

A PALACE OF PRAYER.

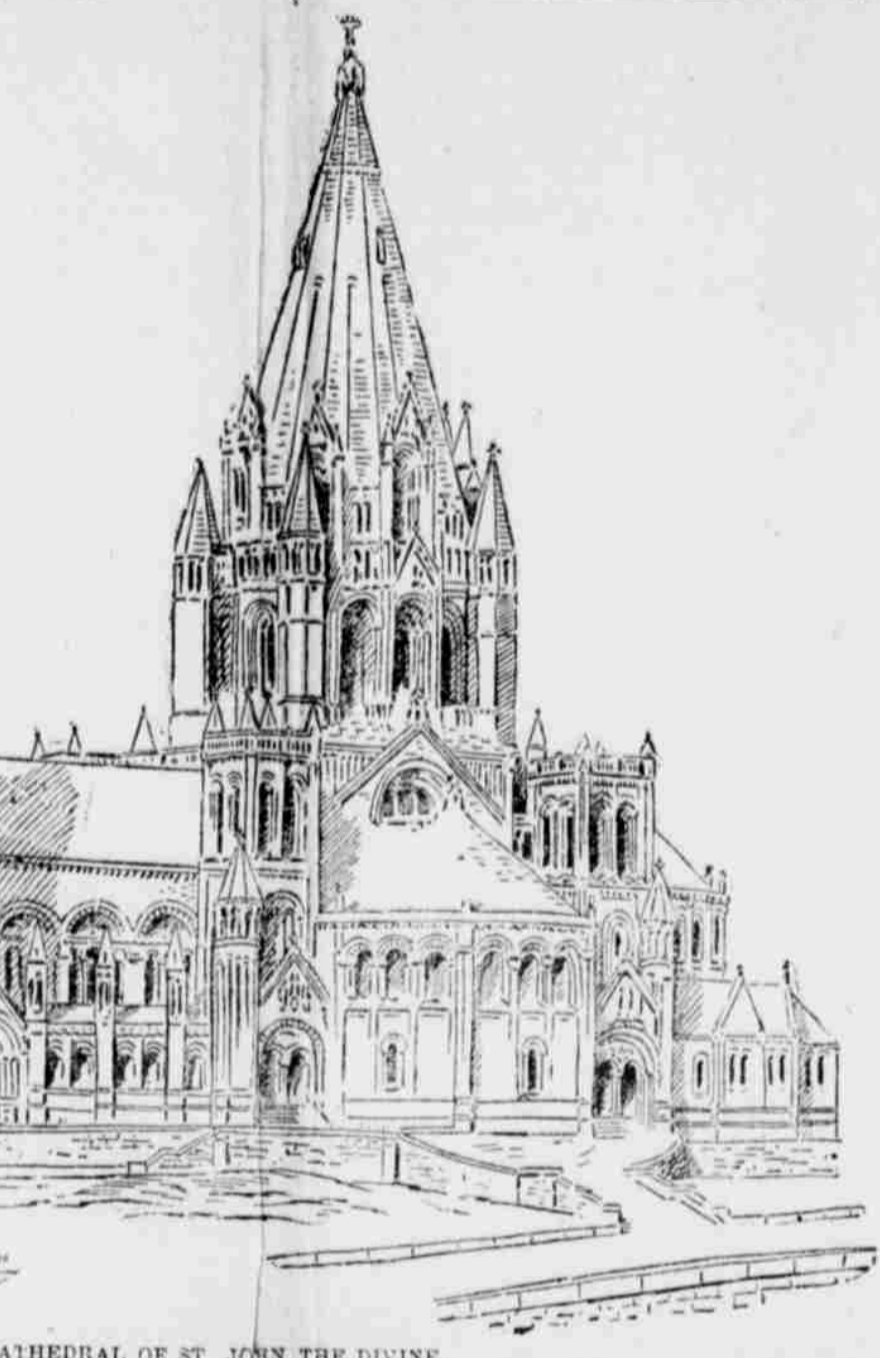
Laying the Corner Stone of a Great Cathedral.

