A PRETTY FICTION.

Old England Is Not Entirely Unanimous in Mourning the Dead Prince.

MINERS WON'T CONDOLE.

The New Heir Presumptive Much More a Man Than His Brother.

FUNERAL POMP TO BE ELIMINATED.

A Fierce Fight in Prospect for the Late Cardinal's Shoes.

GERMAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE FAIR

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LONDON, Jan. 15.—The decorous fiction that the whole nation is overwhelmed with grief at the death of the Duke of Clarence received a startling denial to-day in the proceedings of the greatest workmen's union in England. The delegates to the Miners' Federation, now holding its annual meeting at Stoke-on-Trent, were apprised before assembling that their representatives in Parliament desired that the federation adopt a resolution of condolence.

The strong democratic feeling known to suffuse the body made the proposal hazardous, but it was hoped that the delegates would not venture to deviate from the general custom by declaring that the death in the royal family was no particular business of theirs. This is exactly what they did. A

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

telegram from their Parliamentary leader, Mr. Pickard, himself ill with influenza, asked for a vote of sympathy with the royal family, adding "The Queen always expressed sympathy with us." [Cries of "Business" greeted the message.]

The Miners Prefer Business.

The member who moved the vote of condolence reminded the delegates that the Queen, in cases of accidents in mines, always helped the distressed. In sullen silence the conference listened to speeches in favor of the motion, and then, by a vote of 19 to 13, passed without debate an amendment to proceed to business.

The Miners' Federation has 200,000 members, and it is the best organized and most powerful single union in the country. It has several representatives in the House of Commons and controls the votes of others. No workmen's combination has so freely given to the distressed, in or outside of its own ranks, or shown a keener perception of the sufferings of the proletariat. Interference with the family affairs of royalty being felt to be beyond them, they honestly said so. If all of the trades unions of Great Britain were similarly tested the result would be similar.

The delegates immediately proceeded to vote sympathy with and substantial help for the starving nail makers of the Midland districts, who have long been on strike.

But Plenty of Toadies Are Left.

The upper and middle classes seem to be touched by the incidents of the Duke of Clarence's death. Thousands clad in mourning have flocked to Marlborough House to record their names, and throughout the capital well-dressed folk generally are donning some badge of grief. The *Gazette* tonight directs that all persons wear mourning until February 28, while detailed orders are given to the court and to the army.

The alarm of society people over the prospect of social reunions being under a taboo the greater part of the coming season, will be relieved by the announcement that the Queen, recognizing the necessities of society, will hold the usual May drawing rooms and levees. The Prince of Wales and family will not appear in public for a year to come. The Princess of Wales after the funeral is going to some secluded spot in the south of Europe with her daughter. Both are in delicate health, and their condition is now the source of increased anxiety to the family. The death of the Duke of Clarence has recalled the fact that he was born prematurely, and that he always lacked the robustness of Prince George.

The Wales Family in Bad Health.

The Princess of Wales has not yet recovered from her grief and prostration. The latest announcement from Sandringham tonight is that Dr. Laking is detained, watching the Princess of Wales and Princess May, fearing that influenza may attack them. Prince George, who is still weak from his attack of typhoid fever, is also the cause of anxiety. The doctors have advised the Prince of Wales as soon as possible to remove his family from the scene of affliction.

Princess May's future is undoubtedly the subject of deep national interest. As a precedent for her marriage to Prince George, the incident is recalled of the death of the Czarewitch in 1865, after his betrothal to Princess Dagmar, now the wife of his brother, the present Czar.

So profound and universal is the sympathy over her loss, that it would be no surprise if Parliament accorded her some provision as a "maiden widow." If the report be true that Prince George is attached to a daughter of Prince Christian, his known strong will makes the project of an alliance with Princess May improbable.

Prince George Is the Favorite.

In the family circle Prince George has long been recognized as the superior of his brother in intellect, force of character and open geniality of disposition. From boyhood he has always held his own against his brother's pretensions as the elder. It is on record how, quarrelling as boys over the possession of a goat chaise, George promptly hit his brother in the eye and then seized and kept the chaise by his superior strength. Their mutual affection was undoubtedly great, but Albert Victor was the weaker vessel. The concurrent opinion of those around the throne points to the future popularity of Prince George if he lives to become King.

The Queen has not yet decided on the date of the funeral, but it will probably be Thursday next. Cabinet communications with the Prince of Wales and the Queen on the plan of interment have elicited an expression of feeling from the Prince of Wales against any ceremonial pomp. The King of Denmark telegraphs that he desires personally to attend the funeral if his strength permits. The Czar will send his second son.

A Contest for Manning's Shoes.

