

DAVIDSON IS ON HAND TO TESTIFY.

He Practically Repeats the Confession as Made by Patrick Gallagher.

CARRIED POISON TO THE HOMESTEAD MILL.

The Witness Swears that Master Workman Dempsey, of the K. of L., Furnished the Powder.

DETAILS OVERHEARD BY A PINKERTON DETECTIVE.

Allegation that the Same Drug Had Broken a Strike in Chicago Some Years Before.

Beatty Held for Court in \$5,000—Attorney Brennan Insists that His Client Should Be Released—Alderman McMasters Doesn't Think So—The Prisoner Looks Nervous—Story of a Homestead Reception Where Host and Guests Were Poisoned—Getting Close to Gallagher's Location—A Detective's Vigil—Anxious to Give Truthful Testimony—Davidson Taken Off a River Boat at Night—Kept Concealed in Pittsburg.

you for going to Homestead and administering the poison?" Captain Brock asked. "Yes," the witness replied. "Mr. Dempsey agreed to pay us \$50 each and all our expenses. Afterward Beatty told us that besides the \$50 which Dempsey agreed to pay us he would buy us a gold watch and chain for our work."

"Did you and Gallagher accept the proposition?" was asked. "Yes. Three days later Gallagher went to Homestead and got a job in the cooking department inside the works. About two weeks later I went to Homestead and also got a job in the cook house. I did not meet Gallagher when I first went up. He came away the day before I arrived, but he returned and continued his work two days later."

"Took the Powders Into the Mill. "Did you take any of the poison with you?" "Yes. Beatty gave me a package at K. of L. Hall which he said contained the poison. I took the package to Gallagher and saw him open it. In the package were six powders."

"Were the powders used?" "I could not say. I gave them to Gallagher for that purpose. I did not use any of them."

"Did you get any other powders?" "I did not, but I was with Gallagher when he got a bottle of the powder from Dempsey in the K. of L. Hall. The bottle was about the size of a horse radish bottle, but it was not entirely full. Dempsey explained that there was enough for three powders."

"Did Dempsey explain how the powders were to be used?" "Yes. He said that one powder would be enough for every 30 gallons of tea or coffee. There were about 3 1/2 teaspoons in each powder."

"Was anything said about how often the powders were to be used?" "Alleged Conspirators Report Progress. "No, nothing was said about that. Gallagher and myself met Beatty on Water street and went with him to K. of L. Hall, where Gallagher told Dempsey that the powders were working successfully. Dempsey then promised to get more powders. Gallagher said he had used the powders at No. 1 cook house. I quit work up there on October 15 because No. 1 cook house was closed up."

The witness then detailed another meeting he and Gallagher had with Beatty. The three met at Cavanaugh's saloon, where they had a drink. They walked out of town and had finally stopped at Gallagher's No. 101 Second avenue, where they stayed for an hour and a half. They talked freely of the attempt to poison the non-union men. They talked of the powders, and Beatty explained that the powders were made of turkey rhubarb, cayenne and some other stuff which Beatty said he could not give away.

"Did you receive the pay promised you?" "No Gallagher presented a bill of \$25 for expenses. My expenses were \$14. He paid the balance of \$11. He said they had the money to pay the \$50. They said their fund was exhausted. Beatty then said the powders were not successful, meaning that they had not succeeded in breaking the strike."

First Experience as a Poisoner. The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Brennan. A strong effort was made to contradict the witness, but he held his ground, however, brought out that of the \$14 paid the witness Beatty had paid \$2 and Dempsey \$12. He said he had never been employed by Dempsey administering poison before. Gallagher had suggested the work at Homestead to him. Brennan piled the witness fast with furious questions. He denied nothing, but succeeded in having the direct testimony repeated. The witness said he had been arrested in Gallagher's room and had been taken to a room in the St. Nicholas building, where he was sworn and had been told about the same story that had been offered in evidence.

"At first the witness hesitated to make a confession, but I found that they had all my movements down in black and white, and when they flashed the paper on me I was up."

J. H. Ford, a Pinkerton detective, was the next witness. He had practiced his profession in securing the confession from Davidson and Gallagher, and he was the target for some hot questions at the hands of Attorney Brennan. Ford, however, could not be confused, and all the pointed questions met with pointed answers.

