THE EVENING STAR.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.
AT THE STAR BUILDINGS,
1101 Pennsylvania Avenue, corner 11th St., by
The Evening Star Newspaper Company,
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.

New York Office, 88 Potter Building.

THE EVENING STAR is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44c. per month. Copies at the counter 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the United States or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month.

SATURDAY QUINTUPLE SHEET STAR $1.00 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.00.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D.C., as second-class mail matter.)

☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

Part 2.

The Evening Star.

Pages 9-12.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are urgently requested to hand in advertisements the day prior to publication, in order that insertion may be assured. Want advertisements will be received up to noon of the day of publication, precedence being given to those first received.

AMUSEMENTS.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATER.
ALL THIS WEEK.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
MATTHEWS AND BULGER'S
Company of Artists—
WALLACE,
The Ferocious Lion;
DIXON,
The Boxing Kangaroo,
And
ROBER AND CLARICE,
The Dancing and Wrestling Bears.
Next week—Rogers Bros.. Co. d25-6t

HARRIS' THEAER.

WEEK COMMENCING DECEMBER 25,
Usual matinees,

An American Hero.

Next Week—Dr. Bill. d25-6t

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
EVERY EVENING, MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
WEBSTER & BRADY'S
BIG MARINE SPECTACLE,

The Bottom Of The Sea,

TWO CARLOADS OF SCENERY.
Next week—HENRY E. DIXEY, in ADONIS. d25-tf

ALBAUGH'S. JANUARY 8.
RICHARD MANSFIELD.
d25-tf

ACADEMY.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
The complete and Only Original Company of the Name.

Tonight
The Current Season's Success,
THE OTHERMAN
A 3-act Military Comedy,
As played for 100 nights at the Garden Theater, New York. To be repeated tomorrow and Wednesday evenings.

THURSDAY NIGHT, First time in America, A New Comedy,
MRS. GRUNDY, JR.
And again on Friday night and Saturday Matinee and Night.

NEXT WEEK The Span of Life. NEW YEAR MATINEE.

NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

A RED-LETTER EVENT. THIS WEEK.
A NUTMEG MATCH
With Its Ponderous
Pile-Driving
Scenic Sensation.
THE GREAT BIG GRAND ARMY SUCCESS OF LAST YEAR.

NEXT WEEK THE ENSIGN. NEW YEAR MATINEE.

Ivy City Races

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

Ivy City Jockey Club.

Six Races Each Day.

First Race at 2 p.m.

Will begin on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, and continue on all available days after that date.

Admission to grounds and grand stand, $1.

Ladies, 50 cents.

Special trains leave B. and O. station at 12:30 and 1:15 p.m., returning immediately after races.

Fare, 15 cents round trip.

Undesirable characters not admitted.

CHAS. V. SASS, Secretary. GEO. H. ENGEMAN, President.
d23-tf

WONDERFUL FUN.
WILLARD HALL.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26.
PROF. CARPENTER'S
HYPNOTISM——MESMERISM.
Admission, 25 cents.
Reserved seats, 50 cents n11-2m

METZEROTT MUSIC HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
DEC. 27.
EDOUARD REMENYI
AND COMPANY.
Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.
Seats now on sale at Metzerott's Music Store.
d21-6t

PROF. CALDWELL'S DANCING ACADEMY, 5TH and H n.w., TUES. and FRI. EVENINGS. Private lessons given by appointment at my residence. Music furnished for balls, parties, &c. 40 C n.w. d6-3w*

METZEROTT MUSIC HALL.
COMING MONDAY EVENING DEC. 25.

Harvard Musical Clubs—
Glee, Banjo, Guitar And Mandolin.

35 Men.

PATRONESSES.

Mrs. Justice Gray, Mrs. Eugene Hale,
Mrs. Justice Brown, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge,
Mrs. Olney, Mrs. J. D. Cameron,
Mrs. Wm. E. Chandler, Mrs. Bellamy Storer,
Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. John G. Walker,
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Frank B. Loring,
Mrs. Sidney Everett, Mrs. Frank H. Bigelow,
Mrs. Frank W. Hackett, Mrs. Wm. H. Manning,
Mrs. S. F. Emmons, Mrs. Alex. B. Legare.
Mrs. George F. Hoar,

PRICES, 50c., 75c. $1.

Seats on sale at Metzerott's, commencing Wednesday, December 20. d19-6t

Christmas Oratorio.

The Messiah

THE CHORAL SOCIETY, Convention Hall, 5th and L sts., THURSDAY EVENING, December 28. Chorus of 500, assisted by Mrs. Genevra Johnstone Bishop, soprano; Miss Gertrude Edmands, contralto; Mr. J. H. McKinley, tenor; Mr. Ericsson F. Bushnell, basso, and Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Josef Kaspar.

Reserved seats, 50 and 75c. and $1, and season cards at Metzerott's on and after December 15. Gallery, 25 cents admission. d18-tf

THE HOUSE IN WHICH ABRAHAM LINCOLN DIED,
516 10th st., now contains over 2,500 relics of Mr. Lincoln, most of them from the "Homestead" at Springfield, Ill.
Open daily, except Sunday, 9-12 and 1-4. Tuesdays and Fridays, 8-10 p.m.
Admission, 25 cents. oc26-3m

MR. ALLAN DE COU MUELLER'S ACADEMY, select school for dancing, delsarte and deportment, Masonic Temple, 9th and F sts. n.w., Washington, D. C. Circulars at the academy. d9-1m

BANJO THOROUGHLY TAUGHT BY NOTE OR simplified method; only $7 per quarter. I guarantee to teach the most unmusical person to play a perfect tune each lesson by my simple method or no charge. Parlors open from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m. GEORGE DRAEGER, 631 I st. n.w. d9-1m

Life's Comfort

depends on a visit to Prof. Georges & Son's, 1115 Penn. ave. n.w., and get acquainted with his methods to prevent and cure the most painful bunions, corns, ingrowing and club nails without pain. d16

EXCURSIONS, &c.