It Will Cost \$10,000,000 and Take Twenty Years to Build.

The corner stone of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in course of construction at the corner of Morning side and Amsterdam avenues, New York City, has just been laid with simple but impressive ceremonies.

church, journals of the General Convention and the Diocese of New York from 1830 to 1880, History of the Diocese of New York, church almanacs, sections, copies of the Churchman, the Living Church and the Standard, and the morning and evening daily papers and a brick from the first church built by Columbus in America, bearing the inscription: "From the ruins of the first Christian city of the new world, where the first church was erected by Christopher Columbus, 1493 — Isabella Hispaniola."

Description of the Edifice.
The idea of rearing a great Protestant cathedral in America, according to the New York Advertiser, was first conceived in 1873, by the late Bishop Horatio Potter, an uncle of the present Bishop. When, in 1876, Bishop Horatio Potter lay dying, but little



CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

had been done, and only one of the original men were summoned to the bedside of the dying Bishop, and were obliged by him to go on with the work. With the elevation of the present Bishop Potter to his high office work began anew, and over \$1,000,000 has already been collected for building the cathedral beside the \$500,000 paid for the three city blocks in the center of which the edifice will stand. This property, lying between 119th and 123rd streets, Avenue of the Americas and Morning side Drive, was for many years owned by the Lewis and Watt Orphan House. It is the highest ground on Manhattan Island, and overlooks the country for many miles.

As a result of the prizes offered for the best designs for the cathedral, the leading architects of the country submitted plans. The design of Heins and LaGrange was chosen, and George L. Heins is designer of the architect. The cathedral, which is of the round arch Gothic type, with modifications, will take about twenty years to build and will cost about \$10,000,000. The first part of the edifice to be completed is the choir, which will take several years to finish, and will cost \$4,000,000. It will seat about twenty-five hundred people and will be used for worship during the completion of the remainder of the work. The finished building will seat between ten and twelve thousand people. In all it will be seven chapels, in which, every Sunday, the Gospel will be preached in seven foreign languages to non-English-speaking worshippers.

The cathedral will be 325 feet in length, 236 feet wide through the transepts and the height of the central tower will be 445 feet, the height of the main front will be 193 feet, the front towers 248 feet, of the flanking towers 178 feet, and of the interior of the dome 100 feet. The nave will be 92 feet wide and the span of the central tower 96 feet.

These dimensions will place the Cathedral of St. John the Divine far ahead of any other cathedral of the Western World in

size and grandeur, and will place it in the front rank among the greatest cathedrals of the entire world. The most noted churches of America at present are the Gothic Cathedral in the City of Mexico, which is 300 feet long and 420 feet wide, and which took from 1573 to 1667 to build; the Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, 341 feet long by 135 feet wide, with towers 215 feet high; St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city, 337 feet long, 174 feet wide and with towers 328 feet high; and the cathedral in Lima, Peru, 329 feet long and 180 feet wide.

St. Peter's, in Rome, begun in 1450 and dedicated in 1626, is 654½ feet long, 446½ feet wide and 416 feet high to the top of the cross. It was 173 years in building, and is the greatest church in the world. The Cathedral of Milan is 486 feet long, 288 feet wide and 355 feet high to the top of the spires, being inferior in size to the Cathedral

THE NEW COLUMBIAN STAMPS

JUBILEE SERIES NOW ON SALE.

Exquisite in Design They Represent Notable Phases of American Life.

The new set of postage stamps to be known as the Columbian series were placed on sale at the postoffices throughout the country on New Year's Day. The stamps range in value from 1 cent to \$5. They are the prettiest ever issued in any country. The idea was first suggested by the coinage of the Columbus half dollar, and was submitted to the department by First Assistant Postmaster James Gayler of New York. From designs taken from paintings, engravings and sculptors, the American bank note company turned out 15 different stamps, no two being of the same color.

