vot a Brilliant Success as Laborers on Russian Railroads, as They

REVEL IN RIOT AND RUIN.

leports of Famine Suppressed Before the Czar Hears Them.

RANCE HAS A NEW COBDEN CLUB

Society to Fight Protection, but With Other Objects in View.

ONDON FOG BEATS PITTSBURG SMOKE

St. Petersburg, Dec. 24.-It was reorted some time since that the Governent intended to employ thousands of the shabitants of the famine-stricken provices in the work of constructing the Transiberian Railway, which is to connect Vladstock, the Russian port on the Pacific, ith European Russia.

At present an enormous number of concts are employed on the work. Despite ie guards who are placed over these conicts, they seem to be able to escape the gilance of their keepers and to work their ill upon the unoffending inhabitants of se country through which the line will ass. Murders, robberies and all sorts of strages are some of the crimes placed to ie credit of these undesirable railroad borers. So frequent have become the emplaints against them that it seems now nat the Government will be compelled to

A letter from Moscow declares that when ie Governors of the famine-stricken rovinces submitted the most gloomy re-orts to the Central Famine Committee as the condition of affairs in those provinces. to committee refused to allow the reports tould be modified before His Majesty was lowed to see them. Acting under instrucons when the governors were given an auditheir respective provinces were satisfac-Reports received from the provin hich the famine is prevalent state that heat is now arriving from the other rovinces, and that the people are becoming ore hopeful.

## WORSE THAN PITTSBURG SMOKE

onden's Fog Causes Great Confusion and Many Fatal Accidents.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The remarkable for hich has enshrouded this city all this eek, still remains. Advices from points the Eastern part of England show that e fog is prevalent along the whole length the eastern coast. The captains of many ssels found the greatest difficulty in makg their ports. On the river Tyne the ipping industry is almost at a standstill. rains in the north of England have been eatly delayed. The atmosphere is so thick at usual signals can hardly be seen. Walking about the docks is extremely dan-

rous, even to those thoroughly acquainted th all their nooks and crannies. ock constables than whom no one is sup-used to be more familiar with all the in ves during the fog. Steamers in the chanel service are greatly retarded. The log-uses the ice to rot very rapidly, and any skaters have broken through and en drowned. The fog is a boon to the as companies. Everybody who uses gas as been compelled to keep it burning all iv. The gas supply at the general post-fice failed to-day, and for some time Lonon's mail service was in a state of great

# HARRISON PLEASES THE CHILEANS.

n Amnesty for All Except a Few Balma cedists Is Proclaimed. LONDON, Dec. 25 .- The Times Santiago rrespondent says: The text of President arrison's speech made when receiving the lilean Minister produced an excellent im-

ession here, except as regards some minor

The provisional Government to-day dore resigning presented to the Senate almacedists except those accused Congress, a few military chiefs ed common criminals. This was done de ite the knowledge of the efforts of the fugees at the American Legation to The magisterial report on the Baltimore

ilor riot shows that the police did their ity. Two Chileans were found guilty of ity. Two Chileans were abbing, but sentence was deferred.

# THE POPE'S NEW PROJECT.

Institute of Economic Science to Inculcate Encyclical Principles.

ROME, Dec. 24.-The Pope has had seval conferences with Signor Torniole, Prossor of Social Science at the University of sa on the subject of founding an institute economic science at Rome with a view to aking it a center for the propagation of eideas developed in the recent papal ecclical on the labor question.

The agitation in France over the religious testion causes treatanxiety at the Vatican. The Pope is said to be very much hurt at attacks when the Church her addictions the Church her addictions to the contract when the con

e attacks upon the Church by radical eakers during the vebates in the French nambers, but is still hopeful that an honor-de and satisfactory settlement may still be

# GENERAL BOOTH TAKES INDIA.

th Christians and Hindoos Unite in Wel-

coming the Salvation Leader. MADRAS, Dec. 24.-General Booth, the Ed of the Salvation Army, has arrived re from Australia. He was given a grand elcome upon reaching the city. Both indoos and Christians presented him with dresses. He was escorted to his hotel by imposing procession, headed by men

aring lanterns.
The influential native Prince, Bahadur aganath, will preside at a meeting at tich General Booth will explain the hemes he is advancing for the betterment

## THE POPE IS NOT ILL.

repuous Denials From Official Sources of Alarming Rumprs.

