

**ORNAMENTAL COMMITTEES**

**MR. DICKERSON THINKS THEIR CLERKS SHOULD BE CUT OFF.**

**The Kentucky Member Maps Out a Scheme of Retrenchment and Reform for the House—He Wants an Officer Appointed to Have Charge of All Purchases.**

If there is not a merciless cutting down of the expenses of the House of Representatives this session, it will not be for lack of men who are bent on abolishing all securities and stopping the petty leaks by which big sums of money are squandered every year. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, served notice long ago that he would ask for an investigation of the offices of the House, with a view to finding out how many useless employes there were on the pay rolls, so that they might be lopped off. Now Congressman W. W. Dickerson, of Kentucky, who succeeded Mr. Carlisle in the House when the latter went over to the Senate, announces a determination to cut off the clerks heretofore given to committees which rarely or never meet. Mr. Dickerson is in a position to carry out his plan as he is on the Committee on Accounts, which has control of these matters. Mr. Dickerson said last night: "I'm going to see that these ornamental committees which do not meet once a year and have no business to do, are not allowed clerks. There are a lot of such committees which were apparently organized for no other purpose than to provide chairmanships for certain men, and give them a little patronage to distribute in the form of a clerkship. These clerks to ornamental committees either do nothing at all but draw their salaries, or else they merely look after the private correspondence and department business of the chairmen. I'm going to let the country know about these things and I'm going to do what I can to have the abuse stopped."

"Another thing, I'm going to do," Mr. Dickerson continued, "is to propose the creation of an entirely new officer of the House who shall have as much power and dignity as any other officer. He will have entire charge of all purchases of supplies for the House. While I know the creation of new offices is contrary to Democratic policy, I believe that such an officer as I propose will save his salary ten times over in the course of a year. The supplies of stationery, ink, pens, pencils, and hundreds of other things for which the House spends thousands of dollars annually are now bought by half a dozen different people. As far as I can find out, the contracts for furnishing these supplies are now given out purely as a matter of personal favor and friendship. They are not bought as they ought to be of manufacturers and wholesalers. Very often they are not even bought of retailers, but are purchased of the latter at retail rates by personal friends of the officer of the House who has the giving of the contract. Then the officer's friend sells the goods to the officer at a handsome profit. No wonder the amount spent by Congress for supplies is so large. If there was one man to look after these purchases and approve all bills, this sort of thing would be stopped, as it ought to be stopped, and thousands of dollars could be saved annually."

If Mr. Dickerson carries out this programme he will get himself very much disliked about the Capitol.

Among the committees whose chairman would probably be deprived of the luxury of clerks, if Mr. Dickerson's scheme were carried out, are the Committees on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics and several others.

**SEAL STEALING**

**Can Only Be Prevented by Revenue Cutters on the Spot.**

Captain Coulson, commanding the revenue steamer *Rush*, has made a report to the Treasury Department of the cruise of that vessel in Alaskan waters from October 19 to December 15. He said considerable difficulty was experienced in executing the orders of the Department in regard to the collection of data in regard to pelagic sealing, and the landing of mail and stores on the seal islands. Captain Coulson says he is convinced that if it is necessary to guard the rookeries on St. Paul and St. George Islands until December 1 or later, it would be the wisest policy to place an officer of the Revenue Marine Service on the island in absolute charge of a suitable number of men to act as leaders in organizing a company of natives for a regular patrol and guard. These men, he says, would only be required to be at the stations or rookeries on the lee side of the islands, as it is impossible to land on the weather side in bad weather. In calm weather a guard should be placed at each rookery. He says he is satisfied that when the sea is smooth, landings and raids are now possible unless the cutters are on the spot. On the 27th of November Captain Coulson, of the *Rush*, and Captain Healy, of the *Bear*, had a conference at St. George Island, and as the seals had nearly all left the rookeries, it was decided that it was not necessary for the vessels to remain at the islands after December 1, as at that time the stormy weather was a sufficient guard for the few seals then remaining on the islands.