A fierce contest will be waged with the Vatican on the appointment of a successor to Cardinal Manning. English Catholics desire the appointment of Bishop Vaughan, who is a Unionist, but the Irish party oppose him, preferring the Bishop of Portsmouth.

Mr. Gladstone wishes to return from the south of France to attend the funerals of the Duke of Clarence and Cardinal Manning, but his friends, anxious to prevent the risk of exposure to severe weather, have telegraphed him begging him not to come.

Murat Halstead, who arrived in London from Paris yesterday evening, in an interview to-day, said:

The point that most impressed me in regard to the effects in Europe of the McKinley law, is the antagonism of certain leading German journals toward Mr. Blaine. I attribute this to the fact that the reciprocity clause is expected to prejudice German interests in South America to the benefit of the United States. The new German law under which foreigners resident in Germany become liable to pay a 5 per cent income tax, will drive out of Germany a large number of Americans now living there on incomes.

DANGER IN ENGLISH CARS.

Another Instance Showing the American Plan of Coaches Is the Best—An Englishwoman Alone in a Compartment With a Clerical Scoundrel.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Notwithstanding the terrible injuries sustained by Mrs. Siddals, the woman who on Monday night last jumped from a rapidly moving train near Tamworth, presumably to escape the advances of Rev. Mr. Goddel, she is now improving and hopes are entertained that she will recover. Mrs. Siddals regained consciousness to-day.

Her story confirms in substance the theory formed by the police. Mrs. Siddals says that the minister engaged her in conversation after they had ridden some distance together, and after a time he attempted liberties which she repulsed. He became very angry and grasped her by the throat, preventing her from making any outcry. He then forced her down on the seat.

Owing to the peculiar construction of English railway coaches it was impossible for the other passengers or guards to know what was going on in the compartment. Mrs. Siddals struggled desperately and finally the preacher, whether to escape detection or to cause her death, is not known, pushed her out of the compartment.

Fortunately she caught upon the footboard as she was falling and regained her footing. She says, however, that she was so terribly excited that she did not realize the danger of jumping, and, with only the idea of escaping the man, she leaped from the carriage and remembers nothing further. Goddel will shortly be arraigned.

PRETERITION GRIPPED.

NO PROGRESS MADE BY THE CONFESSION REVISIONISTS.

The Illness of a Member of the Committee Spoils a Day's Work — A Few Minor Changes Talked Over and Agreed Upon —The Work to Continue To-Day.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[*Special.*]—No progress whatever was made to-day by the revision committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly toward a final settlement of the all-important, and, as it has proved, exceedingly knotty question of preterition—the clause in the Westminster confession which states the fate to which God has ordained or doomed the non-elect millions of the earth.

The sub-committee of five, to which the troublesome clause was referred, did not report because of the illness of Dr. Morris, one of the members. Dr. Morris is confined to his rooms in the Everett House with what appears to be an attack of the grip. The report of the committee may, therefore, be deferred for some days.

The same members of the committee were present to-day as on the day previous, with the exception of Dr. Morris. The committee took up chapter 4, "Of Creation." The old confession, in the first paragraph of this chapter, recites that "the heavens and the earth, with all that they contain, were made by Him in six days." The change proposed by the former Revision Committee was to make it read "in six creative days." The paragraph was finally so changed to-day as to read "in the space of six days," thus expunging the word "creative" and inserting the words "the space of." This was considered to be perfectly satisfactory.

Chapter 5, of "Providence," was left as amended by the last committee. The proposed change in section 4 of chapter 6, "Of the Fall of Man," was deferred. So was the change in section 3 of chapter 7. Sections 4 and 5 of the same chapter were considered, and no change made. Chapter 8, "Of Christ the Mediator," was considered and no change made. Chapter 9, "Of the Holy Spirit," was recommitted.

In chapter 10, "Of Free Will," section 1 was amended so as to read: "God hath endued the will of man with that natural liberty that it is neither forced nor by any absolute necessity of nature determined, to good or evil; wherefore man is, and remains, a free moral agent, retaining full responsibility for all his acts, and his states alike of innocence, of sin, of grace and of glory."

The committee will continue its labors tomorrow.

GIRLS' gowns, by Ada Bache-Cone, in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. Secrets of the boarding schools.

VIRGINIA FACTIONS UNITED,

And John M. Langston Thinks Harrison Will Carry the State.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 15.—[*Special.*]—Hon. John M. Langston, who has been in the city for the past two or three days, was seen to-day by THE DISPATCH correspondent and interviewed in reference to the next Presidental contest. He said that in his opinion the next fight for the Presidency would be one of the greatest Presidental elections ever witnessed in the United States. Benjamin Harrison, he said, would be the Republican nominee, and Grover Cleveland the Democratic candidate. Both would receive a large colored vote, but a majority of the colored voters would cast their ballot for Harrison. He thought that Virginia would go Republican in this Presidental fight.