Power Dec. 24 .- It is officially announced at there has been no change in the bealth the Pope that need cause the slightest xiety. He bore well the exertion eniled upon him in making a long address sterday, and to-day he said mass in the esence of the Pontificial court. His Holiwill be busy next week receiving

Spain's New Protective Tariff. LISBON, Dec. 24.-The new protective riff recently prepared by the Government, d which was referred to a committee, has en returned by the committee with only ew modifications. It was presented to e Chamber of Deputies to-day.

received the approval of two sections of the Chamber of Representatives, while two other sections oppose the treaty. It is expected that the majority will finally reject the treaty.

REDMOND THE WATERFORD VICTOR The Result Gives the Parnellite Faction New Lease of Life.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.-The Parliamentary election at Waterford yesterday resulted in a substantial victory for the Parnellites, the scene of conflict being in the stronghold of that faction. Complete returns give Redmond, the victor, 1,775 votes, and Davitt, 1,229 votes, a majority against the Me-Carthyites of 546. The announcement of the official figures was followed by a scene of the wildest enthusiasm. The Parnellites shouted, waved their hats and sticks, and in every way gave vent to their jubilant feelings. The McCarthyites were corre-

feelings. The McCarthyites were correspondingly depressed.

After quiet had been somewhat restored Mr. Redmond proposed the usual vote of thanks to the Sheriff, to whom is entrusted the task of making the official return of election. It is customary for the defeated candidate to second the vote of thanks, and Mr. Davitt did not fail in this duty. He took occasions the second in Mr. casion to add, however, after seconding Mr. Redmond's motion, that he would rather lose an election than win by combined terrorism and rowdyism. The remark provoked a most uproarious outburst of protest from the Parnellites, and for a time it looked as though the official canvass would end in a free fight. When Mr. Davitt withdrew from the counting room he was escorted to his hotel by a number of police. It was a wise precaution, for had he attempted the journey alone there is no telling what the consequences might have been.

#### A FRENCH COBDEN CLUB.

The Three-Fold Aim of a Recently-Former Society Explained by a Member. PARIS, Dec. 24 .- M. Charles Roux, the Deputy, speaking concerning the recentlyformed society for the protection of French

interests abroad, said: Our society is divided into three sections the first section having as its special care
the first section having as its special care
the foreign policy of France; the second
looking after our commercial interests, and
the third having to do with financial problems. We are naturally deeply interested
in all tariff questions, and are entirely
opposed to the present tendency of France
in its policy of protection.

Mr. Paul Dreyfus, editor of the Exportation Franceive said:

tion Franceise, said:

Concerning this society, I think its chief aim is to advance the interests of its own particular members. It protests against the McKinley tariff, though this measure has not materially affected our commerce. The principal exports of France are articles of luxury which are not produced in the United States, and the rich American buys them in spite of the increased duty. That there is not more enthusiasm here over the Chicago Exhibition, is not wholly due to the McKinley tariff. The Government has delayed in appointing Commissioners, so that valuable time has been lost. Our manufacturers will not send anything to Chicago unless they have plenty of time to prepare their exhibits. If, when the Chicago Commissioners were here last sammer, they had visited some of the local centers of commerce, such as St. Etienne, Rheims, Lyons, Cognac, etc., they would have accomplished much good. tion Francaise, said:

## FRENCH ART FOR THE FAIR.

Rare National Typographical Exhibit

and a Panorama of the Deluge. PARIS, Dec. 24.-M. Henri Doniel, the historian and director of the National Printing Office, says that he means to make a good exhibit at Chicago. He has asked for 50,000 francs for this purpose, The National printing office is an ancient and remarkable institution, turning out very artistic typographical work and curious publications in oriental type. Specimens of this work will be the main feature of the

M. Georges Rochegross, the well-known French painter, and M. Alexandre Pas-calides, a Greek painter, are engaged on a grand panorama for Chicago, which will depict the Deluge.