**FAMILY BURNED TO DEATH.**

**Horrible Crime Committed by a Rejected Suitor.**

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 26.—Goldsboro, N. C., special to the *Dispatch* says that W. H. Bell, a wife and family living six miles from that city, were burned to death in their dwelling on Tuesday morning. The charred bodies of the victims were discovered yesterday. Weightman Thompson, a former rejected suitor of the murdered man's wife, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

**Leprosy in the United States.**

OTTAWA, Dec. 26.—The Department of Agriculture has been officially notified that the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania has been considering the lack of sanitary precautions and humane provision in regard to persons suffering from leprosy in the United States and has been decided to urge upon Congress the desirability of providing a remedy. In any precautionary measure the American Government may take the Canadian Government will heartily cooperate.

**Marshall Cushing Married.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Marshall Cushing, Postmaster General Wainmaker's private secretary, was married here yesterday to Mrs. Belle McBride Palmer, a wealthy widow of Washington, D. C.

**ANOTHER BIG TRUST.**

**A Deal by Which the Prices of Twine and Cord Will Be Made Higher.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The National Cordage Company has obtained control of the extensive machinery and cordage works of John Good. This announcement will be of the greatest interest to the cordage trade, which has been watching the progress of the deal for six months.

The deal was consummated ten days ago, but the secret has been so well kept that even the majority of the trade will learn of it for the first time by this article.

The works of John Good are valued at nearly \$3,000,000. They consist of a plant at Ravenswood for the manufacture of machinery for making rope and a plant in Brooklyn for the manufacture of the rope itself.

At the office of the National Cordage Company it was said that the above statement was true.

Henry C. Kelley, a large dealer in cordage and ropes, was seen at his office in Pearl street this afternoon. "As I understand it," he said, "the National Cordage Company has not bought John Good's plant; it has simply paid him a subsidy to shut down. The price paid, I believe, is in the neighborhood of \$300,000 annually. Only a month ago the National Cordage Company bought out in the same manner the firm of John T. Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia. John Good had a very large plant, and has been fighting the trust for over a year. He has proven too strong for it, and it has been obliged to accede to his demands. On the strength of these two new deals, the price of manilla rope and of another rope of a better quality has been advanced 10 per cent. It is likely another advance will occur shortly as well. The trust now controls the majority of the spindles in the country, and it is very probable that prices will advance all along the line. The only big competitors left now who are not in the trust are Edward H. Filer & Co., of Philadelphia; the Plymouth Cordage Company, of Boston, and Hoovan & Allison, of Xenia, Ohio. The National Cordage Company was formed recently by the combination between L. Waterbury & Co., William Walls' Sons, the Elizabeth Cordage Company and the Tricker & Carter Cordage Company. These have been continually adding to their number, until now they control the biggest part of the cordage and rope trade. They have tried to fight outsiders, but have paid dearly for it. One of their means, a short while ago, was the lowering of the price of rope so that it was below the cost of production. It hurt them, for in the end they were compelled either to buy out the outsiders at high prices or else pay them big subsidies, as in the case of John Good."

Travers Bros., dealers in cordage and twine, were seen this afternoon. They said they had heard of the purchase and believed the trade had been made, as the National Cordage Company had been negotiating for the works a long time. The senior member of the firm said that the National Company now owned or controlled fully 90 per cent. of the twine and cordage works of this country.

**THE FALLEN DICTATOR.**

**Treated With Kind Consideration by Brazil's New President.**

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 21.—The fallen dictator has been treated with the utmost consideration by President Floriano Peixoto, who, in a manifesto which he has just issued, warmly praises General Deodoro's "abnegation and patriotism in spontaneously resigning the presidency in order to avoid strife between brethren, the shedding of Brazilian blood, and a collision between his comrades in arms, glorious factors of the immortal movement of November 15, destined to defend united our national honor and the integrity of our country against foreign aggression and to maintain international order and republican institutions."

The printing offices of two journals that supported General Deodoro's administration were destroyed to-day by a mob. This is the only circumstance that has tarnished the victory of the Constitutionals. The victory seems to gratify every one except the adherents of the dictator. Even the most apathetic at least breathe a sigh of relief.

General Floriano Peixoto, who being vice president, has ex-officio, become president of the republic, holds office until a president can be elected. It is not yet known when the election will be held, but some time must necessarily elapse because Congress has not yet passed a law regulating elections. General Floriano is precluded by the constitution from being a candidate for the presidency. The president to be elected will serve during the rest of Deodoro's term, which expires on the 25th of February, 1895.

