VICTIMS OF THE SCANDAL.

LAME DEFENCE OF THE ACCUSED STATESMEN OF FRANCE.

The Explanations of Everybody Except Thevenet Only Make Matters Worse—He Alone of the Ten Men Accused Has Cleared His Skirts—Parliament Adjourns After a Feverish Fortnight—One of Its Last Acts is to Refuse to Consider a Treaty the Government Had Approved—Paris Excited at Night by a Rumor that Minister De Freycinet Had Resigned.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The full proportions of the Panama scandal seem at last to be known or suggested and the Republic is intact. One of the greatest shames of the age have been added to French history, but the Government, though blackened and defiled, still stands. The reason, to be sure, may be the fact that there has been nothing else to which an outraged people could turn. The enemies of the Republic, and they are many, have made a mistake in waiting so long to offer a radical remedy for the national corruption. Unless they hold in reserve some great and unsuspected engine of political destruction they will accomplish nothing against the Republican form of Government. The guilty, no matter who they may be, will be swept aside. New men will take their places upon the same Constitution which has governed France for the past twenty years.

I make no account of the fall of Cabinets. Those are incidents which are of trifling consequence compared with the graver events which have portended during the past few days. Neither do I mean to say that the crisis and the danger are past. There are many ambitious and unscrupulous men who have waited for years for such a situation as now obtains, and it would be too much to expect them to allow the opportunity to slip by unimproved.

Safety lies in two facts. First, the existence of greater conservatism than the French people are usually credited with; second, political adventurers have nothing better to offer.

It is true, as I have said in previous despatches, that it would be difficult to exaggerate the popular excitement and indignation over the recent revelations; but public feeling has not yet expressed in spontaneous demonstrations of protest or revolt. Within a day or two there have been frequent significant street scenes which suggest a possible design to inflame the public mind. The Panama scandal has been set to music, and loud-voiced singers going about in Paris have sung the rather seditious airs on the boulevards and street corners. Crowds collect instantly and the police disperse them. There is no more effective way to spread revolutionary sentiment in France than by means of popular music. The songs of Panama are in simply catchy strains and in a week all France will be singing them.

To-day's events have been less sensational than those of the rest of the week, and yet they may involve the fall of the Ribot Cabinet. The Chamber, after a long debate, refused even to consider in detail of the Franco-Swiss commercial treaty which had been agreed upon by Ribot, Roche, and the Swiss Minister, Lardy. In ordinary times the Ministry would instantly resign after such a vote. The present Cabinet may continue in office on account of the greater crisis which still exists.

Minister Loubet said to me to-night after the Chamber adjourned:

"I hope the action on the Swiss treaty is not decisive. It can yet be presented to the Senate, and after approval there be again introduced into the Chamber for reconsideration."

The historic session of Parliament for 1892 ended without further excitement this evening. The members will meet according to law for the session of 1893 on Jan. 10. No more members were named by the Government for prosecution, the reason being that their special immunity from magisterial summonses does not exist during the recess. The authorities are not ready to proceed to the actual arrest of any new suspects, and the interval will be used in advancing fresh cases through the stage of magisterial investigation. Permission to prosecute will be asked when Parliament reassembles.

It is expected that five of those already named for prosecution will be taken into custody within the next few hours. Andrieux, the great accuser, was not arrested to-day. There is good reason for believing this to be due to the fact that he himself forestalled the action of the Government in making known its intention. He was put under very strict police surveillance, and it is believed he will soon be put under actual arrest. The fact that he is prepared for it, however, robs the measure of half its effectiveness. Such arbitrary action would almost certainly lead to a demonstration of some sort by his Boulangist friends.

It is interesting to revise the list of the killed and wounded after the political slaughter of the week. Floquet's downfall is perhaps the most dramatic and most hopeless. Even his friends admit that his own explanations seal his political doom. He cannot hope for a reelection to the Presidency of the Chamber. Then of the ten accused by the Government one only has offered an explanation which will probably prove a complete vindication. Senator Thevenet, ex-Minister of Justice, has proved, with the assistance of his associate, Dupuy, that his handling of a Panama check was honest. He received as representative of the journal *Siecle* a check for 25,000 francs for legitimate advertising. He did not even cash it, but turned it over to Dupuy of the same office, and it appears on the books of the paper.

None of the explanations offered by the others has proved adequate in the opinion of men of affairs. The defence of such men as Albert Grévy is almost a confirmation of the charges. There are, then, ten of the most prominent men in the republic whose guilt is almost universally admitted.

What will come of Andrieux's charges nobody knows. The Panama committee will sift daily during the recess, and the Government, it is said, will not endeavor to restrict its inquiries.

By the United Press.