BY RAIL TO

Mount Vernon,

TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

Take trains Pennsylvania depot 8:40, 9:45, 10:45 a.m., 12:01, 1:00 and 2:11 p.m. Also via ferry to Alexandria, 7th st. wharf, at 9:30, 11:30 a.m., and 1:30 p.m. Fare, round trip, 50 cents. Grounds open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. d22-tf

TALLY HO COACH LINE DAILY, 10 A.M., 2 P.M., from 511 13th st.—Arlington, Cabin J. B. and all points of interest. Trip, 50 to 75c. Finest Tally Ho on earth. No cars to Arlington. oc19-3m*

STEAMER MACALESTER

TO MOUNT VERNON.

Tomb of Washington,
Daily (except Sunday),
At 10 a.m., returning by 2:45 p.m.
FARE, ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
Admission to grounds, 25 cents.
Tickets, with Mount Vernon admission coupon, for sale at wharf and at hotels.
Will also make river landings as far as Glymont, stopping for freight and passengers both ways.
se18 L. L. BLAKE, Capt.

EDUCATIONAL.

IN WASHINGTON.

TO THE MIND.
A mental CHRISTMAS present.
It can be paid in installments.
$25 $25 $25 FULL $25 $25 $25
$25 BUSINESS COURSE, $25
$25 DAY OR NIGHT, $25
$25 $25 $25 A YEAR. $25 $25 $25
IVY INSTITUTE BUSINESS COLLEGE,
S.W. corner 8th and K sts. n.w.
S. W. FLYNN, A.M., Principal.
Established 1876; polite attention; individual instruction; best discipline; central location; experienced teachers; good and cheap books; diplomas and positions for graduates; bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, letter writing, penmanship, typewriting, shorthand. Send for announcement. d16-3m*

GUNSTON INSTITUTE,
2926 and 2928 P st. n.w.
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
d14-1m Mr. and Mrs. B. R. MASON.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS AND ADVANCED pupils; new term, January 8. Easy and attractive method. MLLE. V. PRUD'HOMME, 307 D st. n.w. d13-1m*

BANJO TAUGHT BY YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE. Terms, 50c. per lesson, or $10 per quarter. Call or address
d12-1m* 1406 Columbia st. n.w.

OLNEY INSTITUTE, 1827 I ST.
School for young ladies and little girls.
Miss Virginia Mason Dorsey,
d9-tf Miss Laura Lee Dorsey, Principals.

WASHINGTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 1225 10th n.w. Twenty-fifth year. Piano, organ, voice, violin, flute, cornet, &c. Free advantages to pupils. O. B. BULLARD, Director. d6-1m*

WANTED—PUPILS TO COACH IN ENGLISH, French and Latin during the holidays; day and evening; private or in classes; highest references.
d15-12t* E. R. SMITH, 1739 13th st. n.w.

MISS HALSTEAD'S PRIVATE SCHOOL,
1429 20th st., cor. of P st. n.w.
A day school for children and older girls.
Applications may be made at the school rooms daily from 9 till 1 o'clock. d1-1m

MME J. ESPUTA DALY,
Classes in reading music at sight. The note chain system. Mme. Daly indorsed by J. P. Sousa and others of note and fame.
d6-3mo STUDIO, 224 N. J. AVE. N.W.

PIANO INSTRUCTION—MISS MAY H. MEAD, certificated pupil of Herr Raif of the Royal Conservatory of Berlin. Lessons at pupils' homes if desired. 2001 I st. n.w. d5-1m*

MARTYN COLLEGE OF
ELOCUTION,
ORATORY AND DRAMATIC CULTURE, 1223 TO 1231 G ST. N.W.
Beginners' classes just forming. Send for new circulars of THREE MONTHS' WINTER COURSE. d4

1864—EDUCATION FOR REAL LIFE—1894
FOR SONS AND DAUGHTERS.
THE SPENCERIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, National Bank of the Republic building, corner 7th and D sts. n.w. Day and night sessions began September 4. Practical English, shorthand and typewriting; Spencerian rapid writing; mechanical and architectural drawing. Corps of ten thoroughly trained teachers. Location central.
Services of graduates always in demand.
Office open every business day and night.
Write or call for new annual announcement.
Mrs. SARA A. SPENCER,
Tel. call 1084. (oc16) Principal and Proprietor.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE,
623 La. ave., bet. 6th and 7th sts. n.w.
C. K. URNER, A.M., C.E., Prin.
Twenty-third year as a successful business educator; eighth year in this city and fifteen years with Eastman College. Six thorough and practical courses: Business, English, accountancy, civil service, shorthand and typewriting. Learn the phonograph and typewriter; the quickest preparation for the office; complete course, $15. Shorthand dictations by competent readers and the phonograph; individual instruction by experienced reporters. Graduates of rare excellence and distinguished success; moderate prices; send for catalogue. au26

MRS. L. O. TALBOTT WILL REOPEN FRENCH and English school for young ladies and children October 4 at 927 P st. "Culture classes for adults." se29-3m*

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
723 14th st. n.w.
Branches in all American and European Principal cities. New term begins now.

1438 N ST. N.W.
THE MISSES KERR'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
AND LITTLE CHILDREN.
se25 Fall term begins September 28.

MISS AMY C. LEAVITT,
1121 VERMONT AVE. N.W.
PIANO AND HARMONY.
se21-tf LESSONS ON THE JANKO KEYBOARD.

