# DEADLOCK ON THE TARIFF.

*THE BILL MAY NOT BE REPORTED UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.*

**Secretary Carlisle's Reasons Why the Tax on Whiskey Should Not Be Increased—A Majority of the Committee Favor a Tax on Incomes in Excess of $4,000—Two Rates Suggested on Inheritances, the Maximum Rate Intended to Reach Great Entailed Estates, Like That of the Astors—A Small Duty on Sugar May Be Imposed.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—It looks to-day as if the new Tariff bill will not be reported to the House next week after all. The committee is still in a practical deadlock over the provisions of the bill, and have about determined to let the whole subject go over until after the holiday recess. Probably with a knowledge of this intention of the committee, Chairman Holman of the Caucus Committee has decided to postpone the call for the caucus demanded by the dissatisfied Democrats until January.

The Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee have had another consultation with Secretary Carlisle on the subject of the whiskey tax. The Secretary has been quoted as saying that if any increased tax is to be placed upon whiskey it would be as easy to levy a tax of twenty cents as of ten cents, and no more difficult to collect it. But at a conference with some members of the committee last night Mr. Carlisle earnestly opposed any increase of the tax on whiskey for these reasons:

First—That the law relative to the bonding of whiskey is in the nature of a contract with the owners of the whiskey, and that it would not be lawful either to increase or diminish the amount of this tax when the whiskey is in bond. Mr. Carlisle is understood to have had the opinion of a law officer of the Government to sustain this view.

Second—There are some 18,000,000 gallons of alcohol used annually in this country, of which 12,000,000 are used in the mechanic arts. To increase the tax on the whiskey in bond would be to give to the Whiskey Trust the benefit of the increase, while the alcohol used in the arts would be, to a corresponding extent at least, increased in price and an additional burden would be placed upon the manufacturing industries.

Third—To increase the tax on whiskey in bond would require, if the whiskey is to be taken out of bond, at least $115,000,000 for the payment of the tax. To raise such an enormous sum might cause a panic.

Fourth—That such a sum would probably not be raised. On the contrary, should the tax be imposed upon the whiskey in bond, the inevitable result would be an extension of the bonded period.

The whiskey men, Secretary Carlisle informed the members of the committee, have an organization here which seeks to have the bonded period extended to eight years. If the additional tax should be imposed upon whiskey in bond that would give to the whiskey organization a powerful argument in support of such extension. It is known, moreover, that this movement to extend the bonded period has very strong support in both Houses, and notably in the Senate Committee on Finance.

It is ascertained that the action among the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee which favors an individual income tax has grown stronger. A member of the committee said to-day that there is no longer any doubt that a majority of the committee would favor a tax upon individual incomes, and that, notwithstanding the powerful influences which are being exerted from outside the committee to prevent such action, there is now a very strong probability that the committee, after all, will report in favor of taxing individual incomes one per cent. on amounts in excess of $4,000 annually. Even Bourke Cockran is said to have become convinced that it is useless to attempt any longer to oppose this proposition inside the committee, as it seems probable that the majority of the committee is controlled by the opinion that the net income of an individual is the best test of his wealth.

But the committee is now engaged in a novel contest over the legacy tax. The proposition is to have two rates on inheritances, one on direct inheritances and the other on indirect inheritances; and by the indirect inheritances the purpose of the committee is to reach great entailed estates, like the Astor estate of New York city, which has been entailed as far as the law will permit. The proposition is that direct inheritances or legacies shall be taxed one per cent. and that indirect inheritances, or estates which have been entailed and the income of which is now enjoyed by persons in the second or third degree or generation from the original devisor, shall be taxed two per cent. It is not expected that this latter tax will reach a large number of individuals, but the purpose of it would be to search out vast estates and to levy a heavy tax upon them. And it is known that estates like that of John Jacob Astor, the third, have been considered by those who are urging this classification as the particular class of estates which it is desirable to make contribute, in a much greater degree than they now do, to the support of the Government. Unquestionably at the basis of this proposed tax there is a very strong opposition to the practice of entailing such vast estates on the ground that it is unrepublican in character, and may tend to the injury of our institutions. The contest in the committee over the proposition is a very earnest one, and it is not yet clear what conclusion is likely to be reached.

Mr. McMillin, the Chairman of the sub-committee having the internal schedule in charge, has been hoping to finish this work by Tuesday next, but the chances are greatly against it. Several members of the committee, in anticipation of an adjournment for the holidays on Thursday next, are likely to leave the city within the next forty-eight hours, or by Tuesday evening at the latest. There is a fair presumption, therefore, that the uncompleted parts of the bill will not be finished until after the holiday recess. Mr. McMillin said to-day that the sub-committee have already reported their conclusions to the Democratic members of the full committee on cigarettes, playing cards, and inheritances. The tax on cigarettes has been increased to $1.50 per thousand. On playing cards a tax of six cents is imposed.

