897.

The Abolition of the Cue.

A new Chinese trouble has appeared before the astonished eyes of Congress. It is a bill for the naturalization of Chinese. It is alleged by Wong Chin Foo, a Chinese gentleman, from Chicago, that there are at least 10,000 Chinese in this country who are to all intents and purposes American citizens, except that they have not the privileges and the protection of the American citizen. They have their wives and children in this country, make their money and spend it in this country, own real estate here, and are in every respect good and law-abiding persons. It is claimed by Mr. Foo that these men should be eligible to naturalization.

The case of the Chinese is rather peculiar among immigrants. A Frenchman, an Italian or a Russian may stay here for many years, accumulate a fortune, become naturalized, and then go back to his own country; but if a Chinese cuts off his cue he cuts himself off from his own country at one and the same time. He cannot go there without that cue and live. Consequently, he is a citizen of no country, unless he is allowed to be naturalized in the land of his adoption. Of course, there are comparatively few Chinese in this country who wish to become Americanized. It has been popularly supposed that there were almost none. Even according to the data of Mr. Foo, there are only about 10 per cent of the Chinese in America who have any desire to cut themselves off entirely from "Middle China." They have, as a rule, their own quarter of the city, their own customs, and their own religion, and the other inhabitants of their place of residence know as little about them as it is possible to know. There are probably not half a dozen people in this country who really have an intelligent and thorough knowledge of the Chinese. The difficult and intricate language of China is and always must be a barrier to the Anglo-Saxon, and the Mongolian nature is to most people as mysterious as their language. There has been, how ver, a growing interest in the nations of the East during the last decade, and the present Chinese minister is doing all that he can to improve the condition of his countrymen in the United States. Whether American citizenship would improve that condition will be a question for the individual Chinese to settle for himself.

The Confession of Ian Maclaren.

News comes from over the water that Ian Maclaren has declined a call to a London pulpit. This in itself may not be intensely interesting, but the remarks he made to his Liverpool congregation just after declining the call are worthy of note, because they embody a great truth. With somewhat phenomenal frankness Dr. Watson explained to his congregation the inducements which the London pulpit offered to him, generally and particularly. He said that no one who is not a preacher can ever imagine the agony of production. This is probably true, although he might find some sympathy among the hack writers for the Family Story Paper, who produce thrilling adventures at a dollar a column seven days in the week, fifty two weeks in the year, until their brains wear out. They know, probably, something about the agony of production. Furthermore, Dr. Watson says: "To preach to the same people three times a week, and to depend upon so fickle, and in my case so slow, an instrument as the brain—how can one continue without losing power, and becoming stale and unprofitable? What a relief to begin again, to recast and improve one's message for unaccustomed ears and new hearts!"

There is a good deal of sense in this, more now, probably, than there would have been two generations ago. Then people no more ventured to criticise their minister than their prayerbook, and a man could have a barrel of sermons and turn them upside down when preached through, and edify his congregation just the same. But there are some congregations nowadays who expect their minister to have something absolutely new for them every Sunday—a new topic, treated in a new way, from a new point of view. Add to this the fact that these same people strenuously oppose the invention of any new doctrines and you have the minister in a very hard place, indeed. Consider, also, that they are apt to regard him as their property, to be accessible at all times for weddings, funerals and outpourings of the spirit, and you will wonder that minister's sore throat is not more common than it is.

Of course there are some men who have an ever-springing, inexhaustible fountain of magnetism, which takes hold of the congregation every Sunday as if it had never been felt before, and there are some congregations which do not require all these duties of their minister. Viewed in the light of literature, a good sermon ought to take just as much time for preparation as a good lecture, and once prepared, there is no reason why it should not be as effective the second time as the first. Most people can hear a great lecturer deliver the same lecture two, three, or even more times, and enjoy it better every time. But they do not seem to regard sermons in that light. There is a lesson in this very frank utterance of Ian Maclaren's, and it should be made the subject of serious and careful thought by congregations. It is possible to get great good from the ministrations of a clergyman by the forcing process, by keeping a constant drain on his personal magnetism, his brain and his strength, but the world is thereby deprived of the good that that clergyman might have done had he been given a chance to rest and grow. The natural law and the spiritual world are usually very intimately connected, indeed, and the laws of health are to be followed in both.