- Each stamp is twice as large as the one and two cent stamps now in use. A description of each follows:
- One-Cent—"Columbus in sight of land" after the painting by William H. Powell. Color, antique blue.
- Two-Cent—"Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. Color, purple maroon.
- Three-Cent—"Flagship of Columbus," the Santa Maria in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.
- Four-Cent—"Fleet of Columbus," the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina, from a Spanish engraving. Color, ultramarine blue.
- Five-Cent—"Columbus sailing," after the painting by Isabella, after the painting by Brisk in the Metropolitan museum of art. Color, chocolate brown.
- Six-Cent—"Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," from one of the panels in the bronze doors in the capitol at Washington, by Randolph Rogers. Color, royal purple.
- Ten-Cent—"Columbus Presenting Indians," after the painting by Luigi Gregori at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. Color, Vandyke brown.
- Fifteen-Cent—"Announcement of His Discovery," after the painting by R. Balaca, now in Madrid. Color, dark green.
- Twenty-Cent—"Columbus at La Rabida," after the painting by R. Masso. Color, sienna brown.
- Thirty-Cent—"Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the capitol at Washington. Color, carbon blue.
- One Dollar—"Isabella Pleading Her Jewels," after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid. Color, rose salmon.
- Two Dollars—"Columbus in chains," after the painting by Leutze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, toned mineral red.
- Three Dollars—"Columbus Describing His Third Voyage," after the painting by Francisco Jover. Color, light yellow-green.
- Four Dollars—"Contrata in circles of Isabella and Columbus," color, carmine.
- Five Dollars—"Profile of the head of Columbus," after a cast provided by the treasury department for the souvenir 50 cent silver piece. Color, black.

At the close of 1903 these stamps will be withdrawn. Collectors have already made a great demand for them. The new stamps are not supposed to displace the present issues. Both the series will be sold at the choice of the purchaser. Fine new envelope stamps will also be issued of values 1, 3, 4, 5, and 10 cents. The general design on these will consist of profiles of Columbus and Liberty above the figure of an eagle with outstretched wings, and surmounted by a shield similar to the one used in the arms of the United States. This is the second Jubilee series ever issued by any country in the world since postage stamps came into use.

The first regular issue of United States stamps was in 1849, in two varieties only. The 5-cent stamp had on it the head of Franklin and the 10-cent the head of Washington. Postmasters of various towns previous to this issued stamps of their own make of preliminary trial of their use. They were issued in New York, New Haven, St. Louis, Providence, Baltimore, Brattleboro and Milbury, Mass., and some specimens cannot be bought to-day for \$500 a piece.

Philatelists are already wild over the series. The first to order a set of the new stamps was the queen of Holland, aged 93 years. The Dutch consul made the application for the queen, who has been an enthusiastic collector of stamps for two years. To-day the registered letter fee will be reduced from 10 to 8 cents. A foreign syndicate of collectors has ordered \$200,000 worth of the Columbian stamps.

THE NEW YEAR'S WELCOME.

PTTSBURGH.—Though the year 1893 and the Sabbath day were both ushered in at the same time it made but little difference to the people of Pittsburgh, who, for many years, have been in the habit of seeing the new year in with lively demonstrations, and it is more than likely that there has not before been such a noisy Sunday morning in Pittsburgh as on yesterday. The first to bid a welcome to the new year was the Trinity bell, but scarcely had the deep-toned voice of that bell reached the waiting crowds on the street until the cathedral chimes joined in, followed by many whistles and horns. The noise was kept up until 1 o'clock, when the larger crowds having stayed upon the streets and satisfied themselves that the year 1893 was well able to take care of itself went to bed. At many of the Methodist churches through out the city old-fashioned watch meetings were held to see the old year out and the new one in.

2,000 IDLE MEN AT CHURCH.
LONDON.—The new Year's demonstration of the unemployed, at St. Paul's Cathedral, was entirely orderly. Some 2,000 men, with all the Tower Hill leaders, marched up to the cathedral shortly before services opened, and took three times the number of seats reserved for them. Canon Henry Scott Holland preached a sermon full of sympathy with them. The men listened attentively throughout the service and as they were forming in line outside the cathedral afterward cheered the Canon repeatedly. The procession moved from the cathedral to Chamberwell singing the "Marseillaise" and "The Starving Poor of England."

