## FOOLING OVER A FAIR.

The Columbian Institution Causing Much Chatter in Congress.

CLEAR UNDERSTANDING WANTED.

The La Abra Claim Taking Up the Time of the Senate Once More.

MILLS HAS AN OVATION IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.—The World's Fair question was the first subject to receive the attention of the House today, and already indications point to this matter as a fruitful source of debate and controversy in the coming session. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Reilly, of Pennsylvania, presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House of Representatives what amount of money had been appropriated and available under the act of October 25, 1890, relating to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and about what amount of the money appropri-ated has been already expended. The resolution called for an itemized statement showing to whom such money has been paid and for what purpose and upon what

"I ask," said Mr. Reilly," for unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of this resolution."

There was silence for a moment, and many expected that some enthusiastic friend of the World's Fair would object to the adoption of such a resolution without a fuller explanation of its object. But no such objection was made, and to those few members who turned inquiringly to Mr. Durborrow, the Chairman of the World's Fair Com-mittee returned an affirmative nod. A moment later and the resolution was adopted

#### A Knotty Point to Be Settled.

"My object in introducing that resolu-on," said Mr. Reilly to an Associated Press reporter, "is simply to get the construction which the Treasury Department places upon the act of the last Congress relating to the World's Fair. That act makes certain specifications for certain purposes, and also contains a provision that under no circumstances shall the United States Government be liable for a greater sum than \$1,500,000. Now it has been generally claimed that the \$1,500,000 has een already appropriated, and we want to understand whether the Treasury Department so construed the act. I myself hold that that act did not appropriate that \$1,500,000, but merely fixed that as the maximum amount to be appropriated. My action is not an unfriendly one, but is simply intended to define the status of the World's Fair."

"Mr. Reilly's resolution is very satis-factory to me," said Chairman Durborrow, "and was accepted by the World's Fair Committee as a very proper means of settling all disputes and ascertaining whether or not the Government has already appro-priated that \$1,500,000 or merely mentioned it in the act as the maximum liability of the Government.

### Holman Objecting, as Usual,

A moment later Chairman Durborrow introduced and asked for the immediate consideration of resolutions authorizing the se lection of a Committee on the World's Fair to have printed such documents and papers as it may deem necessary relative to the matters referred to it. In an instant the veteran objector, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, was on his feet to object, and simultaneously Mr. Oates, of Alabama, joined in the protest against granting to the World's Fair Committee such unlimited powers of in-curring expense. Upon these objections the resolutions were referred to the com-

aid to sectarian institutions.

Mr. Butler, of Iowa, objected to the

memorial appearing in the Record.

The following bills were then introduced and referred:
By Mr. Loud, of California-To abso-

lutely prohibit the carrying of Chinese into the United States, whether subjects of the Chinese Empire or otherwise.

By Mr. Raynor, of Marvland-Suspend-

ing the operation of the law governing the discovery of guano islands by United States

#### Free Sewing Thread Wanted. By Mr. Stout, of Michigan-Reducing the

duty on sewing thread. By Mr. Lewis, of Mississippi-To prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from making deposits of United States funds with national or private banks. By Mr. Enochs, of Ohio-For a public building at Ironton, O.

By Mr. Herman, of Oregon-For the establishment of the Crate Lake National Park in Oregon.

By Mr. Joseph, of New Mexico-Appro-

priating \$250,000 for enlarging the military post at Santa Fe, N. M.

By Mr. Blanchard, of Louisians—To establish courts for Indians in various

By Mr. Snow, of Illinois-Granting lands to honorably discharged soldiers of the War

of the Rebellion. of the Rebellion.

By Mr. Boatner, of Louisiana—Appropriating \$10,000,000 for repairing and extending the levees of the Mississippi river.

