CITY AND DISTRICT.

☞ A wealthy London merchant gives the secret of his business success as follows: "I always feel happy when I am advertising, for then I know that, waking or sleeping, I have a strong though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never makes mistakes, and who is certain to enter the households from which, if at all, my trade must come." To secure the services of such an agent as this shrewd merchant referred to, advertise in THE EVENING STAR. It is read by everybody in Washington.

CAPITOL GLEANINGS.

Various Matters of Interest Considered in the Committee Rooms.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S SILVER BILL.

Ex-Representative Symes of Colorado yesterday addressed the House committee on coinage, weights and measures. He reviewed the suggestions in connection with the silver question made by Secretary Windom in his annual report. He objected to the Windom bill, particularly that section giving the treasurer the authority to suspend the receipt of bullion whenever he thinks there is an artificial price by reason of a corner on the market. He favored adopting free coinage gradually and not at a jump. The committee yesterday passed a resolution inviting Secretary Windom to appear before them to submit his views on his bill and the silver question in general.

LAND OFFICE SALARIES.

The Senate committee on public lands at its meeting yesterday ordered an adverse report on the bill to create the office of auditor of the general land office in the Interior Department and a favorable report on the bill to readjust salaries of officials of the general land office, as follows: Commissioner of the general land office, from $4,000 to $5,000; assistant commissioner, $3,000 to $3,500, and chiefs of divisions, $1,800 to $2,000.

ONE RESULT OF THE MONTANA DEADLOCK.

Representative Carter of Montana appeared before the appropriations committee of the House yesterday and made representations that caused the committee to defer action in the matter of granting authority to the Attorney General to apply certain funds for the relief of convicts in the Montana penitentiary. When Montana became a state the United States turned over to the new government several of the public buildings within its boundaries. Among these was the penitentiary. Owing to the deadlock in the Montana legislature it failed to make provision for food for the convicts and the Attorney General was requested to apply certain funds to their relief.

TO PREVENT GERRYMANDERING IN THE STATES.

Mr. Wickham of Ohio introduced in the House yesterday for reference a bill to prevent gerrymandering in the states. It provides that the Representatives elected to the Fifty-second Congress shall be returned from the same districts as similar Representatives elected to the Fifty-first Congress.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Postmaster General Wanamaker appeared before the House committee on post offices and post roads today and read an elaborate statement in favor of a system of postal telegraphy. Mr. Wanamaker said he had prepared a bill based on the four bills which had been introduced in the House this session on the same subject and he believed that it would be satisfactory. He proposed to begin the experiment by establishing postal telegraph communication between the 400 free delivery offices in the country and to gradually extend the service to smaller offices. A uniform rate on messages could not be established. Mr. Wanamaker believed that the scheme should be tried for ten years on leased wires.

THE SIOUX TREATY.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday the report of the Sioux commission on the negotiation of the treaty with the Sioux Indians for opening Sioux reservation in South Dakota, together with a message reviewing the work of the commission. Accompanying the message is a letter of the Secretary of the Interior transmitting the draft of a bill embodying the legislative recommendations of the commission.

NOTES.

An argument in favor of the bill for the protection of the American bison and other animals was made before the House committee on public lands yesterday by Mr. Jones of Garden City, Kan.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Jacob M. Copes, postmaster at Phœnix, Ariz.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill which provides that all persons who have lost the use of both hands by gunshot wounds in both arms, so as to permanently disable them, shall receive $100 a month in lieu of the pension they now receive.

A LETTER FROM FANZ.

"Scourged, Foully Abused and Brutally Beaten" at Aberdeen.

Senator Spooner has received the following letter from Henry J. Fanz, the victim of the Aberdeen, Miss., outrage, which formed the subject of a recent debate in the Senate:

"LEXINGTON, TENN., Jan. 30, 1890.

"I notice in the daily papers, in your answer to Senator George's address made before the U.S. Senate January 28, 1890, that you refer to the outrage that was perpetrated by the citizens of Aberdeen, Miss. Unfortunately for me I was the victim of their brutal assault and desire to say that you have them pictured about right. I desire to say that I was promised protection by the mayor of the city and one or two citizens, but I could not at that time see what good their protection would do me after I had been scourged and foully abused and brutally beaten by fifty other blood-thirsty villains. At any rate I left as soon as practicable. Am glad to say that I am now surrounded by a law-abiding people, who regard the rights of man almost as sacred as those of our Creator.