How the Pinkerton Worked. The witness told of his having a room adjoining that occupied by Gallagher. The room was used as a sleeping room for a detective employed by the witness. He heard the conversation between Davidson and Beatty and in the adjoining room he heard the conversation of the three regarding the poisoning at Homestead and the powder used for the purpose. He heard another conversation between the same parties at the same place. He heard Gallagher ask what was in the powders and Beatty answer that he would go to Homestead the next day and get Dempsey for making the powders. He also heard Gallagher agree to pay \$5 for the recipe, and perhaps a new oil field, has been opened by a strike made to-day on lands leased by the Peble Oil and Gas Company in the Cambridge district.

The old wells in this region lie north and east of Cambridge, and this well is five miles south of this place in a new field, where there has been little or no prospecting, although the pool has been practically drilled out to the north. The gas pressure in the new well is tremendous, and operators are eagerly canvassing the reported oil showings in connection with it.

Gallagher was. He had talked with him during the day. He decided having coached Gallagher when Gallagher, Davidson and Beatty were in the room within his hearing. The witness explained that his business took him all over the country, but that his wife was living at 43 East Twenty-third street, New York City. He said Davidson had not been drinking the night he made the statement. Gallagher was not employed by the Pinkertons. "When did you see Gallagher?" Mr. Brennan asked. "This afternoon."

"At Fourth avenue and Grant street."

"On the street or in a building?" "In a building."

"The St. Nicholas building."

"What part of it?" "Room 33."

"Who occupies that room?" "I don't know."

"Yes you do."

"Wanted to Be Certain. "No I don't. I must know who pays the

rent before I can swear who owns the room."

"Then you swear you don't know who occupied that room?" "I will answer that question," Captain Brock said.

"It's not necessary," Mr. Brennan said. "The witness knows and he must tell. He is willing to swear to anything."

The witness refused to answer the question and he was dismissed. While the little lit was in progress Mr. Brennan and the witness had their faces close together, and each was shaking his finger at the other.

Louis Wolfes was steward of restaurants No. 1 and 5 at the Homestead works. He testified that the men got suddenly sick, and each was shaking his finger at the other.

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YOUNG LESSEPS Feels Much Aggrieved Because He Is Treated as a Common Criminal.

A DUEL IS ONE RESULT OF THE LIVELY DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER ON THE SCANDAL.

THE TWO MISSING FUGITIVES. Baron Cottu leaves Vienna, and Herz is Comfortable in London.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES TO BE SEARCHED. PARIS, Dec. 17.—M. Charles de Lesseps and his fellow-prisoners, arrested for connection with the Panama Canal frauds, protested to-day against the rigid seclusion to which they are subjected in the Mazas prison. They said they were confined like common criminals, and subjected to the same treatment as robbers, and they demanded the privilege of being allowed to receive visitors.

It is rumored that several of the Parliamentary reporters will be arrested as agents in the corruption of legislators, and several of these reporters are already under surveillance.

An entry in one of the books of Thierree & Co., a Couilliere firm, shows that Joseph Reinaeh, son-in-law of Baron Reinaeh, received 40,000 francs from the firm. Joseph Reinaeh says he received the money as a dowry, and that he is willing to return the money to the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, if it can be shown that the money came from the company's funds.

The offices of the newspapers which received money from the Panama Canal Company will be searched at once, and unless it is found that the money was entirely expended in advertising the projects of others who accepted the money will be prosecuted.

A duel, growing out of Thursday's heated debate in the Chamber of Deputies, was fought to-day, Deputy Arne, Republican, having challenged Deputy Gabriel, Boulangier. Two absents were exchanged, but no fight took place.

Baron Cottu, one of the accused directors of the Panama Canal Company, who fled from Paris to Vienna to escape arrest, left Vienna to-day for London, where he is in the hands of his colleagues in the committee that he will return to-day, but not just now, he is too ill. He is at the Burlington Hotel and the doors to his rooms are guarded by his personal servants. His family is with him. They take their meals at their room and go out very little. Herz made his first money in California, where he practiced as a doctor. He saved \$20,000 and then came to Europe, where he made a fortune through his connection with lobbyists in promoting electrical enterprises.

