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CONCERNING KEILEY.

Papers in the Celebrated Case of the Italian and Austrian Missions Given the Senate.

Very Emphatic Language From Secretary Bayard to the Austrian Foreign Minister.

Ex-Delegate Cannon, Convicted of Polygamy, Fails to Secure Relief From the Court.

In Congress--Revision of the Rules--Presidential Succession Bill--Tariff Agitation.

All About Keiley.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The president, in response to a senate resolution adopted Dec. 9, transmitted to that body all the papers and correspondence on file relating to the appointment of A. M. Keiley as minister to Italy, and his subsequent appointment as minister to Austria. The correspondence begins with the letters exchanged with the Italian government, which, in accordance with diplomatic usage, requested the withdrawal of Mr. Keiley's name, assigning as the reason certain utterances made years ago by Mr. Keiley. To this, as in duty bound, Secretary Bayard assented. On May 4 Secretary Bayard informed Baron Schaeffer, the Austrian minister at Washton, that the president had appointed Mr. Keiley to succeed Mr. Francis as minister at Vienna.

AUSTRIA'S REFUSAL.

On May 9 Baron Schaeffer handed to Mr. Bayard the translation of a telegram from Count Kalnoky to himself, dated May 8:

We regret the nomination of Mr. Keiley as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the Imperial court, and his sudden departure from America, as here, like in Rome, prevail scruples against this choice. Please direct in the most friendly way the attention of the American government to the generally existing diplomatic practice to ask previously to any nomination of foreign minister the agreement (consent) of the government to which he is accredited. You are therefore requested to earnestly entreat them that the newly-nominated minister may not reach Vienna before our confidential consent to his nomination has taken place. The position of a foreign envoy wedded to a Jewess by a civil marriage would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna.

SECRETARY BAYARD'S REPLY.

In a communication to Baron Schaeffer, dated May 18, Secretary Bayard says:

The question thus raised by your government involves principles of the greatest importance, and has no precedent as yet discoverable to me in modern time and intercourse between friendly nations, and having submitted the matter to the consideration of the president, I am instructed by him to inform your government, through you, that the ground upon which it is announced that the usual ceremonial courtesy and formal respect are to be withheld from the envoy of the United States to your government, that is to say, because his wife is alleged or supposed by your government to entertain a certain religious faith, and to be a member of certain religious sect, cannot be assented to by the executive of the government of the American people, but it is, and must be

EMPHATICALLY DENIED.

The supreme law of the land expressly declares: "That no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States," and by the same authority it is declared: "That congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This is a government of the laws, and authority exercised must find its measure and warrant thereunder. It is not within the power of the president nor of congress, nor of any judicial tribunal in the United States to take or even hear testimony, or in any mode to inquire into, or decide upon the religious belief of any official, and the disposition to allow this to be done by any foreign government is necessary and a fortiori inadmissible. To suffer an infraction of this essential principle would lead to a disfranchisement of our citizens because of their religious belief and thus impair or destroy the most important end which our constitution of government was intended to secure.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

is the chief cornerstone of the American system of government, and provisions for its security are imbedded in the written charter interwoven in the moral fabric of its laws. Anything that tends to invade rights so essential and sacred must be carefully guarded against, and I am satisfied that my countrymen, ever mindful of the suffering and sacrifices necessary to obtain it, will never consent to its impairment for any reason, or under any pretext whatsoever. In harmony with this essential law is the almost equally potential law of American society that awards respect and delicate consideration to the women of the United States and exacts deference in the treatment at home and abroad of the mothers, wives and daughters of the republic. The case we are now considering is that of an envoy of the United States, unquestionably fitted, whose presence near the foreign government in question is objected te on the sole grounds that

HIS WEDDED WIFE

is alleged to entertain a religious faith which is held by very many of the most honored and valued citizens of the United States. It is not believed by the president that a doctrine and practice so destructive of religious liberty and freedom of conscience, so devoid of catholicity and so opposed to the spirit of the age in which we live, can for a moment be accepted by the great family of civilized nations or be allowed to control their diplomatic intercourse. Certain it is, it never in my belief will be accepted by the people of the United States, nor by any administration which represents their sentiments. Permit me therefore, being animated only by the sincerest desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect between the governments we respectively represent, most earnestly and respectfully to crave careful consideration of this note and to request your government to consider the views you have communicated to me in respect of the possible

RECEPTION OF MR. KEILY

on the mission of amity and mutual advantage, which in the amplest good faith he was selected by this government to perform.