INSTRUCTIONS IN
MECHANICAL DRAWING.
n28-1m* L. A. CHESTER, 122 4th st. s.e.

ACADEMY OF THE

HOLY CROSS,

1312 MASS. AVE.

A day school for young ladies and little girls.

The course of study embraces all the branches of a practical education. au31-6m

MR. PUTNAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND boys is located at 1434 Q st. n.w. Preparation for colleges and technical schools and for business. Best of references. For particulars apply to WM. H. PUTNAM, or A. N. McQUARRIE. n7-2m*

MISS FRANCES MARTIN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
1205 Q st. n.w.
French kindergarten. Boarding pupils limited.
se2-4m*

MRS. MANN'S KINDERGARTEN AND SCHOOL and the Elizabeth Peabody Kindergarten Normal Training School, 1918 Sunderland place (O st.n.w.), will begin fall and winter sessions October 2, 1893. au21-tr

PIANO TEACHER — SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; beginners or advanced; new and rapid method for young pupils; best references. Mrs. T., 1406 Hopkins place, near 20th and P n.w. se30-1aw3m*

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION, ORATORY, ACTING, physical grace and voice culture. 1317 13th st. n.w. Lessons given during the day or evening. EDWARD C. TOWNSEND, Miss ADA L. TOWNSEND. d2-m,w&s,tf

NOW OPEN.
ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE—NINTH SEASON.
Day classes—Antique, portrait, oils, water colors and women's life.
Evening classes—Antique and men's life.
For circulars send to
oc3-tf 808 17th st. n.w.

Norwood Institute,

14TH STREET AND MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.

oc30 Mr. and Mrs. W. D. CABELL, Principals.

MISS SCHMITT'S PRIVATE SCHOOL, 453 G N.W. Faults of speech corrected. Kindergarten, ADVANCED, German, French, Articulation, Speech, Reading, Dancing, Physical Culture. Coach. n29-1m*

IVY INSTITUTE BUSINESS COLLEGE,
S. W. COR. 8TH AND K STS. N. W.
Course of instruction equals that of any business college in Washington; terms lower.
Principal has been a well-known, reliable and successful Washington educator for 17 years.
Full business course, day or night, $25 a year.
Bookkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, letter writing, penmanship, typewriting, shorthand. Diplomas and positions for graduates. Central location. Experienced teachers. Send for announcement. S. W. FLYNN, A. M., Principal. n4

PROF. J. FRANCIS GERMUILLER, TEACHER OF piano, organ, vocal music and harmony; especially attentive to beginners as well as to pupils advanced. 611 I st. n.w. se25-3m*

MISS BALCH'S CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE AND Business College, 1207 10th n.w. Pupils prepared successfully for civil service, departmental and census examinations. Stenography taught. se2-tr

LADY JUST FROM ENGLAND WISHES TO GIVE private lessons in French (acquired in Paris), painting in oil, water colors, crayon and pencil drawings. Address E.E.BARTON, 910 20th n.w. n14-7w*

EDUCATIONAL.

IN WASHINGTON.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE FRENCH quarter in Paris, a few pupils who wish to perfect themselves in the French language. Address BONAPARTE, Star office. 1e*

MISS C. MATILDA MINKE, 312 DELAWARE AVE. n.e., graduate of the New Eng. Conservatory of Music, Boston, organist and experienced teacher of piano and harmony. oc24-3m*

NEW TERM OPENS JANUARY 2, 1894. JAN. 2 will be a good time to enter Wood's Commercial College, 407 East Capitol st. All who join in January will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. Day and evening sessions. d25

PROF. J. FRANCIS GERMUILLER, TEACHER OF piano, organ, vocal music and harmony; especially attentive to beginners as well as to pupils advanced. 611 I st. n.w. se25-4m*

DRAWING TAUGHT EVENINGS; MECHANICAL and architectural. Spring term begins Jan. 3, 1894. 531 7th st. n.e. d23-2w*

RESULTS ARE THE PROOF.
"I owe all my success to the training received at your institution." So say hundreds of our graduates. Day and night classes will resume work January 2, 1894. EATON, BURNETT & DURLING'S Business Training School, Huyler building, 12th and F sts. n.w. d22-3w

GAILLARD SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 906 F ST. Modern languages taught by Gaillard method, comprising a series of text books published by D. Appleton & Co., an entirely new practical, scientific and aesthetic system, the only one decorated by the French minister of public instruction and indorsed by the celebrated Sorbonne and the leading educators of Europe and America. German classes and private lessons by P. H. Mueller, author of the Words Chain Method. Visitors admitted to all the classes held daily. d19

OUT OF WASHINGTON.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL FOR BOYS, ST. GEORGE'S, Md.—Prof. J. C. Kinear, A.M., prin. 18th year. An unsurpassed school; established reputation; reasonable terms; highest references. d25-eod2w*

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, CONCORDVILLE, PA. $192 per year; a successful school; one of the best to infuse with energy and to wake up boys to the duties of life; boys under 13 years, $162. J. SHORTLIDGE (Yale), A.M., Principal.
n8-w,s,m4m*

THE DOGS OF WAR.

No Longer a Poetical Metaphor, but a Reality.

The dogs of war are no more a mere poetical metaphor, but an actual fact. During the fall maneuvers of the German army nine dogs, which had been in training six months, gave excellent proof of their utility on the battle field. The third battalion of chasseurs, which was first to adopt the new tactics, uses no other dogs but the Scotch and German collies. They are chiefly trained to do ordnance duty, carrying messages from post to post, and reconnoitering at night. Filly, the choice of the flock, made a distance of one and one-quarter miles back and forth in seven minutes.