# THE HAPPY DAY IS SET.

Prince Albert Victor and the Princess of

LONDON, December 24-It was officially announced to-day that the marriage of Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son and heir of the Prince of Wales, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, will take place on the 27th of February. The ceremony will be per-formed in St. George's chapel at Windsor

### DUAL GOVERNMENTS IN BRAZIL Trouble Still Exists in Rio Grande do Sul

and Suo Panio.

LONDON, Dec. 24.-In spite of the peace ful Rio Janeiro assurances a telegram states that hostile Governments exist in Rio satisfaction over the late political troubles.

#### A GANG OF RELIGIOUS BANDITS Attack the House of a Member of a Pursu-

ing Posse in Alabama.

MOBILE, Dec. 24.—Three months ago Bob Sims, the leader of a company of religionists in Choctaw county, all in the neighborhood of Womack Hill, was arrested for running an illicit distillery which he claimed he had divine authority to run. Two of his brothers, fellow-believers, reseued him, killing a bystander and wounding the deputy in charge. One of the brothers was killed. Sims and the otner brother escaped and have been hunted vig-

orously ever since.

Last night Bob Sims and his gang re appeared near Womack Hill and attacked the house of John McMillan, who had been a member of the pursuing posse. They act fire to the house, and as McMillan and the other inmates rushed out the gang fired upon them. John McMillan, John Kennedy and several others were wound of Sims' gang were wounded and have

# THE NEW OCEAN POSTOFFICE.

Many Hours' Valuable Time Saved by the Sorting of Mails on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.-At 3 A. M. to-day there was received at the postoffice by the steamship Havel, from Bremen, 436 sacks of mail matter, followed at 5:40 by the mail from the steamer Majestic, from Queenstown, consisting of 1,164 sacks.

The advantage gained by the establishment of the sea post on the steamers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines (in which the mails are assorted en route by German and American clerks) was conspicuously demonstrated in this case, as the letters brought by the Havel being received in packages made up for their respective destinations, it was possible to dispatch them promptly by the morning trains, while rought by the Majestie were delayed until the afternoon or evening on acco of the necessity for assorting them in the New York Postoffice.

# QUEBEC'S NEW BROOM

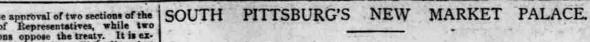
Sweeps to the Surface Astounding Corruptions of Mercier's Cabinet.

MONTREA, Dec. 24.-Astonishing revelations are being made as to the operations of the Mercierites during their control of the Provincial Government. The new Treasurer of the Province, on taking posand announces a startling state of affairs.

The late government's last financial statement estimated the deficit for the year at \$600,000. There has been found an item in the books, called "special expenditures," which swells the total deficit or excess of One Commercial Treaty in Peril.

Expenditure over receipts to \$2,223,000.

The department is now engaged in tracing where this extra \$1,600,000 has gone to.





The new Southside market house will be one of the most complete and best equipped buildings of its kind in the country. The plan, as shown above, was prepared by Architect Bickel, and has been adopted by Chief Bigelow as coming nearest to his idea of what the Southside should have. The building will occupy the same space as the old one. The plan shows the front, facing up Twelfth street toward Carson. Bing. bam street will pass right through the building in an arcade.

Chief Bigelow, several months ago inspected the market houses of all the principal Eastern cities with the express purpose of getting ideas for this structure In each place he noted various late improvements, economizing space and making better accommodations for buyers and sellers. By combining all these the Chief has obtained his ideal of a market house. Instead of having the upper floor used as

poses. Butter, eggs and such other products will be sold there, and part of the space will be used for a restaurant. The ground floor will be devoted to meat and fish stands. For these the Chief hasadopted a novel plan. Instead of having ice chests in the rear of the stalls they will be constructed overhead. This saves a great amount of space for stalls and is just as convenient. The whole will be equipped with the latest cold storage appliances.

The estimated cost of the building is \$35,

000, and Chief Bigelow has asked that the amount be set aside in the appropriations for next year. There is little doubt but that it will be granted, as a new structure to re-place the burned one has become a pressing necessity. Work will be started as soon as the weather permits next spring. While the building is being constructed the mar-keters will use sheds along both sides of

Twelfth and Bingham streets.