Mr. John M. Francis, then United States minister at Vienna, on June 17 notified Mr. Bayard that he had been informed that the Austrian foreign office raised objection to receiving Mr. Keily because Italy had objected to him, and not because his wife was a Jewess, the Austrian government also objected to Mr. Keily's utterances. Mr. Bayard on June 21 instructed Mr. Francis to again present a request that the objections be withdrawn, and to present his letter of withdrawal and then present his letter of recall, and turn over the legation to his secretary if not relieved by his successor. On August 6 Mr. James Fenner Lee, then secretary of legation at Vienna, telegraphed to Secretary Bayard that the Austrian government could not receive Mr. Keily, and asked the United States

TO APPOINT ANOTHER MAN.

Mr. Bayard in a final letter to Mr. Lee says:

From the correspondence, two facts appear. First that the alleged race and religious faith of the wedded wife of an envoy of the United States is held a cause of rejection by a third party—"a friendly power"—are necessary to be removed in order to allow a proper reception to be extended. These conditions are simply intolerable, and are in the case of the United States not only inhibited by the plain letter and undying spirit of our constitution of government, but are inconsistent with that decent self-respect, which forbids a nation of 60,000,000 of freemen to accept the position of a diplomatic dependency of the "friendly power" whose behests appear to have been acquiesced in and carried out by Austria-Hungary in the present instance." Mr. Bayard informs Mr. Lee that the issues thus raised are grave and will be submitted to congress at its next meeting.

Cannon Convicted of Polygamy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The supreme court to-day affirmed the judgment of the supreme court of Utah in the case of Angus M. Cannon, plaintiff, in error against the United States. Cannon was indicted under the Edmunds act for unlawful cohabitation with more than one woman. The defendant objected to giving of any evidence, on the ground that the indictment did not allege that he was a male person nor that the cohabitation was with the women as wives. The objection was overruled and a verdict of guilty was returned and the defendant sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and to be imprisoned for six months, and to be further imprisoned till the payment of the fine. Justice Miller dissented from the opinion of the court. Justice Blatchford, in delivering the opinion, said that the law forbade cohabiting with more than one woman, and that if the plaintiff lived in the house of his wives one-third of his time or eat at their table or gave it out that these women were his wives he was guilty of cohabiting with them, without prying further into their relations.

IN CONGRESS.

An Uneventful Day in Both Houses --A Memorial From Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—On the assembling of the senate to-day a joint resolution of the congressional legislature was presented asking speedy provision for the presidential count, and Mr. Platt spoke in favor of the memorial. Mr. Hoar thought congressional members in the house had been responsible for the defeat of the bill already introduced, the senate by passing the bill three times had done everything possible. A memorial was also presented from the state executive appointed by a constitutional convention of the territory of Dakota, praying for the admission of Southern Dakota as a state of the union and transmitting a draft of a constitution for the approval of congress. Mr. Harrison said he only awaited the receipt of this memorial in order to introduce a bill providing for the admission of the territory named, and that he would introduce such a bill at an early opportunity.

Senator Hoar reported the bill introduced last session providing for the

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION

and he gave notice he would call it up tomorrow. Mr. Edmunds requested that he delay one day that his bill providing for for counting the presidential votes, might be added as an amendment, to which Mr. Hoar agreed.

A resolution offered by Mr. Morgan was agreed to, asking for the report of an actual survey of a line for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Mr. Sewell having resigned Mr. Logan was appointed chairman in his place of the military affairs committee.

Mr. Hoar from the committee on judiciary reported favorably the bill fixing the salary of United States district judges at $5.000. At 12 m. the senate went into executive session and at 2:20 the doors were reopened and a message was received from the president transmitting the Kelley correspondence recently called for by Mr. Vest's resolution. It was ordered printed and to lie on the table. The senate then adjourned at 2:25 p. m.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Morrison from the committee on rules submitted a report relating to the revision of the rules. It was laid over until to-morrow and Mr. Randall was given permission to make a minority report. Mr. Weaver of Iowa raised the question of a call of states for the introduction of bills. During the discussion a motion to adjourn was made and at 12:25 it was carried.

REVISION OF THE RULES

Will be Considered Earlier Under the Revision.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The house committee on rules in submitting the proposed new code of rules for the house accompanies with a report explanatory of its provisions. After naming the general appropriation bills that would, under rules 11 as amended, be referred to committees other than the committee on appropriations, the report states that there would be left with the committee on appropriations the legislative, executive and judicial, the sundry civil, the deficiency, fortifications, pension and the District of Columbia appropriation bills. These bills include more than the annual appropriations for carrying on the government. The committee says for several years past the various general appropriation bills have been reported at such late periods in the session as precluded their careful and thorough investigation by the members not committee on the appropriations. The committee is of opinion that

The distribution proposed will enable all those bills to be reported at early periods in the session, will permit a more careful and thorough consideration of each bill by the committee having jurisdiction of it, and also by the house, resulting in more considerate and economic legislation, and will obviate the necessity for the passage of any of these bills under a suspension of the rules, which has been so frequently done in late years. The committee is of the opinion that the general appropriation bills should be confined strictly to items and matters of appropriations authorized by existing law, to a continuation of the appropriations for such public works as are already in progress and for the contingencies for carrying on the several departments of the government, and to this end recommend the restoration of the old rule adopted by the Twenty-fifth congress and which stood without amendment until the Forty-fourth congress, a period of nearly forty years, and was further amended in the Forty-sixth congress.