"Your humble servant, HENRY J. FANZ."

DR. MACLEAN'S NERVE SPASMS.

After Effects Suffered by One Victim of the Grip.

While the recent epidemic is quite out of the mind of the general public and has entirely ceased to be an interesting subject of paper talk, it seems that there are many painful and serious cases yet remaining of the grip complications. The cases most common are chronic inflammations, abscesses, &c., involving the ear, eye and throat. These grip "sequeæ," as our medical men term such cases, due to a cause which has apparently vanished, are now quite common in our city. Early in January Dr. MacLean of 1519 Rhode Island avenue suffered a mild attack of influenza or grip complicated with pharyngitis. The inflammation of the throat extended to the ear, abscesses resulted which finally ruptured the tympanum and destroyed other parts of the auditory apparatus. After several weeks suffering, due to the series of abscesses of the middle ear, a more painful and peculiar feature of the disease developed during the past week. The first symptoms of the new difficulty were lancinating pains in the internal ear, finally resulting in spasms or neuralgic paroxysms of the plexus of ear nerves, which undoubtedly had materially been affected by the abscesses. The patient has received every attention from his fellow physicians and from two ear specialists of Baltimore, but as heavy doses of morphine and like remedief fail to control the pain they have thus far been unable to stop the spasms. Temporary relief is obtained by enveloping the head in rubber bags containing hot oil or boiling water. The loss of sleep and strain on his system is almost sufficient to develop mania, but thus far the doctor's mind and system have successfully stood the effects of the disease and his friends hope that he has passed through the worst stages of his dose of grip. Dr. MacLean is the chemist and principal examiner of the United States patent office and is well known among the physicians of the city, being a graduate of the medical department of the Columbian university.

A Charge of Embezzlement.

Detectives Raff and Carter this morning received a warrant from Justice Bundy's office, sworn out by Emanuel Willey, a cigar maker in Baltimore, charging John W. Wheeler, a clerk in the pension office, with embezzlement. The amount charged in the warrant was $18. It is alleged that Wheeler sold cigars to clerks in the office for Willey and that he pocketed $18 of the money instead of sending it to Willey. The officers found Mr. Wheeler at the pension office this morning and served the warrant on him. Mr. Wheeler was escorted to the Police Court, where it was ascertained that Mr. Willey could not reach here today in time to give evidence in the case. Owing to the recent decision of the courts that a person arrested on such a charge could not give bail while the case was pending before the Police Court the officers suspended the service of the warrant until tomorrow, at which time Mr. Wheeler was notified to appear for trial.

THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

Two Bills to be Submitted to the Full House Committee.

A meeting of the subcommittee appointed by the world's fair committee of the House to prepare a plan for the selection of a site was held yesterday afternoon. Chairman Candler presented his report and he was authorized to submit it to the full committee for action. The report submits to the House the two bills prepared by the committee, one containing provisions suitable for holding the fair in either Chicago, New York or St. Louis and the other making it possible for the fair to be held in Washington. A resolution is also contained in the report providing that it shall be left to the House to decide on a site and that after a discussion of the two bills balloting shall begin and shall continue until one of the four cities has received a majority of all the votes cast. When the site has been disposed of the bill suited to the selection will be taken up for passage. Mr. Candler expected last night to get the full committee together today and, should he be successful, to submit his report to the members. After action by the committee the report will be submitted to the House at the first opportunity.

Insane Soldiers.

Chief Ward Master Bagley of the Hampton, Va., soldiers' home, arrived in the city this morning having in charge the following insane soldiers: Chas. Allendorph, late company H, 125th New York; Collins Huestis, company G, 2d Pennsylvania, heavy artillery; Fred Gagrus, company A, 15th New York heavy artillery, and John McWain, company F, 54th Ohio volunteers. The unfortunates were turned over to Dr. Godding at the government hospital for the insane.

Suing the District for $20,000 Damages.

Horace H. B. Howes of Georgetown, by Riddle & Davis, has filed a suit against the District for $20,000 damages. He alleges that the District kept a trench open on the 29th of September last, near the corner of Montgomery (28th) and Olive streets without any guard or barricade near it, and by reason of the negligence about 7 o'clock in the evening he fell into the pit, a distance of 4½ feet, having his left arm broken, right hip, head and body badly bruised and injured.

GENTILES WIN.

Salt Lake City Goes Against the Mormon Ticket.