These dogs are also trained to hunt up the wounded on battle fields, and during the late exercises remained standing before all soldiers stretched on the ground, no matter in what remote places they were found, loudly barking, until help came.

They know when to seek cover from the fire of the enemy, and on their way to and from outposts avoid every civilian whom they meet on the road. This is done with regard to the safety of the messages which they carry in little pouches fastened to their necks.

NOT TO BE RECALLED.

Attacks on Mgr. Satolli Displeasing to the Vatican.

A special cable dispatch from Rome to the New York Herald says:

The constant attacks made on Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate to the United States, have excited considerable comment here. The holy father has expressed his strong feeling in the matter, condemning these persistent reports about the delegate.

The Corriere di Napoli, a paper which is usually well informed as to Vatican news, some days ago published a paragraph announcing that the pope was about to recall Mgr. Satolli and that his holiness had nominated the apostolic delegate to the vacant archbishopric of Bologna. A similar report had already been published in the Kolnische Volks Zeitung.

In order to get at the real truth about this important matter I have endeavored to ascertain what is the real feeling at the Vatican in regard to it, and I have seen those who are best qualified to speak on the subject.

"Any opposition to Mgr. Satolli," said one prince of the church who was at one time opposed to the appointment of the apostolic delegate, "seems to me to be very un-American. As to the assertion made by the Protestant Bishop Coxe that Mgr. Satolli should be handed his passports, that is a very unpriestly attack. The appointment of the apostolic delegate was made solely in the interest of America, and all his expenses in the United States are paid from here. The appointment was made in the truly American spirit of a desire to accelerate the transaction of business between the Vatican and the American church."

In reply to my question as to whether the appointment of Mgr. Satolli was likely to be cancelled, either now or in the future, the answer was:

"The Herald will be perfectly correct in saying that the apostolic delegate will remain in America. Those who think that they are weakening his position by making violent attacks on him may save themselves all further trouble. Mgr. Satolli will remain in America until he is made a cardinal, and perhaps for years after that. When he leaves America some one else will be appointed apostolic delegate in his place. Perhaps his successor will be an American."

ROMANCE OF A PRINCESS.

Granddaughter of Austria's Emperor Marries the Man of Her Choice.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna published the other evening the sensational intelligence of the marriage at Genoa on Sunday of her royal highness Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of Prince Leopold and Princess Gisela, of Bavaria, therefore a granddaughter of the Austrian emperor and of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, to Baron Seefried auf Buttenheim, a lieutenant in the Bavarian army.

The Austrian newspapers in general find this a renewed opportunity to express admiration for their beloved monarch for his liberal views on this love affair between his grandchild and one of less social standing in thus granting his consent to the union. The emperor is reported to have said: "Let her marry him if she loves him. Sacrifices enough have been made for political reasons, and further sacrifices are not necessary."

The aristocratic circles, on the contrary, are incensed and thunderstruck at the event. They already make objections to the reception of this couple in Austria. They affirm that the exclusive usages of the imperial court would make their residence in Austria undesirable, and that the forms of court etiquette cannot well be disregarded.

The last intelligence concerning this romantic marriage is that the parents of both bride and groom were present at the wedding. The bride is twenty and the groom twenty-three years old. The wedding gift of the Austrian emperor consisted of a very valuable castle and estate in the Tyrol called Petersberg.

The civil marriage was duly registered by all the parties before leaving Munich, but everything was kept very secret and no publicity was given to the departure of the several well-known high personages until long after the ceremony had taken place. The religious marriage was celebrated by the archbishop of Genoa in the presence of the parents of both parties and of the Duchess of Genoa, a near relative of the royal family of Bavaria.

It Often Works That Way.

From Puck.

Mrs. Wayback—"Young Jim Junkett don't seem to amount to much since he left college."

Mr. Wayback—"No; you see his college education made him too smart to work and not smart enough to get along without work."

Thomas J. Staley, by Mr. Irving Williamson, filed a bill for an injunction against Ebenezer Birtwell et al. to restrain the sale of sub lots 14 to 21 and 23 to 26, block 9, Isherwood, advertised under deed of trust for Wednesday next.

AS OTHERS SEE US

The British Ambassador on American Financial Conditions.

THE CAUSES OF DEPRESSION

Facts and Deductions as Presented to the British Government.

SOMETHING OF THE FUTURE

Of course the United States knows how to manage its own business. We are not seeking advice from foreign potentates and powers about our tariff or our finances to any considerable extent. It is interesting, nevertheless, to know what they think of us. Few persons realize what a watch is kept upon our motions by the great nations who have close business relations with this country. There is no move made in the legislative or executive branches of the government that is not scanned for its possible effect upon our business interests and upon theirs.

Great Britain is always on the watch and vigilant to detect in advance any action that might have an effect upon her markets, her suplies or her investments.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has recently reported to Lord Roseberry, chief of the British foreign office, facts and deductions that sound as though they might emanate from some of our legislators or statisticians.

He says: "The principal features of the last four financial years have been the gradual shrinkage of the surplus and the increase in the government expenditures.

"In the spring of 1889, when the republican party came into power, there was a surplus in the treasury of upward of $100,000,000. Last year it was barely $10,000,000. This year it will hardly reach $2,000,000, nad next year there will probably be a deficit.

"The chief causes of this change have been the extravagance of the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, the reduction in revenues due to the McKinley act and the enormous increase in the payment of pensions.

"From 1872-79 the sum annually paid for pensions by the United States government did not exceed $30,000,000. In 1891 it had risen to $124,415,000, and during the present fiscal year it reached a total of over $160,000,000. Fifteen years after the war there were 250,800 pensioners on the rolls. Four years ago there were less than 500,000, and this year there are over 900,000."

The Financial Depression.