"The deficit caused by the Wilson Tariff bill," Mr. McMillin said, "will be, in round numbers, about $62,000,000. I do not think our necessities will demand more than from forty to forty-five million dollars. We can save a great many millions by instituting a system of rigid economy in our national expenditures, and no inconsiderable amount will result from increased importations consequent upon the flush times and the reduced customs rates. Every penny of this money can be raised from an income tax. So greatly has the country developed in population and wealth that an individual income tax, exempting incomes of $4,000 and less, at one-half the rate charged on all incomes when the law was formerly in force, will net us a corresponding income—an income large enough to supply all deficiencies. We can obtain all the money we need from this source without doing any one an injustice. I hold the same views to-day that I did several months ago, when I wrote a paper on this subject that was published in a well-known Eastern magazine. I then made the argument that a legacy tax never makes its exactions until the party who worked for the money no longer needs it; until one is to get it who never earned it. The legacy tax, in my opinion, is the fairest of all taxes, and I, personally, have no hesitation in saying that I am equally favorable to a tax on individual incomes and corporations."

Some of the members of the committee strongly favor a small duty on sugar. They believe that the increased cost to the consumer would be very slight, while the revenues resulting therefrom would be considerable. One of the Democratic members of the committee said to-day that he did not see how it was possible to avoid taxing sugar. Such a movement would be very gratifying to the Louisiana delegation, and to the delegations from other States where the beet sugar industry is rapidly developing. Not only would a duty on sugar add materially to the national revenues, but it would also save the payment of eight or ten million dollars a year in bounties.

### Sign of a Plethora of Money.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Secretary Carlisle to-day detailed fifteen clerks from other divisions to assist the eighty clerks in the redemption division of the Treasurer's office to count and redeem the United States money which is now being paid for redemption. This division is now $3,000,000 behind in its work, although for the past six weeks the clerks have been working over hours and redeeming money at the rate of $1,250,000 a day. In spite of this heavy redemption, United States money has accumulated, and all such money in the process of redemption is not only withdrawn for the time from circulation, but also from the Treasury cash.

As the net available currency of the Treasury is now only about $6,500,000, it is desirable to facilitate redemption as much as possible. The plethora of money now held by the banks is given as the reason why redemptions at this time are so unusually heavy. The redemptions referred to do not include the redemption of national bank notes, which are also very heavy, requiring overwork to keep up with the process of turning old money into new.

# LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

**The Dispute Over the Clerks of Senators Breaks Out Anew.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The old struggle between the House and the Senate over the payment of clerks to Senators and per diem clerks to committees retained in the service of the Senate during the recess of the Fifty-first Congress, under the terms of a resolution of the Senate, has broken out anew. When the House sent the Deficiency bill to the Senate toward the close of the last session, the Senate put this item on the bill, and the House disagreed to it. The bill was sent to conference, and three disagreeing reports were made on it. Since the adjournment of the extraordinary session the conferrees have not met. After the House became satisfied that the Senate would adhere to its contention, it passed a joint resolution continuing the clerks on the rolls until the December session, and when that resolution went to the Senate that body promptly amended it by inserting the disputed item concerning its own clerks. The item was differently worded, however, and carried an appropriation for miscellaneous expenses of the Senate contingent fund. While the intention was the same, it was supposed that the new wording would appease the House, which seemed to be holding out on account of a technicality.

This amendment, it was claimed at the time, would have been agreed to by the House had not Mr. Hutcheson of Texas begun a system of filibustering that lasted until the hour for final adjournment arrived. When this session convened, the resolution under which the clerks who had been kept on the rolls expected to get their pay was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, where it now is. The Urgency Deficiency bill reported to the House yesterday is made up of items entirely different from those now in conference. If the House committee reports the resolution of the last session, as amended by the Senate, and passes it, there will be no further disagreement on the Deficiency bill now in conference, and it can become a law as soon as signed.

The Senate has endorsed the position assumed by its conferrees and takes the ground that the question is no longer one of a mere appropriation, but looks like an attempt on the part of the House to exercise a guardianship over the expenditures of the Senate, a position which the Senate will not permit the lower House to assume. The statement has been made by members of the Senate Appropriation Committee that no appropriation bill shall be passed until this item has been agreed to. This may be a little further than the Senate will be willing to go, but it is known that no appropriation can pass the Senate for the payment of House clerks until the House consents to the amendment of the Senate to the Deficiency bill carrying a similar appropriation for its own employees.