At 11 o'clock last night the official returns from every precinct in Salt Lake City but one gave George M. Scott (Gentile) for mayor, 1,240 votes; Spencer Clewson (Mormon), 532. Returns from the other precinct will probably swell Scott's majority to 850. The campaign was a phenomenal one. For forty-three years the Mormons have held control of the city. They were intrenched so strongly that they believed their position was impregnable. Brigham Young voted his people like a unit, and this principle of union in politics was so strongly impressed upon all members of the church that they grew up in the belief that to vote against the church ticket was a sacrilege. But with the years the Gentile population grew, and various acts of Congress disfranchised the polygamists.

The Mormons, appreciating the fact that they were working in a lost cause, resorted to questionable methods of conducting their campaign. They imported Detective Bonfield of Chicago and with him came many ex-convicts, criminals and sharpers. But their work was of no avail, for one of Bonfield's men revealed the whole plot, and the liberals checkmated every move made by the Mormon party.

The courts were appealed to frequently by both sides to settle contested questions and one of the most important matters ruled on was whether a Mormon was a fit subject for naturalization.

Judge Anderson held that no member of the Mormon church could ever again become a citizen of this country, and by that means scores of Mormons were prevented from registering.

The Mormons also attempted to colonize by bringing in church members from all quarters of the territory, but this scheme was also nipped in the bud.

It was believed there would be trouble yesterday and 400 United States deputy marshals were sworn in to preserve the peace. These officers are all Gentiles. The city and county governments being Mormon they swore in an equal number of special policemen and deputy sheriffs. These timely precautions had a good effect and the peace of the city was never better preserved.

The Mormons assembled at the polls as early as 4 o'clock in the morning and held the fort bravely in the snow, but the liberals were not far behind them.

At 9 o'clock 25 per cent of the full registered vote had been cast; at 10 o'clock 31 per cent; at 11 o'clock 46 per cent, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon over 70 per cent of the voters had exercised the franchise. The Mormons polled their vote early and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon had voted almost their entire strength. There was not much scratching done.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

A Woman at the Bottom of His Silly Escapade.

A Paris dispatch says the Duke de Luynes is the comrade of the Duc d'Orleans, and the Duchess d'Uses is the mother-in-law of the Duke de Luynes. It is admitted that a foolish ambition to figure as an organizer of events inspired the duchess, and that working upon the younger pretender through de Luynes, she set him on to this folly. The moral that the republicans draw from this is to point to the troublesome times when more famous Bourbon princes were puppets attached to strings pulled by some intriguing and ambitious woman, ane to reflect that the Bourbons of today are the same as those of other days. It is admitted that M. de Paradus made the imprisonment of the young duke a party question. If the case had been left to the general good nature of the people there would hardly have been a harsh thought about it.

Opinion had already shaped itself so readily that, even if a plot had been shown to exist, it would have been laughed at like the plot of a comic opera, and the government felt itself absolved of responsibity for anything more than a formal conviction, to be followed by a pardon. But the motion and vote in the deputies has changed all that. It presents the duke as the thin edge of a movement for the repeal of a law that the nation desires to see maintained. Consequently the government will not, it is believed, pardon the duke immediately after sentence. He must undergo at least a part of the imprisonment assigned by the law, and may perhaps be amnestied with other offenders on July 14.

A NEW STAPLE.

The Price of Sawdust Went Up With a Whirl.

The cold snap of the last two days has proved a bonanza to the idle laborers of Oshkosh, Wis. In fact the icemen who have made arrangements to operate there anticipate serious difficulty in obtaining men sufficient to handle the crop. Should the cold weather continue a few days longer the ice industry will give employment to over 2,000 men and a hundred teams. The advent of these ice operators has created a boom in sawdust and for the first time in the history of Oshkosh that usually useless commodity has a market value. Fifty cents a wagon load was thought to be a big price. Yesterday to secure a few loads or 100 loads $2 per load had to be paid. One resident of the city and a speculative genius realized some days ago that the icemen would be obliged to use large quantities of sawdust and immediately made a sawdust corner.

A Practical Printer's Plum.

From the New York Times.

Frederick M. Ryder of New Haven, Conn., who was today nominated for United States consul at Quebec, is a practical printer and is foreman of the New Haven *Palladium* composing room. He is a popular man, thirty-seven years of age and is a good French scholar. He also speaks other languages well. He formerly resided in Quebec for several years and is well informed concerning Canadian affairs. Senator Platt was influential in securing the appointment.