Mr. Randall presented the minority report and made a very strong argument against any change. He asserted that the distribution of the appropriation bills would result in confusion, wasteful extravagance and increased taxation.

Tariff Agitation Inevitable.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The protection members of congress receive innumerable protests against tariff agitation. These come in greater bulk from Pennsylvania and Ohio, quite a number from California and some from the Southern states. They will be presented in both branches this week, but they will avail nothing. It is simply whistling against the wind. Tariff agitation at this session is inevitable. The tendency toward free trade in the Democratic party is growing, and it is getting a firm foothold in agricultural sections. There is no reason to doubt that not only will there be agitation of the tariff but the passage of a bill of some kind by the house of representatives. The protectionists now put all their hope in the senate, and it will be before this body that the strong fight will be made to defeat whatever the house may do. It is an open secret that Speaker Carlisle will so form the ways and means committee as to make it certain that a revision bill will get the active support of a majority of its members. The agitation of the subject is not, however, expected to commence in dead earnest until the first week in February.

Presidential Succession Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The only addition of importance made to the presidential succession bill is a provision for the repeal of sections numbered from 147 to 150 inclusive of the revised statues. These provide for special elections in case of a vacancy in the offices of president and vice president. The effect of their repeal is to continue the successor to the presidency in office until the next general election.

Important to Indian Claimants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The assistant attorney general has delivered the following opinion of interest to claimants for Indian depredations. "In order to entitle any claim for Indian depredations to be investigated, in pursuance to the provisions of the act of March 30, 1885, such claims must either have originated since the revised statutes repealing the three year's limitation of 1834 went into operation, or else if it originated before that time, it must have been presented within three years after the commission of the injury which constitutes the basis of said claim." There are about four thousand of these claims, representing about ten million dollars.

UPRISING EXPECTED.

Canadian Indians and Half-Breeds Led by the Blackfeet Reported to be Ready for War.

Details of the Wreck of the Oconto and Rescue of the Imperiled Passengers.

Three Men Fatally Injured by the Periodical Mine Explosion in Pennsylvania.

Mysterious Treatment of a School Girl--Trouble in the Indian Territory.

Indian Uprising Expected.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—Father Lacombe, the Roman Catholic missionary among the Blackfeet, arrived here from the Northwest yesterday. The object of his visit is to impress upon the government the necessit yof immediately dispatching a strong militray force to the Blood Indian reserve. These braves, he says, when he left were very turbulent and might take the warpath at any moment. Should they rise they would undoubtedly have the hearty support of powerful tribes in the United States. Were such an alliance made and Indian war begun the Blackfeet and other tribes to the north would certainly take a part, and a war in comparison with which the recent troubles are but a drop in a bucket would have to be waged before the Indians could be subdued. All the tribes are vowing vengeance for the hanging of the Indian murderers of the Riel rebellion and say they are prepared to fight the whites to the bitter end. Being asked if the half-breeds would join in such a war, Father Lacombe said he believed Gabriel Dumont was at this moment plotting another rebellion and endeavoring to incite the half-breeds of Montana to assist their Canadian compatriots.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Three Men Will Die as the Result of a Coal Mine Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 14.—A frightful explosion of gas took place this morning in Mill Creek mine, operated by the Delaware & Hudson Coal company. At the time of the accident there were about 100 miners, laborers and boys in the shaft. The news spread rapidly, and the whole population seemed to have gathered about the colliery. The explosion occurred in what is known as No. 12 lift, which is located at the extreme end of the opening of the slope, being 400 feet from the mouth, and therefore its ventilation was a difficult problem. The gas ignited in the breast, where a man named Coffy was at work. An exploring party of some twenty miners entered the slope as soon as the news had reached the surface. It was soon discovered that many had been burned, and they at once began removing them. The following are among those

SERIOUSLY INJURED:

GEORGE MARTIN, miner.
JOHN CLEASBY, laborer.
NICHOLAS GRAY, driver-boy.
PETER COFFY, miner.
SAMUEL MORRIS, laborer.
JOSEPH PARDUSKY, driver.
PETER STONE, laborer.

