

PRAYING FOR PEACE.

The Chaplains in Both Houses Ask That It May Be Continued.

MEXICAN AWARDS CONSIDERED.

Appropriation Bills for Buildings Passed by the Senate.

THE FIRST BILL AWAITING SIGNATURE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Chaplain had a somewhat larger audience of Senators today than he had yesterday and once more he thanked heaven for peace and prayed that it may be preserved to this nation and to the great family of nations.

The first paper presented was a report from the Secretary of State, in reply to a Senate resolution, as to the Mexican awards under the convention of 1868. Secretary Blaine's report gives the full amount of the awards as \$3,865,000, all of which had been paid by Mexico in 14 annual installments in perfect accordance with the terms of the convention.

Mr. Stanford gave notice that he would next Tuesday submit some remarks to the Senate on his bill to increase the circulating medium.

The Senate bill to change the times for holding the District Courts of the United States for the Western District of Missouri was passed.

Mr. Pettigrew, of the Indian Committee, reported the bill to carry out in part the provisions of the bill for the division for the lands of the Sioux nation of Indians and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title. Placed on the calendar.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

The Senate then began the consideration of business on the calendar. The following bills were passed: Appropriating \$10,000 for a postoffice building at Mammoth Hot Springs in the Yellowstone National Park. To aid South Dakota to support a school of mines at Rapid City, Pennington county. Appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Hastings, Neb. Appropriating \$20,000 to increase the accommodations of the Marine Hospital at Detroit, Mich. Appropriating \$100,000 for a public building in Mansfield, O. Appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Norfolk, Neb. Appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Jacksonville, Ill. Appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Ferguson Falls, Minn. Appropriating \$100,000 for a public building in Zanesville, O.

Mexican Award Bill Set Over.

At 2 P. M. the consideration of the Mexican award bill, which was before the Senate yesterday, was resumed and Mr. Vest continued his argument against it. Mr. McChesney replied to Mr. Vest, and then the bill went over till to-morrow without action.

The enrolled House bill fixing the time of the sessions of United States Courts in the Northern district of Iowa was signed by the Vice President and is the first act of the present session to go to the President for his approval. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The Printing and Binding of Public Documents Made the Subject for a Long Discussion—A New Code of Rules to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Throughout the corridors of the House wing this morning, the employees (most of them old soldiers of the Rebellion) engaged in an earnest argument over the prospect of war with Chile. This was also the topic of conversation in the press gallery and among the many spectators who occupied the public galleries.

In his prayer, the Chaplain, after his opening invocation, said: "Inspire, uphold and direct Thy honored servant, the President of the United States, his constitutional advisers and members of the two Houses of Congress in this solemn crisis of our history. Let all that shall be advised, decided upon and done be for the safety, honor, dignity and welfare of the nation, in the spirit of justice and concord to all other nations, and have the sanction and blessing of the Prince of the Kings of earth."

The Time for Holding Court.

Mr. E. Taylor, of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill fixing the time for holding terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Western district of Wisconsin. Passed.

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, asked unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Judiciary from the further consideration of the resolution instructing that committee to investigate the organization of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, objected.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill providing for the public printing and binding of the documents of public documents. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, opposed the measure and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Printing. After considerable debate Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Friday next, pending which Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 137; nays, 102.

Public Document Bill Killed.

Mr. O'Neill moved to reconsider and lay this motion on the table, pending which Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved an adjournment, which was lost—89 to 112, amid laughter on the Republican side. Mr. O'Neill's motion to table the motion to reconsider was agreed to. This defeats the bill.

Changes in the Rules.

The new code of rules has been practically decided upon, and will probably be submitted to the full Committee on Rules to-morrow with a preliminary report to the House on the following day.

Changes in the Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—It is now known that there will be only a few changes made in the rules of the Fifty-fifth Congress. The modified Holman rule of the Forty-eighth Congress, under which legislation was permitted on appropriation bills when germane and in the line of retrenchment in expenditures, will be readopted. A rule will also be added limiting to one hour the call of States on Mondays for the introduction of bills, the object being to prevent filibustering on suspension days by wasting time in the introduction and reading of long bills.

It is also likely, although this has not yet been absolutely decided upon, that a rule will be framed to prevent prolonged filibustering by enabling the House to bring to a vote any measure on which it desires to close debate. This rule will probably give the Rules Committee authority to bring in a special order fixing the time at which debate on any specific measure shall cease, the approval of the order by the House, of course, being necessary.

Harrison's State Dinner.

It Was Attended by the Members of the Cabinet and Their Wives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President and Mrs. Harrison gave the first state dinner of the season to-night in honor of the Cabinet. The White House was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated for the occasion. The table decorations were in various designs, the centerpiece being a representation of the national coat of arms. The ladies' favors were Watteau bows of violet colored ribbons with the guest's name painted on a streamer and a picture of the White House on the other.

GOLD-PLATED QUARTERS.

A Dangerous Counterfeit on \$10 Coins New.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Although the new silver coins have been in circulation only a few days, an attempt has already been made to swindle people with the 25-cent piece by gold-plating it.