The lottery scheme in the North Dakota house of representatives collapsed yesterday by its indefinite postponement.

Hon. John R. Clark of Ellicott City, ex-member of the Maryland legislature, is dead.

Dr. Walter Johnston, the postmaster of Bowie, Md., died yesterday at his residence in that place. He leaves six sons, five of whom conduct the coffee and tea store of Johnson & Brother in Washington.

M. J. Allan Watts has been appointed city solicitor of Roanoke, Va., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late City Attorney Gibson.

ARTIST E. A. ABBEY TO WED.

Harpers' Gives Him $40,000 to Illustrate Shakespeare's Plays.

Mr. E. A. Abbey, the New York artist, who has lived in England for several years pursuing his art studies has returned to this country to marry Miss Gertrude Mead, daughter of a very wealthy tea merchant of New York and a native of Greenwich, Conn. She developed a fondness for art even when a little girl. She attended the school in Greenwich in which Clemenceau, the French politician, who is now one of the leaders in political affairs in France, taught French. Her wealth enabled her to cultivate the passion she had for art and some years ago she collected the Watts pictures and caused them to be brought to New York, where they were exhibited in the Metropolitan museum of art. Mr. Abbey and Miss Mead became acquainted in London through mutual love of art. The marriage will take place soon after Lent and Mr. Abbey and his bride will return to England for a practically permanent residence. Mr. Abbey's success in illustrating the old comedies in Harpers' Magazine, as well as the English ballads, suggested the illustration of the entire series of Shakespearean plays. Negotiations have been going on between Mr. Abbey and Harper's, for some time and are now completed. He is to devote himself to this work and it is understood is to receive $40,000 for the illustration. Nothing like this undertaking has ever fallen to the lot of an American artist.

A ST. LOUIS ELOPEMENT.

An Eighteen-Year-Old Girl Who Wanted Her Forty-Five-Year-Old Cousin.

Edin Busch, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis millionaire brewer, has run away to get married. She was in love with Hugo Reisebarger, her cousin, forty-five years old, who is located in New York as the agent of several big foreign concerns connected with the brewing business. Her father objected and there have been several sensational scenes. She took her friend Nellie Basch Weber, into her confidence, and Saturday the two went ostensibly to the matinee, but the younger one took the train for New York, and is supposed to have been met there by Reisebarger and married yesterday. The older sister, Nellie, also married against the father's wishes and there was a divorce. Current report was to the effect that the father paid $25,000 to get the husband's consent to the divorce. This marriage is an immense social sensation as both the Busch girls are noted for beauty.

SHELLING A VILLAGE.

British Forces Bombard One Another Owing to a Major's Mistake.

Capt. Greenway's column of the expedition sent to punish the Kachin rebels, occupied the village of Manton. Maj. Blundell arriving later and thinking that the enemy was in possession shelled the village. The rival columns fought with vigor for three hours, one firing from the village, the other firing at it. Bombay papers say that no one was hurt.

LYNCHED BY WOMEN.

Colored Amazons in Male Attire Furnish a Sensation.

A strange story comes from Allendale, a small hamlet in Barnwell county, S.C., near the scene of the recent lynchings. Hattie Frazier, a colored women, and her infant a month oid were the victims of a queer black-cap outrage. When the news of the butchery at Barnwell court house reached the Allendale section Hattie Frazer was one of the few colored women who did not join in the chorus of condemnation of the act. On the contrary, she openly expressed the opinion that the murdered men had only got what they deserved. Since that time the woman has been in bad odor with her race. She had received threats from time to time, but treated them with scorn.

One night last week while asleep in her house with her infant she was aroused by a noise indicating that some one was trying to get in at the door. She went out with her child in her arms to see what was the matter. She was seized and dragged away from the house and subjected to a most brutal beating. The lynchers were in masculine attire and wore black masks and caps. After beating the woman nearly to death they left her with a warning that they would return the next night and kill her if she was found in the neighborhood.

After the departure of the black caps the woman dragged herself back to her house, where she found her child dying on the ground. The next day she identified two of her assailants. They were colored women living in the vicinity. They were lodged in jail. The women turned states' evidence and confessed that the flogging was done by a band of from twenty to thirty colored women who were dressed in male attire with black masks and caps. Fifteen colored women living in the vicinity were arrested.

SEVEN LIVES WERE LOST.

A Tow Boat Sinks in the Mississippi—Exciting Scenes.