THE CONFERENCE RESTS.

The Delegates at Brussels Agree to Adjourn Till May, Next Year.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Brussels correspondent of THE DISPATCH telegraphs to-night that the delegates to the Monetary Conference are almost unanimously of the opinion that some practical plan of dealing with the monetary problem can be made upon when the conference reassembles in June.

It is significant that the delegates almost unanimously to-day voted against the disapproval of the present plan of dealing with the monetary problem can be made upon when the conference reassembles in June.

The conference to-day adopted a motion that M. de Beuzel, declaring that while reserving final adjustment of the questions submitted, the conference expresses gratitude to the United States for affording an opportunity to study the present position of silver. The motion declares that the conference agrees to suspend its labors, and subject to the approval of the laborers represented, resume its sittings on May 15.

WRECK ON THE Q. AND C.

At Least Two Lives Lost and a Number of Persons Injured.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—A M.—[Special.]—One of the most serious wrecks in the history of the Cincinnati Southern Railway has occurred here to-day. A passenger train, en route from Cincinnati to Louisville, where it was intended to stop, was wrecked on the bridge over the Ohio to lower part. Davidson left the city last Sunday as a cook on one of the river boats. His destination was Louisville, where it was intended that he would be employed by Beatty. The name of the boat is withheld, but it is supposed to be the Onward.

At any rate the vessel reached Cincinnati about 6 o'clock to-day evening. The boat did not run into the landing, and a Pinkerton detective went out into mid-stream in a skiff and took Davidson off. The train was rather late, and not inclined to go. He was taken to the Gibson Hotel, and in company with his man the detective started for Pittsburg, reaching here Friday morning. It was not until the train had been started for Pittsburg, reaching here Friday morning. It was not until the train had been started for Pittsburg, reaching here Friday morning.

The track is under grade from both directions to Kinney, and both trains were going full speed when they crashed into each other. The engines were mashed into shapeless masses and every car of the express derailed. Just how many are killed and wounded will not be known until a train bearing General Superintendent Carroll can arrive from the scene. Specials from Lexington say it is reported that there are ten dead. A rumor here says that Express Messenger Fagin and his assistant, Gilligan, are dead. One mail agent, both engineers and firemen and several passengers are reported seriously injured.

INGALLS SOURED AGAIN.

His Lecture Tour Failing, He Comes Back at His Party.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, was in the city to-night engaged to speak at West Chester this evening, but received a telegram from his manager stating that only 60 tickets had been sold, and the lecture was consequently declared off. Convinced by the result of the recent election Mr. Ingalls said there were 23 distinct "isms" in the late campaign, either one of which was sufficient to change the existing state of affairs.

"The Republican party," he continued, "is now at that stage of its history where there is a leprosy of the mind. The party must start anew and build itself up. It gave no evidence in the past campaign that there was a single politician in its ranks who understood the pure business of modern

MR. BLAINE INCURABLE.

THE RETICENCE OF HIS PHYSICIANS PROVES IT.

Whitehead Held His Only Visitor Yesterday—The Doctors Report No Change in Their Distinguished Patient's Condition During the Past 48 Hours.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Mr. Blaine, while still in very sick condition, was able to-day to receive a call from Whitehead Reid. Mr. Reid was here to-day principally to close his affairs with the State Department growing out of his connection with the diplomatic service as United States Minister to France. After transacting his business with J. W. Foster, Mr. Reid proceeded to the White House, where he had a short but pleasant conversation with the President. The interview did not last more than five or ten minutes.

From the White House Mr. Reid went to the residence of ex-Secretary Blaine, which is but a few steps away. Mrs. Blaine received the ex-Minister to France very cordially, and subsequently invited him to visit Mr. Blaine at the sick room. Mr. Reid declined to speak of Mr. Blaine's condition, further than to say that he believes him to be very sick.

Dr. Johnson, when seen to-night, said there had been no change in Mr. Blaine's condition during the past 48 hours. Two days ago the doctor stated that his patient was not as well as he was on the previous day. The doctor's reticence in conversation with the members of the family that he will not make any statement of the case except with their approval.