By Mr. Clover, of Kansas—To enable cities to deposit United States bonds and have issued legal tender notes to be ex-pended for public improvements.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill relating to bublic printing and binding, and for the distribution of public documents. The reading of the bill, which is a very voluminous one, consumed nearly two hours. But little attention was accorded to it—the first reading of a bill is usually a pro forma matter-and the members, as a rule, occupied the time in reading the papers, attending to their corre-spondence or chatting pleasantly in little groups, in which party lines were disre-

#### A Warm Greeting for Mills. Mr. Mills, of Texas, entered the hall dur-

ing this practical recess and was warmly greeted by his colleagues. Speaker pro tem McMillin, having called Mr. Oates, of Alabama, to the chair, went upon the floor and had quite a long conference with Mr.
Mills, who is looking in much better health
than before he went upon his Southern trip.
Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, made a
brief explanation of the provisions of the bill, dwelling especially on the features relating to the distribution of public docu-

Mr. Turpin, of Alabama, introduced a bill permitting national banks to lend money on real estate. Referred, after which the House adjourned.

## THE SENATE.

Bill Day Brings in a Lot of New Legislation That Is Wanted-More Discussion of the La Abra Claim-Little Interest Taken in the Talk,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.-There were six Senators on the Democratic side of the Senate chamber, and about twice that number on the Republican side, with about three score of spectators in the galleries when the Chaptain opened with prayer the

seventh week of the session. Mr. Sherman, for the first time since his re-election, occupied his seat.

Mr. Platt presented a memorial and petition signed by John Jay, President, and other officers of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, for an amendment to the Constitution to prevent the union of Church and State, and to forbid

the appropriation of public money to any societies under sectarian control.

A House bill fixing times for holding the district and circuit courts of the northern district of Iowa was reported by Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, and was

Another Lot of New Bills Bobs Up A bill was reported and placed on the calendar to pay the State of West Virginia her proportion of the amount claimed under the direct tax. The following bills were then introduced and referred:
By Mr. Peffer—Proposing an amendment

to the Constitution so as to elect President and Vice President of the United States by direct vote of the people.

By Mr. Wilson—For the classification of clerks and other employes of first and second-class postoffices, and to fix their sal-

By Mr. Allen—Giving to the State of Washington 5 per cent of the proceeds of public lands in that State. By Mr. McMillin-For the building of two revenue cutters for service on the great lakes, The bill appropriates \$257,000 for the purpose. For a national park on the

battlefield of Lexington, Mo.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling on
the Secretary of State for copies of all
agreements with other countries relating to interchange of trade, and for a report as to the practical effect of such agreement. Laid on the table for the present.

The La Abra Claims Still Around. The Senate then took up the calendar, the first bill upon it being the one reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations to amend the act of 1878 for the distribution of awards under the convention of 1868 with Mexico referring specially to the La Abra claims. Mr. Vest moved that the minority report, made at the last session by Mr. Brown, be printed in the Record. Only 6 Senators voted on the motion and Mr.

Vest withdrew it temporarily.

Mr. Dolph quoted from previous reports in Congress and from rulings by the State Department in proof of the fraudulent character of the La Abra claims. During most of Mr. Dolph's remarks there were but two Senators seated on his own side of the chamber and about a dozen on the other, but there was little or no pretense on the part of more than two or three Senators of feel-

ing any interest in the matter.

Mr. Vest said all the personal interest he had in the case grew out of the fact that in the State of Missouri there were many widows and orphans whose entire estate consisted of their rights under the La Abra sward. They had been guilty of no perjury or subornation of perjury. Sixteen years had clapsed since the trial. Five years had been given to Mexico to bring all its evidence, and it was not fair, just or right, when national honor was involved, to overturn the rights of American citizens.

A Pert Question by Mr. George.

Mr. George—Have you any doubt of the fraudulent character of the claims?

Mr. Vest—Certainly; most unquestionably; or I would not be here arguing as I am. I am not talking about the Weil case, which I have not examined, but about the which I have not examined, but about the La Abra case. I say that Mexico has no place in court after deliberately suppressing testimony—Mr. Zamacona, its agent, having, when called upon to give certain evidence, said: "No, I do not propose to put it in, because they would disprove it if I did."

Mr. Vest was still speaking to an audience of less than a dozen Senstors, when he ence of less than a dozen Senators when he vielded to a motion to proceed to executive business, and soon afterward the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

## ANOTHER IMPORTANT DECISION

Handed Down Yesterday by the Inter-Stat

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18 .- The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day decided the case of W. M. H. MacLoon versus the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company in favor of MacLoon. The Chicago and Northwestern connects at Jonesville with the St. Paul road. MacLoon is a merchant at that point, having coal yards on the St. Paul road, but receiving shipments from points on the Northwestern road, and his Mr. Springer, of Illinois, asked for the consent for the printing in the Record of the memorial of the National League of American Institutions prohibiting national bers of a car service association which has established a rule requiring the payment of demurrage charges when cars are retained by shippers more than 48 hours after receiving notice that such cars are in position to unload, and the rule is set forth by the carriers in their bills of lading.