Four months—long, slow, and tiresome to some people—have passed since Secretary Morton created a vacancy in the office of pomologist in the Agricultural Department. The office is still vacant, and the salary pertaining thereto is accumulating. The other day a Nebraska Congressman called on the Secretary to urge him to appoint a constituent, who was described as competent, active, willing, and at the same time a good friend of the Secretary as well as of the Congressman.

"Not yet," said Mr. Morton. "I want to be very sure of my man. I know something myself about fruit trees and pomology in general."

"Yes," expostulated the Congressman, "but all this time the salary is going to waste. Somebody ought to have it."

The Secretary was on his feet and in a debating attitude in a flash.

"Do you think," he asked, "that it is any disgrace to let that salary go back in the Treasury? Whose money is it? Don't it belong to the people of the United States? Does it belong to you or me? Don't you think the people will get the benefit of it after we put it back into the Treasury, just as much as they would if I put some fellow in that office who don't know his business? No, sir. I'm sick of this idea of spending appropriations just because they have been made, and, by the eternal, I'll put just as much money back into the Treasury as I can consistently with good work in this department."

The Nebraska Congressman has given up all hope of seeing his man appointed.

The resolution which has passed the House, and is now before the Senate, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the House and Senate to revise the laws pertaining to the navy, is a favorite idea of the Secretary of the Navy, who endeavored to have this accomplished when he was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House. It provides for a Commission of three from each House of Congress, with authority to take all the conflicting statutes relating to the personnel of the navy and matters of rank and pay, and codify them as far as practicable, and report by bill to Congress such reforms as may be necessary. The resolution recites the fact that existing laws are imperfect and inconsistent, and the cause of much trouble in the settlement of disputed questions coming before the department.

The House Committee on Elections to-day decided the contested election case of Whatley agt. Cobb, from the Fifth Alabama district, in favor of Mr. Cobb, the sitting member. The decision was unanimous, no division being called for.

Secretary Hoke Smith has informed the House that an additional appropriation of $350,000 for salaries will be needed to close up the work on the eleventh census, and an appropriation approximating $150,000 will be required for printing the reports. He does not include directly an estimate for making the soldiers', sailors', and marines' census, but indicates that it will cost about $250,000.

The protection of our forest reserve, as proposed in a bill introduced by Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.), Chairman of the House Public Lands Committee, was the subject of an interesting hearing by the committee to-day. Mr. Bowers, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, was heartily in favor of the provision to do away with tree cutting. Cutting properly done was beneficial, and the department hoped to inaugurate a system which would preserve the reserve and yield a revenue to the Government. Under the present permit system cutting was done in all fashions. Experience in foreign countries shows that forest reserves were a source of revenue, and we should have a similar system.

Col. W. F. Fox, Superintendent of Forestry for the State of New York, said that in his State cutting privileges were sold. The system had proven beneficial. It had preserved the forests and yielded a revenue much larger than was required for the support of the Bureau of Forestry. The wisdom of the system was shown by the fact that they were now selling cutting privileges on lands that were cut twenty years ago.

Mr. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry of the Agricultural Department, said that in Europe the forests were preserved and cultivated as a crop. Here the necessity for such care had not before arisen, but the time had now come to shut the gate on indiscriminate cutting. He touched upon the necessity of preserving the forest cover on mountain sides for the protection of the low lands at their base. In France the mountain sides had been robbed of this protection, and the Government had spent over $30,000,000 in the last thirty years in restoring it.

Chairman McRae thanked those present for the interest they had taken in the matter, and added that he considered the question of protecting our forest reserve one of the most important that the coming generation would have to deal with. The committee directed Mr. McRae to call the bill up on Monday.

Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross, has written to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting that the Columbus caravels exhibited at the World's Fair be turned over to the Red Cross for exhibition purposes, the money obtained from their use to be applied to a fund for caring for children made orphans by great calamities. Miss Barton desires to have the caravels proceed from place to place on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, and a small fee charged for inspecting them. Acting Secretary McAdoo has informed Miss Barton that this disposition of the caravels must be settled by Congress, and he suggests that her desire be communicated to that body. The caravels have been placed temporarily in the possession of the Columbian Museum of Chicago until Congress can act on a petition of the trustees of that institution for giving them permanent control of the vessels.

### Fourth-class Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 53, of which 30 were to fill vacancies caused by resignation and death. Among the appointments were the following:

Massachusetts—S. B. Harris, Yarmouthport, vice A. Hallett, removed.
New Jersey—J. W. Reed, Hamilton Square, vice S. M. Robbins, removed; Edward Groves, Waverly Park, vice James McCullough, removed; W. M. Golden, West Long Branch, vice Tyler Allen, removed.
New York—Charles W. Wright, Clinton Corners, vice W. H. Parsell, resigned; James Strain, Perrawood, vice D. La Tourette, dead; J. M. Gillespie, Mongaup Valley, vice J. M. Kiersted, resigned; Ira R. Drake, South Bradford, vice A. W. Wilson, resigned; D. M. Moot, Tumer, vice Jacob Miller, removed.