A Chicago Poet.

They have just had a law suit in Chicago over some poetry. There is not time at present to go into the question whether there is poetry in Chicago, according to the New York standard or the Boston standard, or the standard of any other town in the United States. The law suit was over an article generally accepted in Chicago as poetry, and to all intents and purposes it was poetry.

The occasion of this poetry was a fireman's wedding. In Chicago there are people who still cling to that happy pastoral custom of having poetry written, printed on little pieces of paper with an ornamental border, and sent around to the neighbors on great occasions, such as weddings and funerals. It is said by the rhyme factories that almost all the demand they now have for such verdant rhymes as flowers and bowers, fount and mount, truth and youth, heaven and given, river and forever, comes from Chicago and Portland, Me. From these two depots they are boxed up and exported to various surrounding districts and some are put on the bargain counters for use in town. It was an article manufactured from these bargain-counter goods which made the trouble in Chicago. A fireman got married. He thought it would add what his bride called "eclaw" to the occasion if he had a friend write some poetry. The friend said he would be glad to—for a consideration. The last half of that sentence seems to have missed connections with the fireman's ear. The poem was written and called a "Wedding Symphony;" it was printed and sent around, and the friends of the bride said it was great. Imagine, then, the surprise and indignation of that groom when among the wedding bills appeared one from the poet amounting to $15.25! The bridegroom had expected to do a certain amount of billing, but this was the kind of a bill over which he could not coo. Perhaps he used some expressions which shocked his bride and perhaps he did not; that depends on his previous habits. At any rate, he said he wouldn't pay it.

Then the poetical friend became indignant also. He said that he had paid out his good money to the extent of $5.25 for the printing of that poem, and he considered that $10 was none too much to pay him for his work. Was he to write without compensation, a wedding symphony containing such marketable lines as these?

So adown the rosy avenues the savior of his life,
Brings a flame to cool his fury and bears the name of wife.

Or these:

The ladder cannot reach it. The hose will not avail;
The engine under pressure in idleness must quail.

No, by Hercules, not on your life! Naturally this flame did not cool the fury of the gallant fireman, and it looked as if there would be a fight somewhere on the rosy avenues. But they finally concluded to take it to court.

The court, after hearing all the evidence, decided that the poetry should be paid for. The mind of a Chicago judge is a curious thing. But the fireman had to pay for that poem, and the hole in his pocketbook, due to the burning genius of that poet, is at present the fly in his honeymoon.

Up to the present writing the only subject of importance that Secretary Gage has not discussed is that dog-fight in Senator Cullom's barn. Is this an oversight?

Senator Wellington doesn't seem able to get a hearing. He might try the Salvation Army.

It might be interesting to know Emperor William's opinion of Julius Cæsar as compared with himself.

If young Edison succeeds in photographing thought, there are some people in this country who will not dare to think.

Somebody has been analyzing imported silks, and found out that they contain as much tin, according to their thickness, as a medieval coat of mail. They are composed (some of them) largely of tin oxide and silica, organic matter which is not silk and nitrogen. There is a small percentage of silk, a little bit of righteousness to save the city. But most of the silk is tin oxide. This is another proof that everything on earth is something else at heart.

It should be distinctly understood that the reports that Mr. Hanna is in a decline do not mean that he has declined anything.

A patriotic editor exhorts the American nation to make its own dolls. But they would have to be stuffed with sawdust, and we should have to do it ourselves. If we must be humbugged, let other people do the business.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

It seems to be the general opinion of well-informed members of the House, and leaders in the Republican party, that Secretary Gage's bill to contract the currency, and to make more pronounced the gold standard position of this country, will not pass the House, and that it certainly will not get through the Senate. Before Secretary Gage made known his financial views, and the President proclaimed them in his message to Congress, well-known leaders in the Republican party, and advisers in the Administration, seriously questioned the policy from a party standpoint of forcing such a bill before Congress, and thereby making a direct issue between the pronounced gold standard members, the bimetallists, and the silver men. When the bill comes up in the House for debate, it will afford the opposition any opportunity that can be desired to assail the party that desires to make a further contraction of two hundred million dollars of the circulating medium.