It is rumored that M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, has resigned, in consequence of the attacks upon him in connection with the Panama scandal. A hurriedly convoked meeting of the Cabinet was held this evening in a committee room of the Chamber of Deputies, at which, it is reported, the resignation was offered and accepted.

The rumor is not officially confirmed. There is considerable excitement in Paris this evening, and groups of people stand about the streets discussing the situation and eagerly waiting for the latest developments. The rumor of M. de Freycinet's resignation has caused intense agitation, and everybody is asking what effect such an event, if true, would have upon the army.

Universal confidence is expressed among the bourgeoisie in the coolness, good judgment, and loyalty of Gen. Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, who has stood carefully aloof from existing complications, and would, it is believed, in a critical juncture undoubtedly stand by the Government.

It is also reported that the Cabinet considered the question of making arrests for treason, and came to a decision as to its course, which is kept secret, but a blow will be struck within a very short time.

The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies show that the enemies of the Government have not yet given up their determination to break it down through the Panama scandal. A determined effort was made to involve M. de Freycinet in the net which has caught his late colleague, Rouvier, and the uproar in the Chamber was so great as to cause apprehension of personal violence between the excited Deputies. M. Ribot preserved his composure amid all the uproar, and closed the session amid great excitement until after the Christmas holidays.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Ribot, in reply to a question, said that the United States of Colombia had promised to prolong the Panama concession.

The Chamber of Deputies transacted some business to-day outside of the Panama scandal. A bill was passed agreeing to a minimum tariff on Moorish products in return for commercial concessions on the part of Morocco.

Premier Ribot made a speech urging that the Chamber should give favorable consideration to the demands of Switzerland for tariff reduction, with a view of fostering friendly relations with the neighboring republic. M. Ribot's recommendation was received with mingled murmurs and applause. The Chamber was, however, opposed to any concession to Switzerland, and the Swiss Convention was rejected by a vote of 335 to 193.

M. Andrieux is regarded as the manager of the plot against the republic. When warned that he would be arrested to-day M. Andrieux replied: "I have nothing to fear. If I am arrested it will be to save M. Floquet from disgrace and punishment. The Government is seeking for clues to prove the existence of a Boulangist and Royalist plot, and desires to make out that I am implicated in it. It seems to me that the real plot is altogether of another character. I have taken precautions so that if I go to the Government dungeon the public will know the real motives for my arrest." The precautions that Andrieux has taken are, it is said, the deposit with trustworthy parties in London of duplicates of all the documentary evidence which he has collected against prominent Republicans. This fact, however, will not affect the action of the Government.

The *Siecle* says to-day that the Government holds proof of a Boulangist conspiracy to effect a revolution, involving the same plotters who conspired for the destruction of the republic in 1888.

From other sources it is learned that even more vigorous measures will be taken now than in 1888, and that President Carnot and his Ministers will show the same energy in putting down the treason of Imperialist and Royalist plotters as was shown in putting down Anarchist outrage in the early part of the year.

An official denial has been made of the statement published in the *Gaulois* that Mme. Carnot received 200,000 francs from the Panama Canal Company for charitable purposes.

DYNAMITE AND PANAMA.

French Anarchists in London Send Out a Gory Circular.

The Anarchist groups of New York were in a state of excitement yesterday. They had received copies of a circular in French, with the Panama scandal for a text, which was printed in London for circulation throughout France, England, and America.

The circular was printed on flaming red paper, and was gory enough in its sentiments to satisfy even the Peukert group of Autonomists, every individual of which can do his own bomb-throwing and be an Anarchist all by himself. The document is headed, "Dynamite and Panama," and is signed, "Une Groupe Anarchiste." The imprint states that it was printed in London by N. Smith, in Woburn place. Some of the expressions in the circular are too coarse for repetition. The following is a translation of a few of the things it says:

"A few weeks ago we heard the loud, sweet voice of dynamite, which weakened the proud spirit of the tedious demurrers and spoilers. The crowd of socialistic politicians like Ferroul, who were once out-and-out revolutionists, who are brave when far from danger, have shown themselves to be even more abject cowards than the bourgeoisie.

"The 'honest' (?) men, like the 'great Frenchman,' De Lesseps, howled for the blood of the Anarchists, for the extermination of not only people who will raise the human race to the institution of a society without masters.

"The bleeding press did not mention the murderous in the army which forced men to be massacred, nor remind us of the 35,000 people murdered in the 'bloody week,' nor of those who were shot at Fourmies, nor of the people in Tonquin, nor of the Arabs, nor of the negroes of Dahomey whom they disembowelled in the name of civilization.

"Let them cease their jackal-like howls over an inn blown to fragments. Half a dozen policemen killed are but a feeble foretaste of the reprisals which we have in store for them. The blows of the avenger will be so much heavier and terrible because they are dictated, not by love of blood, for the bourgeoisie has a monopoly of that brutal taste, but for the love of mankind, which the Anarchists wish to make free by ridding it of masters, and happy by purging the earth of exploiters.