The colored Congressman stated that he and Mahone were on friendly terms, and that he called on the ex-Senator a night or two ago, and had a long talk with him on State and national politics. Langston asserted that the Mahone and Langston forces were now united and would endeavor to carry the State for Harrison.

A BIG CONVENTION.

Prohibitionists May Be Few, but Will Show For All They're Worth.

NEW YORK, Jan 15.—Notice is given by order of the National Committee of the Prohibition party that the National Convention of that party will meet in St Louis on June 29. The basis of representation has been fixed as follows:

First, each State is entitled to four delegates at large; second, each State is also entitled to twice as many delegates as the number of Congressmen which the State is entitled to elect in 1892 (this is the new apportionment; third, each State may send one additional delegate for every 1,000 votes or major fraction thereof, cast for Fisk and Brooks in 1888; fourth, each territory is entitled to two delegates. The District of Columbia is entitled to two delegates.

A Fight for a Southern Senatorship.

JACKSON, MISS., Jan. 15.—The Alliance members of the Legislature met in secret caucus in the Senate chamber this evening, and at 10 P. M. are still at work with closed doors. They seem to be marshaling all their forces for the final struggle over the Senatorial fight Tuesday next.

UNEMPLOYED people can easiest secure situations by advertising in THE DISPATCH'S cent-a-word column.

BAD FOR ALLEGHENY.

Why the Government Does Not Speed the New Postoffice There.

ONLY ONE FEDERAL OFFICE HOLDER

And Not Enough Revenue to Sustain Postal Expenditures.

IT MAY BE A PITTSBURG STATION

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—For the past ten years spasmodic efforts have at various times been made to secure an appropriation for a public building for Allegheny. Colonel Bayne labored hard in and out of season, and finally got a bill for its erection through both Houses and had it signed by the President. That was as far as it ever got. Inspectors were sent out to look for sites, and it is said that some of them reported in favor of one place and some in favor of another, and thus the matter was kept tied up until some new excuse was found in the difficulty experienced in getting a site appropriation as large as the required site. It has been a game of "hide and seek" for so long that the people of Allegheny have grown tired of the suspense and want to know the cause of all this shuffling and evasion. No one in Pittsburg could tell anything about it, and to appease public curiosity THE DISPATCH sent a reliable man to this city on this particular mission. The result of his delving discloses a condition of affairs that will not only open the eyes of Allegheny people, but amaze the best posted men on both sides of the river and ultimately make Allegheny a postal station of Pittsburg.

Allegheny a Suburb of Pittsburg.

A gentleman thoroughly posted was found, who said: "The Treasury Department erects and takes charge of all public buildings in the United States, and it never erects one without there is a necessity for it, even though an appropriation be made for that purpose. Treasury officials generally find a reason for delay when the end does not justify the means, or when there is not a prime necessity.

"Allegheny is behind the age," continued the official, "and an investigation of her claims for a public building shows a marvelous condition of affairs. Here," he continued, "is an exhibit taken from the records that may in a measure explain the difficulties Allegheny has had to contend with, and it may also account for the tardiness of the Treasury Department. There are no Federal officials in Allegheny City except the postmaster, and it is asking a good deal to expect Uncle Sam to spend several hundred thousand dollars to accommodate a business as insignificant as the postal business of your sister city seems to be, and for the personal convenience of one man. The maps of Pittsburg and Allegheny show that any of the proposed sites in Allegheny are less than one mile from the Federal building in Pittsburg and that all of Allegheny could be served from Pittsburg more easily and with much less travel than Pittsburg is served, and then you will conclude from the exhibit that a large number of business men residing in Allegheny, do business in Pittsburg, and that in reality Allegheny City is a suburb of Pittsburg that in the very near future must be consolidated.

An Accurate Business Barometer.

"You can't tell much about the importance of a city without looking at its business barometer, and that is always found in its postal revenues. Now let us look at Allegheny and see how she has acquitted herself. According to the last census, Allegheny has a population in round figures of 104,000. Pittsburg, according to same census, has 238,000. The report of the Postmaster General, for the year ending June 30, 1890, shows the gross receipts of the Pittsburg postoffice to have been, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, $524,047 55, while those of Allegheny for the same year only amounted to $68,467 86, a difference in favor of the Pittsburg office of $455,579 69. The proportion of gross receipts to the credit of Allegheny is but 13.05 per cent against 86.95 per cent to the credit of Pittsburg. The entire expense and management of the Pittsburg postoffice is $204,490 76, or 39 per cent of its gross income, while that of Allegheny is $38,022 30, or 56 per cent of its entire revenue.

