

RELIEF FOR RUSSIA Gets a Boost in the Senate, But Is Promptly Blocked in the House.

A PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE On the Subject Has No Effect on Economical Southerners.

THE LEGISLATIVE MILL AT WORK. Nearly 400 New Bills Thrown Into the Hopper Yesterday.

CRANKS AND THEIR IDEAS IN PLENTY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The resumption of the business of the session after the close of the holiday recess was marked by a pretty full attendance of Senators, particularly on the Republican side of the chamber. Vice President Morton occupied the chair. The opening prayer was offered by Chaplain Butler. The usual mass of petitions was presented and referred, comprising several in favor of a \$5,000,000 loan to the Columbian Exposition on condition of the fair being kept closed on Sunday.

fully apparent by the report of the Senate Select Committee on the Russian Relief. To which report he referred the Senators. What he desired was to remove the obstacle, without irritation, without friction, because he considered it the first object of statecraft to bring about results that would inure to the benefit of the American people.

A Fact, Not a Theory. Here was the fact, said Mr. Vest, that those quarantine regulations existed, and it was only proper to say that the British authorities had stated that they decided to see what would be the operation of the act of March 1, 1880 (for the inspection of meat sent abroad), since they took definite action in regard to their quarantine regulations. If, after the State Department had called the attention of the British Government to the substance, and had calmly presented all the facts, showing that no diseased cattle were exported from the United States, the British authorities refused to treat American cattle justly, he (Mr. Vest) would not be at all surprised when the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) proposed the most extreme measures in order to remove the outrage.

Mr. Hale expressed the desire that the Senator from Missouri might be successful in what he proposed, but he warned him that in his path lay not only the quarantine officers of Great Britain and the Boards of Health, but the British farmers and British raisers of cattle and sheep, and that his efforts would be futile, because he would come face to face with what was the actual trouble in the case, and not the ostensible trouble.

The resolution was adopted. Additional bills were introduced and referred as follows: For the settlement of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company's debt to the Government, and for the local government of Utah Territory.

The Senate then proceeded to executive business, and after referring some nominations, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE HOUSE. Nearly 400 New Bills Introduced Yesterday—The Legislative Mill at Work Again in Earnest—Some Peculiar Propositions—Cranky in the Front.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The scene on the floor of the House this morning was a lively one. There was a large attendance of members, and as this was practically the first business day of the House of the Fifty-first Congress, it attracted many visitors, who went from member to member, offering suggestions as to measures which should be introduced, or soliciting offices for themselves or friends. The galleries, although not crowded, were well filled, and their occupants surveyed the scene with attentive interest. Everywhere New Year's greetings were exchanged, and the utmost good feeling and fraternity prevailed, and for the nonce political and personal animosity seemed to be eradicated.

At noon the House was called to order by Clerk Kerr, who stated that he regretted to announce the illness of the Speaker, and declared the only business in order was the election of a Speaker pro tem. On motion of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, the honor of the appointment of a Speaker pro tem. Mr. Miller, of Tennessee, who, taking the chair, was warmly applauded.

The chaplain in his opening prayer invoked the divine blessing upon the Speaker and the members of the House.

Economy in the Printing of Bills. Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, from the Committee on Rules, presented a resolution providing that to-day shall be considered as "bill day," when public bills shall be introduced under a call of States, and private bills shall be introduced through the petition box. Of public bills 500 copies shall be printed, but upon private bills Mr. McCree, of Kentucky, entered his objection. He thought it would be better to have a small number of copies printed, and offered an amendment providing for the printing of 100 copies of private measures.

After some discussion Mr. Catchings accepted Mr. McCree's amendment providing for the printing of 100 copies of private bills. The resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, was granted indefinite leave of absence.

Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Buchanan, of Virginia, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

Public Bills Introduced Yesterday. Under the call by States the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Springer, of Illinois, a special committee to investigate the operation and effect of the customs administration act. Authorizing national banking associations to loan money on real estate securities. To define and punish blackmailing. To regulate immigration.

By Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas—For the admission of the Indian Territory as a State.

By Mr. Geary, of California—To absolutely prohibit the coming of Chinese into the United States; also, for the foreclosure of the mortgages of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

By Mr. Cramer, of California—For the establishment of a gun factory at Benicia, Cal.; also, prohibiting aliens from holding offices of trust under the Government of the United States.

By Mr. McKenna, of California—To extend the bonded period of distilled spirits; also, to encourage silk culture in California.

THE BILLS IN DETAIL.

Interesting Legislation Proposed in Both Branches of Congress, SOME OF IT MORE THAN NOVEL.