### Run Down.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 16.—Timothy McGlynn of Portland, 38 years old, was found this morning frozen to death in the yard of the farmhouse formerly belonging to Dr. S. Oakes, a short distance out of the city of Auburn.

He had been on a spree for three or four days, spent all his money, and had no place to sleep. John Collins, a chum, who had been drinking with him, was found almost dead in the snow near McGlynn.

# A GALAXY OF USEFUL THINGS

*SOME OF THEM NOW GROUPED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.*

**Novelties in Household Utility, Convenience, and Comfort—Common-sense Auxiliaries to Health, Ease, and Economy in Female Dress—Music, that Always Charms, and Some of its Most Enchanting Sources—The Drawing Room, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen Equally Interested in this Combination.**

Among the innumerable exhibits in the Manufacturers' building at the World's Fair there was one of such unique design that, even in that wilderness of interesting things, it stood out prominently and attracted much attention. It consisted of two wax figures, the one a girl, sitting, and the other a man, standing upon a simple platform. The man was leaning toward the girl as though he were explaining to her the design of a small crescent-shaped piece of rubber cloth which he held in his hand. More life-like figures than these were never seen in Mme. Tussaud's or any other exhibition of wax works in the world. Many people approached this group and looked into the man's face, wondering why he stood silent. When they discovered their error they bit their lips and moved away, only to return in a little while to see what those wax figures meant. The figure of the man bore the countenance of Jared H. Canfield, the inventor of the famous Canfield seamless dress shield. The other represented one of the prettiest girls in Bridgeport—an employee of the factory at which these shields are now made by the million—to whom he was explaining how this article was made without a seam.

At the close of the Fair an enterprising dry goods firm in Chicago obtained the loan of this group and exhibited it in their window until a few days ago. It was then brought to New York, and is now in the Prize Winners' Exhibit at the Grand Central Palace, in the pavilion of the Canfield Rubber Company of Bridgeport, Conn. The Canfield seamless dress shield itself is too well known to need description. Of the steady growth and the present enormous business of the company that manufactures them, however, the public knows but little. When the Canfield Rubber Company was organized in 1882 its capital was $10,000, and its plant consisted of one small building and a few machines. To-day, although the capital has been increased only to $250,000, with a surplus of another quarter of a million, the company manufactures over 4,000,000 pairs of dress shields every year, transacting an annual business of over $1,000,000.

Mr. Ratcliffe Hicks, the President of the company, is a man of remarkable business ability. His success is due, not more to the self-reproducing advertising article he set out to manufacture, than to his untiring and ingenious efforts to make every woman in the land give it at least one trial. In recognition of the appreciation of these women, which has built up the industry, Mr. Hicks has now announced a scheme by which a few of them will receive a token of the company's gratitude. To the three women who make the best guess as to the number of shields sold in the United States, in Europe, and in all the world in 1893 he offers a free Cook excursion ticket to Europe and return. Or, if they prefer the money, they will receive $300, $200, and $500 respectively for the best guess in each of the three classes. All guesses must be mailed to 73 Warren street, this city, before April 1, 1894, and the prizes will be awarded on the 1st of May following.

### JACOT & SON'S MUSIC BOXES.

**They Took the First Prize at the Columbian Exposition.**

Among the many objects of interest in the Swiss section of the Columbian Exposition one of the most prominent, and which attracted the greatest attention, was Jacot & Son's exhibit of Musical Boxes, which received the highest award. These remarkable instruments, the product of Swiss ingenuity and skill, have been greatly improved of recent years and attain results never dreamed of by the first makers.

They are no longer the small piece of mechanism enclosed in tortoise shell and used as a snuff box by our ancestors, nor the narrow, unattractive box playing four feeble tunes and now relegated to our garrets, but are grand instruments which have shared in the progress of the age and are a revelation in the beauty of their tone and the perfection of exquisite skill in construction and finish. The Ideal Musical Boxes of Messrs. Jacot & Son are remarkable for the many qualities which make them the most desirable music boxes for the home ever exhibited in New York. Their tone is grand, the construction so simple that a child can operate it, while the system of interchangeable cylinders does away with the objection that you will tire of the same tunes. The above-mentioned firm makes several styles, producing different effects, to suit all tastes, and each having a repertoire of from a hundred to two hundred tunes, which in a few weeks' time any melody can be reproduced on one of these instruments. A special feature of this make of musical boxes is the handsome and finely finished cases of antique carved oak or rosewood. Visitors will find it a pleasant half hour in the warerooms of Messrs. Jacot & Son, 39 Union square and 298 Broadway, where they will be shown every attention.