Martin has died. Many others are injured more or less from flying pieces of coal and wood. Joseph Cleasby is badly burned and his skull is fractured. He cannot survive. Peter Coffy is seriously burned on the face and arms and is internally injured. He will die. Joseph Pardusky is dangerously injured. He was brought to the surface naked, his clothing having been burned from his body. His recovery is considered doubtful. Nicholas Gray, the driver-boy, had his right eye torn from its socket.

THE OCONTO WRECK.

Rescue of the Passengers and Crew by the Tug Winslow.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—William E. Savage of this city, one of the passengers of the wrecked steamer Oconto, arrived home this afternoon. He says:

The wrecking tug Winslow left Big Charity island at 2:12 p. m. Saturday with the remaining crew and passengers of the propeller, excepting one man who was left to keep ship, and Mr. Fralich, a passenger, who remained to care for the live stock. The Winslow got within a mile and a half of the Oconto, and the passengers, after a weary walk of three miles over snow and bay ice, broke their way in two boats through the thick-forming crust to the tug. None of the crew or passengers seem to suffer in health from their severe exposure. Too much praise cannot be given to Charles McDonald, the lighthouse keeper, and his wife, who were assiduous in their attentions to the shipwrecked party, ten of whom were cared for at the lighthouse.

The Oconto is half-a-mile southeast of Big Charity island and headed a little south of west. She draws seven feet of water forward, six-and-a-half aft and her keel is two feet in the sand. The ice at her bow is solid to the bottom. The vessel is a trifle listed to port, but is solidly frozen in and bids fair to remain in this position until the ice moves in the spring. The hull is perfectly dry inside. The live stock are doing well, and the lower deck is a complete barnyard with horses, oxen, turkeys, geese and chickens. Capt. McGregor of the Oconto was in this city to-night and said:

The most I can say is that I have sailed now forty years and been out a great many nights in what I called very rough weather, but that was the worst night that I ever experienced and I never want to go through another like it, but I did not at any time think that I should be drowned. Too much cannot be said in praise of the conduct of the two engineers. Some of the passengers were very cool and collected. Many of them put on life preservers, and I laughed when I saw them. They would have been of no service at all on such a night. In summer when the water is warm they would be of some service, but not on such nights as that. It will cost a good deal to get her off in the spring, and I am glad we got off so well. Most boats would have broken to pieces in those terrible seas.

Joshua Dines, engineer, said;

A week ago last Friday we started out of Oscoda at 4 p. m., bound for Alpena. When out about half an hour or so, it began blowing strong, and a snow storm set in. The captain thought best to go back to Tawas harbor, and when we reached there we could see neither light or shore. He did not think he could land and headed the boat out into the lake again. He certainly had no idea of what was to happen and had confidence that the storm would abate enough to show the light and shore. However, the storm increased in intensity and it began to snow harder. About midnight we sighted Charity island light and with difficulty reached the lee side of the island. Soon after the boat ran aground in about five feet of water. We kept up blowing our whistle for help during the night but none came. The storm continued and it seemed that it would result disastrously. Such a night as that is simply indiscribable. The officers of the boat who had many years' experience on the water said it was one of the worst ever known by them. The passengers and crew were naturaly excited over the prospect of a wreck but remained calm and collected, hoping for the best. The next morning part of the passengers and crew reached the island. Sunday night some of the crew volunteered to go in a small boat to Caseville, nine miles distant. After a dangerous trip they arrived in safety. We confidently expected soon to be rescued but the week passed until Saturday afternoon when the Winslow arrived.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

A Workman on the Lake Shore Road Shot Through the Head.

Special to the Globe.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 14.—The engineer on the south-bound passenger on the Jackson branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, while passing a point about half a mile north of the New Era station, sixteen miles north of this place at 9 o'clock this morning discovered a man on his hands and knees by the side of the railroad track, with two ugly gun shot wounds in his head. He stopped the train and notified some farmers near by who took care of the man, who died shortly afterward. The deceased was recognized as Lex Harner, who had been working with a section gang on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern all summer, and had accumulated $300, which had been deposited in a bank in Auburn, Ind. Harner had intended going to Wisconsin to-morrow, and is supposed to have drawn his money out of the bank. He, in company with Levi Kessler, left his boarding house, about a mile north of New Era station, at 8 o'clock this morning. An hour later Harner was found as stated. There were two bullet

WOUNDS IN HIS HEAD.