**ITALY'S CRIMINAL CELEBRITY.**

**Murderer, Robber, and Once a Fellow-Student of the Pope.**

A criminal with a remarkable history has been brought to public notice after a long period of oblivion by the announcement that Domenico Nocchia has suffered a second attack of paralysis in prison and is dying. Nocchia, who was born in 1808, began his career of crime in 1822 by murdering the Major of Grandoli and his brother. He fled to the mountains, where he organized a band of brigands, and for more than nine years terrorized the surrounding country, looting diligences, murdering men, assaulting women. It is estimated that by robbery and ransoms he accumulated 1,000,000 francs.

In the summer of 1831 Nocchia was seized with an unaccountable desire to renounce his wild life and join the priesthood. He managed to re-enter civilization undetected and began his studies for the Church at a seminary where the present Pope was also a student at the time. Before completing his studies, however, he was recognized by a woman whom he had assailed in his bandit days. She betrayed him to the police and he was arrested, and clues obtained which led to the arrest and conviction of the men who had followed him in his career of crime. Seven of these were executed; but Nocchia, in reward for turning State's evidence, was let off with a sentence of life at the galleys. All his bad impulses seemed to return with his reversal of fortune, and he proved a hard prisoner to manage. In 1841 he murdered his warder, and in 1845 the prison doctor. Since the last-mentioned episode he has not been conspicuous until now.

**Changes at the Emergency.**

Dr. Wade H. Atkinson has been appointed physician in charge of the Emergency Hospital, vice Dr. Hall, who goes to Providence Hospital. The new appointee has been an assistant at the Emergency for quite a while and his deserved promotion gives pleasure to a large number of friends. Dr. E. W. Ashford has been made assistant to him.

**Prior to Taking Inventory, January 1.** 25 per cent. reduction on all Men's Overcoats. Elseman Bros., 7th and E.

**ON SOCIAL TOPICS.**

**SOME INTERESTING GOSSIP ABOUT PEOPLE AND EVENTS.**

MY DEAR LOUISE: Very peculiar relations occasionally arise from the ties formed by marriage. In the case of Miss Enid Hunt, who was recently wedded to Mr. Samuel Slater, the bride became the step-daughter-in-law of her sister. There never has been anything in Washington in the spectacular line to equal the glories of that wedding. The bride's presents were handsomer and more valuable than those received by many royal brides. Besides lavish display, ancestry played its part. The lace on the bride's dress had been worn by her grandmother at her own wedding, the pendant of sapphires and diamonds was an heirloom, and the set of silver given by Mrs. Hunt to her daughter was a relic of American antiquity, having been in the family eighty years! This is as if one spoke of the era of the discovery of the continent of America by the Cabots! The lineage of the Slaters is also very Norman-Conquest like. It dates back to the planters of Rhode Island and besides the ancestral backing, there is wealth galore to uphold it. Mr. Slater, sr., together with his wife and a small party of friends will sail for Europe next week in his steam yacht, *Sagamore*. The party will remain abroad indefinitely, and will wander wherever their fancy dictates. Mr. Slater has engaged a friend of medical persuasion to accompany the party. The *Sagamore* is the second largest private steam yacht in the world. How can very rich people ever reconcile themselves to dying!

Have you noticed the latest developments in "the marriages of the Bonapartes?" The grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, is before the London divorce court, seeking an annulment of his marriage. It is a queer sort of story. The petitioner, Prince Clovis Bonaparte, has only just discovered that he is a prince. His father, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, kept him in ignorance of the secret of his birth until just as he (the old sinner) was about to go the way of all flesh. Then he made the not uncommon death-bed reparation by telling the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So the young man, who thought himself only plain Louis Clavering Clovis, found himself entitled to the name of Bonaparte and the rank of prince. Two days later he married a Miss Scott, claiming that his first marriage was invalid, as the lady had a living husband from whom she had not been legally divorced. The father of the prince now suing before the London court was a very old man at the time of his death, which occurred on the 12th of October last. He was buried in the cemetery of Kensal Green. Years before his death, Prince Louis Lucien engraved the following inscription which is on his tomb: "Here in this sarcophagus lies H. H. Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, Senator of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and Doctor of the University of Oxford; son of Lucien Bonaparte, the most distinguished brother of Napoleon I., and first Prince of Canino. He was in early life a student of chemistry and until his old age devoted to comparative philology. Born at Thorngrove, near Worcester, 14th of January, 1813." You observe how he booms his father and himself in the above epitaph. But the world is much more interested in the story of his son's life, whose existence is evidence that he was devoted to other pursuits besides chemistry and comparative philology.