The new quarter bears some resemblance to a \$10 gold piece, and when it is plated it could easily be passed on a careless person. A number of gold-plated quarters have been passed on the shopkeepers here.

SCIENTIFIC ODDITIES.

An Ancient Process of Glass Making Brought to Light Again.

TUBING FOR ELECTRIC CONDUITS.

The Vast Power That Is Stored Up in the Falls of Niagara.

A NEW USE IS FOUND FOR BROWN COAL.

During the year that has just closed there has been perfected an invention at Pendleton, Ind., about which but little has been said, but which is destined to prove of inestimable value in the commercial world. In searching the ruins of ancient Pompeii some years ago the searchers came across glass or porcelain tubes, and with this discovery ended all knowledge of a lost art until some three years ago, when a New York man conceived the idea of manufacturing glass into tubes and pipes. Going to Pendleton to gain the advantages of the deposits of glass sand and also of natural gas, he set to work to develop the idea he had conceived to give to commerce an article hitherto unknown. Success has crowned his efforts, and within the next two months glass moulded in various forms of pipes, jars, vases, etc., will be on the market.

The invention includes the making of glass into electric conduits, gas and water mains, sewer and closet pipes; also into fruit and butter jars, vases, tombstones, statuary, and various other articles for ornamental uses. The first-named, however, is meant to be the principal article manufactured, and its mode of manufacture is both simple and unique. The glass is first melted in an ordinary tank furnace, from which it is removed in ladles to the molds. These consist of an iron tube, whose inside diameter is just equal to the outside diameter of the tube desired to be cast; divided perpendicularly into two equal parts, and joined by hinges on one side and a latch and handle on the other. The mold is closed and the glass fastened, and then molten glass is poured from the top until the mold is full; plungers, the size of the bore desired, are now applied from above and below simultaneously, and the bore forced into the mass of glass; there being no avenue of escape for the glass forced out of place by the plungers. It is then cooled in the barrel of the tube, giving it a remarkable degree of solidity. The plungers are withdrawn, the mold opened, and the glass tube drawn to the tempering oven, where it is carefully cooled according to the use to which it is to be applied.

Tubes ranging from 2 inches to 4 feet bore diameter are cast in this same manner, in sections varying from 2 to 3 feet in length. The other articles are cast in much the same way, differing only in the shape of the desired article. The uses to which these are applied are various, but the main object is for conduits for placing electric wires under ground. Glass being the best non-conductor known, and its expansion and contraction of acid or the elements, is eminently fitted for the use to which it is to be put.

New Plan of Electric Transit.

A new plan of electric transit, which does away with the trolley wires and poles—and which is proposed as a means of construction and of operation as the trolley system—is to be tried in St. Louis. The following description of the method of operation is found in the Brooklyn Eagle. The current is carried by insulated wires in the conduit, connected with a series of pendant switches 12 feet apart. The switches are insulated when they hang vertically, their natural position. Underneath the car, attached to it by a metal pole, is a brush through a slot, slightly narrower than the cable road, is what is called a shoe. This shoe is a thin piece of metal with an insulated bottom, 13 feet long, about 3 inches wide, and 1/2 inch thick. One element of the shoe touches the bottom or brush of one of the pendant switches it pushes it out of plumb, and in that way establishes a connection through the switch with the insulated current-bearing wire.

Burning Brick With Browncoal.

In Germany and Austria brown coal, in a raw state is used for burning brick, stone-ware and drain tile, for which purpose it is preferred to any other fuel. Brick clays and earthen clays are often found in the same strata to the brown coal, and the manufacture of brick, fire brick and tiles, at an extremely low price, is thus rendered practicable, and a great number of factories have brick yards in connection with them by means of which they are enabled to make use of all their coal, even what would otherwise be refuse.

The Power of Niagara.

The public has heard much of the progress of the works at Niagara Falls on the canal and tunnel which are in progress of building by the Niagara Falls Power Company. The canal above the falls and the tunnel which takes off the water after it has passed the falls, are the two great projects. About these there are no particularly new engineering problems to solve. But it was a serious problem how to utilize the power—120,000 horse power—developed by these works. It has been reckoned that one horse power can keep two men busy; that is in a machine shop employing 1,000 men a power of 500 horses will be needed. Therefore it will be seen that an attempt to use this great power immediately at Niagara would involve the building of one of the very largest cities in the whole of the United States. But great cities do not spring up at command, and the projectors of this enterprise, while bearing in mind the labor and making provision for the use of a great deal of this power on the spot, have found that even then there would be much more to spare than had been expected.

It was found in endeavoring to solve the problem of how best to utilize this surplus that while American engineers had shown great skill and ingenuity in the use of water power where it was generated they

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One Weird, Wild Spot in Colorado Where Mysteries Abound.

LATEST IN DEVIL'S HEAD ANNALS.

Barn Burning and the Attempted Poisoning of an Old Trapper.