Democrats who are not pronounced silver men, Democrats who are firm believers in the Chicago platform, Republicans who want the free coinage of silver, and the bimetallists who want some sort of a compromise between the two extremes, will all assail the bill, and denounce the policy it advocates. Republican bimetallists, it is believed, will be particularly severe in criticising the Administration, which, by the national platform, was committed to the policy of international bimetalism. Bimetallists refer with satisfaction to the fact that the Wolcott commission has within eight months secured the promise of one nation to enter into a bimetallic treaty, and that the Bank of England has met the views of the Wolcott commission half way. Bimetallists profess that with such assurances of success the Administration should do all in its power to push the cause along and not to hamper it by such an arbitrary gold standard plan as the bill prepared by Secretary Gage provides. It has been more than intimated by some Republican members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom the bill was referred, that it will receive but a minority support in the committee, and never reach the House for action. The opposition that has been manifested throughout the country to a further contraction of the currency has been so great, even by pronounced Republican partisans, that the belief grows daily that the bill of Mr. Gage is considered by leaders to be bad politics, and it will be killed before it can do further damage.

Another proposition that will not create a wild and delirious enthusiasm, and which will not become a law during this session of Congress, is the one submitted by the armor plate plant commission. This commission made what it denominated an exhaustive investigation as to the cost the Government would be put to if it established a plant fully equipped to produce the armor plate required by the Government for its naval vessels. The amount needed, according to the commission, is $3,600,000. There are a number of reasons why this amount will not be appropriated, but the two principal ones are: first, the contractors, who have many millions invested in armor plate plants, and who have been making many millions of dollars out of the Government through the investment, do not want the bill to pass, and they will use all of their well known persuasion in their efforts to prevent the Government's owning a plant. Second, the deficit this year under the Dingley tariff bill is so great that the Administration will not permit the incurring of any extraordinary expense.

The orders had been already issued that appropriations for rivers and harbors, and all new public buildings, must be kept down to bottom figures, and such being the case, it is but reasonable to believe the Administration will not consent to this expenditure of $3,600,000. It may also be said that the proposition has but very few friends in Congress, while those inclined to favor the Administration and the wealthy armor plate contractors are many. It is a safe prediction to say that this Congress will not make an appropriation of $3,600,000 for a Government armor plate plant.

It is hard to find a member of the House of Representatives in Washington now. Nearly all have gone out of the city to enjoy the holiday recess. Those who have homes nearby have gone there, and those who have not have gone to the homes of their friends.

Every mail that comes to Washington from the Pacific coast these days brings with it a consignment of letters from those opposing the confirmation of Attorney General McKenna. The most of these letters are addressed to members of the Committee on the Judiciary, which has the nomination before it. These letters are in line with the charges published in dispatches from California and Oregon and are intended to have particular weight with the committee because of the flood tide character of the documents. There is no reason to believe, though, that the committee will make an adverse report. Not a single Republican will vote to make an adverse report, and the Democratic members of the committee, unless there should be some more serious charge than has yet appeared, will acquiesce in the decision reached by the Republicans. There are six Republicans and six Democrats on the committee. Mr. Teller, the silver Republican, who does not claim now to be a regular Republican, holds the balance of power. While Mr. Teller does not believe Mr. McKenna is the best nomination that could be made, he has said to friends that it was about as good as could be expected from this Administration and would be accepted. Mr. McKenna will be confirmed.

The railroad men are bringing the pressure to bear on the President to prevent him from making Judge Paxson, of Pennsylvania, the member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed Judge Morrison. Two weeks ago, when the representatives of the passenger departments of some of the leading roads of the country were here before the Congressional committees on the anti-scalping bill, they discussed this vacancy with Senators and urged that the place be given to some practical railroad man. They had no particular individual in view, but sought the appointment of some good railroad man as a member. The commission is now made up entirely of lawyers, and the railroad men say that the commission will never be what the law intended until some one familiar with the business is made a part of this court. The proposed nomination of Judge Paxson has raised a storm of protests from all over the country. Organized labor is against him, and if the President carries out his pledge to the Pennsylvania Senators and sends his name to the Senate he will precipitate a lively fight in that body. A determined effort will be made by certain Western Republicans to defeat the nomination.