An Investigation of the World's Fair Management Asked. A BILL TO CURTAIL CRANKS' POWER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The following is the text of a resolution with regard to the Chicago World's Fair, introduced in the House to-day by Representative Henderson, of Iowa: WHEREAS, Congress, by act approved April 23, 1880, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to hold an international exposition of the progress made in civilization at the city of Chicago in 1893 to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and whereas, the act designating Chicago as the site of said exposition required the people of the city to provide a suitable site and \$10,000,000 to complete the appropriation for building said exposition; and whereas, in response to the requirements of said act the citizens of Chicago have furnished a site and provided over \$10,000,000, a sum deemed adequate for the purpose; and whereas, 29 nations have accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to be present and participate in said Exposition; and 30 States and Territories of the Federal Union have indicated their intention to participate and have expressed their desire that said Exposition shall in all things be commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated and the worth of the wealth and character of the United States, and

Money Expended Needed. Whereas, the Government has already appropriated the sum of \$1,088,000, an estimate is now before the Committee on Appropriations asking for further appropriations in order that Congress may be fully advised as to the scope and plan adopted by those having jurisdiction and management of said exposition and also concerning the progress and expenditures of money expended, the manner of said expenditures and the necessity therefor, to be presented and reported to the committee on the amount available for said work; and the sum that may become necessary to complete the same and prepare the location for opening its doors to visitors, be it

Resolved, That an inquiry be and is hereby ordered to ascertain whether those in charge and undertaking to do so have justly and properly complied with the requirements of the said act of Congress approved April 23, 1880, and the subsequent provisions making appropriations for said exposition; whether the money provided has been judiciously expended; whether the number of employees and appointments is excessive and their compensation reasonable or otherwise, and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employee; from what States the several appointments have been made; and the character of the care and conduct of the Exposition, proper care has been had; and that a full report of those in charge of the same, together with a list of the names of those who have been appointed, and that copies of the monthly pay rolls of the employees, together with a list of the names of those who have been appointed, be laid before the committee on the earliest day possible consistent with the necessities of the inquiries involved in this resolution.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

New Feature to the Silver Question. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, added a new feature to the silver question to-day by the introduction of a resolution founded on the proposition that holders of silver certificates should be permitted to deposit their certificates with the Treasury, and receive in return bullion for the benefit of the depositor. The requirement that the certificates be deposited with the Treasury is a new feature of the bill, never revealed so far as the Senator can ascertain, to free coinage of silver. The resolution directs the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to make it the duty of the proper officers of the Mint to receive and coin silver bullion for the benefit of depositors. When asked to-day what was the meaning of his resolution, Senator Stewart said:

It is provided in the act of 1837, that "gold and silver bullion brought to the Mint for coinage shall be received and coined by the Chief Engineer, or his deputy, or the Chief Depositor." There is no other mode or manner provided for coinage in that act. The rank of coinage is made a matter of deposit. It is necessary to make it the duty of the proper officers of the Mint to receive and coin silver bullion for the benefit of depositors as provided in the act of 1837 is unconstitutional. That act makes it the duty of the Chief Engineer to receive and coin the devices and superimpositions to be impressed upon the silver dollar. The act of 1837 makes it the duty of the Chief Engineer to receive and coin the devices and superimpositions. Why then have not received the devices and superimpositions as prescribed in the act remains a mystery.

An Unaccountable Omission. The omission to enforce this provision of the law is an accountable one. It appears to have been overlooked by all parties to my self, have hesitated to call attention to this law, fearing that there might be some other provision repealing, suspending or qualifying it. I have examined the question with as much care as my time would permit, and I find no such provision. The modification of the act of 1837 requires the purchase and coinage of silver bullion to be made by the Treasury, and that it shall also coin for depositors. It is the duty of the Chief Engineer to receive and coin the devices and superimpositions to be impressed upon the silver dollar. The act of 1837 makes it the duty of the Chief Engineer to receive and coin the devices and superimpositions. Why then have not received the devices and superimpositions as prescribed in the act remains a mystery.

A Relative of Kosh Thinks He Is the Original Discoverer of the Grip Bacillus. BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Dr. Pfeiffer, son-in-law of the distinguished Prof. Koch, has discovered the influenza bacillus, and has transplanted it in six cases with complete success. He has also discovered the original cause of the infection. The bacillus of influenza is the smallest bacillus yet discovered.

Uncle Sam Making More Cutlery. LONDON, Jan. 5.—Official figures just issued show that the value of cutlery exported from Sheffield to the United States during last year was less than half the value of that exported during the preceding year.