There is less animation visible within the Blaine house to-night than usual. At an early hour the downstairs blinds were closed, and only a dim light glimmered from the many windows on the second floor. One of the living room windows, light in one of the back windows. Otherwise the usually brilliantly illuminated residence was in darkness as early as 10 o'clock.

It seems almost impossible to get any definite information concerning the recent consultation between Dr. Janeway, of New York, and Taylor, of Philadelphia. The latter attended Mr. Blaine at Bar Harbor with the family physician, Dr. Johnson. The latter positively refused to admit or deny that a consultation took place, although it is said upon the authority of three physicians that a careful examination of Mr. Blaine and pronounced his case incurable.

The following statement is given to the press by Dr. W. M. Johnson, with the approval of Mr. Blaine's family: Mr. Blaine has been suffering for some time from a disease of the urinary tract, of a nature which did not clearly indicate the disease of any particular organ. Evidence is given to the effect that the disease is of a chronic nature, and it is believed his present condition due to this cause. While Mr. Blaine has been in the hands of the doctor, he has been treated with a course of medicine, and it is believed that this course will pass off, and that the patient will be able to take his usual course of life.

LATEST POPULIST FADS.

A Proposition to Court Martial Those Who Sell Their Own Ticket.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 17.—John F. Willetts, Western organizer of the Industrial Legion and a member of the National Industrial League, has proposed that the Industrial Legion of the United States be authorized by the annual convention of the Farmers' Alliance at Memphis, and is an intensely partisan affair. The first State to be organized is Missouri. On his return from Memphis, Mr. Willetts organized a company at McLeansville, Mo., and yesterday a company at Valley Falls. An attempt will be made to get all who voted the "People's party" ticket into the new organization.

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HIGHWAYMEN IN A CARRIAGE.

Overtake a Massillon Farmer and Compel Him to Fork Over \$65.

MASSILLON, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Frank Poorman, a farmer, yesterday sold some stock here. Late last night while driving home he met a carriage in which were three men. They halted Poorman, riding close up alongside his wagon. One punched him in the face with the muzzle of a pistol.

"Fork over your stuff," said the man in the lead seat.

"Gentlemen, I haven't any money to fork," replied Poorman.

"You lie," shouted the artillery; "we saw you draw money from the bank, and we will have it if you prefer being hanged to a preliminary, you can have it that way."

Poorman handed him \$65, all he had.

"Now," said the spokesman, "if you try to follow us a step, we'll leave you a penniless corpse in the highway," and they drove off.

INDIANA'S GERRYMANDER ILLEGAL.

But the Legislature Can Go Right to Work and Make Another.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—The Indiana Supreme Court to-day decided unconstitutional the apportionment act passed by the Democratic Legislature two years ago, under the provisions of which the Legislature which meets next month was chosen. The laws of 1891, 1893 and 1897 are all unconstitutional by reason of the matters alleged in the complaint, but the court also finds that there is a de facto Legislature elected, and that it is qualified to enact a law which may take the place of the law set aside.

HE SHADOWED M'LUCKIE.

Sommers, the Southern Express Robber, Was a Pinkerton Detective.

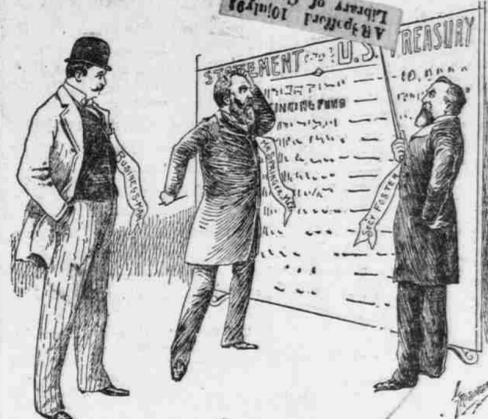
YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—Detective Charles Sommers, arrested at Meridia, Miss., for robbing the Southern Express Company, was one of the detectives who wasted their efforts in this field, trying to run down Burgess McJuckie, while this latter was here under cover.

At that time Sommers presented evidence to an attorney to show that he was the slayer of the notorious "Red" Burrows and a trusted detective of the Pinkerton agency.

A dispatch from Meridia says: Thomas Murray, pal of Sommers in the express robbery, was brought to Meridia this morning by Pinkerton detectives. Murray made a full confession on his arrival. He was arranged to-day before a magistrate and pleaded guilty. He was remanded to jail in default of \$5,000 to await the action of the grand jury.