"It goes on to denounce Floquet, Laguerre, Clemenceau, Ferial, Cassagnac, and others as hypocrites, and promises that when all capitalists, hard workers, and other people in France objectionable to Anarchists are killed, every one will be happy. "Inoffensive foreigners" are to be spared in the general slaughter.

ONLY ONE LINER GOT IN.

The Northwest Gales Have Spoiled Some Christmas Anticipations.

Only one of the liners due and overdue yesterday passed the frosty quarantine that winter established outside the Hook. The few craft that struggled up the bay were sheathed in ice, and looked somewhat like the mere spectres of themselves. The bleak northwester has been whistling seaward for several days, and is doubtless churning the Atlantic into unusual activity, as the protracted voyage of the stanch North German Lloyd steamship Saale attests.

She left Southampton at 8 P. M. on Dec. 14. In ordinary weather she makes the trip in eight days. She had been out 10 days and 8 hours when she was sighted off Fire Island at 11:15 o'clock last night. She carries 141 cabin and 284 steerage passengers. Her crew consists of about 250 men, commanded by Capt. Ringk. She has been out ten days before in wild December weather.

The City of Berlin of the Inman line, usually due on Friday night, did not show up yesterday. She sailed from Queenstown on Dec. 15. She and the Saale encountered the succession of gales that delayed the Teutonic, which had a lifeboat crushed by an invading wave. Those gales, supplemented by that which raged off the coast all day yesterday, would account for the loss of a day or more, but if the City of Berlin is not in to-night it may be reasonably inferred that something unusual has happened to her.

The freighter Croft, which left Dundee on Dec. 8, is also making a long voyage.

As a consequence of the high wind the water in the harbor has been very much lessened, and at low tide at 6 P. M. was fully six feet lower than the usual low-water mark. The cold has been intense and the tugboats and other vessels moving about the harbor became so iced up that they were objects of curiosity. The tugboat Storm King from Boston, towing a schooner, came in by way of Long Island Sound. She had her sides, deck houses, and pilot house completely covered with ice. The schooner presented a beautiful appearance; her spars, with sails furled, and head gear were encased in glistening white, and her foremast was covered with ice from ten to fifteen feet from the deck.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Mrs. Faulkner Strangled Her Daughter and Then Suffocated Herself.

PATERSON, Dec. 24.—When Mrs. John Drew, who keeps a boarding house at 34 West street, went to the room occupied by a servant, Mrs. Alice Faulkner and her daughter Florence, 11 years old, this morning she found both dead in bed.

The child had evidently been strangled, the marks of fingers being plainly seen around the throat. How the mother died can only be conjectured, but the position in which the body was discovered points to suicide by suffocation, her face being deeply buried in the pillow.

No reason is known for the crime. Mrs. Faulkner was devotedly attached to her daughter. She was bright and cheerful all last evening and promised a member of a theatrical troupe stopping at the house to call him at 5 o'clock.

It is thought that she became despondent in consequence of ill treatment by her husband. She had worked hard and lived economically in order to buy his release from the English army and pay his passage to this country.

He stayed here only a little while, and then disappeared. It is thought he has returned to England. No inquest will be held unless new evidence turnsup.

THROWN OUT IN THE PARK.

The Coachman Lost Control of His Horses and a Lively Runaway Ensued.

Late on Friday afternoon Park Policeman James Higgins, who was stationed at the Park entrance, opposite the Eighth avenue circle, saw a team of spirited horses, attached to a carriage containing two women, come dashing up the avenue. The coachman had lost control of the animals, and the policeman sprang forward to head them off. Just as the horses reached the Columbus statue they turned suddenly to the left, upsetting the carriage and throwing its occupants violently into the road. The horses continued on up the avenue, smashing the carriage. They finally became entangled in the debris, and were caught by the coachman.

The occupants of the carriage were Mrs. Gihon and Miss Leroy of 27 West Fifteenth street. Miss Leroy was slightly bruised about the head and body. They were taken home in a cab.

The Lotos Club Saturday Nights.

The Saturday night entertainments for which the Lotus club has become famous have been resumed for the winter. The first of the season took the form of a complimentary dinner to Mr. George Grossmith, and it was largely attended. On Saturday, Jan. 14, the club is to give a dinner to Mayor Gilroy.

It will be in the nature of a political gathering, a large number of prominent politicians of Mr. Gilroy's political belief having been invited. The February dinner will be to Lieut. Peary, the Arctic explorer.