The Hanna forces in Ohio have determined upon a public caucus. This is intended as a spectacular display, the Hanna crowd hoping thereby to deter those who are opposing the Senator and whip them into line. This is not the first time a public caucus has been held in Ohio. In the fight between Sherman and Foraker in the nomination in 1892 a similar caucus was held. The Sherman men were in the majority, but feared the work of a determined minority. The caucus was therefore held with open doors, and Sherman was nominated and elected. Hanna hopes to meet with similar success. The caucus will be held in the hall of the house of representatives on the night of January 5. The joint balloting of the two houses begins January 12.

Immediately after the assembly of Congress, Senator Lodge will introduce a bill providing for the purchase of the Danish Islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John. The State Department has communicated with that government and learns that not only is it willing to sell, but that two European governments are now dickering for their purchase. These governments are supposed to be Germany and Great Britain. The United States, in 1868, negotiated a treaty with Denmark for the purchase of these islands for $8,000,000, but it was defeated by Charles Sumner. Every European nation with a naval establishment has a post in the West Indies, save Germany, and that nation is making great efforts to own these islands, for the harbor of St. Thomas is the best in the West Indies, and capable of holding the navies of the world. Senator Lodge believes the United States ought to own them, and he is confident that the appropriation for their purchase will be made by Congress.

JOHNSON DISSATISFIED.

He Talks Pointedly of the Bering Sea Award.

Representative Johnson, of North Dakota, is very much dissatisfied with the amount of the Behring Sea award. He thinks, as many others do, that the sum is much greater than it should be, and he does not hesitate to say so. His criticism of former Secretary John W. Foster is one that is not calculated to please that statesman very much, and he denounces the national humiliation as the result of stupid diplomacy. In discussing the affair, Mr. Johnson said:

"Mr. Foster wrote to his Government in August, 1893, that $357,353 of the claims were for 'prospective earnings.' That would leave only $81,818 of claims for actual damages. We are gravely told in the dispatches this morning that, in view of the small amount, $464,000, of the actual award these prospective damages evidently are scaled down to an insignificant amount or rejected entirely. That is impossible, for $81,818 could not have grown to $464,000 in four years. Mr. Bitt told the House in 1895 that '$5,000 is about what is due,' and I think he held a letter in his hand at the time from Mr. Foster supporting that opinion. Gen. Henderson, of Iowa, certainly referred to Mr. Foster at the time as authority that $81,818 was the maximum claim for actual damages. The total value of one of the seized ships, the Sayward, was only $2,600, while the total claim for damages to that ship was $118,957.12.

"Five of the ships, viz., Thornton, Sayward, Grace, Anna Peck and Dolphin, belonged to Joseph Boscowitz, an American citizen. He first sold a half interest in the fleet to an Englishman of the name of Warren and took a mortgage back for the entire purchase price. Then he foreclosed the mortgage and got an English blacksmith of the name of Thomas H. Cooper to buy in the whole fleet for $1 and mortgage it back to Boscowitz for $25,000. Cooper swears that he never paid even the $1 and did not know how many ships he bought at the foreclosure sale. Yet $225,000 of the claims in question are in favor of this Thomas H. Cooper. I do not wonder that John W. Foster is called in to break the news of this gently to Congress. He is not surprised at the result. Of course not. We are now in for ten or twelve times as much as he led us to believe we owed when we had a chance to settle without any commission, but in the meantime his son-in-law, Attorney Bensing, who would cheerfully go to Washington at any time if you or the persons having charge of the Government's interests should think it desirable to confer with him, Mr. Foster to Gresham, Aug. 17, 1893, has earned a nice attorney fee as one of our counsel before the commission.

"The astounding part of this arbitration is that those who represented our Government surrendered our case, point for point without so much as once calling in the umpire provided for in the treaty. Mr. Foster partly explains this when he says: 'President Cleveland having officially declared that $425,000 was a just and equitable sum in settlement, and therefore having appointed as the American commissioner to adjudicate the claims a close personal and political friend, it could hardly be expected that the latter would strenuously contend for an award of a less amount.'"

CLAUSE IN NEW TREATY.

Exclusion Proviso Might Operate Against Japanese in Hawaii.

There is a little but interesting embarrassment to Japan involved in the question of the annexation of Hawaii. The point, it is said, has been discussed already by the Japanese minister and the Secretary of State.