Upon all the facts in this case it is held that

the action of the Northwestern road in refusing, after payment of freight and offer of customary switching charges, to switch two carloads of the coal to the connecting line for delivery at the coal yards of MacLoon on such line, unless he promised in advance to pay any demurrage charges that might be made, regardless of whether they were just or legally entorcable, was unreasonable, not-withstanding MacLoon had previously refused to pay demurrage charges on other cars switched to his siding which he had failed to fully unload within the time prescribed by the rule, and the Northwestern, by retaining the coal in its possessio and demanding such promise from MacLoo as a condition precedent to the performance of its duty as a carrier, subjected MacLoon to unlawful prejudice and disadvantage. The commission decides that MacLoon is entitied to reparation, but the proof as to the extent of his damage being insufficient, the case will be held open for the present without order, and upon notice of adjustment by the parties concerned the petition will be

## AN IMMIGRANT DECISION.

There's No Appeal From the Buling of the Treasury Department,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18 .- An opin ion of importance in its construction of the immigration laws was rendered in the United States Supreme Court to-day in the case of Nishimura Ekin, appellant, versus the United States. Nishimura Ekin is a Japanese woman to whom entry into the United States was refused by the immigration officers and Collector at San Francisco. on the ground that she was likely to become a public charge. It was also alleged that she was coming to the United States for improper purposes. The ruling of the immi-gration officers was contested, and it was sought to have the Federal courts, on an application for writ of habeas corpus, review the facts in the case.

The Government contended that the ruling of the Treasury Department with reference to entry of immigrants was final and not revocable by the courts. This contention of the Government the Supreme Court to-day sustained. It held that the court can only decide whether or not immigra-tion officers were duly appointed and acted in conformity with the directions of the act, and that their conclusions as to whether or not the facts with reference to any immi-grant brought such immigrant within the classes prohibited from entering the United States are reviewable only by the Treasury Department.

## CRISP WILL HAVE RULES

No Matter if He Is Too Sick to Enforce

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18 .- Notwithstanding the illness of the Speaker he has held a number of conferences with Democratic members of the Committee on Rules with the view of framing a code of rules for the government of the House. The progress has been satisfactory, and it is thought by members of the committee that a report can be made this week, probably not later than Thursday.

The report will be made even though the Speaker is not well enough to preside over the deliberations of the House during its consideration.

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its consideration.

RENT your rooms by advertising in THE DISPATCH'S cent-a-word columns.

The Dimensions of the Largest Build-

ing Ever Constructed.

ELEVEN ACRES OF SKYLIGHTS.

Electricity Employed Newadays in Cultivating Dysters.

CORK USED FOR PAVEMENT IN LONDON

The Columbian Fair building for manufactures and liberal arts is the largest exposition building ever erected. It is 1,687 feet long by 787 feet wide, and covers an area of 3014 acres. It is rectangular in form, its central hall being surrounded by a nave and two galleries. The feature of this building is the great central hall. It has a clear space of 1,280 feet by 380 feet. Its roof rises to a height of 2451/2 feet at the apex. and the 380-foot space is covered by a single arched span, without a supporting column. The height from the floor to the center of the arch is 201 feet, clear, and the height of the lantern above the arch is 4414 feet. Twenty-two steel arches support the center of the roof. Each arch weighs 125 tons, and more than 5,000 tons of steel enter into the construction of the hall. Extending around the hall is a gallery 20 feet from the floor. It is 67 feet wide, 21 feet of this space overhanging the floor of the hall.

The total length of this gallery is 3,504 feet. Beyond the gallery and extending around the central hall, is a nave, 108 feet wide, and 114 feet to the apex of the roof. The east and west halls of this nave are 1,588 feet long, and the total length of the nave, on a center line, is 4,119 feet. Extending entirely around the nave, and to the outside line of the building, is a gallery 20 feet from the floor, and 49½ feet wide. The two galleries are connected by 28 bridges, 50 feet wide and 108 feet long. There is a fraction less than 11 acres of skylight in the roof receiping 41 acres of skylight in the roof, requiring 41 carloads of glass. There are in the floor and two galleries a little more than 41 acres of space. There will enter into the construction of the building more than 1,600 carload of material. The building will cost \$1,500,000.