COLUMBUS TAKES A MORAL SPAN.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 17.—The Police Commissioners to-day unanimously instructed the Chief of Police to close the



SENSELESS BUSINESS MAN—IT'S A CHINESE PUZZLE, WHAT UNCLE SAM NEEDS IS A MODERN BOOKKEEPER.

ASKS FOR FAIR PLAY.

Andrew Carnegie Appeals to Workmen in This Country to

SEPARATE HIM FROM HIS GIFTS.

A Letter From Ancient Rome to the Pittsburgh Art Society.

SAYS PUBLIC FAVOR IS CAPRICIOUS.

Charles W. Scovel, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Art Society, yesterday received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, thanking the society for resolutions passed several weeks since. In the resolutions the society deplored the stand taken by several labor organizations against accepting Mr. Carnegie's gift to Pittsburgh. The society assured Mr. Carnegie that his offer was appreciated by a large portion of the community, and expressed the belief that all opposition would cease after the then existing excitement passed away. This is Mr. Carnegie's letter:

ROME, November 30, 1892. Charles W. Scovel, Esq., Secretary Art Society: DEAR SIR—Here in ancient Rome the resolutions of the Art Society reach me. I beg you to assure the society that its kindly action is most highly appreciated and to convey my grateful thanks.

It was indeed a pleasure to me to see the community in which he has lived and labored most of his days, the applause of all the rest of the world, if given, must still sound sweetly in his ears.

The Caprice of Public Favor. Men before the public are sometimes unduly praised, and now and then unjustly censured—public favor is ever capricious. I was naturally much gratified at the action of some of the industrial organizations to which the resolutions refer. Whatever was of a personal character I readily forgot, and I am glad to see that you more so. I am glad to see that you more so. I am glad to see that you more so.

It is not necessary to say that I have not forgotten the fact that you have just brought to me a letter, whereby disapproving of your disapproval, and I am satisfied that you very sincerely, WILLIAM WIGGIER, Bishop of Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1892.

Dear Father Corrigan: I have unthinkingly gone beyond the proper bounds and hereby express my regret for it. I do you every body of you to overlook it. I believe that you have tried to do just what I believe that you ever mistakes you may have made did not intend to do. I am satisfied that you very sincerely, PATRICK CORRIGAN, Rt. Rev. William Wiggier, Bishop of Newark, N. J., Dec. 17, 1892.

To this note of apology Bishop Wiggier replied as follows: SOUTH HALL COLLEGE, SOUTH OXFORD, N. J., Dec. 17, 1892.

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KILLED BY A STREET CAR.

A Conductor Knocked Off the Platform by a Bridge Pier.

John T. Rodgers, a conductor on the Birmingham line, was killed last night on the Southside street bridge. He was riding to the Southside on the all-night car. He dropped some change on the front platform. He stooped to pick up the money he was struck by one of the bridge piers. Rodgers was dropped off the car and thrown on the track, the wheels passing over his neck, killing him instantly.

Rodgers was a single man, and boarded at 2209 Sarah street.

A BLUE LAW INVOKED.

An Armstrong County Man Has His Wife Indicted as a Common Scold.

KITTANNING, Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The only case of its kind in the judicial history of this county has been closed here by the court granting a motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that the husband of the woman was the defendant had testified before the grand jury.

The case was a revival of the blue laws. Mrs. C. N. Jackson, of Manor township, was indicted as a common scold.

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY.

THE ISSUE OF THE DISPATCH TO-DAY CONSISTS OF 24 PAGES MADE UP THREE PARTS. THE CONTENTS OF THE SECOND AND THIRD PARTS ARE SUBSTANTIALLY:

PAGE 9. CANADIAN AND THE CANAL. FOREIGN NEWS. SHERMAN ON SILVER. TOWARDS A MONUMENT TO HAYDEN.

PAGE 10. THE MUSIC WORLD. C. W. S. NEWS OF THE COULTE. SCIENTIFIC GOSPEL. GENERAL NEWS.

PAGE 11. A CHRISTMAS DIVINE. ELIEE SEVEN NEWS OF SOCIETY.