"The Southside," said Chief Bigelow,
"will have one of the finest market houses
in the country. In equipments there will be nothing surpassing it anywhere.

## CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

a hall it will be utilized for market pur-

Significance of the Fact That There Are 13 Converts in Parliament.

Since the Mikado, whose authority has continued in Japan for the past 4,000 years, (according to Japanese annals,) chose to concede a part of this authority to the people, granting them a Constitutional Government and the privilege of electing their own Representatives in the newly-composed Parliament, the rise of the Christian element among the Japanese has been very marked, and the selection of members of this faith to fill many of the important offices under the Government, has been

offices under the Government, has been quite as noticeable. In the present Parliament there are 13 baptized Christians and several others who profess that faith, but have not yet received the rite of baptism. This number, out of a total of 300 composing the Parliament, is a very good showing for the Christians. this average is preserved throughout Japan it would show that Christianity now numbers over 1,500,000 converts among a people who, 20 years since, had hardly a Christian

Looking at this in another light it becomes even more interesting, for it has almade some progress among the lower or-ders of Japanese, yet it made none among the higher. The inference suggested by the number of Christians in this, the second elected House of Representatives, directly contradicts this theory, for it shows that whereas the percentage of converts in Japan does not exceed 27 in every 10,000, yet the corresponding percentage in the class from which members of the House of Representa-tives are drawn is 433. In this calculation the total number of Christians of all denom instions in Japan is assumed to be 100,000 the number heretofore conceded as belonging to that faith.

# A BIT OF INEXPENSIVE GENEROSITY.

Henry Irving's Gift to the Lotus Club Con pared With Sir Edwin Arnold's,

The recent presentation by Sir Edwin Arnold of the manuscript of a meritorious and intrinsically valuable poem to the Lotos Club recalls an incident that marked the visit of Henry Irving to this city in 1889. Like Sir Edwin, Mr. Irving had been an honored guest at a Lotos Club banquet. The enthusiasm of the lotos eaters is boundless and their hospitality is proverbial. Sir presented the club with the manuscript of a noem for which he had been offered a large

sum ot money.

Mr. Irving, after enjoying the hospitality of the club, insisted upon presenting each member with an annual pass to the Lyceum Theater in London. The limitless possi-bilities of such a presentation impressed certain members of the club to such an extent that they undertook the task of prevailing upon each member to send a note declining the proffered favor. Mr. Irving's impulsive generosity was therefore save from very expensive consequences.

# UTILITY OF DEPEW'S STORIES.

They Serve to Enliven Occasions That Are Otherwise Dall and Stupid. New York Times.]

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has a strong antipathy to dull people and to dull occasions. He never permits a business meeting at which he is present to become tedious. If the business in hand is not of a stirring character, Mr. Depew invariably has a story or two with which to enliven the occasion. Laughter usually plays a prominent part in the railroad meetings at the Grand Central station, and yet the practical objects of the meetings are neither neglected nor de-

layed.

After the recent meeting of the Presidents of the recent realroads in the Van-derbit system, which was held in this city, Mr. Depew was asked whether he had told his associate Presidents any new stories. He quickly replied: "No, sir. I never waste any new stories in a meeting where everything is bright and cheerful. It is only when business is dull and everybody is feeling blue that I undertake to enliven them. Just now every man connected with the management of the Vanderbilt roads is feeling particularly happy."

# Rapid Transit in Berlin.

The Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, not to be outdone by Siemens and Halske, who propose overhead electric railways, have applied for a concession to build an underground electric railway in Berlin, 30 feet below the surface. Iron tubes are to be used, as in the South London railway, and trains of a locomotive and three cars will be run on a three minutes' service. The line will run right through the city from north to south and east to west, and a circular railway will be built to connect the four termini. The fare from station to station, third class, is to be 2

## MIND'S INFLUENCE ON MIND.

Remarkable Instance of Mental Telegraphy From a Normal School.

"Mental telegraphy," since the issue of one of the magazines of the current month containing a paper on the subject, has been more or less talked about. Nearly every one finds in his experience an added illustration of the author's theory that at times and on simple commonplace matters mind communicates with mind, without words and regardless of geographical distances. A particularly striking instance is related by a Normal school teacher.