A BRIGHT PICTURE VEILED.
HEAD AND CONTAGION MARKS NEW YEAR'S DAY IN WASHINGTON A DULL AND DREARY ONE.
Monday was the quietest New Year Washington has experienced within living memory. Not even the pleasant sunshine weather which followed yesterday's rain storm could enliven the prevailing dullness. The White House was not only a home of mourning, but was quarantined by reason of infectious fever. Consequently, there could have been no Presidential reception had not domestic bereavement forbidden it. Cabinet officers and leading officials of the government, of course, followed the example of the Chief Executive, and the entire omission of all the official receptions deprived the day of all the life and color which the brilliant uniform of the Diplomatic Corps and the officers of the Army and Navy give to the occasion.

At nearly all the leading hotels, the custom which has been observed for many years by the lady guests, of holding a reception in the parlors, was this year omitted. Very few private residences kept open house. With all the departments and places of business closed, there was scarcely anything except the open barrooms and restaurants and the closed churches to distinguish the day from one of the dullest of Washington's dull Sundays.

LATER NEWS WAIFS.
Archibald's mill at Dundas, Mich., and the elevator adjoining it was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.
The foundry of the Robinson-Rea Manufacturing Company, on the Southside, Pittsburgh, was burned Saturday night; loss \$40,000.
The mills of the Neumanfield Company at Sweetonsville, N. C., manufacturing cotton cloth, have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$50,000.

The works of the Rayless Paper Company at Binghamton, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL.
The boiler-makers at the Brooks locomotive works at Dunkirk, N. Y., struck for higher wages.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES.
Percy Carter, a 17-year-old youth of Good Ground, L. I., while skating fell through the ice and was drowned.

MISCELLANEOUS.
At Philadelphia, an insane man caused a scene at the Catholic church of St. Thomas Aquinas Sunday morning by trying to attack the priest at mass. A number of women fainted.
COLORADO'S MINERAL PRODUCT.—The astonishing figures \$41,865,114 23 are the total mineral productions for Colorado for 1892, giving totals of \$2,012,082 92 in copper, \$6,682,478 34 in lead, \$28,161,111 96 in silver and \$5,997,867 42 in gold, as against \$23,948,924 for 1891. The figures do not include the Holden smelter at Leadville, whose estimated output is \$2,000,000.

The Cunard steamer Umbria reached her dock at New York Saturday morning, all well. She was 63 days overdue. A broken shaft caused the delay.

Six Children Cremated.
At Stony Brook, L. I., the house of William Phillips, colored, was destroyed by fire. Four small children locked up in the house were horribly burned, two being dead when discovered. The others died this morning. It is supposed the children were playing with matches and set their clothing on fire. The neighbors heard their agonizing cries, but were helpless to rescue them so fierce were the flames.

At Pittsburgh little 3-year-old May McCord was burned to death by her clothes catching fire at an open grate on Monday, and later on the same day Margaret Ann McCune, another 3-year-old, died from burns received last week.

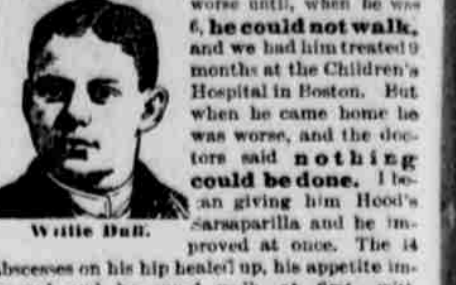
Robbed and Looked in a Safe.
While working in his office in the Court House at Viroqua, Vernon county, Wis., the other night, John C. Johnson was confronted by two strangers, who compelled him, at the point of revolvers, to open the safe and hand over the cash, about \$5,000. The robbers, then locked Johnson in the safe and escaped.