Decidedly it would be no use for the British ambassador to seek for a situation to write campaign literature for the republican party.

Here are some more "Remarks on the present monetary situation in the United States:"

"The present fiscal year has been marked by great financial depression in the United States. There has been a vast fall in all sorts of securities dealt in on the New York stock exchange, amounting to a depreciation of no less than $700,000,000. Failures have been numerous all over the country, the total liabilities of all the failures which occurred during the first six months of 1893 amounting to $168,000,000, against $62,000,000 for the same period in 1892, showing an increase of $106,000,000.

"Many western land companies have suspended, and their suspension has been followed by the stoppage of innumerable small western banks, which were doing business with too much credit and too little capital. In short, the year has been most disastrous.

"A variety of causes has brought about this state of affairs. A short corn crop and the low price of cotton last autumn cut down the railroad earnings and caused much loss to the cotton mills. The iron and steel industries became congested, owing to the sudden cessation of railway extension.

"The farmers in the west found it hard to meet their debts owing to the low price of wheat and money was needed to give them relief. The balance of merchandise trade for the first time in many years began to set steadily against the United States, gold began to be exported in alarming proportions and the great stringency resulting therefrom forced thousands of speculating accounts into liquidation. But perhaps the chief and fundamental cause of the depression has been the silver legislation of Congress."

Silver Legislation.

A brief analysis of the history of silver legislation is given for the information of her majesty's cabinet.

"The operations of the United States mint commenced in 1792 and from that time to 1873 the total amount of silver dollars coined was 8,045,838. In 1873 the coinage of silver was stopped by act of Congress, but in 1878 it was resumed under the Bland act, by the terms of which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase and coin into standard silver dollars of 412 1-2 grains each, not less than 2,000,000 dollars worth nor more than 4,000,000 dollars worth of silver bullion each month. Under this act the government coined silver dollars to the amount of $378,196,973. But the silver advocates in Congress were not satisfied with this enormous absorption of silver and on June, 1890, the Senate passed a bill for the unrestricted coinage of silver for individuals into legal dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the issue of paper certificates against such dollars. There was a strong probability that this bill would pass the lower house, and as a compromise measure the act of July 14, 1890, was passed, which required the monthly purchase by the Treasury Department of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and the coinage into silver dollars, monthly, until July 1, 1891, of 2,000,000 ounces of the silver so purchased, the coinage of silver dollars after that date being left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Under the operation of this act the treasury has purchased 152,413,792 ounces of silver at a cost of 143,591,569 dollars.

"Of this there has been coined into silver dollars 30,087,040 ounces, making the total coinage of silver dollars (including the recoinage of trade dollars into standard dollars) from February 28, 1878, to June 1, 1893, 419,332,305 dollars (or more than 50 times as much as was coined during a previous period of eighty-one years), leaving in the treasury 123,911,185 ounces of fine silver uncoined.

"At the market price of silver on June 1, 1893 (83c. per oz.) the loss on this bullion so purchased by the government amounted on that day to 83,518,698 dollars. At the present moment bar silver is only worth 73c per ounce, entailing an additional loss of 44,583,432 dollars upon the government."

The Sherman Law.

Sir Julian comments on the practical workings of the late Sherman act thus:

"In payment of the silver purchased under the Sherman act the government issues notes payable 'in coin.' The act, however, requires the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver and in order to comply with this provision they are forced to redeem the notes in gold or in an amount of silver equal to their face value in gold. Both the republican and democratic Secretaries of the Treasury have so interpreted the act and under this interpretation the silver purchased by the government cannot be used in redemption of the coin notes. A statement issued by Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, covering eleven months, shows that during that time the silver bullion purchased amounted to nearly 50,000,000 dollars' worth and all but about 2,000,000 dollars of this was paid for in gold, while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the treasury and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation. It lies idle and is of no practical value as an available asset.

"But while the purchase of this bullion every month is made compulsory no provision has been made to obtain the gold to redeem the coin notes. Every increase in the number of notes involves an obligation to acquire a large supply of gold. As these notes are forced into circulation they displace some other form of currency and as gold is the only money of international value it is steadily withdrawn from the treasury for export.

"The consequence has been that the gold reserves of the government have been rapidly diminishing, while the gold obligations, through the issue of coin notes, have been as rapidly increasing. The stock of gold in the treasury in June, 1890, was $187,380,628, but on June 1, 1893, it had fallen to $95,048,640, or nearly $5,000,000 below the reserve line."

Traveling Americans and Servant Girls.

The British ambassador turns from the silver legislation to give a few facts that Americans might consider with profit:

"But although the Sherman act, by the volume of paper money which has been and is still growing into circulation, has greatly aided the exports of gold, it cannot be said to be solely responsible for the large outflow of that metal from the United States during the present year. The demand for the metal by the Austrian government for the purpose of establishing her currency upon a gold basis has been both large and unusual.

"The balance of the merchandise trade of the United States has been against her for the year.

"And, lastly, the enormous sums of money spent annually by Americans abroad and sent home by servants and immigrants must be taken into consideration. Mr. Foster, the late Secretary of the Treasury, stated, on February 25 last, before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives, that he estimated the amount spent annually by Americans abroad at $120,000,000, and the servant girl fund sent abroad at $12,000,000. Add to this the large sums sent home from the United States by the Chinese and Italians, and nearly $150,000,000 of the annual gold exports from the United States will be accounted for. Moreover, these exports are more likely to increase than diminish in the future, and they should not, therefore, be overlooked in speculating on the reasons for the continual outflow of gold from the United States."

Sir Julian states the amount of money in circulation per capita, showing an increase from $18.03 in 1873 to $23.88 in 1893.