PAGE 12. A DAY WITH R. E. MORSE. THE G-AND ARMY PAGE 13. A REVIEW OF SPORTS. JOHN D. PRINGLE AMONG THE ANTI-ARTISTS. SECRET SOCIETIES.

PAGE 14. NASSER'S POLAR PLANS. C. C. ADAMS A CHERRY-TOO LARK. NOTES AND QUERIES. SHOKO CONNECTION.

PAGE 15. A CROSS A CONTINENT. J. O. KERNEY MAKING FOLKS HAPPY. THE BIRTH OF HERBERT. FRED G. CAMPBELL'S CHRISTMAS RECIPES. CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

PAGE 16. A DIVINE IN PARIS. Sterling Helling MAX'S SUBSTITUTIONS. E. L. WILKINSON THE COMIC ARTISTS. NOTES AND QUERIES.

PAGE 17. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Eden Clayton NO SOCIAL BARRIERS. Rev. George Hooper GENERAL GEORGE JONES. J. D. CRUMER AMERICA'S GREATEST CHURCH.

PAGE 18. NEWS OF THE STAGE. Herbert Johns PAGE 22. LADY VERNE'S FLIGHT. The Duchess TORRY OF THE TIME. W. G. KENNEDY PAGE 23.

THE MARKETS. OIL FIELD NEWS. LATE NEWS IN BELIEF. PAGE 24. WHERE CHRISTMAS TREES COME FROM.

CINCINNATI WILL BOOM OUR CANAL.

Its Chamber of Commerce Deeply Interested in the Erie Waterway.

THE 12 DELEGATES UNDER INSTRUCTIONS.

To Urge the Project Before the National Board of Trade at Washington Next Month.

CONGRESS CALLED UPON TO GIVE IT ATTENTION.

The Ohio Metropolis Can Be Depended on for Money if Private Capital Is Needed to Build It.

avidity With Which the Business Men Grasp at Information Regarding the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Canal—Crowds Around a Map Showing the Plans, Which Was Recently Posted on a "Change Bulletin Board"—Lessons Pittsburg Might Learn From Her Southern Neighbor—How Business Enterprises Are Formed—Railroad Discrimination a Strong Argument—Cincinnati as Well as in the Iron City—The Western Ohio Canal Plan—Our Champions Who Go to Washington.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—OF the many interesting subjects to be discussed at the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade in Washington next January, one of the greatest importance to Western Pennsylvania and Pittsburg in particular, is the Lake Erie ship canal.

The projectors are anxious to secure the endorsement of the enterprise by the National Board for its effect on Congress, but strange to say, the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce is not a member of the association. Herein is another example of Pittsburg's lameness and lack of public spirit. However, the driving city of Cincinnati has taken up the cudgel, and its delegation will champion the canal for Colonel T. J. Roberts. What a pity Pittsburg must depend on another city to push this project when her citizens should be the leaders!

Cincinnati is in a heart and soul. But Cincinnati gladly accepts the task imposed and promises the hearty co-operation of its well-organized Chamber of Commerce, which has already endorsed the canal. I was sent to Cincinnati by THE DISPATCH to gather the views of representatives of men on this subject. THE DISPATCH wanted to know whether the enterprising people here regarded the project with favor or not. It did not take long to discover that they were enthusiastic for its construction. I found that so far as navigation is concerned, any extension or connection of the Ohio river with Lake Erie is approved. The people argue that any water improvement that will benefit Pittsburg will help Cincinnati, and they want it. With them this is axiomatic and requires no proof.

Naturally, in a city where the Erie canal idea is so well received the problem was not to get people to talk, but to select the strongest men in the various lines of trade. Everybody seemed willing to spend a good word for the undertaking, and Captain W. S. suggested that a petition, to be presented to Congress as a memorial, would be widely signed in the city. If this is deemed necessary the Captain will see that the paper is circulated.

Cincinnati Ready With Cash. I am also led to believe that if private capital should undertake to build the canal, considerable money can be had in Cincinnati, though the people feel that if the river States take hold of the matter as they should the canal will be a good thing for the sake of the enterprise. The estimated cost of the canal, in round numbers, is \$25,000,000. The interest on the money at 4 per cent would be \$1,000,000