It is well known that Japan proclaims that she has no objection to the annexation of Hawaii to this county. With this statement, however, always goes the assertion that Japan would like the status of the Japanese now in Hawaii to remain undisturbed.

If Hawaii were annexed the treaties between Hawaii and Japan would cease immediately, and the Japanese would have the same rights as they have in America. There is now no law excluding Japanese, and the present law would naturally govern in case Hawaii were made a part of the American domain.

The diplomatic battle, however, comes in on the new treaty with Japan, which will be in effect next month. By the new treaty, America expressly reserves the right to exclude Japanese if she desires. If Hawaii be annexed at all, it will be under the new treaty, and there will be nothing in the future to prevent the exclusion of Japanese from the island. It is the terms of this treaty that give the Japanese government the trouble in adjusting itself to the new proposed situation in Hawaii.

A Senator said last night that this need not give Japan much concern, because the Japanese in Hawaii would, in the event of annexation, be protected by the treaties between Japan and America. This country, in the new treaty, merely reserves the right to exclude Japanese. There is nothing to indicate that such was the object of the treaty.

BLADDER TROUBLES.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

SAMPLE SENT FREE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. It is comforting to know that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root fulfills every wish in quickly curing bladder and urinary troubles. It corrects frequent calls, inability to hold urine and scalding or stinging pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At druggists fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail. Mention The Morning Times and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

TOO SLOW FOR SENATORS.

By Resolution They Will Try to Stir Up the State Department.

Several Senators are determined to stir up the State Department to additional activity, and to make it furnish at least a key at index to its archives.

A Senator who has called on the State Department for information more often, perhaps, than any other now or for years in the Senate, said last night that the processes and ways and means of the State Department were too slow and cumbrous for this generation of Americans.

A plan has, therefore been devised and talked over by several Senators, by which it is proposed to have practically the most important of the State Department archives at the Senate.

The particular matter in which the State Department has failed to suit Senators is the long delays in the obtaining of information whenever it is wanted on the subject of claims of this Government against others, and vice versa.

A resolution is to be offered, probably next week, calling on the State Department to furnish a list of claims, and with each claim such information as shall enable any Senator to call for any particular part of the case. With this list in hand there will be but very little delay in having produced a copy or a digest of any feature of a case under discussion in the Senate.

The State Department machinery, this Senator said, must be very slow, seeing that there are so many cases pending which could have been settled diplomatically, with any kind of energy, long ago. Only a day or two ago the Campbell case came to the top accidentally, and it was found that, although it has been pending for nearly twenty years, the last move in the matter was made four or five years ago. There are cases in Nicaragua, in St. Domingo and half a dozen other places which are permitted to rest for no conceivable reason.

The Senator referred to said that the resolution was one for the facilitation of business, and would not be opposed by any Senator. It is well known that a Senate resolution, in general terms, calling for information on a certain case sometimes means the end of that case, for the session, no matter how long the session may be. With a list of cases at the disposition of Senators, it will be easy to call for just what is wanted, and to get it in a hurry if need be.

TREATY OPPONENTS ACTIVE.

Will Try in Every Way to Thwart Annexation.

The friends of Hawaiian annexation believe they have an additional argument for their side of the case in the approaching debate in the Senate, in the condition of affairs in the Orient and the effort of the European powers to cut up China to suit their own purposes.

There are thousands of people in the United States who still look upon China as a country far removed, and one in which, as a nation, America has no possible interest. A glance at the map of the world will show that China is the country next to this on the west, closer to the Pacific coast than she is to any of the countries now seeking to gather up a portion of her territory.

If there is to be a duplication of England, France and Germany in the Orient, it would seem as if this country would see the absolute necessity of taking possession of the only outpost between China and the United States, when it may be had without a word of protest from any other power, at this time. Conditions in this respect may change, however, and what may be now had for the asking may not be secured in a few years even by fighting.

There are wise men in Congress who contend that Hawaii in the hands of any power other than this country would be a standing menace to the peace of the United States, and would absolutely control the commerce of the Pacific Ocean.

While the United States is not interested in securing a slice of China, for the mere acquisition of territory, it is interested in a commercial point of view in what is done there by the other powers. China is, in a measure, a neighbor. If European powers eventually control her whole sea coast, the exports from the United States to China will disappear altogether.