One day last week she asked her class, composed of 30 grown girls, a question. Having done so she began at one end and requested an answer in turn. One after another replied in what seemed to her an

another replied in what seemed to her an irrelevant manner.

"Why," she said, "you are not on my line of thought at all." As she continued the rotation she felt that the corner girl, the thirtieth, would reply correctly; she was a bright pupil and one who seemed penaliarly responsive to her teaching. Sure enough, No. 30 replied intelligently and

But instantly there was a protest from the other 29. "That was not your question, Miss C.," one asserted and the others confirmed, and with but one dissenting voice the class gave the question as they had heard it. Their answers fitted this question, and Miss C., in the face of this testimony, was forced to believe that her lips had formed one question while her mind was intent upon another. And No. 30 had caught the thought behind the words and she had fitted the question to it.

# SODIUM IN THE AIR.

It Proves the Sun and Stars Have the Same Material as the Earth.

When a flash of lightning darts through the air, it vaporizes any minute particles of floating matter that may be in its path. By examining the light of the lightning with a spectroscope, the nature of these vaporized substances may be determined, because every known element in nature shows in its spectrum certain lines that belong to it

By studying the spectrum of lightning in this way, Mr. W. E. Wood, of Washington, has recently been able to show that sodium, which is the element from which commo salt is formed, exists in the air. He sug-gests various ways of accounting for the presence of sodium in the atmosphere, one of which is particularly interesting, and that is that it may have come there from interstellar space. It is known that meteoric dust is continually falling upon the globe from beyond the atmosphere, and if t should turn out that microscopic particles of sodium are included in this strange, unending shower with which the heaven salute the earth, it would be only anothe proof of the unity of composition that extends from the earth to the sun, and from the sun to the stars.

THE RICH AND THE POOR. A Volume of Wisdom in a Sentence From a Student at Harvard.

Youth's Companion.] There is a moral worth heeding in a bit of talk which passed not long ago between two Harvard students. One of them inherited much money, and gives the best energies of

his life to spending it in somewhat ostentatious fashion. The second student, his townsman and cousin, is a steady, straightforward fellow, manly and gifted, and not in the least ashamed of the fact that he is The talk on the train, when the boys were starting together for Cambridge this fall, happened to turn upon the subject of winter clothing, and the wealthy youth said, with

a little air of patronage: "I always have my clothes made by Blank. It is true he is the most expensive tailor in Boston, but he is the best. I sup-pose," he added, with unconscious rudeness, "that you can hardly afford to patronize

"No," the other answered quietly, "but then I can afford not to patronize him." His cousin was not too dull 10 see the point, and the subject was dropped. 

# ON THE NORTHSIDE.

For the convenience of advertisers, THE DISPATCH has established A BRANCH OFFICE

107 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, Where advertisements will be received up

to 9 P. M. for insertion the next morning The new office will be kept open every day

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# tention of the Treasury Department was

On National Figures Was the Late Secretary Windom, After All.

THE RESULTS BEARING HIM OUT.

Merit to Be the Cause of Promotion in the

Treasury Department.

POSTAL CARDS COME IN THREE SIZES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.-The atrecently called by a correspondent to a newspaper statement to the effect that in his annual estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1891, the late Secretary Windom overestimated the receipts of revenue by \$52,000,000 and underestimated the disbursements by \$7,000,000. The facts as they are shown by the books of the Treasury Department are given in the following letter from Assistant Secretary Nettleton to H. L. Earle, Esq., Washington, D. C.

letter from Assistant Secretary Nettleton to H. L. Earle, Esq., Washington, D. C.

TREASERY DEFARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.

In reply to your communication of the 22d inst., you are informed that the published statements to which you call attention is entirely erroneous and without foundation. In his annual report to Congress, dated December 1, 1890, page 23, the late Secretary Windom estimated the total receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, including receipts from the postal service, to be \$472,000,000. The actual receipts have proven to be \$467,907,948 03. Remembering that the tariff legislation embodied in the McKinley bill made radical changes in the customs receipts, most of which only took effect after the date of the late Secretary's report, the estimate made by him on December I was singularly correct.