"These figures would seem to prove," is the comment on that increase, "that abundant circulation does not necessarily bring about great prosperity. From 1879 to 1883 the United States enjoyed the most prosperous times of the last twenty years, and the average per capita circulation during that period was $20.61. From 1890 to the present time, a period of great monetary stringency and commercial depression, the average was $23.65.

"Gold coin and gold certificates in circulation decreased in the last year $56,790,953, while silver dollars, silver certificates and treasury notes based on silver increased in the same period $41,218,502. The gold receipts of the government, which in July, 1890, amounted to over 95 per cent of the total receipts from customs, have fallen to less than 1 per cent.

"This substitution of silver for gold has been the principal factor in bringing about the existing depression, for it has produced a thorough distrust abroad and among business men in this country in the ability of the United States to maintain gold payments, the result of which has been the sale of an enormous amount of American securities held by foreigners and a contraction of credits and a general disinclination to undertake new business enterprises in the United States.

"In examining the results of this silver legislation it is difficult to see what benefit the silver mine owners have derived from it, for, although its purpose has been to maintain the price of silver, its effect has been to depreciate it. Notwithstanding the enormous purchases of silver under the act of 1890, silver has fallen from 96 cents an ounce on April 1, 1890, to 73 cents an ounce at the present time, and has been as low as 62 cents an ounce. Moreover, the stock of uncoined silver stored in the vaults of the treasury, which represents the product of all the silver mines in this country for the past two years, is a continual menace to the market.

"Every ounce of silver stored increases the visible supply of the commodity and depreciates the price; and if Congress should direct that it be sold, the fact that this huge quantity was for sale would cause a further serious fall in prices."

Complimenting Bourke Cockran.

It is a question whether our statesmen like to be admired by Great Britain. Doubtless they prefer the approval of their own consciences and murmurs of approbation from satisfied constituents, but, whether he likes it or not, Mr. Cockran has elicited a note of admiration from the British lion.

Sir Julian Pauncefote quotes his financial utterances:

"Mr. Bourke Cockran, one of the most able of the democratic leaders in the House of Representatives, says: 'Economic laws are not the product of legislation; they are the result of forces which no one country can affect, and which the continual legislation of all nations could not permanently control. An attempt to compromise an economic law is about as intelligent a proceeding as an attempt to compromise the state of the weather or the course of the seasons. * * * There is no sensible middle course between the free coinage of silver and the total demonetization of silver.'"

The ambassador concludes, however, that all may yet be well with the Sherman act repealed.

"Should Congress determine upon a gold standard it is certain that the United States will hold a very strong position, for she is not an exporter of luxuries, but necessaries. The things which she has to sell are essential to the support of life. Whatever may be the prevailing currency of the world, a large proportion of it must necessarily flow to her shores."

A BRITISH INNOVATION.

In the Bank of England Women Clerks Are to Be Introduced.

From the New York Sun.

Women clerks, or, as the British scribe delights in calling them, "female clerks," are to be introduced into the Bank of England. They are to be employed mainly in the department which deals with the issue and receipt of notes, and will not be on view to the public, for their presence at the counters weighing out sovereigns in shovels might have a demoralizing effect on young stock brokers on settling day. But once these women clerks have been taken into the embraces of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" no one can tell to what extent they will displace men in her affections. They may even get the upper hand altogether.

At Rothschilds' and several other well-known houses women are employed in considerable numbers in the coupon departments, and are found better adapted for the work than men. It may also be mentioned as a sign of the times that Mr. Brass, member of the Metropolitan Asylum board, proposed that four new clerks whom it is proposed to appoint should be women, and Sir Edwin Galsworthy admitted that the appearance of fair dames would introduce a charming variety into their business.

HOW MR. LANSBURGH SETTLED IT.

He Drew His Check So as to Make an Equal Division.

Mr. Gustave Lansburgh of the firm on 7th street solved an intricate problem very neatly on Saturday night. When the charity box that had hung at the entrance of the store for some days was opened at the close of business by the representatives of the daily papers having in charge the gathering of relief funds, it was found that the public flowing in and out of the establishment had dropped in pennies, dimes and nickels to the value of $35.03, an awkward sum to be divided into the two parts that were to be added to the funds of the Post and The Star. Mr. Lansburgh, who took a deep interest in the counting, which was done in his office, finally came to the rescue by suggesting that if there were two sums of $35.03, each fund could receive one, and then he proceeded to draw his check for an amount equal to the offering of the people, and each newspaper will credit a similar amount.

HIS FAITH REWARDED

How a Little Boy's Prayer Was Answered by a Strange Lady.

A PRETTY CHRISTMAS SKETCH

All the Real Playthings Were on Hand Christmas Morning.

A MOTHER'S GRATITUDE.

Written for The Evening Star.

"Only two weeks to Christmas, mamma, only two weeks to Christmas! Will Santa Claus come to us this year, do you think, mamma?"

And the eager little questioner rested two dimpled hands on mamma's knee, and gazed smilingly, trustingly, up into her face. Such a bright, beautiful little fellow was he, with clustering golden curls, large, dark blue eyes and a manly little air that became his five years. Surely any mother's heart would have given just such a throb of loving pride as did this pale, tired mother's, as she laid aside her work, and, lifting him to her knee, told him that there were many, very many, children for Santa Claus to visit, and he could not get around to all.

"But, mamma," and a shade of disappointment clouded the sweet childish face, "Santa did not come to us last year, and I do want some new playthings—oh! so much, mamma; and I prayed God to send them; and, mamma," throwing his little arms around her neck and putting his little mouth to her ear, "I prayed God, for Jesus' sake, to send my dear mamma a warm cloak. Won't Santa Claus bring them, mamma; won't he, when I asked for Jesus' sake?"