The club is prospering to a degree hardly expected by its officers and members. Among recent accessions to membership are Mr. Clark Howell, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution;* Mr. William Henry Smith, General Manager of the Associated Press; Mr. James Elverson, Jr., of the *Philadelphia Enquirer;* Mr. Irving R. Wiles, the artist; Mr. E. A. Boardman, and Gen. A. B. Neitleton. Sir Edwin Arnold has been made a life member.

Empire State Express via New York Central—fastest train in the world. See time table.—Adv.

TOPICS FROM OVER THE SEA.

FRIENDS OF COUNT DE LESSEPS SPREAD GOSSIP ABOUT HIS WIFE.

They Say Her Wayward Conduct Has Greatly Broken Him Down—The Pinch of Want Felt Among the Lancashire Cotton Spinners—Emperor William Thinks Germany and Austria Must Be Prepared to Fight in the Next War Without the Help of Italy.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The appeals of Mme. Ferdinand de Lesseps to popular sympathy in the past week have proved a failure. Her description of Castle La Chenaye as a bare barn, insufficiently heated and furnished, is contradicted by hundred of Parisians who have visited the De Lesseps family seat in the last two years.

The fact, as everybody in Parisian high life knows, is that the aged President of the Canal Company surrounded himself with all the luxury that his social station required, and prided himself especially upon the luxurious comfort which he has been able to afford all visitors at his present residence. Mme. de Lesseps has been especially anxious to shine as an entertainer, and has spent, as she still spends, the old man's money with a lavish hand.

She is therefore hated cordially by the poor people in France who have lost heavily by investment in the Panama Canal enterprise. At the same time she gets little sympathy in Paris from friends of the De Lesseps family, who have spread industriously in the last few days some astonishing statements as to her influence in breaking down the aged engineer's mental and physical strength.

They say that for the last twelve years, or ever since the inception of the canal enterprise, De Lesseps has been so harassed and betrayed by his young wife that he has been hardly accountable for his words or actions. She was 16 years old when De Lesseps married her and he had passed 60. For the first seven or eight years their life was happily spent. Then she began a career of reckless unfaithfulness under her husband's own roof.

At her instance he entertained lavishly at Castle La Chenaye. Under the pretext of exceptional hospitality, she made excursions with the guests which always resulted in a small scandal within the household. Once a friend of Charles de Lesseps says she ran away with a French Senator to Nice and did not return until Charles de Lesseps, who hastened after the couple, had driven away her companion at the point of a revolver, and had given her the choice between divorce and immediate departure for home. Charles de Lesseps, it is said, has already fought two duels with men who had cast doubts upon his relationship to the three youngest children of his stepmother. In fact in recent years everybody in Paris society has understood that it was a perilous matter to mention Mme. Ferdinand de Lesseps in her stepson's presence.

That her husband was tormented day and night by her conduct was generally known, and it was equally apparent that he failed mentally and physically under his domestic burden. Several times he was driven almost to the point of suing for a divorce, but every time he desisted in the interest of the canal company, which he believed would suffer from the stigma placed by the scandal upon his name.

Before his arrest Charles de Lesseps said significantly that his father had been too much occupied with private matters to observe the methods of the company. He referred undoubtedly to the painful distraction afforded by the necessity of guarding Mme. de Lesseps.

At present Mme. de Lesseps poses as a heroine at her disgraced husband's bedside for various reasons. She is anxious to get as much as possible of his money when he dies, and she wishes to conciliate Charles and Victor de Lesseps so that they will leave her in peaceful possession.

There is no doubt that the Panama revelations have estranged Russia from France and have facilitated the negotiations between Germany and Russia for a new tariff convention.

The report that the Austrian army is to be increased by 45,000 men, contemporaneously with the introduction of the two-year service term, causes satisfaction in Berlin and Rome.

The situation of the non-union cotton operatives in Lancashire grows worse and worse. Severe weather has given a new aspect to the crisis in the cotton-spinning trade.

Lancashire is covered with snow about half a foot deep. The operatives, unable to make available supplies extend to the purchase of sufficient fuel and food is beginning to confront the workers.

Advices from Rome say that great discontent exists among the people owing to the heavy and increasing burden of taxation, and especially at the new imposition of what is known as the family tax, but which is substantially a graduated income tax, taking in all householders or families with an income of $400 and upward.

The tax on a $400 family is about $2 a year, and there are forty-two different classes, ranging up to $20,000 a year, the maximum tax on a $20,000 income or upward being $400.

In London the tradesmen declare that, although their stocks are equal to former years, both in quality and quantity, the public have declined to purchase as extensive presents, and that their sales are far less than formerly. The number of absentees from London is greater than usual. More of the rich people are flocking to the Continent, and throngs of the gentry are crowding the trains on their way back to their country houses, where, for reasons of economy and other motives, they prefer to spend the holidays. Row after row of shutters is up at the West End, showing the absence of the class who ought to be most liberal in their patronage of London shops. Not for a long time has there been such a number of people out of work, and not for many years have the unemployed been in such savage humor.