In the same report, Mr. Windom estimated the total expenditures, including disbursements for the postal service, to be \$420,600,000 for the same fiscal year. The actual expenditures prove to have been \$444,857,768 95, an excess of nearly \$25,000,000 over the estimate. This excess is almost wholly accounted for by expenditures growing out of logislation enacted, and judicial decisions rendered, after the date of Mr. Windom's report, which, therefore, could not have been taken into contemplation in his estimates. The principal item of this kind is \$11,521,000 disbursed in refunding direct taxes to the several States, the legislation for which was only enacted on the last day of the session, March 3, 1891.

Possibly the writer of the erroneous published statement to which you refer was misled by mingling with the regular receipts and expenditures of the Government, disbursements on account of the public debt, which formed no part of the Secretary's estimate. Respectfully yours,

A. B. NETTLETON,
Assistant Secretary,

## PROMOTIONS FOR MERIT ONLY.

A New Plan to Circumvent the Politician and Time-Server.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.-Pursuan to the directions embraced in a letter from the President to the head of each department, dated December 4, 1891, the Secretary of the Treasury has completed a plan, which will take effect January 1, under which all promotions in the Treasury Department, will hereafter be made on a basis of merit only, and as the result of competitive examinations. These examinations will be made by an examining board in the department designated by the Secretary, and not by the Civil Service Commission as a rule. Each examination for a promotion of any grade will be confined to clerks in of any grade will be confined to clears in the same office or bureau. As part of the plan thus adopted, a daily record will be kept of the efficiency of each clerk by the Chief of his division. In all examinations this efficiency record will be the element of chief weight

chief weight.

The efficiency record will give the daily standing of each clerk for punctuality, attendance, conduct (including personal habits), accuracy, industry, aptitude and general ability. This new departure, with which the officials of the Treasury ment are in full accord, is regarded as re-moving all promotions from the domain of political influence and official favoritism, and places them exclusively on the basis of

# FLOUR FOR STARVING RUSSIANS.

Congressional Aid Necessary to Transport the Millers' Offering.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, had a conference with Secretary Tracy to-day relative to the use of a Government vessel for the transportation to Europe of the flour contributed by the millers of Minneapolis and vicinity for the relief of the starving peasants of Russia. Secretary Tracy was very favorably impressed with the suggestion. He said that Senator Washburn should write him a formal letter about the matter, and he would at once consult with the President

upon the subject.

There is a question as to whether authorty exists for the use of the United States vessel for the purpose indicated, without Congressional action to obviate any difficulty that might arise on the scene. Senator Washburn, when Congress reassembles after the holidays, will introduce a joint resolution with state of the Navy tion authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to use such vessels as he may see fit for the transportation of the flour. If the resolution be acted upon promptly and favorably, it is hoped to have the flour under way by the 20th of January.

# POSTAL CARDS IN THREE SIZES.

A New Convenience for Those Who Write

in a Big Hurry. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.-The Postoffice Department has commenced to issue at the larger postoffices two new sizes of postal cards. The small card is the same width as the one now in use, but about onethird of an inch shorter. The large card is fully an inch longer and about three-fourths of an inch wider than the present card. It is said by the department that the small card is of much finer quality than the old card. It is of a light gray color, very strong and hard to tear.

The large card is of commercial yellow color and said to be of excellent quality. The strang hears the lightness of General

The stamp bears the likeness of General Grant and the engraving is the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. All three sizes of cards will be issued and the people will take whichever they preter. The quality of the new card is said to be much better than the old ones.

#### UNCLE SAM'S GREAT EXPORTS. Fewer Immigrants Now Than There Were a Twelvemonth Ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.-The Bureau of Statistics, in its monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States, reports that the total value of the exports of merchandise from th United States during the 12 months ended November 30, 1891, was \$949,022,185. The November 30, 1891, was \$949,022,185. The value of imports was \$819,372,489.

The Bureau of Statistics reports that 38,615 immigrants arrived in the United States during the month of November, 1891, as compared with 40,643 during November of last year.

Important Tin Plate Ruling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.-Acting Secretary Spalding has decided that tin plates made in this country from imported black plates are to be considered as domes-tic productions within the meaning of the tariff act, just the same as though no for-eign material had entered into the manu-

The Child a True Woman. Kate Field's Washington.] A woman's heart, even when most obdu-rate, may relent. Margaret was asserting

in the nursery that she neverl never meant

to marry.