One entered the back of his right ear and passed nearly through his head. The other entered the left cheek and passed in the direction of the right shoulder. When Harner's pockets had been rifled. Kessler, the supposed murderer, was seen walking rapidly south of New Era and boarded the passenger train at Stones, two miles south of New Era, presenting a ticket from New Era to Ft. Wayne. He took a transfer bus and purchased a ticket for Lima, O., leaving at 2:10 this afternoon on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad passenger train, and up to the present time is still at large. Harner was unmarried, 28 years of age and a very steady young man. He has relatives living somewhere in Wisconsin. Kessler is regarded as a hard character in the neighborhood and is unmarried, his folks living six miles north of Lima, Ohio., on the Dayton & Michigan railroad, where it is supposed he has gone.

Testified in His Own Behalf.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Benjamin T. O. Hubbard, formerly cashier of the First National bank of Monmouth, Ill., and who is charged with embezzling $120,000 of the bank's funds, testified in his own behalf today in the Unites States district court, declaring that he has not taken any of the bank's funds. He declared on the other hand that the president and others of the directors had all overdrawn their accounts, and that they were at all times privy to this condition of affairs.

A Double-Barreled Suit.

Special to the Globe.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 14.—There is some excitement at Hinton, Summers county, over the filing of two suits in the circuit court against Robert Flannagan, a well-known and wealthy citizen, the plaintiffs being G. W. Adams and his daughter, Miss Sue. The suit in which the father is plaintiff is for $15,000 damages for the seduction of his daughter, while Miss Sue's bill is for $10,000 for breach of promise.

Four Persons Drowned.

SWANTON, Vt., Dec. 14.—Four persons were drowned in Missisquei bay, Lake Champlain, at Philipsburg, Que., on Saturday. Henry Burke and Annie Scroggie, a teacher, while skating broke through the ice, the latter being saved. A blind man named Caderet, and two children, while crossing the bay, broke through the ice and all were drowned.

Shot by an Attendant.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 4.—At the lunatic asylum in this city yesterday A. W. Platt, an attendant, shot and instantly killed G. Jeffrey Tyre, an inmate, and made good his escape. The murder was not discovered till to-day, the fact being concealed by another attendant named McGlade, who has been arrested as an accessory. The cause of the deed is unknown, but believed to have been unprovoked.

The Sitka Judge in Canada.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—A short time ago Judge Daune of Sitka, Alaska, in consequence, it is alleged, of crooked business transactions in which he became involved, left Sitka and took the steamer Idaho from Tongas to Victoria, B. C. From there he took the Canadian Pacific railroad to Montreal and was in this city Saturday. He is supposed to have gone to Halifax to try to take a steamer for an English port. Detective Farley of Washington passed through this city to-day on his track. The judge is involved to the amount of $30,000.

Bad Outlook for Corn.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 14.—The snowfall of the past week has proven somewhat unfortunate for farmers. They were rising all their energies to gather in a large and excellent crop of corn. The yield promised about fifty bushels. First came the destroying wind which broke and knocked down much of the corn ungathered. This was followed in a few days by a fall of several inches of snow which covered up all grain on the ground. If the snow remains the corn cannot be gathered until spring, when much of it will be injured. The greater part of the crop has been cribbed and is now rapidly finding its way into market. The price has stiffened somewhat and farmers now realize 21 cents. More of the crop wil be sold than formerly, since thousands ol hogs have died from scourge and the cornf cannot be consumed.

New Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—Edward S. Stokes, Cassius H. Reed, Dwight Townshend, Edward Lauterbach, O. A. Cochrane and Patrick C. Alpin are incorporators of the Southern Telegraph and Cable company, which filed its certificate of incorporation to-day. Its lines are to run from this city, and throughout the United States and Canada to any point on the coast of Ireland, to Penzance, London, Brussels and Paris. The capital stock of the company is $100,000, divided into 100 shares of $1,000 each, with the right to increase it.

A Long Delayed Claim.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—The brig Matilda, of which Gideon Leet was half owner, was captured by two French privateers in the West Indies in 1799. Leet died near here in 1826. His heirs to-day filed a petition for administration, desiring to prepare claims for indemnity. The other half of the vessel was owned by Jonathan Warner, whose heirs are unknown.

Thanks from Ireland.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14. — The Montreal branch of the Irish National league received a letter to-day from Charles O'Reilly of Detroit, treasurer of the Irish National league of America, thanking the Montreal branch for its donation of $1,000 toward the Irish parliamentary fund, and stating that it will form part of the £1,000, which will make the thirteenth transmission of a like sum since Oct. 2.

Closed Up.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 14.—The Ashman Engine works were closed by the sheriff today under attachments in favor of the Iowa National bank for $2,502.62, J. K. and W. H. Gilbert for $471.61, Eagle Iron works for $550.80 and Sunderlufski & Cohen for $450. The firm suffered a heavy loss by fire about a year ago, and on Saturday, to secure leeway, executed mortgages to friends. It is probable they will be yet allowed to resume.