"The Pittsburg postoffice paid the Government for that fiscal year as its net earnings $319,556 70. Allegheny's net earnings for same year were $30,445 56, therefore contributing but 9.05 per cent of the postal revenue compared with Pittsburg. Postage on matter collected in and to be delivered in Pittsburg, called "local," $129,960 50; postage on mail matter collected in and to be delivered in Allegheny, called "local," $23,621 70. It will thus be seen that Allegheny falls behind in "local" matter sufficiently to leave the impression that Allegheny people are not particularly enamored of each other as only a trifle over 18 per cent of her population correspond with one another.

Allegheny Not Self-Sustaining.

"The cost of delivery of all kinds of mail matter by carriers in Pittsburg amounts to $94,390 01, while the postage on "local" matter amounts to $129,860 50. Thus the postage on matter for "local" delivery not only pays for the free delivery of all kinds of matter delivered by carriers but leaves an excess of $35,461 49. The cost of delivery of all kinds of mail matter in Allegheny by carriers amounts to $24,885 92, while the postage on local matter collected for local delivery amounts to only $23,621 70, or a deficiency of $1,264 22. What is known as "local" matter is that which originates and is delivered within the delivery limits of the same postoffice. The Government intends and expects that the 2-cent units of postage on "local" letters will not only pay for their own delivery by carrier, but that they shall cover the entire expense attending the free delivery of all other matter delivered through the office. In offices where there are no carriers and the matter is called for by patrons, the unit for "drop" or "local" letters is 1 cent. Allegheny therefore not only does not pay for the delivery of her own postal matter, but is deficient to the amount of $1,264 22.

"The Pittsburg postoffice collected and delivered during that year the following pieces of mail,

Collected.		Delivered
	Reg. letters	44,003
9,687,002	Ordinary letters	13,568,927
2,778,009	Postal cards	2,427,444
886,973	Newspapers	3,976,050
aggregating	34,378,371	pieces of mail

handled. Allegheny handled during the same time 11,526,114 pieces, as follows:

Collected.		Delivered
26,744	Reg. letters	20,744
3,469,370	Ordinary letters	3,949,809
816,889	Postal cards	804,817
299,917	Newspapers	2,173,538

"Compared with Pittsburg, Allegheny collected 34 per cent and delivered 33 per cent. During the year stated Allegheny had 27 carriers. Each of them handled during the year 426,839 pieces of matter. Pittsburg enjoyed the labor of 104 carriers, each of whom handled during the year 330,561 pieces. In this Allegheny outranks Pittsburg. Her carriers have not only done as well as those in Pittsburg, but they have handled about 23 per cent more matter per carrier. Had they been paid for this labor as those in Pittsburg have, Pittsburg being taken as the standard of measure, there would be owing to them $7,373 60, to be pro rated. This amount deducted from gross earnings of office would cut the net revenue of Allegheny down to $23,073 60.

Revenue Compared With Population.

Population of United States, census of '90	62,480,540
Postal revenue of the United States for fiscal year ending June, '90	$60,882,097 92
Postal revenue per capita ninety-seven cents and four mills (.97 4.10)	
Population of Pittsburg, same census	238,473
Postal revenue of Pittsburg for fiscal year ending June 30, 1890	$524,047 55
Postal revenue of Pittsburg per capita, two dollars nineteen cents and seven mills (2.197.1000)	
Population of Allegheny, same census	104,967
Postal revenue of Allegheny year ending June 30, 1890	$68,467 86
Or a per capita revenue of sixty-five cents and three mills (.65 30.100)	

"This statement—and it is taken absolutely from the report of the Hon. Postmaster General—shows that every Pittsburger contributes to the postal fund of the county, per annum, $2 19.7. The average American puts into the same fund in the course of the year, 97.4 cents, while the favored Alleghenian escapes with a per capita of 65.3 cents per annum. In other words the citizen of Pittsburg not only pays his own portion, but contributes as much to the postal fund of the county as three and one-third persons do in Allegheny.

"There must be something wrong on that side of the river. It will never do to say that the cultured people over there do not write, and yet the dry statistics 'dug out' of official reports leave only one other conclusion, and that is that a large number of those who do write, do not use the Allegheny postoffice as a medium of communication. As an agency for the exchange of mail matter, it has the 'dry rot,' and the added thought of a century must have spent its force in other directions.

Some Startling Postal Facts.