British Art for the World's Fair. LONDON, Jan. 5.—The first meeting of the Arts Committee of the British World's Fair Committee was held to-day, and was attended by many of the leading artists.

How to Protect Your Valuables. How often do we read in the newspapers about houses being robbed of large sums of money and valuable papers and jewels? It is easy and cheap to guard against being depolitized in this way. How? By renting a box in the Fire and Burglar National Bank, post Vauits, German National Bank, Wood street and Sixth avenue. Here you will find security for your valuables at a very trifling cost, with the key in your own possession.

NEW (1892) STYLES—INDIA SILKS. At 50c, 75c and 81 a Yard. A large and choice selection now shown—and prices on the January Bargain sale.

10c, Reduced From 25c. 60 dozen men's fine linen collars, sizes 13 1/2 to 17 1/2. A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 25 and 27 Fifth av.

MINNEAPOLIS four, like our other, should be warmed before using, especially in very cold weather.

Short Time Only. Your picture free and handsomely framed given away with every dozen. Cabinet, \$1 by Hendricks & Co., No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

Safety for Railroad Employees. Bills framed with the view of securing greater safety to railroad employees and to railroad passengers were introduced to-day by several members, Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, and Mr. Millskin, of Maine, each introducing bills drawn with a great deal of care and attention to detail, requiring the substitutions of automatic car complers and cars on cars of all descriptions.

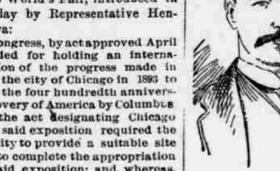
Representative Pattison, of Ohio, to-day introduced a joint resolution amending the constitution by making the Presidential term five years and declaring the incumbent ineligible for re-election.

Representative Blanchard to-day introduced a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi at New Orleans.

A GREAT BUILDER GONE.

Christopher G. Dixon Succumbs to Pneumonia at His Home in Allegheny—Long List of His Buildings—A Man of National Reputation.

Yesterday morning at 2:15 o'clock, Christopher G. Dixon, the great contractor and builder, died at his home on Sherman avenue, Allegheny, of pneumonia. He had been sick only a week, and his death was a great surprise and shock to all.



Mr. Dixon was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 24, 1842. He early learned the brick laying and stonemason trades, and plied them in his native city until 1865, when he came to Pittsburgh. Here he immediately began contracting on a modest scale. His first work of prominence was the building of the Morganza Reform School. After that he shot into prominence as a builder, with great rapidity and has since erected many buildings, which show the work of his master hand.

Among these are the following: Union depot, Seventh Avenue Hotel, Oil Exchange, Westinghouse works, Garrison alley, Cyclorama, Baltimore and Ohio depot, Carnegie Library, Braddock, Monongahela furnace, McKeesport; car barns and power houses of the Duquesne and Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester electric railroads, Allegheny High School and St. Xavier's College, Latrobe.

After the Johnstown flood he had most of the contracts for the rebuilding of that city. The Cambria Club House, Joseph's School and Convent and the Conemaugh Roundhouse were his principal buildings there. Aside from those mentioned he had done much work all over Pennsylvania, while he was recognized as one of the best builders. He was a prominent member of the Pittsburgh Builders' Exchange and the Western Pennsylvania Engineers' Society.

Mr. Dixon was the first man to produce tin in America. About three years ago he formed the Pittsburg and Mexican Tin Plate Company, which has figured so prominently in the history of the tin plate industry.

He was a member of the Columbian Club, and moved in the highest social circles of Allegheny. He was a staunch Democrat, and figured in all the municipal elections of his city. In 1888 he was a Cleveland delegate to the St. Louis Convention. He was a member of the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral, and a hard and earnest worker for its success, always contributing liberally of his time and money.

His funeral will take place from St. Peter's Cathedral to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be in St. Mary's Cemetery.

WILL BE SETTLED TO-NIGHT. The Citizens of West Bellevue Will Demand Satisfaction in a Body.

At the meeting of citizens of West Bellevue borough, held in Black's Hall last night, M. J. Black presided, in the absence of Chairman Hunter. The Committee of Investigation reported it was the desire of the Council to have a committee of three to hold a similar committee from the citizens' meeting in secret session. This proposition created quite a furore. Several members denounced it in vigorous language among whom were Messrs. Smith, Jackson, Stewart, Ross, Hoover and Dr. Bell. It was then moved that the resolutions passed by Council be accepted, and that the committee be instructed to inform Council that they insist on the resolutions being kept in good faith. This was carried, the meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

After adjournment considerable dissatisfaction was shown by several present and after some talk a demand was made to reassemble. The Chair then called the meeting to order, and they met at 7:15 and proceeded in a body to meet the representatives of Council and settle the matter at once. The motion was carried unanimously and the meeting then adjourned.