The tow boat Port Eads, Capt. Nelson Davis, of the St. Louis and Mississippi valley transportation company, was sunk yesterday at the site of the railroad bridge, two miles below Memphis, Tenn. She carried a crew of about forty men, six of whom (all colored men) and the colored chambermaid were drowned. The Port Eads had a tow of sixty grain-laden barges and one fuel barge destined for New Orleans from Cairo. They passed the city during heavy fog, hugging the Tennessee shore closely. The steamer approached the bridge as slowly as possible, but owing to the dense fog she was unable to locate the sunken pier. A moment later she was seen to stop suddenly, hang stationary for a minute and then swing around with heavy force and settle on one side. Men ran from every direction to the yawl, fighting each other in panic-stricken desperation to reach it. One man detached the ropes holding it and was about to climb in when the water rushed in over the boa'ts deck and all ran to the other side. Another wave closed over the boat's deck and all ran to the side, when she settled lower. Ten of the crew were taken to the United States hospital near by, suffering from cuts and bruises.

MARY ANDERSON ADMITS IT.

She is Engaged to Navarro, But Has No Contract With Abbey.

Mary Anderson greeted a reporter yesterday on the steps of the Metropolitan hotel, Mentone, with the words, "Well, it seems to me there is an awful fuss just because I have made up my mind to get married." Miss Anderson looked well and happy. She was accompanied by Mr. Navarro and his mother. The young gentleman looked at the reporter keenly, shrugged his shoulders and turned away. "What is that?" exclaimed Miss Anderson. "An action against me by Mr. Abbey? Why, it is impossible. It is only recently that I received a letter from him congratulating me on my betrothal. We have always been on the very best of terms, and while there is a possibility of a letter threatening suit being now on its way to me I can hardly believe it until I see it. However, whether it be so or not, I must emphatically assert that no engagement exists with Mr. Abbey excepting the incomplete engagement of last winter, but from that I was exempted by the advice of a doctor, who said I must give up the stage temporarily and my health would admit of no delay or quibble or hesitation about it. I never signed any contract with him to appear next October."

A Great Head.

From the Boston Times.

One of the attractions at a church fair recently held in Norwich, Conn., was a lottery conducted on a small scale. Ten persons contributed 10 cents each. Each subscriber drew a slip of paper from a hat. The slips were numbered from one to ten. The papers were then placed in another hat and a monkey was allowed to pick one out. The person who at the first drawing had obtained the slip selected by the monkey was entitled to 90 cents, 10 cents going to the fair fund. After each drawing by the monkey the slips were destroyed. One night a young man won over $20 at this little game of chance. Nearly every time the monkey drew the slip this young man had selected at the first drawing. Those present marveled at the young man's luck and but for an accident they never would have ascribed his winnings to any cause but good fortune. Every slip of paper the young man drew he rubbed with a piece of lump sugar. Of course the monkey's weakness for sweets led him to pick out the sugared slip. The young man dropped the piece of sugar while he was rubbing it on a slip and then his smart little game was discovered.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Land Purchase Scheme for Ireland.

The queen's speech was read at the ministerial dinners. It opens with a reference to the cordial relations existing between her majesty's government and all foreign countries. Portugal, it says, has acceded to the request of England in regard to central Africa, and the Portuguese government is doing its best to maintain the friendly relations that have always existed between that country and England. With these endeavors her majesty's government heartily co-operates. It next alludes to the Brussels conference and expresses the hope and faith that favorable results will be accomplished by it toward the suppression of the slave trade.

Egypt is congratulated upon her financial prosperity, and the Samoan settlement is briefly alluded to, and there is a promise to lay before parliament all the papers relating to the Samoan conference and to the extradition treaty with the United States. Turning to colonial themes her majesty expresses hopes for good results from the federation movement in Australia.

In home legislation Ireland will demand a prominent place in the attention of parliament. Her majesty is glad to announce a marked diminution in the amount of agrarian crime and a decrease in the number of counties wherein it is found necessary to enforce exceptional provisions of law. There is a promise to introduce a land purchase bill and a local government bill and other measures for improving the material interests of Ireland.

The program of the session further includes for England a land transfer measure, a tithes bill and an employers' limited liability bill; for Scotland, a measure empowering the local authorities to deal with private bill business, also proposals for alleviating the distress in the Highlands, and for improved dwellings for the working people. An amendment to the law affecting the trustees of savings banks completes the program.