The marriage of Miss Agnes McDonough to Mr. John G. Agar, of New York, will be solemnized in January, at St. Matthew's Church. The bride-elect is one of the great California heiresses, a niece of Mr. John O'Brien. She resides with her aunt, Mrs. Coleman, who has leased the Meyer house for the season. Just now, New York men seem to absorb the wealth of California, but Baltimore, through the Mays, got quite a slice when the two brothers of that name married the whole Coleman estate, and got lovely, charming wives, too.

I have not yet found out why the Christmas clubs are disbanded. But I really believe the work done this year by the school children has been more far-reaching and more intelligent. I remember in some instances purses were given the poor little things last year, and this seemed the greatest mockery. What was done for the poor this Christmas Day gave comfort and cheerfulness to wretched homes, known only to the distributors. It was really wonderful to see with what alacrity the school children responded to the teachers' appeals, and what pleasure it seemed to give their young hearts to bestow of their abundance in some cases and in others, the mite contributed must have entailed a little sacrifice. I am sure this way of taking Christmas into the homes of the suffering poor, gave a board of plenty to all of that class in this city on the great feast day of the big round year.

Great expectations are filling the hearts of the ple women and miscellaneous vendors at the Capitol, that Speaker Crisp may give them, as a New Year's present, the right to return to their former field of activity and profit in the House end of the Capitol. Their leader and persistent advocate is Aunt Clara, who has been in business in the Capitol corridors since the days of Henry Clay. Ex-Speaker Reed made a clean sweep of all the stands in the part of the Capitol under his control, and great is the rejoicing among the victims that his day of power is over.

This week has given two brides to the House of Representatives—Mrs. Tim Campbell and Mrs. J. J. Hemphill. The ceremonies that made them brides were in both instances performed in church, and were devoid of all ostentation. Ever yours, ALICE.

**Fall of a New Bridge.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—A new bridge over Fall Creek in course of erection here gave way to-day, precipitating the workmen into the stream below. Seven of the men were badly hurt.

**A JOINT DEBATE.**

**An Interesting Affair at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms Last Night.**

The joint debate between representatives of the Lyceum of the Young Men's Christian Association, of New York City, and representatives from the Literary Society of the local Young Men's Christian Association of this city took place in the hall of the Association Building, 1409 New York avenue, last evening. The debate was conducted under the supervision of the following members of the local society: Messrs. W. P. Freeman, C. E. Paul, and George W. Drew. The exercises were attended by a very large audience and were opened by prayer by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Bartlett. The president of the society, Mr. George W. Drew, made a few explanatory remarks after which followed the debate. The question was: "Resolved, that the American War of Independence accomplished more for the good of mankind than the French Revolution." Messrs. Fred E. Tasker, Pickens Neagle, and C. E. Paul, of the local society, were assigned the affirmative of the question, and Messrs. George H. Richards and William H. Cloutier, of the New York Society, the negative. Mr. George W. Cassatt, of the New York Society, who was to have assisted in the argument of the negative, was unable to participate. Each speaker was allowed fifteen minutes. Mr. Richards, of the New York Society, in consequence of Mr. Cassatt's absence, speaking twice. To Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, was left the decision of the debate. Each speaker acquitted himself so as to receive enthusiastic and well-merited applause from the audience. Justice Harlan, in rendering his decision, said that he had consented to come merely to accommodate his friends in the association, but he could well say that by coming he had not only been entertained but also instructed. The speeches made on both sides were much better than many which he had heard in court, and much better than many which appeared in the *Congressional Record*. It was the very first time in his judicial experience that he had been called upon to decide on the spot. Generally he had time to sleep on cases, and sometimes had an opportunity to even consult his wife. Despite the misfortune of the New York gentlemen, in the absence of one of their number, the debate was nearly equal in excellence; but the affirmative side of the question seemed to have been presented a shade better, and he would therefore decide the debate in favor of that side. The gentleman on the negative side had the more difficult task, because of the practical inability of an American to argue against the question, and he suggested to the gentlemen from New York that in the return debate in New York they should choose the side of some question which would give them the easier task.