Many of the newspapers second the proposition made by Conan Doyle, that England make overtures of a courteous character toward the American people. Mr. Doyle believes that the loan of military bands to the World's Fair, for instance, would engender much kindly feeling and help to stop the nagging and carping that have so long caused irritation between the two nations.

The King of Denmark has notified Emperor William that he will visit the latter in January.

M. Eiffel has secured the first prize for plans for the new bridge across the river Neva at St. Petersburg. The second prize went to Lembke of Moscow.

The Prussian department in charge of railways has approved the proposal of the Cologne railway to use sleepers made of German iron.

Emperor William during his last visit to Schoenbrunn is said to have talked plainly with Emperor Franz Josef as to the immediate necessity of preparing to fight the next war without Italy. He pointed out that Germany would do the lion's share of this preparation by adding 70,000 men to her standing army, but could not do it all.

In view of Prince Bismarck's attacks upon Austria and his accusation that she was unloading her burdens on Germany Emperor William said it would be difficult for Caprivi to push the Army bill proposing such an increase through the Reichstag, unless the members were convinced that Austria was ready to make an equal effort.

ITEMS FROM BERLIN.

A Dull Holiday Trade—Misery of the Working Classes.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The stagnation in business here and the wet and sloppy weather have tended to make the week preceding Christmas almost the dullest within the memory of the oldest residents. According to the shopkeepers their holiday sales were never so small.

The Socialist papers seize upon the occasion to comment upon the misery that is prevailing among the working classes. The *Vorwaerts* publishes a Christmas article, in which it expatiates upon the frightful sufferings of the poor throughout Germany. The paper says that while there is plenty of carefully nourished game in the forests and in the domains of the aristocrats, workingmen are allowed to die of hunger. The article has a large basis of fact. While charity is abundant it is badly organized, and relief does not reach the mass of sufferers.

Prominent among those who are working to alleviate the misery of the poor is Empress Frederick, the mother of Emperor William. Every day throughout the week she has been engaged in some work of kindness. Yesterday she spent several hours at the Friedrichsham Hospital. She presided at the distribution of Christmas presents, of which she was a large contributor. In the children's ward she went to every cot and gave to each occupant some plaything and a Red Riddinghood cloak, most of which were sent through the Legation to the children by American ladies here.

To-day a splendid array of Christmas trees have been lighted at the palace at Potsdam, but the young princes will not be allowed to touch the ornaments or delicies, all of which will be sent to cheer the children in the different hospitals.

The reappearance of cholera at Hamburg has caused the authorities to order a renewal of the precautions heretofore taken to check the spread of the disease. The Emperor has directed that regular daily reports regarding the disease be sent to him. The recent mild weather and the extraordinary low water in the Elbe are said to have assisted in the present outbreak.

A discussion held by the German Hygienic Society on the subject of cholera elicited the concurrent opinion from experts that there will be another outbreak of the disease in the spring.

The Russian Government has summoned a congress of 300 doctors, of whom 150 are from cholera infected districts. This congress will sit for eight days, and will prepare a report on the measures to be adopted to meet the expected reoccurrence of the epidemic in the Russian dominions.

The *Staatsburger Zeitung*, recalling the saying of the King of Prussia in regard to Meyerbeer's opera, "The Huguenots," where "Catholics and Protestants cut each others throats while a Jew supplies the music," adds that a war is near in which the peoples of Europe will massacre each other, the Jews supplying the arms. This stuff, to use an intelligent phrase, helps to keep popular prejudice against the Jews inflamed.

Chancellor von Caprivi's organs reiterate that the Army bill must be passed intact or the Reichstag will be dissolved. This menace is the strongest weapon of the Government. Many members of the Reichstag are quaking at the prospect of a general election through which the Socialists and members of the Freisinnige party alone are likely to benefit.

Further experiments made by the Imperial Health Officer have led to the conclusion that pork and hams that are thoroughly salted or smoked are safe against trichinæ. Hence the measures to reinspect American pork will be applied with less severity.

Bratfisch, the noted Vienna cabman, who drove Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria to the chateau at Meyerling the night the Prince met his tragic death, died to-day of apoplexy. He kept secluded for a long time after the death of the Prince, not being permitted to live in Vienna. As the memory of the scandal faded, however, he was allowed to return to the Austrian capital, and he was not again heard of publicly until his death was announced.

MAC RAE FOUND GUILTY.

The Man Who Murdered a Woman He Had Enticed from Her Home.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Andrew George Mac Rae was found guilty at the Northampton Assizes this evening of the murder of Annie Pritchard. The trial has been on since Monday.