### GRAND CENTRAL PALACE FAIR.

**An Exhibition of First Prize Takers—The W. B. Corset Exhibit.**

The World's Fair in miniature, which now makes the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington avenue and Forty-third street, one of the resorts of the town, contains many other useful and beautiful things which were graduated, so to speak, with the highest honors at Chicago. The W. B. corset exhibit is arranged with such regard for effect that the exhibit has attractions for even the masculine eye, while women fairly rave over it.

Dress reformers may shriek that Eve never wore corsets, and that her daughters would be better off without them, but no woman who cares for her appearance will fail to wear them. Some women are more graceful, some achieve grace, and some have grace thrust upon them. Women whose curves are not those of beauty may achieve a graceful figure by wearing a corset shaped on true anatomical principles. Even a dress reformer, however angular by nature, may have curves thrust upon her by the very thing she declaims against. Tendency to embonpoint is concealed, if not checked, by the W. B. corset, which without too much repression contrives to preserve the appearance of the youthful lines of the body long after they have departed from the original figure. They not only, therefore, make angular figures graceful, but old figures young to outward view. No woman, therefore, who has regard for her personal appearance will fail to wear the W. B. corset. In addition to taking the highest prize and diploma at the Chicago Exposition, it was acknowledged by connoisseurs in corsets to combine advantages lacking in other corsets which rendered it superior to all the rest. Dressmakers recommend its use, which is a pretty good proof that it possesses all the advantages that are claimed for it. The W. B. corset is on sale everywhere.

### COMFORT AND ECONOMY.

**That "Nothing Succeeds Like Success" Is Never Better Shown Than When a New Invention is Introduced.**

If a new article has real merit the public will not be long in finding it out, and a good thing soon becomes known as each customer tells his or her friends of its merits.

Nothing in the World's Fair was more appreciated, especially in the opening months during the cold rainy days of April and May, than the warm and comfortable atmosphere of the South Dakota building, which was the only building in Jackson Park having any heat; hence on the cold and rainy days of April, preparatory to the opening, the South Dakota building was crowded with people to get warm. The genial manager, Mr. Thos. H. Brown, in his characteristic and affable way, explained to all how it came that he, by perseverance and a hard fight, got permission to use gas, and, having gas, why not have heat as well as light?

Mr. Brown, although representing one of the newest States, is up to date on new things and new methods; hence when he found he could have gas in the South Dakota building in Jackson Park he recalled the past winter in his native town or home, Sioux Falls, S. D., having used one of the Wolff Gas Radiators; hence the matter of heating the South Dakota building in the World's Fair was simple. The Wolff Gas Radiators are a new and patented gas heater, not two years on the market, yet so wonderful is its merits that thousands are in use, and have only to be seen to be appreciated. For sale at retail at 834 Broadway and by all dealers. Beware of imitations.

### Sohmer & Co.'s Pianos.

Ex-President Harrison once said that a cheap coat often contained a cheap man inside of it. The principle that a cheap thing is often a poor thing has no better application than to pianos. There is no such a thing as a good cheap piano. Sohmer & Co. have always acted on this principle. Their pianos are made of the best material, and the most skilled workmen are employed in their construction. For tone, touch, and workmanship the Sohmer piano has everywhere won golden opinions from artists. It has repeatedly received the highest honors at Expositions. Every piano is guaranteed for six years. Sohmer & Co.'s illustrated catalogue, as revised up to date, should be read by people who want pianos.

### Evolution of the Lamp.

400 B. C

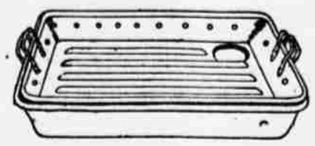
The evolution of the lamp would be interesting reading. It has come down to us, along with civilization, from the pitch knot to the Chinese float lamp, and from the lamps of Pompeii to "The Rochester." The lamps of Herodotus were considered fine, but they would look very ugly alongside of the modern lamp; and their light was a miserable excuse. Yet the modern lamp is very modern. Ten years ago it was very primitive; twenty years ago it was unknown, and the lamp used forty years ago was but a short step in advance of the one used by Cleopatra when entertaining that profligate statesman, Mr. Marc Antony. But ten years ago marks the beginning of the modern lamp. Then it was that the perforated cone burner (or flame-spreader), and the all-metal, central draught lamp was introduced by the Rochester Lamp Co. Since then that company has made rapid progress. In '87 it carried off the honors at London, and in '89, at Paris, it led all others, and now, at Chicago, the highest awards for lamps and burners have been granted "The Rochester." They are getting used to first premiums.