**HARD TO TELEPHONE.**

**Why It is Difficult to Transmit English Over the Wires.**

Chicago Mail.

Is the English language less adapted to telephone communication than others? Such a question is somewhat interesting just now in view of the fact that a Boston inventor claims to be able to telephone from this country to Europe over an ordinary cable. Officials of the cable companies take little stock in this theory, however, and bring forth many reasons for their belief that it is not practicable, besides the fact that the English language is a difficult one to transmit over a telephone wire.

A gentleman who has been in the telephone business for years, and who holds an important position in the local service in New York, said to a reporter recently that one reason why English is a bad telephone language is that it abounds in hissing sounds which are very difficult to transmit over the wire. Words like "say," "see," "spoke," "sing," etc., are very hard to transmit, and so are words containing the letter "c" sounded soft. Even the most expert operators, it is said, find it difficult sometimes to understand such words as "receive," "reception," etc.

Another reason given is that the English language contains a greater number of words of more than two syllables, some words in ordinary use being much longer than is the case in other languages, and this interferes with their being readily understood by the person at the other end of the wire.

"What is the easiest language for telephoning?" was asked of one of the superintendents of the telephone company.

"Chinese is the easiest telephoning language," was the reply. "It is principally monosyllabic for one thing, and is made up of simply rising and falling inflections, so that it is much easier to transmit than any other language I know of. German is not as bad a language for telephoning as might be thought by persons who are not familiar with it. French is not bad, but it is almost as sibilant as English, and the French spoken in Canada is worse so."

According to one gentleman who is well versed in telephoning, many people fail to make themselves understood over the wire because they do not understand that in order to obtain the best possible results a change from the ordinary tone of voice is required. A high falsetto is the best possible voice for telephoning, and can be plainly understood, even at a great distance. That is one reason why young women are employed as operators in the telephone exchanges, their voices ranging naturally higher than a man's. A bass voice is about the worst that can be used at the phone, as the words and syllables jumble up together into one continuous growl.

**Colonel Abe Slusky Coming.**

Intense interest has been aroused in political and newspaper circles in Washington by the announcement that Colonel Abe Slusky, of St. Louis, will arrive in a few days. A great many people may not know who Colonel Slusky is, but this only proves that they have not of late kept their eyes on the national political firmament, amid which the colonel a few weeks ago was projected with meteoric precipitancy. Colonel Abe Slusky is now a national character, having had fame thrust upon him by the *New York Sun*, and it is likely that his illustriousness will be fittingly recognized by receptions, dinners, and balls during his sojourn in the National Capital.

**For Governor of Tennessee.**

Mr. A. M. Hughes, who is employed in the Loan Division of the office of the Registrar of the Treasury, will be a candidate for the nomination for Governor of Tennessee before the Republican convention of that State which meets in April next. Mr. Hughes' chief competitor for the nomination will probably be Colonel H. Clay Evans, who was a member of the last Congress.

**Prior to Taking Inventory, January 1.** 25 per cent. reduction on all Children's Suits. Elseman Bros., 7th and E.

**SCANDALS IN HIGH PLACES.**

**The Czar Will Send His Brother Into Exile.**

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—A report of a startling nature is in circulation, and obtains credence in diplomatic circles. It is to the effect that Count Von Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, is to be transferred to Moscow as successor to the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Czar, and Governor General.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Contradictory stories are received here regarding the Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Czar, who last spring was appointed Governor of Moscow. At the beginning of the present month it was said that the Grand Duke was making himself very unpopular by his efforts to suppress fraudulent practices growing out of the corruption for which the Russian official world is notorious.

One scandal in which the Grand Duke is said to have intervened was the misappropriation of \$12,500 which had been sent to the Orla Branch of the Red Cross Society for relief purposes among the sufferers in the famine-stricken provinces. The Czarina is the chief patroness of this branch of the Red Cross Society. The Grand Duke recently gave from his privy purse 40,000 roubles for the sufferers, but the fact that he has interfered with the stealing of the famine money has caused him to be very unpopular with a certain wealthy and influential clan who are doing their utmost to secure his removal from office. He is charged by this class with taking advantage of the authority conferred upon him by the Czar, and with playing the part of a tyrant. They say that his peremptory behavior is an insult to them, and so determined are they to have his power abridged that they have prepared and forwarded to the Czar a petition praying for his removal from the office of Governor of Moscow. The advices received to-day state that the Czar suspects his brother of "unruly ambitious designs," though the nature of these designs in a country where all social and political honors emanate from the Czar is not stated. It is added that the Czar has been so impressed by the array of evidence presented to him against the Grand Duke that it is his intention to send him into exile.