There was a dramatic scene in court when the jury returned and the verdict was announced. The prisoner, in reply to the Judge's usual question, asking why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, calmly said:

"Whatever sentence your Lordship passes will have no terror for me. I could say many things in regard to the evidence produced here, but it is needless. The witnesses' statements about conversations had with me are a mass of abominable lies. You, gentlemen of the jury, this day, each become what you make me—a murderer. You have widowed a good wife upon this Christmas eve, and have orphaned two children. As long as you live your conscience will accuse you. Now, your Lordship, pronounce my doom in as few words as possible."

While the prisoner was speaking his brother, who had previously been ejected from the court for interrupting the Judge, attempted to enter and was again ejected. A crowd outside of the court cheered on hearing the verdict.

Mrs. Langtry Out of Danger.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Much anxiety was expressed last night when it was announced that Mrs. Langtry had suffered a relapse, but this was removed to-day when the physicians issued a bulletin saying that during the early hours of the morning her fever had abated, and she showed signs of returning strength. The bulletin added that the crisis of the disease had passed and that Mrs. Langtry was out of danger.

Krupp Asks an Audience with the Emperor.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Herr Krupp has arrived at Berlin, and petitioned for an audience with the Emperor, in order to explain to his Majesty the offer made by Krupp in 1868 to supply the late Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, with guns of his manufacture.

Dynamiters in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—An explosion occurred at 11 o'clock to-night outside of the detective office in Exchange court. Detective Synott, who was passing, was killed.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, will resume his post at the end of January.

Father Martin, the new General of the Jesuits, is visiting Dublin on business connected with the Jesuit order.

The clerks employed in the Internal Revenue Department in Berlin have gone on strike against a reduction of wages to about sixty cents a day.

The office of the *Globe*, the oldest evening paper in London, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday. It was impossible to get the paper out at the usual hour, but the later editions were issued as usual, the matter being prepared and the paper printed at the office of the *People*.

TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Probably the costliest piece of textile fabric on sale in New York is exhibited in a Broadway store window. It is a small Turkish rug only 3 feet 10 inches wide by 4 feet 8 inches long. It will cover a small centre table. Its price is $3,200. Its making was the result of Oriental patience. It is woven with the finest rug fabrics, of the most delicately shaded tints and colors, into the most intricate figures. Rugs worth $5,000 may be purchased, but they are very large.

A business man from the interior, who, however, is in New York so much of the time that he feels practically like a city man, says that he had often been through the streets where pullers-in are employed without ever being accosted; and this had been rather a source of pride to him, for it had seemed to indicate that these sharp-sighted men had taken him for a city man, but one day last week he was addressed by two pullers-in in front of one store. As he approached this store he saw hanging along the top of the sidewalk display a row of coats turned inside out to show the linings. The striking colors of the sleeve linings caught his eye and caused him involuntarily to slacken his step, which he did only very slightly, but it was enough for the watchful puller-in, who said, with entire politeness, "Nice overcoat to-day, sir?" The man said, "No, thank you," with equal politeness, and at the same time he resumed his ordinary speed. As he neared the other puller-in he came up with a healthy-looking boy of 12, who was going in the same direction; he and the boy were side by side as they passed the second puller-in. The boy had no overcoat. "Nice overcoat for the boy?" the second puller-in said, and the man from the interior didn't know exactly what to make of it. He thinks that it was quite natural for the first puller-in to address him under the circumstances, but he is not quite clear whether the second one really thought that boy was his or whether he was playing him just a little, gently.

"Try a barbecue of oysters," said a placard on the sidewalk in front of a Bowery oyster and chop house, and a man who tried one did not regret it. It consisted of oysters broiled just as they came from the shell and served on toast, the oysters being laid upon their edges and alternating with thin, narrow strips of broiled bacon also on edge.

Every man when he came into the cabin of the ferryboat heard soft music, and every man before settling himself in his seat or lighting his pipe or cigar looked about to see whence the music came, and every eye fell at last upon a man who sat looking at the pictures in a photograph album. That was where the music came from; it was a musical album.

A spectacular and impressive view of the city may be had late in the afternoon from Jersey City or from the ferryboats of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Cortlandt street. At this season the work of the day is finished by artificial light. Of course this has always been so, but the lofty buildings erected in recent years, when brilliantly illuminated by gas and electricity, present an appearance very different from that of the old low buildings with their comparatively meagre lights. Looked at from one of the points indicated, between the hours of 5 and 6 P. M., one might imagine that north of Cortlandt street the city was built mainly upon a plain; south of Cortlandt street it appears as a great promontory of light.

Racing Results at Koby.

ROSY, Dec. 24.—First Race—One-half mile. Josie G. won, Dorinne second, Wray C. third. Time, 0:51¾.