"Here," said the official, in dismissing the subject, "is one comparison that makes the strongest presentation of Allegheny's claim to a public building decidedly weak and shows conclusively that Allegheny is a sort of resting place for the bustling, brain-racked Pittsburger, who thinks, acts and circulates in Pittsburg and sleeps in Allegheny. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, the second-class matter, consisting largely of daily and weekly newspapers, weighed and prepaid at Pittsburg Postoffice amounted in pounds to 1,780,624, and the postage to $17,806 24, while that of Allegheny amounted in pounds to 56,781 and in postage to $567 81—so that for every dollar collected by Allegheny, Pittsburg collected $31 40.5.

"Now, no one who knows anything about the people in Allegheny would be mean enough to say they did not read the current news of the day or week, but it is very evident that the art preservative, so far as it relates to Allegheny, might as well be called a 'lost art;' either that or the tariff on second-class matter, having its origin in Allegheny, is low enough to be called free trade."

It is said that the figures given in this article furnish the chief and only obstacle to the long talked of public building, and that there is much more prospect now of the abolition of the office and the establishment of a live, progressive station than there is of a granite building. The mere thought of spending a half million of dollars to provide for the convenience of a business amounting in its entirity to $68,000 per annum, has chilled the ardor of a great many people and left a sort of general impression that a business of that size might be squeezed into an ordinary storeroom at a rental of $1,000 a year.

TAMMANY FOR DAVE HILL.

The Senator Just About Its Size for a Presidental Nominee.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—[*Special.*]—The opinion among prominent politicians in this city that Senator David B. Hill be nominated for President by the next Democratic National Convention is growing stronger each day. The views of Public Works Commissioner Gilroy, who has been mentioned as Tammany's next candidate for Mayor, are pretty well known. He is an admirer of Senator Hill. Corporation Counsel Clark said: "The fame of Senator Hill as a broad-minded, loyal Democrat, ceased to be confined to this State years ago. With a man of less force and ability in the gubernatorial chair, it is likely that the Republicans would have succeeded in stealing enough seats in our Senate to give them a majority. The evils of this would have been widespread, and would, in all probability, have lost this State to the Democrats in the coming Presidential fight. This being the case, who shall say that Senator Hill has not saved the nation for the Democracy? This work of the Senator has not passed unnoticed, and I feel convinced that all over this country the desire that he be nominated for President is deep in every Democratic heart."

President Barker, of the Tax Department, said that in his opinion the nomination of Senator Hill would assure the success of the Democracy. The opinions of W. Bourke Cochran concerning the qualifications of Senator Hill for any office in the gift of the people are well known. He believes that as a Presidental candidate the Senator would be invincible.

DRAWING the goat will interest all young readers of THE DISPATCH to-morrow. The leading Pittsburg paper.

DR. DOUGLAS' STRANGE WILL.

Very Odd Requests From a Famous Old Presbyterian Minister.

The will of the late Dr. John Douglas, attorney at law and Presbyterian minister, was filed yesterday for probate. The instrument is an odd one. After declaring it his last will, etc., he says:

"I owe no man anything and have no debts. I direct and positively order that the expenses of my burial shall not exceed $75, and that my coffin shall be made of plain boards, without adornment or decoration of any kind.

"As I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, the blessed Son of God, for salvation, and that men are saved when alive, it will not be necessary to hold religious exercises over my body.

"No monument of iron, stone, wood, brass or any other material shall be erected over my grave, or any place else."

The testator next bequeathed $2,000 to his son, Robert H. Douglas; also, his lot in the Allegheny Cemetery. In regard to the lot he says: "But no stone, wood or brass shall tell to whom it belongs or who is buried there, and the stones there now must be allowed to crumble into dust and never be replaced."

He gives $2,000 each to his four daughters and divides the residue of his estate among them. The will is dated May 20, 1891, and his daughters are appointed executors.

Snow in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Five inches of snow fell here to-day, and incoming trains are somewhat delayed.

A GREAT SHOWING.

The CENT-A-WORD columns of THE DISPATCH are now the choice of all classes. Figures prove their popularity. Here's a splendid showing:

Small ads. for the 4 months ending December 31, 1891	24,754
Same 4 months in 1890	16,104
Increase due to cent-a-word	8,650

Responses to advertisements in THE DISPATCH are certain to come promptly and from desirable sources. Try one and save time and patience. The readers of this paper have entire confidence in its adicts. The best class of help is reached in its want columns.

NEW LAWS WANTED.

Important Legislation Proposed by Members of Congress.

LITTLE FOR RIVERS OR HARRORS.

A Bill to Stop Gambling in All Kinds of Agricultural Products.