1893.

The Chicago Exhibit of this company can now be seen at the salesroom of the company, 42 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.

### STROUD'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN.

Stroud's self-basting roasting pan received the first premium at the Columbian World's Fair, and every cook and housekeeper will agree that the honor was well bestowed. What is generally termed roast beef is really baked beef, and is proportionately dry and tasteless. The self-basting pan imparts, without the intervention of the cook, to meats cooked in an oven, all the effects of being roasted at a spit.



The self-baster consists of two pans, one inside the other, with a space between for boiling water. The upper pan, in which the meat is placed, is provided with a row of holes around the sides, through which the escaping steam comes in contact with the contents of the pan. It has also a series of ridges in the bottom elevating the meat, so that the hot air passes beneath the meat, browning it on the bottom as well as on the top, thus avoiding the necessity of turning it. Once in the oven, indeed, with the lower pan supplied with water, the meat requires no attention. The steam does the basting. Every pan guaranteed. Can be obtained at James Stroud's, 1,263 Broadway, or 528 Sixth avenue.

### Speaking of Solid "Comfort."

I am reminded that the Marks Chair Co. of 930 Broadway, N. Y., have an exhibit of their truly wonderful Adjustable Reclining Rocking Chairs, which were awarded the highest premium at the World's Fair. Think of a chair so simple in its construction that a child can manipulate it and adjust it to over 250 different positions. There's a place for one of these chairs in every home. They are a necessary luxury," and provide more "solid comfort" to the square inch than any other single piece of furniture in existence. If you want "solid comfort," you must possess a Marks chair. Now on exhibition at the Grand Central Palace.—Adv.

### THE NEW YORK IS ALL RIGHT.

**Official Report of the Trial Board on the Final Trial of the Big Cruiser.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The official report of the Trial Board on the recent final trial of the armored cruiser New York was received at the Navy Department to-day. After enumerating a number of minor defects, of no material consequence, the Board submits its opinion as follows:

First—That the guns, gun carriages, and turrets, their fittings and appurtenances work properly, and that the ship is well built and sufficiently strong to stand the shock caused by firing.

Second—That the hull, engines, boilers, and dependencies have not upon this trial exhibited any weakness, breaking down, or deterioration.

During the two hours' trial at sea, under full boiler power at natural draught, the highest steam pressure was 100 pounds, and the average 140 pounds. The highest number of revolutions was 112, and the average 106.

The first day out the wind was of force five from the southwest, with moderate but choppy sea. The second day the winds blew strong from northwest, abating the sea considerably. Under these conditions the ship was remarkably steady, especially in the trough of the sea on the first day. Her rolling motion was slight and easy, though a good number of the crew were undoubtedly seasick.

The ready obedience of the ship to her helm drew forth the favorable comment of the pilot, as it had impressed the members of the Speed Trial Board in May last, and this Board is of the opinion that no question of unseaworthiness, or of instability will ever arise with regard to the New York; that when suitable opportunity has been given her for getting into proper shape as a well organized, well equipped, and well drilled man-of-war, she will have no superior afloat of her class.

The mean speed at full power, at natural draught, as shown by two Bliss patent logs, was 15.84 knots. This low speed was probably due to the poor quality of the coal used, to great draught of water, and to foul bottom.

The New York will remain at the foot of Forty-second street, New York city, until Monday, when she will proceed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and wait orders. That she shall soon go to sea has been determined on by Secretary Herbert, but just what service will be her assignment is a matter for conjecture, for officials of the Navy Department will not discuss her probable duty. It is likely, from present indications, that she will be sent to Rio Janeiro, where the United States has already three of its best ships. Capt. J. W. Philip, the New York's commander, was at the Navy Department this afternoon. He said he knew nothing of the department's intentions with regard to his ship.

### RAISED A LOW ON A STREET CAR,

**But There Was a Police Officer Aboard and the Disturbers Were Arrested.**

Three well-dressed young men, two of whom were under the influence of liquor, caused a disturbance on a Sixth avenue horse car at Twenty-seventh street at 10 o'clock last evening.

Policeman Bernard Connolly of the Jefferson Market Court squad happened to be on the car, and succeeded in arresting the disturbers. Connolly was on the car with two friends when the trio boarded it at Twenty-fourth street.

They swayed unsteadily from side to side, and one lost his balance and fell into the lap of a young woman.

A man on the car named Gallagher became enraged at their conduct and told them that they ought to behave themselves. One of the men struck Gallagher, and Policeman Connolly thought it was about time to interfere.