### Welding by Electricity.

The Benardos-Howard electric welding process is again discussed in English technical journals, and results of the actual working of the system are now made public. The Benardos apparatus was first brought out in Russia about four years ago, and differs essentially in its form and uses from the Thomson machines in general use in this country. For two years the system has been used at Birmingham, England, in the works of Lloyd & Lloyd, under the charge of Mr. Henry Howard, and it is now pronounced commercially practical and eco-nomical. The principal consists in the con-centration of heat upon a small area by

means of the electric arc.

With his work connected to one pole of the dynamo, either by a flexible lead or by lying on an iron bench in communication, with the mains, and with a carbon joined to the other pole of the dynamo and carried in a non-conducting handle, the smith can apply the arc just as he sees fit, either concentrating it in a spot the size of a quarter dollar, or moving it over a narrow line. When the metal is sufficiently melted the arc is shut off and a few blows of the hammer finish the weld. Messrs. Lloyd state that their experience indicates that this process costs only a fourth of gas weiding, but they do not contemplate, it is said, the substitution of the arc for the smith's fire, for work that can be done in the latter. For plain work, the smith can certainly excel in lying on an iron bench in communication plain work, the smith can certainly excel in speed and cost. It is at the point where the ordinary smith has to confess himself beaten, and the most skilled members of the craft make numerous wasters, that the electric process begins to make its advan

The common class of crude iron known in South Staffordshire as "cinder pig" is made principally out of the slag or cinder from the puddling furnaces of the district. which is supposed to contain an average of something like 40 per cent of metal. It is not a little singular that, until quite recently, this slag or einder was counted of so little value in the market, that the own-ers were not only willing to make a pres-ent of it to anyone who would take it away, but in some cases they would even pay a trifle per load for its removal. The result is that enterprising pig iron makers have been able to sell cinder pigs at prices which although astonishingly low, have, considerring the nominal cost of raw materials yielded a very fair profit. Not a little surprise is being manifested in the district that the managers of some of the large mills and forges should not have worked up this slag or cinder themselves on the spot, instead of giving it away to also made the spot, instead of giving it away to also made the spot, instead of giving it away to pig makers who can realize a profit from it after paying the cost of conveyance—in some cases several miles—to their own furnaces. In any case, one would think a material containing 40 per cent of iron, could be so manipulated as o yield a fair market price as raw material instead of being, as now, designated as merely so much waste and rubbish, a free gift to anybody who will take the trouble to cart it away.

## Where Whetstones Come From.

A deposit made in a very early geological period in the old river bed near Ratisbon, Germany, furnishes the stone from which is made the German razor hone, preferred by barbers over all others for sharpening razors. This deposit varied in color, being white in some years and blue in others. Both afterward hardened into stone, and the white layers, being much the best, are the material chosen, the blue stone being used only for the base or back of the hone. For sharpening other keen-edged tools, the anow-white "novaculite" or "altered schist" of Arkansas is preferred to any other stone, and is chiefly obtained from a single hill in that State, which supplies not only the American market, but also a considerable

American market, but also a considerable foreign demand.

The long spike or "steel," as it is called, which housekeepers use for sharpening kitchen and carving knives, may be of either the dark gray "Labrador stone" of Cortland county, N. Y., or another gray sandatone called "Hindustan stone," which comes from Orange county, Ind. Of foreign whetstones used in this country, one, the Turkey oilstone, resembles the novaculite of Arkansas; another, a fine grained schist known as the "Water of Ayr," which comes from Scotland, is used by carpenters and stonecutters for rubbing down the surface of other stones. The grindstones used in this country come mostly from Ohio and Novia Scotia, the latter variety being preferred, especially for scythes. Of foreign grindstones the main supply is from England. foreign demand.