Clasping him to her heart and kissing him fondly the mother answered: "Santa Claus will bring the new playthings, my darling, God will send them for 'Jesus' sake.' There, run and play now, my precious, while mamma finishes this sewing."

The little fellow bounded off to his play, happy in the thought that soon he would have some new playthings, while the mother wondered how she was to keep her word to the child. With four children dependent upon her, she found it hard at times to provide bread enough for their healthy young appetites; how, then, could she hope to earn enough to purchase Christmas gifts for them? But she must. Not for the world would she have her little one lose his beautiful faith. She must try to get extra work; sit up all night, instead of half; the child should have his wish.

So early and late the mother stitched. Christmas eve has come! Weary and faint from unceasing toil and insufficient nourishment, the poor mother carries her work to her patrons, and as she eagerly counts her earnings, finds after all that she has barely sufficient for food and fuel; not a penny can be spared for the new playthings. How can she go home to see the four little stockings hung up "all ready for Santa Claus."

Once more she pauses in front of an immense toy shop, and again eagerly counts her small store. Not a penny can be spared or they must go hungry, and, with a sob, she cries, half aloud,

"Oh! my darlings, of what avail your faith! God has not heard your prayers. He has forgotten you."

"Not so." A small gloved hand is laid on her shoulder, a sweet voice repeats "Not so."

Startled, she turns, and sees a lovely face smiling into hers. There is something so womanly sweet, so sympathetic, in the beautiful face that, as the soft, mesmeric voice urges, "I too am a mother, let us enter together," the poor mother obeys as one in a dream. From counter to counter they go, the dense throng of purchasers making way for them, the obsequious attendants almost tumbling over each other in their eagerness to wait upon the lovely stranger, whom they have recognized from her first entrance. Before our mother has recovered from her surprise she is being assisted into a carriage, behind which follows an express wagon laden with toys and playthings enough to stock a small shop. She rouses up to give her address when asked, and soon she is being assisted out at her own door.

After giving orders for the wagon to be unladen quietly, so as not to awaken the little sleepers, the "stranger" enters also. Tears fill the beautiful eyes as she sees the carefully darned stockings, and pulling off her gloves she unties packages and is soon busily fillings stockings. With a mother's instinct she seems to know just what to put in. After the stockings are crammed with candies, nuts and oranges, there are two beautiful dolls, with complete wardrobes, books, work boxes and many other things too numerous to mention for the girls; a bicycle, a sled, skates and snow shoes for Clinton; and now she pauses beside our little one's stocking, while the mother tells her of his prayer, and again the beautiful eyes fill as her thoughts fly to her own little son, the pride and darling of her heart, who is sleeping in his luxurious bed in her palatial home. Doubtless he, too, is dreaming of the coming of Santa Claus, and in her heart is a song of thanksgiving to God that through His great love He has enabled her to not only gratify every wish of her own darling's, but also to give of her abundance to these, "His little ones." The "new playthings" are scattered with a lavish hand around little Arthur's stocking—a fine hobby horse and a train of cars with a real engine, which will bring forth glad shouts of childish joy as his eyes rest upon them in the morning.

Then, turning with a bright smile, the sweet voice wishes the mother "a merry and happy Christmas," while she can only clasp the extended hand, and bursting into tears, ask "God to bless this beautiful woman whom He has led to provide so bountifully for her little ones, and forgive her momentary doubt of His loving kindness."

Like a bright dream or a beautiful fairy the lovely lady enters her carriage and gives the order "Home to ——."

Yes, she is the charming wife of the young millionaire G. In her prosperity she forgets not the less fortunate, and from thankful hearts will go up many prayers for her happiness. No need to tell of the little one's happiness on that glad Christmas morning, and how his beautiful, childish faith was strengthened as he found his prayer "for Jesus' sake" had been answered, even to the "warm cloak for mamma."

E. A. A.

A Wave Mistaken for a Cloud.

From the Westminster Gazette.

Many of the narratives supplied by incoming sailors of their adventures appear more like the creations of a novelist than hard, actual facts. The Norwegian ship Marguereta was on a passage from Rugenwalde to West Hartlepool with timber, part of which was on deck. When the tempest was raging its fiercest, Capt. Dahl tells Mr. Robert Coulson, the well-known pilot, what looked like a large white cloud was seen gliding toward the vessel. It proved to be a gigantic sea. Capt. Dahl left the wheel and he and the entire crew ran below. The next moment a thunderous noise was heard; the wave had passed right over them. When the men returned on deck not a scrap of cargo remained, and the boat, ropes, and even the winch had been swept overboard.

After the Performance.

From Harper's Bazar.

First Amateur—"You spoiled the whole show, Maud."

Second Amateur—"How? I thought I did well."

First Amateur—"You did, eh? What the dickens induced you to speak my lines in the third act? The best lines I had, too."

Second Amateur—"But, my dear Jack, I'd forgotten my own. I had to say something."

ROBBED BY THE STARR GANG.

A Missouri Pacific Train Held Up Near Coffeyville, Kan.

The south bound passenger train No. 12, on the Iron Mountain division of the Missouri Pacific railroad, which left Coffeyville, Kan., at 6:30 o'clock last evening, was held up and thoroughly robbed by five masked men, at Seminole station, in the Indian territory, five miles south of Coffeyville. The switch lock was broken and the train ran into the siding, on which a box car was standing, on which was a red lantern. The point of the robbery is a small station on the open prairie.

The engineer, James Harris, was carefully guarded by one of the men with a Winchester, while the rest proceeded to rob the mail and express cars and every passenger on the train, from the smoker to the sleeper.

The leader was a tall man, who went through the cars and relieved the frightened passengers of their money and valuables while the party kept up a fusilade with their Winchesters and revolvers. They evidently secured a large amount of booty.