He caught hold of Gallagher's assailant and the other two jumped in and a desperate scrimmage ensued. All the other passengers deserted the car leaving the policeman struggling inside. Several windows were broken. Two policemen hearing the fracas hurried to Connolly's assistance.

The young men were locked up in the Thirtieth street station. They were Joseph T. Pardow, 32 years old, who is employed by Hard & Band at 112 Wall street; R. A. Monks, 22 years old, of 120 West 121st street, and R. L. Jones, a broker's clerk, living at the Windsor Hotel.

### Russia Cuts Her Tariff.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The United Press correspondent in St. Petersburg telegraphs that a special reduction of the tariff has been made to all nations.

# FOR THE OLD SOLDIER VOTE.

*REPUBLICANS ATTACK THE ADMINISTRATION'S PENSION POLICY.*

**Mr. Cannon Complains that the Atmosphere of the Pension Office is 20 Degrees Below Normal—A Hot Colloquy Between Mr. Livingston and Mr. Dingley Stopped by the Chair—Mr. Enloe of Tennessee Rebukes the Republicans for Defending Fraud and Objecting to an Investigation.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—In the House to-day Mr. Breckenridge (Dem., Ky.) called up the Urgent Deficiency bill, and asked that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with, to which there was no objection. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, with Mr. Hatch (Dem., Mo.) in the chair.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) took the floor and attacked the Administration's policy of suspending pensions pending examinations for fraud. He said that the Commissioner of Pensions and various chiefs of division of the Pension Office had been called before the Committee on Appropriations and asked many questions in regard to the conduct of business. The Committee of Pensions said that the actual saving resulting from the investigations for fraud since May 1, when that ruling of Commissioner Lochren went into effect was something over $1,000,000. On cross-examination it appeared that substantially all of this million was counted as a saving, because certain claims which had never been allowed, and never would have been allowed, because they would not have been granted a special examination, were specially examined and disallowed. On cross-examination it appeared that the exact amount which was saved during this period was only $31,000.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) asked whether this $31,000 included the reductions as well as the disallowances for fraud.

Mr. Cannon—Certainly.

Continuing, he said that the Commissioner of Pensions had said that in the conduct of the business of his office, which disburses from $150,000,000 to $160,000,000 to over one million persons, there was no more fraud than in the ordinary conduct of business in the courts.

Mr. Enloe (Dem., Tenn.) asked Mr. Cannon who had changed the construction of order 164.

Mr. Cannon replied that it was done by the present Commissioner of Pensions and the present Secretary of the Interior. The Fifty-first Congress made two appropriations, certainly one, to meet the requirements of this law, and appropriated $150,000,000 for pensions, a large proportion of which were adjudicated under that law. When the Fifty-second Congress came in, with its 140 Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, that Congress appropriated the money to meet the requirements of this law. But in the appropriation bill of the Fifty-second Congress was an amendment which revoked rule 164, promulgated during the Administration of President Harrison, which affected 400,000 pensioners. The Democratic House had to recede and accept the amendment, and it was stricken out of the bill. But in May, 1893, with William Lochren Commissioner of Pensions, Hoke Smith Secretary of the Interior, and Grover Cleveland President of the United States, the Pension Office made haste to revoke this order No. 164, thus cutting off about 400,000 pensioners, and had thus committed an act which was akin to a crime.

"Some one may ask," said Mr. Cannon in conclusion, "whether I intend to attack the Pension Office. No, I do not; but I intend to attack the atmosphere of the Pension Office, which is now about twenty degrees below normal."

Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) defended the policy of the Administration in regard to pension appointments. He defended particular the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hoke Smith, and his Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Lochren.

Mr. Livingston was frequently interrogated by Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.), Mr. Baker (Rep., N. H.), Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.), and Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.). The latter was so persistent in his interruptions that the debate seemed likely to degenerate into a personal and acrimonious dispute. The Chairman (Mr. Hatch) endeavored to quell the disturbance and clear the aisles, and he was forced to remind Mr. Dingley and Mr. Livingston that they were not in the Appropriations Committee room, and that the Chair would not allow any such personal dialogue on the floor as the gentlemen were indulging in.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Ia.) made an earnest speech in favor of the soldiers and in criticism of the Administration. He criticised the policy of the Pension Office in suspending pensions pending an investigation. There had been many charges of frauds, he said, but he would like any gentleman on the floor to instance, if he could, any cases occurring in his district.

After a few minutes delay Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.) said that he knew of a case of fraud in his district.