## Electricity in Oyster Culture

It might be thought that electricity would be about the last adjunct to employ in studying the culture of the succulent bivalve. An application of it, however, according to the Electrical Review, of London, has recently been made by Mons. Lacase-Duthier, the well-known authority on oyster culture. He makes use of the electric light in examining the stages of development through which the spawn passes. A glass cylinder is mounted in a cylindrical skeleton case which serves as a support of the spawn passes. A glass cylinder is mounted in a cylindrical skeleton cage which serves as a support; into this glass the water containing the spawn is placed. At the bottom is a plane, silvered reflector; the cover forms a parabolic reflector in the center of which is fixed a small incandescent lamp. The reflectors and the sides af the glass cylinder act in such a way that but few rays of light emerge from the apparatus directly, hence the liquid is suf-

fused with a soft illumination which is admirably suited to the examination of the contents. This little apparatus, or a modification of it, is now being employed in various researches into the life processes of ferments and the culture of microbes, illumination by incandescent electric lights being much more suitable for the study of these low forms of life than that from other artificial sources.

Shipbuilding on the Clyde. The returns of shipbuilding on the Clyde

during the year 1891 show that while the shipbuilding trade has been fairly brisk throughout the year, the total value of the output shows a decrease. The estimated total value is returned at £8,000,000 as compared with £9,400,000 for the year 1890. The cause of this large falling off in value is attributed to the large increase in sailing tonnage, fully 40,000 tons, and the large de-cline in steam tonnage, fully 82,000 tons; and also to the lower value paid for maand also to the lower value paid for ma-terial. Wages, however, have been about as high as in the year 1890. War vessels launched on the Clyde during the past year present an aggregate tonnage of 15,267, showing an increase of 6,016 tons, and of these, four swift cruisers for the British Government aggregated 14,400 tons. There was also a cruiser for the Canadian Govern-ment, for the St. Lawrence, and another for ment, for the St. Lawrence; and another for the Egyptian Government, for Customs protective purposes. The total number of vessels launched on the Clyde, of all kinds, was 373, of 322,010 tons.—Iron and Steel

How to Cut Steel Easily. It is well known that a smooth disk of steel driven at a high speed will cut in two a file held to the edge of the disk. This principle does not seem to have been practically used, save in one instance named by Mr. Richards, the well-known American engineer, who says it was employed in the United States armory, at Springfield, Mass., in preparing a tenon or reduced section or the ends of tempered steel ramrods, such as were used in loading the muskets 25 years ago. The material was hard and could not be cut, so small wheels of iron about six inches in diameter and one inch thick were used. They were driven at 6,000 revolutions per minute, and melted or abraded the netal away instantly, at the same time drawing the temper so that a screw thread could afterward be cut on the end of the tempered rod.

#### Paving Streets With Cork.

A new material, says a London paper, for paving is now being introduced into Lonion. It is composed of granulated cork and bitumen pressed into blocks, which are laid like bricks or wood paving. The special advantage of the material lies in its clasticity. When used for pavement it gives a soft tread which is exceedingly pleasant, recalling the feel of a carpet. In roadways it furnishes a splendid foothold for horses, and at the same time almost abolishes the noise which is such an unpleasant feature of city traffic. A short piece of pavement is to be seen in Liverpool street, E. C.; while the outlet to Pickford's yard, in Gresham street, is laid with this material. It yet remains to be seen how it will bear the nary traffic of a London street, but there is evidence to show that in Australia short pieces of roadway have given good results.

### Thousands of Golden Ounces.

The South African Mining Journal, pubished at Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, says the miners on the famous Witwatersrand expect to make a fine exhibition at the discussed is to show 100,000 ounces of gold, discussed is to show 100,000 ounces of gold, which is the average monthly output. They say this would be the largest exhibit of native gold ever made. It is also under consideration to build a large Kaffir kraal of rich gold-bearing rock, and to have 100 Kaffirs or so, with several changes of head dress, assegais, kerries, calabash pianos and other things to give them popular interest. The De Beers Diamond Mining Company is arranging to make a large exhibit.