Related Election Returns.
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The State Canvassing Board, which has been waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court, met Monday, and completed the canvass of the vote. The complete canvass of the State shows that the Harrison electors have an average majority of 953.

—SUPREME JUSTICE SOMEBY. of the collapsed Order of Iron Hall, was arrested at Philadelphia, Saturday, on a charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud and with hindering and obstructing the administration of justice. Someby furnished bail for a hearing.

Read the Pittsburgh Dispatch.
It not only contains all the news, but more special telegraphic and exclusive features appear in its columns than in any other newspaper in this section of the country. Every body reads it, everybody advertises in it, so should you.

A Mother's Story



"When my boy was 2½ years of age, a fall brought on his disease, which gradually grew worse until, when he was 6, he could not walk, and we had him treated 9 months at the Children's Hospital in Boston. But when he came home he was worse, and the doctors said nothing could be done. I then got an giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and he improved at once. The 14 abscesses on his hip healed up, his appetite improved and he could walk at first with HOOD'S CURES crutches, then without. He is now perfectly well, lively as any boy." MRS. EMMA V. DUFF, Wallpole, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS do not purge, pain or grip, but act promptly, easily and effectually. 25 cents.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT



THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Excessive quantity and high colored urine, La Grippe, Impure Blood, General Weakness, Constipation all run down, loss of ambition, and a disinclination to all sorts of work.

THE KIND THAT CURE!
Parlor Break Polish Wood Stairs, Buffing, etc.

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA
Two bottles CURED ME!
DANA SARSAPARILLA CO., Lowell, Mass.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

SHILOH'S CURE

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Hoarse Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Young Mothers!

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"
Robt Confrontment of its Pain, Horror and Risk.
When a mother is afflicted with "Mother's Friend" I assure you that it is not a mere ailment, but a real danger to the life of the mother and child. It is a disease which is not cured by any other medicine. It is a disease which is not cured by any other medicine. It is a disease which is not cured by any other medicine.

PROF. BRIGGS NOT GUILTY.

He is Acquitted of All the Charges Against Him.
Prof. C. A. Briggs, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, whose trial for alleged heretical utterances has attracted the attention of the entire religious world for weeks past, was acquitted by New York Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church.
On the first charge, accusing Prof. Briggs with teaching that the reason is a source of divine authority, the vote was as follows: To sustain the charge, 60; against sustaining the charge, 68.
On the second charge, which accuses Prof. Briggs with teaching that the church is a source of divine authority, there were 55 votes cast in favor of sustaining the charge and 71 against.
The closest vote was on the third charge, that Prof. Briggs taught that the scriptures contained errors of history and fact. On this charge the vote was as follows: To sustain the charge, 61 against 68.
On the fourth charge, accusing Prof. Briggs with teaching that Moses was not the author of the Pentateuch, the result was: To sustain the charge, 53; against 72.
The vote on the fifth charge, accusing Prof. Briggs with teaching that Isaiah did not write many chapters in the book bearing his name, was in favor of sustaining the charge 64; against 70.
The vote on the sixth charge, accusing Prof. Briggs of teaching that sanctification is a progressive after death, was as follows: To sustain the charge, 57; against 69.
The case will be appealed by the presiding committee to the general assembly, which will meet in Washington early in the spring.
The friends of Dr. Briggs were greatly pleased with the result.

TO KEEP OUT THE RAGS.

A Very Positive Order By the Treasury Department.
Collector Beard at Boston, Mass., received a sweeping order from the treasury department at Washington, prohibiting the importation of rags from certain foreign ports, issued from the office of the superintendent of customs of the marine hospital service. Importers were notified as fast as they arrived at the custom house. The order, which absolutely prohibits importation of rags, includes France, Rouen, Havre, Marseilles, Cherbourg, Dunkirk and Lyons, Belgium, and places in Russia, Netherlands, Belgium, Austro-Hungary, Trieste, Hamburg, Altona and Kiewo, in Germany. All other places where cholera may be known to be prevailing or may hereafter prevail will be included in the list. Collector Beard, in commenting on the order, said that the prohibition was of vast concern to the manufacturers of fine paper in Massachusetts.