"Very well, you shall not," said her paps; and, going to the door, he called out to an imaginary suitor: "Go away, man! Margaret doesn't want you."

"Call him back!" cried Margaret. "Let me see what he looks like!"

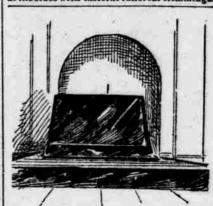
### THE BIER OF LINCOLN.

A Dilapidated, Moth-Eaten Relic in Secret Crypt at the Capital.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—An interesting national relic which the World's Fair will probably want as an exhibit has been pre served here for many years in an unusually served here for many years in an unusually curious hiding place. It is the bier or catafalque upon which successively rested, as they lay in state in the rotundz of the Capitol, the remains of the nation's martyred President, Abraham Lincoln; those of Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania's "great commoner;" of Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury and aiterward Chief Justice; of Senator Charles Sumner and Vice President Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; of President James A. Garfield, and of General John A. Logan.

and of General John A. Logan.

It was made of wood after an original design by B. B. French, Jr., Commissioner of Public Buildings, and consists of a platform and elevated dais covered with fine black broadcloth and ornamented at the sides with tasteful funereal trimmings.



End View of Bier and Crypt. When not in use all these 26 years since it was constructed, the bier has been kept in a secret stone crypt or tomb inside the Capitol, away down under ground in the very center of the building, remote from all scenes of legislative strife and political turmoil. This subtractions moil. This subterranean crypt was prepared in the first year of this century as a mausoleum to receive a sarcophagus containing the remians of George Washington, under a resolution of Congress passed early in 1800, when it was proposed to build a statue of him in the rotunda of the Capitol and accord him in the rotunda of the Capitol and accord his dust a national sepulture underneath. But the crypt was never used for that pur-pose, because Mrs. Martha Washington in her lifetime objected to the separation of har remains from those of her illustrious consort, and desired to be burled with him, and because Washington also, in his will

consort, and desired to be buried with him, and because Washington also, in his will, signified his desire to lie interred permanently at Mount Vernon.

President Lincoln's remains, after lying in state for two days in the East Room of the White House, were transferred to the Capitol, where, resting on this bier, they were exhibited in the rotunda from noon on April 20 until 6 in the evening of April 21,

After Lincoln's funeral the bier was stowed away in George Washington's unoc-cupied tomb. Relic hunters located it, and cupied tomb. Relic hunters located it, and despite all the precautions taken to preserve it intact, they despoiled it of many of its ornaments and trimmings. Three years later an explosion was occasioned in the crypt by the escape of gas from the pipes in the surrounding walls, and the man who undertook to investigate the leak was killed and the bier sadly singed. When Thaddeus Stevens died, however, it was covered anew and drawn out of the crypt

covered anew and drawn out of the crypt into the rotunda above.

The fasces at the four corners and the silver ornaments and satin festoons are now totally gone, carried off piece by piece in the postests of predators tourists and what is left of the bier as a whole presents a sorry appearance, for the broadcloth covering is almost devoured by moths, and only one strand of satin braid remains stretching around one end and one side. But Archi relic, now keeps it under strictest lock and key in its narrow cell.

JOHN D. CREMER.

General Sherman and the Flag. "I was in the Color Guard," said an old soldier relating his West Point experiences, "and when the General, passing flown the line, came to the flag, he uncovered his head, bowed low, and his face wore an ex-

pression of deepest reverence. This act of veneration by the stern old soldier taught

us cadets a lesson that we can never forget.

# DR. GRAVES' DENIALS.

He Testifies About His Business Relations With Mrs. Barnaby

AS THE MANAGER OF HER ESTATE.

Nothing Was Known by Him as to How Much She Had Willed Bim.