CENSUS FIGURES NOT SATISFACTORY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Representative Alexander, of North Carolina, today introduced in the House a bill relating to "gambling in agricultural products." This gambling, according to the bill, is defined to be a contract to sell, for future delivery, corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, etc., the contractor or seller not being the owner or agent of the owner at the time of the making of the contract. The bill excludes from the mails any letters, postal cards or circulars concerning gambling in agricultural products, and checks, drafts, bills, money, postal notes or money orders for use for such purpose. It also excludes from the mails newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, or publications of any kind containing advertisements, telegraphic reports or other articles giving quotations of any market relating to gambling in agricultural products. A tax of $2 a word is levied on each interstate telegraph or telephone message used for or in aid of the gambling referred to in the act.

Little Hope for Rivers and Harbors.

Members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors say it is safe to assume that the river and harbor bill will be considerably less than that of the last Congress, and that no improvements will be recommended unless they are of exceptional merit. The friends of the plan to afford relief to the great wheat-growing region of the far Northwest by the construction of a canal or ship railway around The Dalles, on the Columbia river, and thus afford water transportation to the Pacific Ocean have abandoned these more costly projects and will endeavor to have a less expensive work of improvement authorized by Congress. Representative Herrmann, of Oregon, to-day introduced a bill having this end in view. It appropriates $414,000 for the construction of a portage railway around The Dalles. The ship railway project involves an appropriation of $2,800,000, and that for a canal and locks, $3,500,000. Mr. Hermann said to-day that the plan proposed would give temporary relief, and that the works constructed could be utilized whenever a ship railway or canal was approved by Congress.

Census Figures Not Satisfactory.

Representative Alderson, of West Virginia, to-day introduced a resolution in the House to appoint a committee of seven members to investigate certain charges brought against the management of the Census office. A preamble to the resolution recites that it has been charged through the columns of the public journals throughout the country that the Census Bureau has been wrongly conducted under Superintendent Porter in the State of New York and elsewhere, in the interest of partisan politics, and not with the view of obtaining correct enumerations and other data, and that the funds appropriated therefore were wantonly wasted, and that said bureau has been grossly mismanaged.

A bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Newbury, of Illinois, has for its object the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of certain soldiers. It provides that whenever the records of the War Department show that any soldier properly in the service in the late war was captured by the enemy, missing in action or sent to a Confederate prison or hospital, such record, sustained by satisfactory proof, that the soldier has not since the record was made been heard from, shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the soldier was killed or died during the war in the performance of his duty.

Arizona Wants to Be a State.

Delegate Smith, of Arizona, to-day introduced a bill providing for the admission of the Territory of Arizona into the Union, in accordance with the Constitution heretofore ratified and adopted by the people of the Territory. The people of the Territory are authorized at the general election in November to elect State officers and members of the Legislature, and one Representative in Congress, whose term, except as to the representative, shall begin at the time the act takes effect. At the meeting of the Legislature two United States Senators are to be chosen.

Representative Parrot, of Indiana, today introduced a bill appropriating $100,000 to improve the Ohio river, between the mouth of the Green river and Evansville, Ind.

Bills were introduced to-day for public buildings at Morristown and Bristol, Tenn.

JUDGE WOODS PRETTY SOLID.

Voorhees' Protest Against Him Not Thought Likely to Be Sustained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary was in session for several hours this afternoon considering the judicial nominations. Senator Turpie appeared before the committee to protest against the confirmation of Judge Woods' nomination to fill the place in the Fifth Judicial circuit. Senator Voorhees, who is the principal opponent to the nomination, is not in Washington, and will not reach here before next week. It is the intention of the opponents of the nomination to use every effort, meanwhile, to postpone decisive action upon it until the Indiana Senator returns to Washington. It was represented to the committee, in pursuance of this programme, that it would not be proper to dispose of the case until Mr. Voorhees had had an opportunity to be heard, so without objection the nomination was laid aside for time. The same course was followed as to the remaining judicial nominations, the intention of the committee being to act upon them all at the same time. From what can be gathered from interested persons, the opposition to Judge Woods' nomination is not likely to have the support of any Republican Senators, and it will doubtless be confirmed in course of time.

It appears that some protests have also been filed against the confirmation of Judge McCormick, nominated to fill a place on the Texas circuit. These protests, it is said, grow out of the action of the Judge in disposing of a house presented to him by citizens of Graham, Tex., as an inducement to cause him to reside in that place.

FLORISTS AT THE BIG FAIR.

They Are Anxious to Make Their Department a Great Success.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The following communication has been sent to Director General Davis, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago:

The Executive Board of the Society of American Florists, now duly assembled in Washington and having under consideration certain communications pertaining to the horticultural department of the World's Fair, and having a most earnest desire to aid in the success of the department, but having received no definite information regarding the plans, classifications, rules and regulations thereof, do hereby respectfully yet most emphatically and urgently request that the department shall immediately make known to each and every person or persons interested in the welfare of this department, and especially for the information of intending exhibitors, a schedule giving full details of the exhibits, manner and time of exhibiting them, with explicit rules and regulations governing the same, and the time and condition of proposed awards, and such other information as will in any way facilitate, aid and benefit the cause of horticulture and the success of this department in particular.