The marquis of Salisbury, Lord Roseberry, Mr. Smith and Earl Derby gave to their party adherants the dinners that are customary on the eve of the opening of parliament. Mr. Arnold Morley gave a dinner to the Gladstone liberals.

It is reported upon good authority that the government will propose to parliament an appropriation of $100,000,000 for the land purchase scheme for Ireland, and that its bill is an extension of the powers given by Lord Ashbourne's act.

The extradition treaty with the United States awaits only approval in Washington.

The Mary Washington Tomb Matter.

Special to the Baltimore American.

The February term of the Circuit Court of Fredericksburg, Va., convened yesterday on the arrival of Judge McLaughlin of the thirteenth district who will preside. On the opening of the court counsel for Messrs. Colbert & Kirtley, the plaintiffs in the late libel suit case over the grave and tomb of Mary Washington, stated that they would present their bills of exceptions to the verdict which was given against them. Messrs Washington & White, for plaintiff, have withdrawn from the case, and it is stated that George Mushbach of Alexandria and A. H. Dickinson, the remaining counsel, will conduct it. Some speculation as to whether the judge will grant a new trial or not is being indulged in, and should this case, which has already become noted, be again tried in the courts of Fredericksburg, the interest will exceed that of the first trial, as sen sational evidence by both sides is promised.

Counterfeit Nickels.

Counterfeit nickels have made their appearance in the lower section of Berks county, Pa., and it is supposed that a gang of local counterfeiters are at work upon the base coin. They are of inferior workmanship and evidently not produced by skilled counterfeiters.

Mr. Cleveland Almost Blackballed.

At last night's meeting of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence among other names presented for election as honorary members was that of ex-President Grover Cleveland. Before a vote was taken Lawyer John J. Delaney made a bitter speech in opposition to Mr. Cleveland's election, arguing that he was unfit to belong to the society. It developed in the course of Mr. Delaney's speech that while Mr. Cleveland was President of the United States, he (Delaney) had applied to him on behalf of Dr. Thomas Gallagher, who it was claimed was unjustly imprisoned in an English dungeon. Mr. Delaney claims that the President paid no attention to the appeal and for that reason he should not be admitted to the society. After Lawyer Osborne of Brooklyn had made a vigorous protest against the language of Mr. Delaney, a vote was taken and he was elected, Mr. Delaney being the only one to vote against him.

Beating Slot Machines.

From the Pioneer-Press.

"Gimme a nickle's worth of buckshot," said a St. Paul gamin, wearing somewhat disordered raiment. His head just topped the counter in a bazaar devoted to sporting goods.

"I suppose he will load them into a rusty pistol and accidentally shoot some one of his intimate friends," suggested a bystander.

"Oh, no," replied the proprietor of the gun store, "he has no firearms. He is going in to beat the nickel-in-the-slot scheme, and I suppose I am particeps criminis."

"How?"

"Why, he will put them on the street-car track; the car will convert them into the exact size of nickels and pennies, and, of course, you can anticipate the financial panic liable to ensue in St. Paul shortly, with a gum machine at almost every corner."

His Life Saved by a Dog.

John Kearney of Pittston, while intoxicated, fell into the Lackawanna river at Carbondale Sunday night. He owes his life to a dog which found him in his precarious condition half submerged in the icy water, and whose barking brought men to the rescue when Kearney, chilled and exhausted, was about to sink beneath the surface.

Found Wedged Between Rocks.

Minnie Wetzell, the twelve-year-old daughter of George Wetzell of Weatherly, Pa., disappeared from her home Sunday. Her parents and a party of friends spent the whole night searching for her. Yesterday morning her body was found wedged in between the rocks about 100 yards below a narrow plank that acts as a bridge over a cage opposite her parents' home. It is supposed she slipped on the plank, which was covered with ice and snow, and fell in.

Mrs. Parnell Wants a Pension.

Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, visited Gov. Abbott yesterday to gain his support of the bill before Congress, giving to her a pension of $1,200. Mrs. Parnell is the daughter of Admiral Stewart, who was a soldier of the Mexican and civil wars. She presented affidavits showing her need of the pension, and the governor signed it, expressing the same opinion and declaring himself in favor of the passage of the bill.

Two Sisters Starved to Death.