SHEEP-BREEDERS IN SESSION.

Convention at Steubenville, O., of Men Who Aim to Improve Stock.
The Standard Delaine Spanish Merion Sheep Breeders Association met at Steubenville, Ohio. This association has been in existence since 1880, and is a separate organization from the National Delaine Sheep Breeders Association. It now numbers 40 members. Its object is to improve the merino sheep so as to make them pay a greater per cent. for the wool consumed. They differ from the National Delaine Association in that they have a scale of 100 points which sheep are graded to, and they must reach 72 points before they are registered. The National Delaine Association registers all sheep which are the progeny of the "merino and blacktops."
Officers were elected as follows: President, W. P. Thompson, New Runley, O.; First Vice President, John Kigler, Surrency, Mo.; Second Vice President, S. E. Williams, Kansas; Secretary, S. B. Clevenger, Assis. and Secretary, W. H. Casurer, D. B. Pa.

GRADE CROSSING HORROR.

Carelessness the Cause of Another Chicago Fatality.—Four People Killed and More Will Probably Die.
There was a frightful collision between a Pittsburgh, Pa. Wayne & Chicago passenger engine and a heavily loaded street car at Chicago. The list of killed is as follows: John Blara drawn beneath the wheels of the locomotive and frightfully mangled; Archibald McAndrews, head crushed and his body torn and cut; John Roberts, night superintendent of the T. E. Wells Packing Company, terribly mangled; unidentified woman, supposed to be Minnie Carson, died of internal injuries while being conveyed to Mercy Hospital.
The seriously injured are: John Brisk, Ellen Conway, will probably die. J. J. Costello, George Clark, Henry Gruber, Michael Kohn, Minnie Kudek, William Keisler, Patrick O'Neill, Thomas Jordan, Patrick Shanley and Joseph Williams.
The blame for the accident seems to lie upon Shanley, the driver of the car. He whipped up his horses and attempted to cross the track without waiting for the signal from the conductor that no train was approaching.

Figures on Sheep and Wool.

The Commercial Bulletin of Boston prints the following sheep and wool comparisons with 1891: The number of sheep in the country increased from 43,430,000 to 44,988,000. The United States clip increased from 367,401,567 pounds to 333,019,150 pounds. The total stock in the country is but 68,354,000 pounds domestic and 14,888,875 pounds foreign; against 78,991,460 pounds domestic and 21,164,860 pounds foreign December 31, 1891. The consumption of all grades of wool by American mills shows an increase of 59,000,000 pounds over 1891.

Duluth's Big Lumber Crop.

Surveyor-General Ash has just completed his official figures of the lumber cut in the Duluth district the past year. The cut of the year is enlarged by 1,657,740 feet in the Minnesota road and by 4,706,000 on the Little and Big Fork river. These official figures show the cut in this district during the year just closed to have been 38,465,000 feet of lumber, 175,000,000 lath and 86,384,000 shingles.

Another Cholera Panic in Hamburg.

The panic is again taking hold on the people of Hamburg, Germany, who are afraid that the cholera will lay siege to that city as in the summer. The Senate issued an order forbidding inn-keepers to accommodate any guests from Russia and Galicia. A fine of 50 marks is threatened for each violation of the order.

Destructive Floods in California.

Reports from the Sacramento and St. Joaquin valleys, Cal., show that the damage by flood will go above \$1,000,000. In Sutter county 50,000 acres of the most fertile land in the State is several feet under water. The people fled and left their live stock to perish.

A Reverend Joker.

Early in his career, some one gave Bishop Willerforce the sobriquet of "Soapy Sam." A lady once asked him why he was so called. "Because, madam," he answered, "I am always in hot water and always come out of it with clean hands." On another occasion, the Bishop was at an evening party, when a lady sang a song very badly. "That is a difficult song," remarked some one to the Bishop. "Difficult" was the reply; "would it were impossible."

obtaining water to urines.