The fact must not be lost sight of that exhibitors of living plants, unlike those of manufactured goods, must have time in which to prepare, locate and establish their exhibits. Should the information herein requested be immediately given to us, we as a society will do all in our power to assist the department in disseminating such information, and to enlist the hearty co-operation of horticulturists in making this feature of the Exposition the success it merits, commensurate with the growing importance of our business and the honor of our country.

ANXIETY FOR THE FORESTS.

Secretary Noble Wants Congressmen to Look Out for the Trees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—Secretary Noble has written letters to the Senate and House Committees on Public Lands, urging that prompt and efficient steps be taken by Congress to protect and preserve from depredations the forest reservations which have recently been created by proclamation of the President. The Secretary has taken a deep interest in the nature of forest reserves claiming that only by preserving the forests at the headwaters of the mountain streams the middle and far West can these streams be kept from drying up and the country tributary to them lapse again into an arid waste.

The Secretary believes that the danger from this source is imminent, and for this reason he thinks that whatever is done in this direction must be speedily done. Fires every year devastate large tracts of forest lands, and depredations from one source or another render prompt preservative measures absolutely essential. Within the next 20 years the Secretary predicts the wisdom of preserving the forests of the West will have become universally recognized.

RELIEF FOR THE RUSSIANS.

The House May Yet Be Shamed Into Refusing Mr. Furness' Offer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The call made by Mr. Furness, of England, to-day, for subscriptions from British shipowners to defray the cost of transporting American flour contributions to the Russian famine sufferers, may result in the Senate resolution authorizing the lease of a vessel in which to send American food contributions again being chlled up in the House.

Mr. Lind, who represents one of the Minnesota districts which was most active in the work of relief, said to-day, when he heard of the action of Mr. Furness, that he felt like offering a vote of thanks to Mr. Furness, but was afraid it might be taken too seriously. Other friends of the Senate resolution expressed themselves as ashamed at the circumstance that made it possible for such a movement to be started by a representative of Great Britain. Opponents of the resolution were inclined to look upon the movement of Mr. Furness as mere buncombe.

GIBBONS ON THE LOTTERY.

AN OPEN LETTER AGAINST THE LOUISIANA OCTOPUS.

He Commends the Crusade Against the Evil as a Movement in Behalf of Public Morality—A Business Incentive to Gambling and Attendant Evils.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The following letter is made public to-day:

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE,
BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 11, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR—In reference to our conversation this morning, and in view of all political aspects of the case, I wish to express to you the hope that the efforts of those who, like yourself, are opposing the renewal of the Louisiana Lottery charter, will result in the suppression of the evil. I heartily commend every movement in favor of public morality, virtue and honesty, and it seems to me that the question—shall the Louisiana Lottery continue under the law's protection its scandalous business?—is pre-eminently one of morality and virtue. The practical working of the company tends to enrich the few at the expense and misery of the many; to tempt the poor and those who can as little afford it to squander their earnings—the only support of dependent mothers, wives and children—in the vain, delusive, tantalus-like hope of one day becoming possessor of a winning number, and oftentimes it is not unknown that the fever of gambling has impelled many to theft and dishonesty for the means of another venture of purchasing another ticket.

A business whose plain, manifest, inevitable result and influence on the people is such is indeed an enemy to the honesty and peace of any community; to the happiness and comfort of home, and to individual thrift and enterprise, and it is the duty of every upright citizen and earnest Christian to aid in its detrionement or suppression.

Christian charity and natural philanthrophy alike dictate that we remove from the unweary pitfalls of destruction, and withdraw the innocent and weak from temptation. Those bent on suicide should be restrained. The burning fagot should be snatched from the child's hand. That the Louisiana Lottery, as it is presented to us, proves a snare and a delusion to thousands and is destructive of peace of mind and the energy of action so necessary to pursue honorable careers and to properly acquit oneself of life's duties, we cannot doubt. The daily operations of the scheme make the point clear. Worthy, then, of praise and commendation are they who strive to quicken the public conscience, and to array public sentiment against the continuance of the evil—who speak and labor in behalf of their fellowmen by removing from their midst a dire enemy to their manhood, their homes and their prosperity.

Were the evil confined solely to the State of Louisiana I should refrain from giving expression to my sentiments; but since, like a giant tree, it has extended and spread its branches over the entire land, and embraced in the area of its operations Maryland and the district of Columbia, with which I am connected, I could not but raise my voice in protest and in prayer that our faithful people might help forward the good work of putting an end to its ravages.