Second Race—Five furlongs. Fauntleroy won, Steinway second, Amboy third. Time, 1:05¾.

Third Race—Five furlongs. Roseiter won, Iowa Boy second, Silhouette third. Time, 1:05¾.

Fourth Race—Seven furlongs. Guido won, Prince second, Gov. Porter third. Time, 1:32½.

Fifth Race—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Gladstone won, Maggie Murphy second, Carmelite third. Time, 0:58¾.

The Western Express and the Pacific Express Of the Pennsylvania Railroad leave New York at 6:30 and 8 P. M. for points in the West. They are old friends of the travelling public.—Adv.

After the Grip

"I was very weak and run down and did not gain strength, like so many after that prostrating disease. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla highly recommended, I began to take it, and was more than pleased with the way it built me up. I think it has made me better than before I was sick. I have also been delighted with HOOD'S PILLS, and always prefer them to any other kind now. They do not gripe or weaken. I am glad to recommend two such

Mrs. Emerson.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

fine preparations as Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills." Mrs. ISAIAH EMERSON, Manchester, N. H. Get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

ADVOCATES OF GOOD ROADS.

A National League Started to Awaken Interest in Improving the Public Highways.

The National League for Good Roads, which was organized about two weeks ago, has established its temporary headquarters at 45 Broadway, and has commenced the liveliest kind of a campaign throughout the country in furthering the object which called it into existence.

In that time local leagues have been formed in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maryland, Virginia, Arizona, New York, and New Jersey, and in the District of Columbia. State conventions will be held in Maryland, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Virginia, and Minnesota next month, and the Governors of twenty-five States have already been interested in the movement to the extent of becoming Vice-Presidents of the League. On Jan. 17 the general Board of Governors of States and State Directors will meet at Washington to consider means of advancing the work of the League.

The object of the organization is to awaken general interest in the improvement of public roads, to determine the best methods of building and maintaining them, to secure the legislation, State and national, that may be necessary for their establishment and support, and to conduct or foster such publications as may serve these purposes.

It is also proposed to aid in providing a road exhibit and free instruction in road making at the Chicago World's Fair.

The officers of the temporary organization, whose headquarters is here, are: President, the Hon. Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; General Vice-President and acting Secretary, Roy Stone, New York; and Treasurer, William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia.

The following are the members of the Executive Committee: E. H. Thayer, Iowa; Phillip D. Armour, Chicago; Leland Stanford, California; Clem. Studebaker, Indiana; Samuel W. Allerton, Illinois; Chauncey M. Depew, New Jersey; Alexander J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; W. Seward Webb, New York; Charles L. Burdett, Connecticut, and George Peabody Wetmore, Rhode Island.

The promoters of the League are earnestly endeavoring to secure the support of the press and general public. To do this funds are necessary, and contributions are now being received by Treasurer Rhawn. Vice-President Stone is also authorized to receive offers of personal aid from those who desire to give their services to the League.

MADE HIS SUICIDE SURE.

Hermann Stern Turned on the Gas and Hanged Himself.

Hermann Stern, foreign exchange clerk in the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., at 40 Wall street, and correspondent for a Hamburg paper, committed suicide yesterday at his lodging at 1,034 Lexington avenue. No reason is assigned for the act.

When awakened for breakfast Stern responded cheerfully from his bed, telling the maid who had called him that he would be down directly. He did not keep his word, and presently an odor of gas coming from his room diffused itself through the house. His door was tried and found to be locked. A locksmith was sent for and Dr. D. L. Rauch and another physician were summoned. When Stern's door was forced his yet warm body was found hanging to his closet door, while gas was pouring into the room from the open burners of the gas fixture and of a gas stove. The physicians did all they could to resuscitate the suicide, but failed.

Stern was born in Germany thirty-three years ago, and had been in this country about five years. He was a bachelor. His relatives are all in Germany, and he lived with a friend in the house where he killed himself. His accounts are believed to be correct, his habits were good, and he had no known cause for unhappiness. An envelope addressed to the Coroner was found in his room, containing the following, in his handwriting:

1,034 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1892.

To the Coroner:

My last wish is that everything I leave is left to the care and disposition of my friend, Mr. Carl Guttmann, of Messrs. Carl Guttmann, 102 Spring street, who is now on his way from Europe. Respectfully yours, HERMANN STERN.

MR. CLEVELAND CANNOT GO,

And the Residents of His Native Village of Caldwell Are Disappointed.

For some time the residents of Caldwell, N. J., have been anxiously looking forward to the expected visit of Grover Cleveland, the village being his birthplace.