THE OBLITERATION OF A SQUATTER

DENVER, Jan. 19.—Devil's Head is a lonely spot about 35 miles southwest of Denver. In this quiet sequestered nook many crimes have been committed. About two months ago Daniel Ecker's barn, haystacks and ranch house were set on fire in several different places and were burned to the ground before assistance arrived. An old man named Fred Albans, who lived near Ecker's ranch, was suspected of the crime, and foot tracks in the snow marked a trail from Ecker's ranch to "Dutch Fred's" cabin. But as there was no direct proof that he committed the crime nothing could be done in the matter.

There was no motive for the burning of Ecker's property. One half mile from "Dutch Fred's" cabin a man named Parke lived alone in a cabin which he always locked when he went away. Three or four days after the foregoing incident he returned after an absence of three weeks and found that the staple which fastened his cabin door had been pulled out and then replaced.

Poisoned by New-Made Bread.

He found everything as he had left it apparently, and proceeded to cook his solitary meal. He made bread as usual and did not notice anything wrong with it, but he hardly began to eat before he was seized with agonizing pains. With difficulty he made his way to a saw mill near by, where he was given all the homely antidotes for poison that could be found. This was a little after noon, and after lying apparently between life and death for hours, at 10 o'clock at night he had nearly recovered. He afterwards examined the bread and found it to be of a greenish-copper color. He baked a loaf with flour taken from the bottom of the barrel, and it was of the same color. He took it to his neighbor, Chris Gotschalk, who pronounced it to have been liberally mixed with arsenic of some form. About a week after Ecker's barn was burned, J. S. Myers, a ranchman of Devil's Head, was going down a gulch leading to the creek. This was the last time that any one there saw "Dutch Fred." This was on the 2d or 3d of December. As time passed on and he was not seen, people began to inquire about him. Ranchman Myers tells the following story: "On Sunday, January 3, I took my gun, thinking I would go hunting, and intending to go around by 'Dutch Fred's' to see if I could buy some hay from him. As I came near his house I could see no tracks. I went on until I came to where the house had been and then I saw that it was gone.

A Region of Desolation.

The only thing that broke the monotony of the level was a charred and blackened wagon that stood about ten feet south of where the house had been. There was no sign of life save a flock of magpies that flew away at my approach. It was late then and I did not investigate, but went on to my home. "When I got home my wife was worried about it and urged me to investigate the matter, so next morning I went and got Chris Gotschalk, with whom I went, leaving his place about noon, to take 'Dutch Fred's' house had stood. We took boards and carefully scraped the snow from the part of the house where he had lived and found nothing but some pieces of the stove, some charred pieces of meat and the barrels of his double-barreled rifle. The high wind of the night before had partly blown away the snow from the ground where the stable had been, leaving parts of the dead horses exposed. This was the first we knew of the bodies having been buried. There seemed to be the bodies of six or eight horses, and this is all I know."

Engineer for the Valley Road.

Charles T. Manning, one of the Baltimore and Ohio engineers in the Pittsburgh office, has been appointed engineer in charge of way for the Valley road. He will leave for Akron to-day. Mr. Manning is a brother of W. T. Manning, who formerly held the same position on the Pittsburgh division.

Pleasures of Memory.

What a blessed thing is memory! How it brings up the pleasures of the past, and hides its unpleasantness! 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, nervous, perhaps in pain, certainly unhappy. They tell of sleepless 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 recall 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 more to produce and prolong health than any other discovery ever known in the entire history of the whole world.

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German Physicians Don't Believe Asafetida Will Cure the Grip.

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SALE OF BOYS AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Was first made known to the public last Sunday through the leading newspapers. Monday morning the building was crowded with ladies and children, all taking advantage of the

20% REDUCTION

From the already marked-down price. The administrators insist upon an immediate settlement, consequently every Overcoat, Suit of Clothes and Pantaloon will be SACRIFICED at the

UNION CLOTHING CORNER

EISNER & PHILLIPS, FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

SIX BARGAIN DAYS THIS WEEK.

And everything in our stock included. We must make room for spring stock and WILL SACRIFICE everything this week. We offer unprecedented bargains in every department.

QUEENSWARE, CURTAINS, FURNITURE, CUTLERY, PICTURES.

Everything for Home or Office Furnishment at a guaranteed saving of 25 per cent. Come and name your price.

CASH KEECH CREDIT

923, 925, 927 PENN. AVE. NEAR NINTH STREET. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

B. & B.

BOTH THE Ladies and Misses' CLOAK ROOMS

ARE TO BE Cleared This Week.

The important part, and what will interest the people, is that it's all our medium and fine garments that are virtually thrown away as to prices.

Misses' Fine Cheviot Reefers Trimmed all the way down front with Mink Sable, Black Marten, Wool Seal, etc., 14, 16 and 18 years, that were \$15 to \$25, all at

\$7.50. Misses' Assorted REEFERS, Fur-trimmed \$10 and \$15 garments, at

\$5. Misses' LONG GARMENTS—and a large stock of them—assorted into 3 lots, to be sacrificed at

\$3, \$5 and \$7.