"Good," said Mr. Lacey. "We have one case in Georgia—one case out of many thousands. But what is fraud in Georgia may wear a different aspect in Illinois or Iowa; and it was just possible that the gentleman from Georgia might regard any man who helped to put down the rebellion as a fraud. I was one who served. In 1863," he said, "the boys went marching through Georgia; in 1893 Georgia goes marching through the boys." (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.) He thought the simile drawn by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) was most applicable to the case, and he endorsed the statement that the temperature of the Pension Office was 20 degrees below normal. It was a chilly day when a Congressman goes into the Pension Office on Tuesday to look after the interests of a constituent. He would see a big stack of papers, and if he asked what they were he would learn that they were applications of men which were being held up while they were trying to find out whether these men crawled under the test instead of paying admission and coming in through the gate.

Mr. Enloe (Dem., Tenn.) said that he never witnessed any more pitiable spectacle on this floor than the line of defense of the ex-Union soldier adopted by Mr. Lacey. He did not suppose there was an honest ex-Union soldier in the country who would stand up and defend fraud and object to an investigation. He was not surprised that men who were drawing pensions in violation of law should object to examination; and those who defended such men were in the position of the burglar who watched the door while his companion looted the house. He claimed that there was dishonesty, bribery, and illegal proceedings in the Pension Office, and that that office had been honeycombed with fraud for years past, and that the ex-Commissioner of Pensions was in collusion with the pension attorneys throughout the country. He also asserted that rules Nos. 149 and 151 had been put in at the instance of George E. Lemon, a Washington pension attorney, and that these rules had made him a millionaire. He wanted the matter thoroughly investigated, and he wanted no man on the pension roll who was not entitled to it.

In speaking of the pension frauds unearthed in Baltimore Mr. Enloe said that one attorney in that city had had 2,000 vouchers sent to him and had deposited them in bank to his own account, and had turned them over to the proper claimant only on the payment of a certain percentage. He could not give all the details, because the investigation had not been completed, but the facts were in the line he indicated. In speaking of the frauds discovered in New Mexico, in one instance, he said, the examiners had found a discrepancy of eight inches between the stature of the man who claimed the pension and his height as given in the description. In another case it was found that the perpetrator of the fraud was a sub-agent of a Washington pension agency. Mr. Enloe also mentioned the Newby case, in which the original bearer of that name had been killed at Shiloh; yet years afterward a person who had been discharged from a penitentiary in Tennessee appeared in Newby's old home and claimed to be Newby, and the neighbors swore he was Newby. The Government brought forty witnesses who swore that Newby was dead—soldiers in his own regiment, who testified that they had seen him die and were present when he was buried. In conclusion, he said that no more iniquitious law had ever been framed than the law of July 1, 1890.

The debate went over until Monday.

HERE'S A DIFFERENCE in Music Boxes, as there is in Pianos—a difference in tone and execution—a difference in quality and durability.

There are fifty years of reputation behind every Music Box we make, and every one is as nearly perfect as musical and mechanical genius can make it.

The Gloria Interchangeable—our latest production—has already won a favored position among all automatic instruments.

It will last a generation, needs no tuning, and is ready at a touch to play any selection you choose.

Will you come and hear it?

SPECIAL SALE WHILE THEY LAST. SIX-AIR MUSIC BOX WITH BELLS, $15.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO., 680 BROADWAY.



# Lamberts.

58TH ST. AND 3D AVE.

Manufacturing Jewellers and Importers.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SPECIAL SALE FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS YEAR.

To reduce our tremendous stock we will put on sale our entire line of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Optical Goods, Canes, Umbrellas, &c., at cost manufacturing prices. This means lowest prices ever known for reliable goods.

10,000 Solid Gold Initial Rings, Our Own Make

12 DIFFERENT DESIGNS AND SIZES AT THESE PRICES:

$3, $3.25, $3.75, $5, $6, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20.

OUR ENTIRE THIS SEASON'S PRODUCTION PLACED ON SALE AT THE LOWEST MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. BESIDES OUR IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF ALL LETTERS, WE CARRY ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF EMBLEMS, SUCH AS MASONIC, ODD FELLOWS, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, &c. WE HAVE NO HESITATION IN SAYING THAT OUR INITIAL RINGS EXCEL ANYTHING SIMILAR IN THE MARKET AS REGARDS QUALITY, PRICE AND WORKMANSHIP.

## DIAMONDS.

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE INSPECT OUR TREMENDOUS COLLECTION OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES. THEY ARE MOUNTED IN MOST BEAUTIFUL COMBINATIONS, AND THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING IN THIS LINE THAT CANNOT BE FOUND AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT. IMPORTING DIRECT, MANUFACTURING ON OUR OWN PREMISES, WE ARE IN A POSITION TO SAVE INTENDING PURCHASERS AT LEAST 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

FAULTY, OFF-COLORED STONES ARE NOT USED BY US.

WE QUOTE FROM OUR TREMENDOUS ASS