A party of young people from Coffeyville, who were driving, sat in their conveyance close to the scene and witnessed the affair. They were the first to bring the news of the robbery to town. Several gentlemen of Coffeyville, who do business in the territory, were on the train, and were victims of the brigands. Fortunately no one was injured by the shooting, which was all done by the robbers. One young man, who was in the smoker, got up as the robbers came in and walked ahead of them through the different cars in the hope of avoiding them. When they got to the rear of the last car, they caught him, took his watch and $17, and made him jump off. He walked back to Coffeyville, but was too badly rattled to describe the affair.

They held the train about an hour and a half, and the rear lights on the car could be seen from the Missouri Pacific yards here while the train was being gone through. Conductor Brownel, the engineer, the fireman and the porters were relieved of everything they had, even to their pocket knives.

The train continued on toward Fort Smith after being relieved, and the desperadoes mounted their horses and left in a westerly direction. They were dressed in cow boy outfit, and were all young men. They are a remnant of the Starr gang, and from the description given by Conductor Brownel the leader is Jim Wooten, the fellow who led the raid on the Mound Valley Bank.

Held Up on the Southern Pacific.

At about midnight Saturday night the Los Angeles-San Francisco express train on the Southern Pacific railroad was stopped by two masked men about twelve miles north of Los Angeles, near Burbank, a small station. After the train pulled out of Burbank the robbers climbed forward over the tender to the engine, and, with six shooters, forced the engineer to stop the train. They then uncoupled the express car and pulled ahead 200 yards, where they stopped and called on the express messenger to open the door.

He refused until they applied dynamite and blew the car open. The messenger surrendered. One of the men kept the conductor and a few venturesome passengers at a safe distance, while his confederate attempted to blow open the treasure safe. This he failed to accomplish, and the robbers, after relieving the engineer, fireman and express messenger of what money they had in their possession, mounted horses, which had been left near the scene of the robbery, and made their escape.

Good descriptions of the men were obtained, and officers are in pursuit. In addition to the usual reward offered by Wells, Fargo & Co., the Southern Pacific Company have offered $1,000 for their capture. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent will not say how much was in the express car, but admitted that an unusually large sum of coin was being shipped.

DUSKY DUDES AT THE MINES.

Brought to Montana by a Negro Hustler Who Calls Himself a Millionaire.

Charles Porter Grove, who styles himself the "Montana millionaire mine owner," is the most widely advertised colored man in the far west, says the Anaconda Standard. He sprang into prominence not very long ago, at Lexington, Ky., by marrying a wealthy colored belle of that city. The wedding was an exceedingly swell affair, notwithstanding the fact that the Lexington papers pronounced Grove a fraud and adventurer. Invitations to the wedding were sent to all the high-toned colored people of the town, and more than 200 guests assembled at the marriage fete. Indeed, Grove created such a sensation that press dispatches contained an extended reference to him and his marriage. Telegrams were also sent to the principal cities in Montana asking if Grove was known in this state and if he was what he claimed to be. No one seemed to know much about him, excepting that a colored man by the name of Grove had been in Helena several times during the past ten years and claimed to be interested in mining matters. Several of the state papers contained references to the pseudo Montana millionaire, but very few could place the man. It has recently transpired, however, that Charles Porter Grove is quite well known at Radersburg, a mining camp eight miles from Toston in Jefferson county, and also in several other mining camps of the state, but very few knew him by that name. He was always called and signed himself Charles Portergrove, running his middle given name and surname together. He owns two mines, or rather prospects, at Radersburg, on what the miners of that camp have suggestively christened Coon Ridge.

Some time ago Grove stocked these two properties for $5,000,000 and $2,000,000, respectively. He then went to Kentucky, spent money like a prince and soon had the colored population of Lexington bowing and scraping at his feet and importuning him to sell them some of his mining stock. The scheme worked to perfection. He could not write out stock certificates fast enough to supply the demand, and soon found himself the possessor of more money than he had ever hoped to acquire. The Coon Ridge mines may be all that he claims for them, but if they should prove to be worthless there'll be some fun around Radersburg. Grove arrived at that camp with his bride and a colony of Kentucky colored men. The arrival of the party created considerable excitement in the camp and no little amount of sport. The sixteen imported descendants of Ham were attired in Prince Alberts, creased trousers, silk shirts with frilled bosoms, silk tiles and patent leather shoes, while each dude sported a gold watch and a slender gold-headed cane. Each one, also, was possessed of a mammoth Saratoga trunk filled full of fine clothes. When asked what he intended doing with the dude colored delegation Grove said the gentlemen had been sent out by the purchasers of his mining stock to work the mines on Coon Ridge. This statement was greeted with a hearty burst of laughter from the old-time miners and even Grove himself had all he could do to keep his face straight. It is reasonable to suppose that when the Montana millionaire mine owner gets through bleeding his colored Kentucky admirers they will have paid pretty dearly for their wildcat mining experience.

Mahogany Roadways in Paris.

From the London Daily News.

The laying down of mahogany roadways sounds almost like a dream of oriental magnificence, but it is what the Paris municipal council are engaged in at the present moment. A portion of that almost interminable thoroughfare, the Rue Lafayette—that portion nearest to the eastern of France railway terminus—has been pulled up and workmen are laying down blocks of real Brazilian mahogany of a peculiarly fine texture and color. It is confessedly an experiment, as the mahogany is dearer than the woods ordinarily used for the same purpose. Mahogany, however, is not as dear as it used to be. The actual cost of the new roadway will be 50 francs a square meter, which is considerably less than £2 a square yard. It is hoped that the extra outlay incurred will be more than compensated for by the greater durability of the material.