A Good Shepherd Called.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 14.—Mr. A. S. Abbott of this city, who for several years successfully filled the responsible position of local secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, has been tendered and accepted a call to take pastoral charge of the Baptist congregation at the village of Thorp.

The Painters' union in New York are trying to boycott the Fifth Avenue hotel. They sent letters to John Sherman, Warner Miller and Secretary Endicott to keep away from the hotel, which they refused to do.

WHITE HOUSE METHODS

Miss Cleveland Will Inaugurate a Very Desirable Change in White House Etiquette.

Curious Expenditure on Account of the Senate for Castor Oil, Soft Soap and Apollinaris.

Minister Hanna's Friends Expecting a Fight Over His Confirmation by the Senate.

Ex-Postmaster Palmer's Expectations--Thrifty Minister Wallace --General Gossip.

White House Etiquette.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Miss Cleveland has been consulting with a number of society ladies about a program of exercises at the White house on New Year's day. She has as much independence as her brother, and after having listened to the opinions and suggestions of ladies, who are familiar through long experience with what is expected in Washington, she has arrived at certain conclusions and has already arranged the program of exercises for that day. Mrs. Hayes brought in a fashion of having a very large number of ladies

TO ASSIST IN RECEIVING.

The result of her numerous invitations was to build up a precedent which has caused a great deal of heart burning, and has been at the bottom of some of the severest of Washington's social feuds. Mrs. Hayes would arrange ladies she specially invited in a stiff row upon the right, instead of having them scattered at their ease back of her in the blue parlor, where the receptions were held. These ladies would stand with their hands folded, with a look of rapt bliss and calm superiority upon their faces, and take no part in the reception beyond

NODDING STIFFLY TO FRIENDS

as they passed. Through this arrangement all semblence of sociability was destroyed. Miss Cleveland found the social line a legacy which had been handed down long enough to be considered as a precedent. She soon learned of the bitter rivalries and jealousies involved in the maintenance of this line and she has very sensibly and independently gone to work to see if it cannot be abolished. In order to accomplish this she will limit her invitations to wives of cabinet officers. As there are only five of these ladies, this will make the line much shorter and as the

QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE

in the cabinet has been all settled there can be no differences of opinion as to where each lady shall stand. It is possible Mrs. Whitney may not be present, as she is in mourning. For several years it has been the custom to invite wives of the chief officials of the two houses of congress to assist at the New Year's reception. This has brought into line ladies who have claimed precedence over cabinet ladies. The wife of the president or the acting vice president, ranks next to the wife of the president, and in the absence of such a lady she socially stands first. The speaker's wife is supposed to come next. Mrs. John Sherman is to-day the

LADY OF THE HIGHEST SOCIAL RANK

in Washington. Miss Cleveland avoids all these questions this year bv confining her invitations to the administration family. This may result in a flutter among the wives of Republican senators, but Miss Cleveland is actuated by the right kind of motives, and will be criticised by none except extreme sticklers for place and burdensome etiquette. Another vexed question has also been settled by Miss Cleveland. For a number of years Mrs. Bayard has been something of an invalid, and has gone into society but little. Her eldest daughter, Miss Katherine Bayard, has represented her. She

HAS CLAIMED PRECEDENCE

as belonging to her mother, and as a natural consequence this claim has been disputed by married ladies of officials near Bayard in point of position. Miss Cleveland has requested Mrs. Bayard to be present at the New Year's reception, and as Mrs. Bayard is in very good health now, she will occupy the first place there, next to Miss Cleveland, thereby saving the dissatisfaction which would follow her being represented by her daughter. There is no doubt that the social policy outlined by Miss Cleveland will give satisfaction to the best people in Washington society.

SOFT SOAP AND CASTOR OIL.

Items of Expenditure in the Report of the Secretary of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The annual report of the secretary of the senate, which furnishes a detailed statement of the purchases made for that body, gives some curious ideas as to the manner in which it is supplied at the expense of the government. Of course, it is understood that there is a legitimate expenditure for stationery and articles of this character, which articles are paid for as drawn from the stationery room out of a fund of $300 a year allowed them for this purpose. It is hard to understand, however, by what authority or right the secretary of the senate gets into his bills such items as Apollinaris water, lemons, sugar and articles of this character. On a single page of the secretary's report are these items: "One can Apollinaris water, $7.50;" one can Apollinaris water, $11; 233 pounds granulated sugar, $18; one box of lemons, $4.90; four dozen ginger ale $5.40. On the opposite page are items. "One hundred three-grain quinine pills, $3; one gallon of bay rum, $3.50; one pound of Glauber salts, 5 cents; one-half gallon castor oil, $1; one pound aloes, 10 cents; one-half pound sulpher, 10c; three barrels soft soap, $13.50. Just what the senate could have wanted of this quantity of soap, unless it is to distribute to visiting constituents of members, is a little difficult to understand. On the very next page is another item for three more barrels of soft soap, while items of 200 quinine pills appear frequently throughout the report. The senate must have a very vigorous appetite for quinine, as well as for soft soap and Apollinaris water.