An illustration of the "tyranny" of the Grand Duke is given. It appears that he gave orders recently that the horse races at Moscow were not to commence until he arrived. A large crowd was present at the races and they were kept waiting for an hour and a half before the Grand Duke appeared. The crowd grew very impatient at the delay and when the Grand Duke appeared he was vigorously hissed.

This incident was reported to the Czar, and it is said it is his intention to decide the question of the Grand Duke's dismissal from office.

The wife of the Grand Duke Sergius is a daughter of the Grand Duke Louis, of Hesse, and a granddaughter of Queen Victoria. She recently abandoned the religious faith in which she was trained, and in April last she formally joined the Greek Church. The Grand Duke is recognized as the head of the old Russian orthodox party, and all recent advices regarding him, with the exception of to-day's, showed that he stood in high favor with the Czar. The very fact that he was appointed to the important office of Governor of Moscow shows that he must have enjoyed the confidence of the Czar to a high degree. It was charged in some quarters that the conversation of the Grand Duke Sergius was not the result of a free change in her religious belief but that it was due to moral suasion of a very brutal kind. This statement was semi-officially denied at the time, but the fact remains that she at one time was so disgusted with her husband that she was with difficulty restrained from leaving him. It is said that the Czar interposed his good offices to prevent the scandal that would have followed a separation.

**TOWN TALK.**

—Clarence Hill, a colored boy, while scrapping with a companion, was struck in the head with a stone and received quite a large abrasion of the scalp. His injuries were dressed at the Emergency Hospital.

—Commissioner John W. Douglass is spending the holidays in Brooklyn, but is expected to return to his desk Wednesday next.

—Thomas J. Daniels and John A. Slaughter, janitors at the Milton Flats, 729 H street, had an altercation yesterday, and Daniels plunged a knife into Slaughter's head. The blade broke off in the scalp and it required considerable trouble to extract it. Slaughter was carried to his home in Union Alley. His wound is not serious, as the knife only penetrated the scalp.

—At a special meeting of the Unity Circle held last week, the following officers were elected: L. J. Jackson, President; S. Mudheim, Vice President; L. Baumgarten, Secretary; S. D. Minster, Treasurer, and G. Wainstein, S. Stern, and J. Dreyfus, Executive Committee.

—Edward Murphy, a commercial drummer, while walking on the avenue last night fell and cut his head rather severely. His wounds were dressed at the Emergency and he was removed to his home at 451 Pennsylvania avenue.

—The Commissioners have directed that proposals be advertised for sweeping the streets of the District for a term of five years from July 1, 1892.

—The District Commissioners have ordered the District offices closed at noon until January 2.

**Infected With Trichina.**

ROME, Dec. 26.—The *Osservatore Romano* says that strict instructions have been issued by the Government to the effect that pork imported into this country from the United States must henceforth be carefully inspected, owing to the fact that some of the meat has been found to be infected with trichina.

**Fell Overboard and Drowned.**

David Clarke, a sailor on the schooner *Mary E. Grand*, while suffering from a bad case of grip, staggered overboard from his ship and was drowned. The vessel was fastened to the Tenth street wharf and was discharging lumber. The body was recovered and carried to morgue and the coroner gave a certificate of accidental death.

**Actor Scanlan Very Ill.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—W. J. Scanlan, the actor, is ill with brain trouble, and his engagements have all been cancelled. It is rumored that he will never act again.

**Saved by Bergens' Asthma Cure.**

PETERSBURG, IND., Dec. 10, 1889.

DEAR SIR: My wife had a bad cough for ten years, and in September last was compelled to take her bed with consumption. We had given up all hopes, and so had the doctors, but with eight bottles of Bergens' Cure she was cured, and is as hearty as anybody now.

We cheerfully recommend this medicine to all consumptives.

CHARLES WELLS.

For sale by Z. D. Gilmam, 927 Pennsylvania avenue.