## LATE PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"A Rose of a Hundred Leaves," by Amelia E. Barr. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. J. R. Weldin, Pittsburg. Price, \$1 50. This is a typical love story It relates the sorrow of an unsophisticated young girl who was neglected by her lover. The story ends well, however, as this maiden, with laudable ambition, so cultivates her mind as well as adds to her physical charms that she succeeds in again win-ning the affections of her fiancee.

ning the affections of her fiancee.
"House and Hearth," by Harriet Prescott Spofford. Publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York; Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.
Price, \$1. This is a series of essays of ad-Price, \$1. This is a series of essays of advice, beginning with the maiden treating of her place in society and of her adornment. Several chapters are devoted to the lovers, the betrothal, the bridal and the marriage. After that the duties of the wife and mother are discussed. The style of this author's writings is so well known that it is not necessary for us to dwell upon the merits of the volume.

"The Battle of Gettysburg," by Samuel Adams Drake. Lee & Shepard, publishers, New York; J. B. Weldin, Pittsburg. Price, 50 cents. This book begins by giving a description of Gettysburg, with a diagram showing the strategic value of the place. Then follows a description of the battle, written in a very woncise and interesting

written in a very concise and interesting manner. In the appendix are the names of those in the army of the Potomac as it

fought at Gettysburg.

"Latest Literary Essays and Addresses of
James Russell Lowell." Published by
Houghton, Miflin & Co. Weldin, Pittsburg. Price, \$1 25. So much has been written lately in regard to this noted man, who has taken up his abode in the hearts of all lovers of literature, that these essays will receive a warm welcome, and are worthy of the high place which they will occupy in the history of American literature. They were published in accordance with the intention of the author, who revised them for

that purpose.
"Barracks, Bivouacs and Battles," by
Archibald Forbes, LL. D., MacMillan &
Co., J. R. Weldin, Pittsburg; price, \$1 50. The articles in this book are reprints from the periodicals to which they were origin-ally contributed and are a collection of short

war stories. "Christianity and Infallibility," by the Rev. Daniel Lyons. Longman, Green & Co., J. R. Weldin; price, \$1 50. This book ex-plains with much evidence of learning why the Catholic Church maintains the dogma of

plains with much evidence of learning way the Catholic Church maintains the dogma of Infallibility.

"The Financier and the Finances of the American Revolution," by William Graham Sumner, Professor of Political and Social Science in Yale University. Dodd, Mead & Co.; J. R. Weldin. Price, \$5. We have here two volumes containing a biography of Robert Morris, who was appointed in 1781 Superintendent of Finance, the only man in the history of the world who ever bore that title; and also a financial history of the period of the American Revolution.

"The Story of the Hills;" a popular account of mountains and how they were made. By the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson. MacMillan & Co., New York; Weldin & Co., Pittsburg. Price, \$1 50. This book was not written for the geologist alone, but for the general reader. No one will deny that a knowledge of natural objects greatly enhances our appreciation of them; and

enhances our appreciation of them; and this work reveals something of the secret of the hills, their origin, their architecture, and the forces which were instrumental in

their construction.
"The Perfume Holder," a Persian love poem, by Craven Langstroth Betts, Sasl-field & Fitch, New York, J. R. Weldin & Co. The writer of this poem made quite a reputation for himself three years ago by his translation of songs from Beranger. "The Perfume Holder" is a beautiful story

W. Shoemaker. A series of pantomimes designed for home, school and church es-tertainments. The demand for something novel in this line will make this book valu-

"The Scottish Chiefs," by Jane Porter.
A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Weldin &
Co., Pittsburg. A new edition in two volumes of this well-known and charming historical novel.

"The Braganza Diamond," by James Otis. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pitts-Pritadelphia. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pitts-burg. This is a yachting story for boys.

"A Pair of Originals," by E. Ward, with illustrations. MacMillan & Co., New York.

J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg. Price, \$1 25. This is a story of two little broth-ers, one 5 and one 7, whose numberless ex-ploits make an amusing and entertaining narrative. narrative.

"A Song of Life," by Margaret Warner Morley, illustrated by the author and Robert Forsyth. This book contains a series of articles on flowers, fishes, frogs, birds, the end and the beginning and the world's cradle.

"A North Country Comedy," a story by M. Bethain-Edwards. J. R. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg. Price, \$1 25.

### WHY A DUEL IS OFF.

Reasons Are Sufficient for Both Ge

eral Wheeler and Mr. Boutelle. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Ever since Captain Boutelle, of Maine, poked fun at General Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, last Friday in the debate over the number of committee clerks to be authorized, the air has been thick with rumors of a duel between the two statesmen—or at least that a chal-lenge would be sent by the fiery Alabamian. A New York paper yesterday had a sensa-tional and circumstantial story to that effect. When General Wheeler was asked whether he would send a cartel to Captain Boutelle,

he simply replied:
"I will never challenge a man who won't fight.'