HARD FOR HANNA.

An Impression Prevailing that He May Be Rejected by the Senate.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—A writer in a local paper says: "I understand that objection will be made in the senate to the appointment of Bayliss Hanna, who is now representing this government near the capital of the Argentine Republic. There is a hesitation at the state department about sending in Mr. Hanna's name, and it was not to be found in the list of diplomatic appointments submitted Thursday, the only one, I believe, that was missing; but I think it will be determined to give Mr. Hanna's friends a chance to work him, if they can, and Mr. Voorhees, who is always loyal to his friends, will try to do it. Mr. Bayard would feel very much relieved if Mr. Hanna's nomination was rejected, for I happen to know that he does not consider the new minister of the Argentine Republic quite up to the standard we ought to establish. He believes that none but typical Americans should be sent abroad, men who will represent the United States socially as well as officially, and Mr. Hanna is no Chesterfield. The Spanish-American people are great sticklers for ettiquette, observe all the forms, follow all the follies of the court circles of Europe, and criticise a man more severely for a blot on his shirt-front than a stain upon his character. Mr. Hanna signalized his debut in diplomacy by writing a letter, a familiar sort of an epistle, to a friend in Indiana, who foolishly gave it to the local paper for publication, and advertised Mr. Hadna in the most unfavorable way. It was not a bad letter—only a silly one. Mr. Bayard must have blushed when he read it for he is keenly sensitive about such things.

An Ex-Postmaster's Expectations.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Ex-Postmaster Palmer seems to be settling down for a long siege in regard to the Chicago postoffice. One of our morning papers to-day announces that he and Congressman Van Schaick have taken quarters at the Stratchmore Arms, and there are other evidences that Palmer intends to make a long stay here. His friends are predicting to-day that there will be no action taken by the senate on President Cleveland's appointments for postmasters either in Chicago or Philadelphia, and that when the senate adjourns Mr. Judd will have to step out and Mr. Palmer will step in. Interviews with several Illinois members of congress to-day resulted in the unanimous opinion that the plan suggested Saturday by friends of ex-Postmaster Palmer, by which it was said he would be enabled to resume the office after the adjournment of the senate without the confirmation of Mr. Judd, will not work. They say that under the tenure of office law this could have been done, but that the recent amendments would render a plan of this sort impracticable. These members say that they do not know what will be the program of the senate on this subject, and indeed, they think probably nobody, not even Gen. Logan, knows.

Thrifty Minister Wallace.

Special to the Globe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—A friend of Gen. Lew Wallace says that his recent trip to Constantinople, the purpose of which was concealed from the public, was really in the interest of an American company engaged in the manufacture of war arms, and that his mission was successful. He received for his services, it is said, the sum of $30,000.

The Committee Considers Land Bills

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The senate committee on public lands held its first meeting this morning. It took up the measures referred to it by the senate and referred them to the sub-committees. These included bills for the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert lands act, for the forfieture of certain land grants and provided for the taxation of such lands, all of which have heretofore been published. It is the purpose of the committee to have some of the most important of these measures, the majority of which have already been passed opon in previous sessions, reported at an early day, placed upon the calander and brought as speedily as possible to the point of final action.

Hennepin Canal Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The projectors of the Hennepin canal scheme are here in force endeavoring to secure such a change in the rules as will save them from the defeat through the moving of a point of order which they experienced last year. They propose to accomplish this by giving the committee on rivers and harbors jurisdiction of canals and of all waterways and changing its title to that of rivers, harbors and canals. This will enable the Hennepin folks to place their appropriation in the regular river and harbor bill, provided they have sufficient influence in the committee and will give the measure the special advantage of a place in a bill which the committee in charge has the right to report at any time.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 14.—The president to-day appointed the following postmasters:

Henry F. Wadsworth at Laporte, Ind.; Joseph Brelsford at Onaiga, Ill.; A. J. Weber at Albia, Ia.; John D. Smith at Bedford, Ia.; A. C. Hutchinson at Burlington, Ia.; Clarence Snyder at Racine, Wis.; Ransom Nutting at Decatur, Mich.; Angelo E. Tewer at Ionia, Mich.; Charles R. Vaunn at St. Helena, Cal.