The nation which holds Hawaii will hold the key to the Pacific, and in peace or war will dominate the Pacific and the trade that floats upon its bosom.

The friends of the treaty realize that a great fight is being made by the opponents of annexation. These opponents are even now predicting that the treaty is dead; that it cannot be ratified, and that Hawaii will never, either by treaty or joint resolution, become a part of the territory of the United States.

Senator White (Dem., Cal.) is, perhaps, one of the most active opponents of the treaty.

"I do not believe the Republicans will be able to find the necessary votes when the roll is called," said he yesterday. "The treaty is dead now and deserves to be.

"The scheme of annexation has lost some votes, too, on account of the fear that the islands will ultimately be constructed into a State.

"We do not know what the political exigencies of the future may force upon us. Suppose two additional votes were needed in the Senate and the House was of the same mind. Hawaii would be made a State.

"For many potent reasons, which it is not essential to name, I believe the treaty will be defeated, but I do not care to give away our case.

"We have a fight before us in the Senate, and, for one, I do not desire that the friends of annexation should be too well acquainted with the method by which we propose to attack the subject."

"I do not believe the Sugar Trust is opposed to annexation," said the Senator. "The Trust would prefer to see annexation than to have the present treaty with Hawaii abrogated. As a matter of fact, I believe the Trust would like very well to have these islands as a part of the United States, and there are certain influences at work which justify the conclusion that the Trust is laboring in that direction. There are certain men who are said to be the friends of the Trust. The roll-call will show where these men stand, and that will tell exactly what the attitude of the Trust is.

"The Sugar Trust doubtless favors the annexation of Hawaii, for that would be the entering wedge to the acquisition of outside territory, and might, some day, possibly in the near future, probably more remote, lead to the annexation of Cuba. With Hawaii and Cuba, both possessions of the United States, and with this powerful corporation controlling the chief product of both islands, it would wallow in a wealth with which its present vastness would be insignificant by comparison."

AUTONOMY JANUARY 1.

Captain General Blanco Takes an Optimistic View.

New York, Dec. 26.—A correspondent of the Herald wires from Havana that he has been assured by Captain General Blanco that when asked to describe just how Col. Ruiz came to go to the rebel camp, Gen. Blanco said:

"Ruiz, from previous intimacy with Aranguren, knew the latter to be at heart an autonomist, and offered to approach him. Ruiz wrote to the rebel chief, and Aranguren made an appointment to meet Ruiz at Tumba Cuatro. We have correspondence to prove this.

"Ruiz went to keep the appointment and was killed. He bore no flag of truce, but went with full consent from me as a peace commissioner and depending upon the good faith of Aranguren."

"Has the killing of Ruiz excited any spirit of revenge on the part of the Spanish troops?" I asked.

"Naturally, some," said Gen. Blanco, "but I will absolutely not countenance any cruelties on the part of Spanish officers. I want as little bloodshed as possible. My whole idea is for peace.

"Autonomy in Cuba," continued Gen. Blanco, "will be an established fact by January 1. The ministry is completed and will be at work by that time. Of course, there are some persons who are not satisfied, but there always is a minority. With autonomical rule established, I will be, to a great extent, relieved of responsibility, except as a sort of viceroy, and I then intend to take the field and conduct an active campaign against those rebels who refuse to submit, but I think that once the Cubans see autonomy actually working their doubts and prejudices will be overcome."

When the question of relief for the poor of Cuba by the charity of the United States was mentioned Gen. Blanco said:

"I am a Christian myself, and I fully appreciate the kind Christian spirit in which these goods are offered. I will be glad to help Gen. Lee in every way."

SEVERAL HUNDRED IDLE MEN

Made So by the Troy Steel Company Closing.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Work at the immense plant of the Troy Steel Company, on Breaker Island, has been indefinitely discontinued. Several hundred men are thus thrown out of work.

Do you know that you can have The Morning, Evening and Sunday Times—the only COMPLETE newspaper published in Washington—served to you by carrier for fifty cents a month?

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

Should be read daily, as changes may occur at any time.

FOREIGN MAILS are forwarded to the ports of sailing daily, and the schedule of closings is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. For the week ending January 1, 1898, the last connecting closes will be made at this office as follows:

Transatlantic Mails.