A shocking case of starvation and death has come to light in the town of Carleton, N.B. Two elderly maiden sisters, Misses Ellen and Johanna Sinnott, have lived for years a retired life in their home. They were well to do and the house was fitted up comfortably on the inside, but so annoyed were they at the inquisitiveness of their neighbors that they had all the lower windows boarded up. For some time they had not been seen, but as it was their habit of laying in a stock of provisions and keeping indoors a month at a time no attention was paid to their absence until yesterday, when a passer-by saw in an upper window the figure of a gaunt, starved-looking cat. Thinking something wrong he notified the police, who broke open the door. The sight was a distressing one. In a bed in the second floor front was the dead body of Miss Ellen in the last stages of putrefaction, while in a rear room was the dying form of her sister. She lived long enough to say that both became ill of typhoid fever and were unable to go out and get aid or to cook their food. They had starved for twenty-one days.

Tea and Coffee Checks Legal.

Judge Endlich of Reading, Pa., decided an act of the Pennsylvania assembly void yesterday. The opinion was in the case of the commonwealth vs. James Moorehead, a tea and coffee merchant doing business in Reading. The defendant was prosecuted under the act of 1885, which prohibits the giving of checks and tickets in lottery schemes or other games of chance. Counsel for Moorehead contended that the act was unconstitutional, because its purpose is not clearly stated in the body of the act.

SOME THE EVENING STAR is offered to the public, in good faith and with confidence, as THE BEST LOCAL ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE UNITED STATES. In point of fact, it may be truthfully said that it is without an equal in this respect any where in the world. These averments are borne out by the figures given below, which are compiled from the sworn weekly statements printed in the paper on each Monday in the year, and condensed from the sworn tabular statements showing the average daily circulation of the paper during the year 1889, published in THE STAR on the 18th of January, 1890.

Briefly stated, the points upon which the above claim is based are these: That—

1. The Star has three times the circulation of any other paper in Washington!

2. The Star's circulation in Washington is double that of all the other daily papers published in the city added together!!

3. The Star has a larger and fuller circulation in the city where printed, in proportion to reading and purchasing population, than any other newspaper in the world!!!

4. The Star has the largest regular and permanent home circulation of any two-cent afternoon paper in the United States!!!!

In support of these claims and to show the constantly increasing circulation of the paper, attention is invited to the figures following:

DAILY CIRCULATION IN 1885-86-87-88-89.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
JAN.	20,486	23,388	25,470	26,386	27,841
FEB.	22,029	24,321	26,299	27,161	29,200
MAR.	25,549	25,594	26,009	27,490	34,766
APR.	22,572	24,727	25,575	27,166	29,852
MAY.	22,474	24,359	25,742	26,722	29,616
JUNE.	21,933	23,902	25,116	27,453	30,173
JULY.	21,406	23,186	24,870	26,363	29,650
AUG.	21,445	22,364	24,859	25,521	28,595
SEPT.	21,033	22,302	24,905	25,324	28,478
OCT.	21,497	21,701	24,807	25,946	30,329
NOV.	22,049	23,651	25,697	28,814	31,053
DEC.	23,000	24,687	26,466	26,752	31,653
Av'ge.	22,123	23,682	25,484	27,082	30,090
Increase	1,559	1,803	1,598	3,008	

Of this remarkable average aggregate of 30,090 copies circulated daily, no more than 1,102 copies are sent out of the city by mail, and 1,106 go to suburban places, by express, railway trains, etc., leaving as a net circulation in the city proper the PHENOMENAL PROPORTION of 92¾ PER CENT, or AN AGGREGATE of 27,882 copies! Of this number, 21,142 were delivered daily by regular carriers at the homes of permanent subscribers.

The remaining 6,740 copies represent the sales over the office counter, at the news stands, and by newsboys. But of this latter number a very large proportion is supplied regularly to permanent residents of the city living in lodgings, &c. (not householders), so that its whole circulation may be literally said to be in the family circle. While its aggregate circulation therefore gives THE STAR *a distinctive and enviable position in modern journalism*, the fullness of its home circulation, the extent to which it is relied upon by members of the household, and particularly by the purchasing portion of the community, are the marked characteristics of the paper, to which no other daily journal now published can furnish a parallel.