## SOME FLABORATE EXPERT EVIDENCE.

DENVER, Dec. 24.-In the Graves trial to-day Mr. Dahl, a chemist, graduate of a Copenhagen college, said that arsenite of potassium was commonly used as a medicine in the shape of Fowler's solution. There were formulas for compounding almost any sort of medicine in various books. The formula for compounding arsenite of potassium was very simple. He usually sold Fowler's solution prescriptions, but sometimes people bought it to use themselves. Livery stables sometimes pur-

Witness often made tests to find arsenic. If it were in the viscers he would use Marsh's test; if there were only a twelfth of a grain he would not depend alone on Marsh's test. Mr. Dahl was followed by Miss Saliie

Hanley, Mrs. Barnaby's former maid. She became acquainted with Dr. Graves about three years ago. Had visited at the Graves house, and Dr. Graves had been her physi-

## One of Graves' Threats Explained.

Dr. Graves introduced her to Mrs. Barna-by, and through his influence Mrs. Barnaby accepted her as a traveling companion and maid. She had informed Dr. Graves of Mrs. Barnaby's intention of purchasing a house from the guide, Bennett. This was the cause of a threat made from Graves to Mrs. Barnaby of appointing a guardian for the

In cross-examination, Miss Hanley said he had threatened Mrs. Barnaby with trouble if the latter did not pay her \$75 which was due her, and that if the question of appointing a guardian should come up it would be well to have her on Mrs. Barnawould be by's side.

Dr. Graves then went on the witness Dr. Graves then went on the witness stand. He said he had made the acquaintance of Mrs. Barnaby a little over three years ago. Shortly after becoming acquainted with her she had engaged him as her physician. After the death of Mr. Barnaby he had advised Mrs. Barnaby to contest her husband's will, and suggested Lawyer Ballou as the proper person to whom to entrust the case. After the compromise of the contested will he had become Mrs. Barnaby's agent.

## Dr. Graves Denies Several Charges.

He said he had never advised Mrs. Barnaby to make an affidavit that Maud Barnaby was not her daughter, as was testified to by witness Sam Hickley. He denied having told Mrs. Barnaby that her husband had willed \$100,000 to a sweetheart of his. He also denied having said anything against the Barnabys, as he knew nothing injurious

to them.

The doctor said Mrs. Barnaby was very extravagant and had spent \$16,000 in one year. As her agent he objected to this and wished to retain his position, but Mrs. Bar-naby would not allow him. He did not know how much Mrs. Barnaby had bequeathed him until the will was read after her death. The court took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

At the evening session the time was spent in arguing upon the admissibility of a let-ter which the defense sought to introduce as testimony. This letter was written by Dr. Graves to Mrs. Barnaby at San Francisco, but she had left there for Denver before it arrived and did not receive it. The letter was returned to Graves through the Dead Letter Office. The defense wished to show by this that Dr. Graves did not know Mrs. Barnabeen the sender of the bottle of whisky to her at Denver. The Judge took the ques-tion under consideration and the court adjourned until Saturday, Dr. Graves' testi-mony being unfinished.

Enitting in the Parlor. Mr. Hamilton Aide is evidently another misinformed or uninformed European commentator such as blossoms out periodically with a vast amount of exclusive information about America and Americans. In a recent sketch about us he says that he never saw a lady knit or sew all the time he was in the lady knit or sew all the time he was in the country. He fancies "some ladies do secretly work," but he misses in the American 'parlor' the "pleasant litter of wools" of the English drawing room, which he as

serts "constitutes one of its chief charms."

COSTS MORE to make Royal Baking Powder than any other, because its ingredients are more highly refined and - expensive. But the Royal is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and of greater money value to the consumer. Attempts may be made to substitute other powders for the Royal by the grocer, because of the greater profit in them to him. Send them back.

The chemist of the department of Health of Brooklyn, after examining the various powders, said: "The Royal is superior to all baking powders with regard to leavening power, economy in use, and healthfulness."

Fac-Simile of Letter from

# Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

40 Orange Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1890.

"I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters for some years for myself and family and. as far as able, for the many sufferers who come to us for assistance, and have found them a genuine relief for most of the aches and pains which flesh is heir to. I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters for all kind of lameness and acute pain and. by frequent experiments, find that they can control many cases not noticed in your circulars."

The above is the only testimonial I have ever given in favor of any plaster, and if my name has been used to recommend any other it is without my authority or sanctica.

Mrs. Henry Hard Beecher