He then went on to remark that he would, however, have something to say on the floor of the House by way of reply, but he announced that he would not indulge in abusive language, as Captain Boutelle had

When Captain Boutelle was asked about the matter he laughed and said:

"A duel between General Wheeler and myself, with pistols and without conditions, would not be fair. I am a good deal bigger physically than he is, and, of course, afford just that much better mark to shoot at. If we should meet I would certainly insit, as one of the terms of the meeting, that there one of the terms of the meeting, that there shall be chalked out on me in broad, dis-tinct lines the outline of General Wheeler's figure, and if he hits me outside that out-line the hit is not to count. That's the only way things can be made equal."

### USED OIL IN A STORM.

Another Vessel Successfully Buffets the Waves by Its Aid.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The British bark Edith Sheraton arrived yesterday from San Domingo City. The bark experienced unusually heavy weather, and was frequently tossed about like a cockle-shell by the big waves. Provisions, fresh water and deck fixtures were carried away.

On January 4, while the vessel was soud-ding along under a single sail, a violent puff of wind tore it from its fastenings. It was decided to resort to the use of oil bags in the hope of quieting the water. A number rand expect to make a fine exhibition at the World's Fair. One of the ideas that is being starboard bows, and two were towed astern. The effect was almost instantaneous. The vessel righted quickly, and glided over the tops of the waves, which gradually began to subside.

> Steamship Subsidy With a Rebate WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18 .- The authorities of Guatemala have approved the contract entered into with the agent of the New Orleans and Belize and Central American Steamship Company for a regular service between the port of Livingston and New Orleans. The Government agrees to pay \$5,000 a year for two years, and is to enjoy special rates for employes and the carrying of the mails, while the company will be free from all port and other similar charges.

Annual Meeting of the Humane Society. The Western Pennsylvania Humane Society will hold it seventeenth annual meeting this afternoon in their rooms, No. 76 Sixth avenue. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will be presented. Officers will be elected for the ensuing year. A general review of the year's work will be made. Short addresses will be given by Rev. E. R. Donehoo, Rev. A. A. Lambing, Rev. George Hodges and Rev. C. E. Locke.

## Pleasures of Memory.

What a blessed thing is memory! How it brings up the pleasures of the past, and hides its unpleasantnesses! You recall your childhood days, do you not, and wish they would return? You remember the pleasant associations, while the unpleasant ones are forgotten. Perhaps to your mind comes the face of some friend. It was once a pale, sad face. It showed marks of pain, lines of care. It seemed to be looking into the hereafter, the unknown future. And then you recalled how it brightened, how it recovered its rosy hue, how it became a picture of happiness and joy. Do you remember these things? Many people do, and gladly tell how the health returned, how happiness came back, how the world seemed bright. They tell how they were once weak, nerveless, perhaps in pain, certainly unhappy. They tell of sleep-less nights, restless days, untouched food, unstrung nerves. And then they tell how they became happy, healthy and strong once more. You have heard it often in the past, have you not? You have heard people describe how they were cured and kept in health? You certainly can remember what it is that has so helped people in America. If not, listen to what Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, who is known universally as the great dress reformer, says: "Six years ago, when suffering from mental care and overwork, I received the most pronounced benefit from the use of that great medicine, Warner's Safe Cure." Ah, now you remember. Now you recall how many people you have heard say this same thing. Now you recollect how much you have heard of this great Cure. Now you are ready to admit that memory is usually pleasing, that the highest pleasure comes from perfect health,

and that this great remedy has done

in the entire bistory of the whole

world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WE SHALL ADDRESS IT NIDKK

## FEW REMARKS

To people who know and appreciate the fact that at this and midsummer time of the year there is a general cutting of prices all along the line, and on some goods quite a good deal. We have a few more of those \$14 BEDBOOM SUITS left; they are very nice goods for the money. So also in PARLOR GOODS we have something special to offer. Come and talk with us about them.

## OUR CARPETS AND CURTAINS

We are doing noble work in this depart ment, making and laying all Carpets and hanging all Curtains and Window Shades when purchased with other goods FREE OF CHARGE.