This is no idle boast on the part of the paper. It is a well established fact, demonstrated to the full satisfaction of the sagacious and enterprising business men of Washington, who seek and know where to find THE LARGEST RETURNS FROM THE MONEY PAID OUT FOR ADVERTISING. This is proven by the growth of THE STAR'S advertising patronage. Nothing can more surely illustrate the esteem in which any article is held by the public than a constantly increasing demand for it—day by day, week by week, month by month, and year by year,—in the face of adverse claims and pretentious competition. The figures following tell the story on this point:

NUMBER OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS PRINTED IN 1885-86-87-88-89.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
JAN.	2,785	3,200	3,615	4,076	4,586
FEB.	2,824	3,064	3,847	3,924	4,529
MAR.	3,198	3,806	4,669	4,603	5,494
APRIL	3,679	4,355	5,478	4,986	5,884
MAY.	3,868	4,197	5,395	5,171	6,033
JUNE.	3,474	3,938	4,522	4,606	5,529
JULY.	3,063	3,235	3,381	3,915	4,483
AUG.	2,600	2,882	3,170	3,508	4,604
SEPT.	3,810	4,208	4,517	4,904	5,889
OCT.	4,514	4,879	5,313	5,412	6,589
NOV.	3,849	4,250	5,038	4,689	6,107
DEC.	3,835	3,896	5,093	5,007	5,795
TOTAL	41,499	45,910	54,038	54,801	65,522

But it is not alone in numbers that the great increase of advertising is shown. The larger space required for advertisements during the year 1889 as compared with that occupied in 1888 is even more striking.

The average daily space filled by advertisements in 1888 was 25.10 columns, or 7779 columns for the year; whereas for the year 1889 the daily average was 29.75 columns, or 9223 columns in the aggregate, being a total gain over the previous year of 1444 columns! And this, it must be remembered, consisted exclusively of the ordinary everyday business advertising, nothing in the way of tax sales, poll lists, election returns, etc., such as occasionally swell the business of political organs, being included in its patronage.

In conclusion, it is only necessary to say that, in proportion to the extent and high character of its circulation, THE STAR'S advertising rates take rank with the very lowest in the country, and to add, finally, that every statement herein made can be abundantly verified. THE CIRCULATION OF THE PAPER IS SWORN TO; ITS PRESS AND CIRCULATION ROOMS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC, AND ITS BOOKS MAY BE INSPECTED BY ANY ONE HAVING AN INTEREST IN THEIR EXAMINATION.

SOME THE EVENING STAR is offered to the public, in good faith and with confidence, as THE BEST LOCAL ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN THE UNITED STATES. In point of fact, it may be truthfully said that it is without an equal in this respect any where in the world. These averments are borne out by the figures given below, which are compiled from the sworn weekly statements printed in the paper on each Monday in the year, and condensed from the sworn tabular statements showing the average daily circulation of the paper during the year 1889, published in THE STAR on the 18th of January, 1890.

Briefly stated, the points upon which the above claim is based are these: That—

1. The Star has three times the circulation of any other paper in Washington!

2. The Star's circulation in Washington is double that of all the other daily papers published in the city added together!!

3. The Star has a larger and fuller circulation in the city where printed, in proportion to reading and purchasing population, than any other newspaper in the world!!!

4. The Star has the largest regular and permanent home circulation of any two-cent afternoon paper in the United States!!!!

In support of these claims and to show the constantly increasing circulation of the paper, attention is invited to the figures following:

DAILY CIRCULATION IN 1885-86-87-88-89.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
JAN.	20,486	23,388	25,470	26,386	27,841
FEB.	22,029	24,321	26,299	27,161	29,200
MAR.	25,549	25,594	26,009	27,490	34,766
APR.	22,572	24,727	25,575	27,166	29,852
MAY.	22,474	24,359	25,742	26,722	29,616
JUNE.	21,933	23,902	25,116	27,453	30,173
JULY.	21,406	23,186	24,870	26,363	29,650
AUG.	21,445	22,364	24,859	25,521	28,595
SEPT.	21,033	22,302	24,905	25,324	28,478
OCT.	21,497	21,701	24,807	25,946	30,329
NOV.	22,049	23,651	25,697	28,814	31,053
DEC.	23,000	24,687	26,466	26,752	31,653
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This is no idle boast on the part of the paper. It is a well established fact, demonstrated to the full satisfaction of the sagacious and enterprising business men of Washington, who seek and know where to find THE LARGEST RETURNS FROM THE MONEY PAID OUT FOR ADVERTISING. This is proven by the growth of THE STAR'S advertising patronage. Nothing can more surely illustrate the esteem in which any article is held by the public than a constantly increasing demand for it—day by day, week by week, month by month, and year by year,—in the face of adverse claims and pretentious competition. The figures following tell the story on this point:

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NOV.	3,849	4,250	5,038	4,689	6,107