It was expected that Mr. Cleveland would be able to make the visit before his inauguration in March. The residents in the village have been somewhat disappointed by the following letter which Mr. Cleveland wrote to C. M. Harrison:

"Your very kind letter of the 20th has just come to hand. I assure you that few invitations are more alluring than that which you extend. The privilege of spending a few hours in the town of my birth, and where so many pleasant associations in connection with the life and work of my father always cluster, is certainly one which I should much enjoy, and were it not for the extreme pressure upon my time and attention, which a proper anticipation of the duties of the Presidency enforces, I should make an effort to be with you. As it is, however, I shall have to ask you to allow me to decline your invitation for the present. Some time I hope to visit Caldwell and meet the good people of whom you speak, and look over the scenes which will recall so much that is of interest.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

An Anti-Chilian Demonstration.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 24.—The mounted police were called upon to-day to break up an anti-Chilian demonstration of the populace. The mob was dispersed without any serious injury to any one. A guard is stationed at the Chilian Legation to protect the Chilian Minister and his aides from violence.

Minister Guerrero is preparing a reply to the charge that he tried to bribe Argentine officials. Feeling runs very high, and the more hotheaded enemies of Chili call loudly for war.

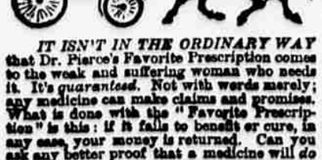
The Chilian Minister has promised to give the Argentine Government a satisfactory reply with reference to the charge of bribery.

She Said She Meant to Drown Herself.

Lizzie Dougherty, 10 years old, of 237 East Forty-eighth street, left her home on Friday night and she has not returned.

For several days the girl, who is small for her age, had been saying she was going to drown herself.

The family paid little attention to her threats, but yesterday a general alarm was sent out, and the police are looking for her.



IT ISN'T IN THE ORDINARY WAY that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to the weak and suffering woman who needs it. It's *guaranteed*. Not with words merely; any medicine can make claims and promises. What is done with the "Favorite Prescription" is this: if it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, your money is returned. Can you ask any better proof that a medicine will *do* what it promises?

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a certain remedy for the ills and ailments that beset a woman. In "female complaint" of every kind, periodical pains, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down sensations, and all chronic weaknesses and irregularities, it is a positive and complete cure.

To every tired, overworked woman, and to every weak, nervous, and ailing one, it is guaranteed to bring health and strength.

OBITUARY.

Park Commissioner Albert Gallup died yesterday morning from pneumonia, after a short illness at his home, 45 West Twentieth street. Mr. Gallup caught a severe cold on Thursday night a week ago. He was confined to the house on Friday, and his physician, Dr. Valentine Mott, said that he was suffering from pleurisy. Mr. Gallup was an athletic man, although rather slight in figure, and his friends were not alarmed by his illness. The symptoms of pneumonia developed later, and Dr. Janeway was called in consultation. For the past week Mr. Gallup had steadily grown worse, and he died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Gallup was born at Providence, R. I., thirty-nine years ago. He was a descendant in the ninth generation of John Gallup of Dorset, England, who landed at Boston in 1630. His grandfather, the late Hon. Albert Gallup, was a member of Congress from the Albany district during Van Buren's Administration. Through his grandmother, who was a sister of Gov. Smith of Rhode Island, Mr. Gallup was a lineal descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower. Mr. Gallup's father, Albert S., was a citizen of Providence until he removed to New York, where he still lives. Mr. Gallup was graduated at Brown University in 1875. He entered the Columbia Law School, and served his clerkship with Miller, Stoutenburg & Peckham in this city. In 1875 he was admitted to the bar. With Randolph Hurry he formed the law firm of Gallup & Hurry, with office at 58 William street. Mr. Gallup was a bachelor and lived with his father. He became an enthusiastic National Guardsman. As Captain of the Signal Corps attached to the First Brigade, his work has been notable, and has on several occasions merited high praise from headquarters. Capt. Gallup organized the corps in its present form, and he has devoted much time to instructing and drilling his men. His work with his corps at Buffalo last summer attracted a great deal of attention in the National Guard of this State. The fifteen camps there were so scattered that it was impossible to even visit all of them in a day. Capt. Gallup set up a telegraph headquarters in a car near the stock yards, and in two days he had nearly all the camps looped together by wires and a regular telegraph service established between them. Gen. Porter said that Capt. Gallup's work had doubled the efficiency of the military force at Buffalo. Capt. Gallup completed a short time ago a work on military signalling which is about to be published. He was a member of the Bar Association and of the Union, Calumet, Metropolitan, St. Anthony and Grolier Clubs, and the Corinthian Yacht Club. He was a member of Tammany Hall. Mayor Grant appointed him a member of the Board of Park Commissioners in 1888, and for two years he served as President of the Board. He was reappointed a member of the Board in 1892. The number of Mr. Gallup's friends in this city testifies to the respect and esteem in which he was held. The funeral services will be at Grace Church on Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald has offered