We are offering some special bargains in Curtains. We would like you to see them. A special bargain, Davis High-Arm Sewing Machine; \$25 saved on each purchase, and a 5-year guarantee given with the goods.

## HOPPER BROS. & CO.,

307 WOOD ST.



## FINE FUR DERBYS AT \$1.49.

Special Sale in Our Hat Department.



and Furnishers, 954 and 956 Liberty St.

Clothiers, Tailors, Hatters

## FIRST ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

Now is your chance. We have a quantity of heavy goods for winter left on hand, and we must close them out before March 1 in order to make room for our enormous spring stock. A full line of Rubbers from 25c to

A complete line of Ladies' Shoes at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 always on hand.





## GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

Cabinets \$1 per dozen. Pastel and Crayon a specialty. No stairs to climb; use the elevator

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Goooa. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a defleately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every leadency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladles are focating around us rendy to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "Civil Service Gazette.

Made sumply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound time, by grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosopathic Chemista, London, England.

# DRUNKENNESS he Liquor Habit Positively Cured

Administering Dr. Haines
Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be
given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in
lood, without the knowledge of the patient. It is
absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent
and apeedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate
drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given
in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never fails. The system
once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an
atter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.
6-page book of particulars free. To be had of A.
J. RANKIN, Sixth and Penn av., Pittsburg.
Trade supplied by GEO. A. KELLY & CO. Aliegheny agents, E. HOLDEN & CO., 372-80-773

# REDUCED BEYOND BELIEF!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Something worse than a blizzard has struck our Underwear Department and nothing but fragments of former prices are left. If you want to take advantage of the bargains named below, please come at once. When such extraordinary values are offered the goods don't last long, as a matter of course.

## FOR INSTANCE:

Ladies' Merino Vests, 30c; worth 50c. Misses' Ribbed Vests, 22c; worth 38c. Ladies' Gray Ribbed Vests, 25c; worth 50c.

Ladies' Ribbed White Merino Vests, 38c: Reduced from 75c.

Ladies' Fine Lisle Vests, without sleeves, 25c; Reduced from 38c.

## **CORSET SNAPS!**

Yes, if you want to buy Corsets for less than one-half what they would cost you elsewhere, come here this week and get a sample of what bargain really means with us:

C. P. Cardinal \$3 Corsets at \$1. Common Sense Woven Corsets, sizes

25 to 38, 38c; worth \$1.

Odds and Ends, 42c; Reduced from Odds and Ends,69c; Reduced from \$1.

510-518 MARKET ST.

## TUMBLE IN TROUSERS

We make Pantaloons be surpassed. We have ORDER, taken our entire stock, and make just two prices on them for the month of lanuary.

All of our \$7, \$8 and \$9 grades down to \$6 per pair. All of our \$10 and \$12 grades down to \$8 per pair. We ought to do the Trouser business of the city. The quality of our goods is untouched

down. P. S.-Look in our windows and see the high class goods reduced to \$6 and \$8.

although the prices are squeezed

## WANAMAKER & BROWN

39 SIXTH ST.

Hotel Anderson Block, JAS. M'NEIL & BRO.

BOILERS, PLATE AND SHEET-IRON WORK.
PATENT SHEET IRON ANNEALING BOXES.
With an increased capacity and hydranlic machinery, we are prepared to furnish all work in our line cheaper and better than by the old methods. Repairing and general machine work. Twenty-ninth street and Allegheny Valley Railroad. fell-67-72 Now is the best season for planting and pruning trees, laying out of lawns and tak-ing charge of work generally; also draining

Herman Helm

LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

ELLSWORTH AV., Shadyside, Pittaburg





#### ANOTHER GUT IN-WATCHES SMIT'S AT IT AGAIN!

Owing to the great success of our Silver Watch Sale the past week, we will offer for this week only a LION GOLD-FILLED CASE, guaranteed for 15 years, with a genuine ELGIN stem-winding and setting movement, warranted two years for time, at the unheard-of low price of \$10.

SOLE AGENT FOR CHEMICAL DIAMONDS more to produce and prolong health than any other discovery ever known Or. Liberty and Smithfield and 311 Smithfield Street Orders by mail promptly attended to.