TUESDAY—(b) At 9:20 p. m., for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul," from New York via Southampton. Letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul." (c) At 11:10 p. m., for Belgium direct, per s. s. Kensington from New York, via Antwerp. Letters must be directed "per Kensington." (c) At 11:10 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Majestic," from New York via Queenstown.

WEDNESDAY—(c) At 11:10 p. m., for Genoa, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York. Letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."

FRIDAY—(b) At 9:20 p. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. La Champagne," from New York, via Havre. Letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne." (c) At 11:10 p. m. for Netherlands direct, via s. s. Obdam, from New York, via Rotterdam. Letters must be directed "per Obdam." (c) At 11:10 p. m. for Europe, per s. s. Etruria," from New York, via Queenstown. (c) At 11:10 p. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Anchoria, from New York, via Glasgow. Letters must be directed "per Anchoria."

PRINTED MATTER. German steamers sailing from New York on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe.

American and White Star steamers sailing from New York on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays and the Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mails.

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, Etc.

MONDAY—(c) At 10:05 p. m., for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, per steamer from New Orleans. (c) At 11:10 p. m., for Leeward and Windward Islands, per s. s. Pretoria, from New York. Letters for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago must be directed "Per Pretoria." (c) At 11:10 p. m., for La Plata countries direct, per s. s. Georgian Prince, from New York. (c) At 11:10 p. m., for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Navasse, from New York.

TUESDAY—(d) At 12:05 p. m., for Newfoundland, per steamer from North Sydney. (a) At 3:20 p. m., for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston. (c) At 10:05 p. m., for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans. (c) At 11:10 p. m., for Jamaica, per steamer from Philadelphia, Pa. (c) At 11:10 p. m., for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad from New York. (c) At 11:10 p. m., for Newfoundland, per s. s. Portia from New York.

WEDNESDAY—(c) At 11:10 p. m. for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Finance, from New York, via Colon. Letters for Guatemala must be directed "Per Finance." (c) At 11:10 p. m. for Santiago de Cuba and Colombia, per s. s. Panama, from New York. Letters must be directed "Per Panama." (c) At 11:10 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Ardantose, from New York. Letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala must be directed "Per Ardantose." (c) At 11:10 p. m. for Nassau, N. P., per s. s. Antilla, from New York. Letters must be directed "Per Antilla." (c) At 11:10 p. m. for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per s. s. Santiago, from New York.

THURSDAY—(c) At 11:10 p. m., for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per s. s. Concho, from New York. Letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Concho."

FRIDAY—(d) At 6:25 a. m., for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per s. s. Alene, from New York. Letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene." (d) At 6:25 a. m., for Haiti and Santa Martha, per s. s. Kitty, from New York.

SATURDAY—(d) At 12:05 p. m., for Newfoundland, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence, via steamer, close here daily, except Sunday, at 12:05 p. m., and on Sundays only, at 11:35 a. m. (d)

Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence via steamer, close here daily at 3:20 p. m. (a)

Mails for Cuba (except those for Santiago de Cuba, which will be forwarded via New York, up to and including the 11:10 p. m., close Wednesday), close here daily at 3 p. m., for forwarding via steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays, from Port Tampa, Fla., to Havana. (c)

Mails for Mexico, overland (except those for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, which affect the Tuesday overland closing, will be forwarded via New York, up to and including the 11:10 p. m., close Thursday), close here daily at 7:10 a. m. (d)

Transpacific Mails.

Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only, per s. s. Empress of India, from Vancouver, close here daily up to 6:40 p. m., December 27. (d)

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. China, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:40 p. m., December 31. (d)

Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per s. s. Moana, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:40 p. m., January 2. (d)

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. Victoria, from Tacoma, close here daily up to 6:40 p. m., January 2. (d)

Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per s. s. Rhowera, from Vancouver, close here after January 2 up to 6:40 p. m., January 3. (d)

Mails for Hawaii, per s. s. Australia, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:40 p. m., January 19. (d)

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, from San Francisco, close here daily up to 6:40 p. m., January 25. (d)

(a) Registered mail closes at 10 a. m. same day.

(b) Registered mail closes at 1 p. m. same day.

(c) Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. same day.

(d) Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

(e) Registered mail closes at 1 p. m. Tuesdays and Saturdays.

JAMES. P. WILLETT,
Postmaster.

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