There were 11 fourth-c ass postmasters appointed in Arkansas to-day, 1 in California, 6 in Colorado, 1 in Dakota, 9 in Illinois, 5 in Indiana, 2 in Indian Territory, 5 in Iowa, 4 in Kentucky, 8 in Kansas, 1 in Michigan, 1 in Minnesota, 6 in Missouri, 4 in Montana, 10 in Nebraska, 4 in Ohio, 2 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Tennessee, 11 in Texas, 3 in West Virginia, 1 in Wisconsin, 2 in Wyoming and 1 in Washington Territory.

In addition to the above a long list of recess appointments were sent in, including consuls, chief and associate justices, district attorneys, marshals, collectors of customs and internal revenue, supervising inspectors of steam vessels, pension agents, etc.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Will Advertise More Stakes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The Washington Park club will within a few days advertise sixteen more stakes to cease Jan. 15 next, to be run for at the summer meeting next year. Among them are the Washington Park cup, the Oakwood handicap, the Great Western handicap, the Salmon House stakes, the Lakeview handicap, the Boulevard stakes, the Columbia stakes and others that have not been named as yet, but which will be during the coming week.

Race for the Derby.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 14.—The race for the Derby in the National field trial was continued at Grand Junction, Tenn. Second series:

Gath's Mark beat Noterie in good style. Gath's Hope beat Sam Sterritt. Bob Gates and Peg Fly were the next brace, but neither Peg Fly or his handler could be found, and after waiting an hour the heat was given to Bob Gates by default. Nannie S beat Beauty Gladstone and Noble D beat Carloth. Jack, passed by King Shot, was withdrawn.

Third—Gath's Mark beat Jack. Gath's Hope beat Bob Gates.

To-morrow Nannie S, Noble C and Gath's Mark and Gath's Hope will contest. The winner of these braces is to contest for the first prize.

Possible Trouble in Indian Territory

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 14.—A special from the Indian Territory says: The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are becoming very restless and trouble ts imminent. One cause of discontent is the loss of money formerly derived from the now abrogated cattle lease. The Indians who were loudest in denouncing the cattle men and urging their expulsion are now complaining about the change in their conditions.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the total values of exports of breadstuffs from the United States during the month of November, 1885, and for the five and eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1885, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year was as follows: November, 1885, $7,148,888; November, 1884, $11,050,402; five months ended Nov. 30, 1885, $42,880.593; same time, 1884, $65,338,965; eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1885, $119,632,121; same time, 1884, $133.451,861.

Closed Their Doors.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 14.—Garribrant & Cole, wholesale and retail dealers in tobacco, closed their doors to-day. Their liabilities are $40,000, assets estimated at $18,000. The cause of the failure is alleged inability to make collections. The creditors are principally in Cincinnati, and in one or two other Eastern cities.

A bill was introduced in the senate by Senator McPherson providing for the suspension of the silver coinage. A large number of other bills were also introduced.

KING MILAN'S ESCAPE.

His Assassination Prevented Only by a Conspirator Divulging the Foul Plot.

Alexander Will Recognize the Austro-Russian Armistice Line if Servia Will Pay Up.

Tennyson Holds up the American Constitution as a Model to the English.

Conservatives Refuse a Parnellite Alliance--Gladstone Favors an Irish Parliament.

King Milan's Escape.

SEMLIN, Dec. 14.—A rumor is current that Vukotic, secretary of the supreme court of Moncenegro, has informed an intimate friend that a Russo-Montenegrin plot existed to form a Servian state to consist of Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovinia and Montenegro; that an assassin was hired for 40,000 roubles to kill King Milan, and that an accomplice divulged the plot. It is rumored that Vukotic is now a volunteer in the Servian camp. Rumors are rife of hard fighting between Pirot and Belo-Palanka and of Bulgarian attacks on the Servian forces at Widin and the retiring of Gen. Leshganec. The Bulgarian government has received from the powers a collective note announcing the appointment of a commission to mark an armistice line. It is believed that Prince Alexander will refuse to recognize the commission. The Servians are evacuating the Widin district. The understanding between the sultan and Prince Alexander, including the porte's consent to the personal union of the Bulgarians. The military attaches forming the commission to mark the armistice line between the Servian and Bulgarian armies will leave Vienna to-morrow for Nissa. Col. Kaulbars, the Russian military attache at Vienna, will be president of the commission. The report in a dispatch from Belgrade on Sunday that a bloody engagement had occurred at Valiki-Izor between two battalions of Bulgarians and a body of Servians, in which the former were scattered, leaving many dead and w