TIRRED OF A CONTRACT. A Gas Company Not Able to Carry Out Its Agreement With Wheeling.

In 1888 the Wheeling Natural Gas Company made a contract to supply the public buildings and institutions of Wheeling with gas for the privilege of laying its pipes in the streets of the city. The contract went into effect in 1888. Now the company wants it abrogated. They claim it is a financial and physical impossibility for them to carry out the agreement. They lost \$5,000 recently in shutting off mills, because they had no gas enough to supply them and fulfill their contract with the city. Yesterday a Councilman committee from Wheeling, accompanied by an expert accountant, came to Pittsburgh and looked over the company's books to see if their representations were correct. The company gave them a banquet at the Duquesne last evening.

In the party were P. F. Farrell, Chairman of the committee; Jacob A. Jefferson, John N. Hall, Dr. George I. Caddle, J. R. Moies, expert accountant, and W. H. Heame, chief counsel for the company. The Councilman returned home last evening, leaving Mr. Moies to go over the books and report.

Meeting of the Humane Society. The Humane Society held a meeting in their rooms on Sixth avenue yesterday. No business of special importance was transacted and contributions were reported as follows: "Squire Berger, of Conneville, \$10; William Haslage & Son, \$10; J. C. Fisher, \$5; H. H. Lookhart, \$10; Miss Jane Holmes, \$10; cash, \$2; total, \$47.

Planning to Curtail Naturalization. A bill introduced to-day by Representative Henderson, of California, provides that no person shall be entitled to make a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States until he shall have been a resident of the United States five years, and five years shall have elapsed between the date of the Five and Burger National Bank, post Vauits, German National Bank, Wood street and Sixth avenue. Here you will find security for your valuables at a very trifling cost, with the key in your own possession.

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THE SENSATION! GROWS MORE EXCITING! FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER WOOD STREET, A Scene of Excitement Caused By the Administrator's

SALE!

To go into details regarding THIS SALE would be entirely useless. The public well know its inwardness. The continuation of the



SALE IS THE TALK OF THE TOWN. Ladies and gentlemen come hundreds of miles with children to attend This Great Sale, and to take advantage of the unheard-of bargains in Two and Three-piece Suits for Boys and Children. Distinctly understand that the



Is another reduction of the already MARKED-DOWN SALE heretofore announced in all the leading newspapers. Everything in Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing at a reduction that has never been heard of in the history of the clothing trade. Furnishing Goods and Hats all marked down. And, above all, remember

UNION CLOTHING CORNER, EISNER & PHILLIPS, FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

WELL-ATTESTED MERIT.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher writes "I have used ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER for my rheumatism, and it has done me more good than any other plaster I have ever used. I have used ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER for my rheumatism, and it has done me more good than any other plaster I have ever used. I have used ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER for my rheumatism, and it has done me more good than any other plaster I have ever used."

George Augustus Sala writes to the London Daily Telegraph: "I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medic—who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, provoked by the sea-sickness which had swooped down on us just after we left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions, and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the tropics, and, in particular, a couple of ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS clipped on—one on the chest and another between the shoulder-blades—soon set me right."

Russell Sage, the well-known financier, writes: "For the last twenty years I have been using ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. They have repeatedly cured me of rheumatic pains and pain in my side and back, and whenever I have a cold, one on my chest and one on my back speedily relieve me."

Marion Harland, on page 103 of her popular work, "Common Sense for Maid, Wife, and Mother," says: "For the aching back ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER is an excellent comforter, combining the best of the sustained pressure of a strong, warm band with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of the uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for perhaps a fortnight."

Hon. James W. Husted says: "When suffering from a severe cough, which threatened pulmonary difficulties, which I was recommended to go to Florida to relieve, I determined to test ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER. I applied them to my chest and between the shoulder-blades, and in less than a fortnight was entirely cured."

Henry A. Mott, Jr., Ph. D., F. C. S., late Government chemist, certifies: "My investigation of ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER shows it to contain valuable and essential ingredients not found in any other plaster, and I find it superior to and more efficient than any other plaster."

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALCOCK'S, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

Van Houten's Cocoa

is cheering, more sustaining and more satisfying than tea or coffee. Better for the nerves. Take no substitute.

PIANOS OUT SALE.

Being about to close out our business we offer for sale our entire stock of PIANOS and ORGANS at greatly reduced prices. We have a large stock, including a full assortment of the celebrated

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.

Echols & Castell Co., Limited, 146 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.