J. CARDINAL GIBBONS.

To General George D. Johnston.

DRAWING the gont, by Caroline Hunt Rimmer, will interest all young artists. See the big issue of THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

GOULD'S BIG SCHEME.

Why the Railroad Wizard Is Bucking the Traffic Association.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Mr. Gould's attitude toward the Western Traffic Association, of which his Missouri Pacific system is one, has excited much excitement in Wall street. Some believe the true reason for his reported action is that Mr. Gould has been working for years to develop the Missouri Pacific into a homogeneous and independent system, and before another year is out that end will have been accomplished. He will have a new straight line between St. Louis and New Orleans, with branches in all direction.

TOO COLD IN NEW ORLEANS.

Colored Roustabouts Refuse to Work Without High Winter Wages.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—[*Special.*]—The last few days a number of the steamboats in the river trade have been tied up in consequence of the cold weather—not because the ice interfered with them, but because the colored roustabouts declared they wanted double pay for working in such cold weather, and asked for $120 a month pay and board.

The steamboat owners declared they were unwilling to pay the amount for unskilled labor, and have laid up their boats in consequence.

GOOD servants and help will answer your advertisements in THE DISPATCH cent-a-word columns.

DIED.

BRAND—On Friday, January 15, 1892, at 9:45 P. M., WILLIAM EDWARD BRAND, eldest son of William and Emma L. Brand, nee Morgenroth, aged 3 years 5 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 266 Fisk street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburg, Pa., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Interment private. 2

LOFTUS—On Friday, January 15, 1892, at 11:45 P. M., JAMES, son of John and the late Molly A. Loftus, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Jimmy was the darling pride
Of all our hearts and home.
The angel came and whispered,
Dear Jimmy, do come home.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

A CRANK WHO PRAYED.

Call of a Crazy Man on a Railroad Director —The Caller Insisted That He Was God and Wanted to Pray for the Soul of the Railway Magnate.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—[*Special.*]—Fred H. Prince, the newly-elected director of the New York and New England Railroad, was to-day honored with a visit from a crank who thought the rising young financier needed to be prayed for. He was a very well dressed young man, about 30 years of age, but had a far-away look in his eyes and a disappointed smile on his mouth.

Advancing toward Mr. Fleming, Mr. Prince's First Lieutenant, the young man remarked: "I am God. I came in the cause. I knew you would like to see me."

A wave of cold terror sped down Mr. Fleming's spine. The next remark did not reassure him any when the visiter announced that he had come to pray for him. The last straw was too much for Fleming. A hurried survey of his conscience revealed only a few broken new year resolutions, so with the strength of righteous indignation he hustled the man out of the office. His efforts were useless, however, for the crank was certain that Fleming—or, more likely, Mr. Prince—needed praying for, while Fleming, as he was not Prince, was sure he was not in such a condition.

An officer was finally called in to stop the spiritual combat. When examined at the prison the crank said he was Fred Dobson, of Lawrence, Boston address 16 Morton street. It has since leaked out that his aspersions on the soul of Fleming were uncalled for, and that it was Freddie Prince he was after. Dr. Jelly examined Dobson this afternoon, and found him to be insane. He was sent to the Taunton Insane Asylum. Dobson did not resist being taken away.

France and Holland Making a Treaty.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The negotiations pending between France and Holland looking to the establishment of a commercial treaty are upon the point of being concluded. France will obtain from Holland the "most favored nation" treatment, and the former will concede to Holland the minimum tariff on imports from that country.

AT LATIMER'S.

The Great Remnant Sale Before Stocktaking

BEGINS JAN. 16 AND CLOSES JAN. 23.

All Odd Pieces and Lengths Left Over From Last Season's Stock

AT COST AND LESS THAN COST.

You must buy whole Remnants. Take each piece. There's no use trying to convey to your mind the stupendous bargains here. You must give this sale a personal visit. The following prices are the lowest in this part of the country:

CLOAKS, WRAPS AND MUFFS.

186 Fur-faced Jackets, formerly $11, now $7.50.

465 Children's Coats, were $3 to $5, are $1 and $1.75 each—4 to 6 years.

198 Cloth Jackets, $5.50 each; reduced from $8.50.

$5 Seal Muffs for $2.50 and $3.

326 Newmarkets, were $12 to $15, are now $2.50 and $3.25.

300 Ladies' Plush Coats at your own price.

486 Capes at cost.

958 Black Hair Muffs, were 75c, are now 35c each.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

438 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests at 22c, were 50c each.

127 dozen Men's Underwear on middle counter at 20c a garment.

468 dozen Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, 68c each. These are the $1 quality. The mild season prompts this unmerciful cut.

EMBROIDERY, ETC.