The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 25, 1895.

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The Times Is the Only Washington Newspaper

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Its Circulation

Is larger by many thousands than any other daily newspaper published in the District of Columbia.

The circulation of The Times for the week ending December 22, 1895, was as follows:

Monday, Dec. 16	35,239
Tuesday, Dec. 17	35,183
Wednesday, Dec. 18	36,054
Thursday, Dec. 19	35,933
Friday, Dec. 20	35,961
Saturday, Dec. 21	36,263
Sunday, Dec. 22	22,976
Total	237,609

I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the daily circulation of THE WASHINGTON TIMES for the week ending December 22, 1895, and that all the copies were actually sold or mailed for a valuable consideration and delivered to bona fide purchasers or subscribers; also, that none of them were returned or remain in the office undelivered.
J. MILTON YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of December, A. D. 1895.
ERNEST G. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

Taken From The Evening Times

If you miss any news in the morning edition, look over the list below. What you're looking for was printed twelve hours before in the evening edition. Take both editions and you'll miss nothing.

EVERY BREATH IN AGONY—
Little Willie Burnette's Lungs Pierced in an accident.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS—
Ex-Patent Examiner Clarke's Petition for Redress of Wrongs.

GENERAL SPORTING CHAT—
Jack Daly Nearly Down to the Stipulated Weight.

RIGHTS OF VENEZUELANS—
Comprehensive Address by Senor Calcano at Caracas.

CELEBRATED TOO EARLY—
Police Court Filled With Before-the-Holiday Cases.

PALMER IS BOUND TO DIE—
Cyclists Insist That in a Month He Will Be Dead.

BREWER CARRY'S ANSWER—
He Has for Years Only Employed Union Labor.

ABSENTEES ARE COMING—
One Hundred and Twenty Members Had Gone Home.

BILL'S APPEAL HEEDED—
Senate Passes the Confederate Enabling Bill.

ONE HUNDRED LITTLE LADS—
Every One on Christmas Day Will Be Made Glad.

YOUNG SIGHT-SEERS LOST—
Anxious Search for Three Children on the Avenue.

ALL QUIET IN WALL STREET—
Rise in Rates for Sterling Exchange Did Not Check Good Prices.

CANADIANS ARE PREPARING—
Negotiating for Steamers Which Can Be Used as Cruisers.

WATCHING THE MISTLETOE—
Season When Stolen Kisses Are Sweetest and Soonest Forgiven.

EXCISE BOARD CRITICISED—
Anacostians Will Make More Trouble About a Liquor License.

WILD WATERS IN THE WEST—
[illegible]rs in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas [illegible] Outside Their Banks.

C[illegible]ETT NOT YET FOUND—
[illegible] Still Searching for Willard F. [illegible]'and's Assailant.

QU[illegible]R CITY ALIVE AGAIN—
T[illegible]on Street Car Traffic Resumed and [illegible]ybody Is Happy.

ODDS AND ENDS OF CITY LIFE—
Gratitude of a Pariah Dog for Kindness Shown Him.

TO KEEP THEM SEPARATE—
Tariff and Finance Cannot Form One Measure.

They Left for Good.

Keene, N. H., Dec. 24.—J. B. Sheehan & Co., correspondents of the Metropolitan Stock Exchange, who have been doing business in this city the past three months, have not been at their office or in the city since Saturday. It is supposed that the recent drop in stocks left them heavily encumbered. They left a note to friends stating that they had left for good.

The Last and Most Disastrous Surrender.

There is good reason to believe that a compromise has been reached between Congress and the President on the tariff question and that an amendment will be made to the law putting in force for a limited period a higher rate of duty which it is alleged will increase our revenues. Such an agreement would demonstrate either the fallacy of the Democratic theory that a low tariff increases revenue, or it would for all time do away with the Republican idea that a high rate of duty is not protection.

It does not seem possible that President Cleveland would lend himself to such a scheme to promote the interests of the Republican party. It directly contradicts the assertion of Secretary Carlisle that the present tariff law will supply sufficient revenue and refutes the declaration of the President that greenbacks are responsible for all our financial troubles. It is a complete surrender of Democratic principles and will insure a return to power of the Republican party.

Should the report of the compromise prove true the record of President Cleveland's surrender will stand about as follows:—To the mugwumps at the beginning of the administration; to corporations during the the Fifty-third Congress; to English financiers in the sale of bonds; to the jingos in the Venezuelan dispute; to hopeless despair in the last financial message; and finally to the Republican party. But let us hope that this last surrender will not be confirmed.

A Report That Will Never Be Made.

There is nothing unreasonable in the request of the Knights of Labor that the Commissioners be called upon to furnish detailed information concerning our present highway system and the proposed suburban street extension, but it is not at all likely to be complied with. A full report of the condition of our streets and alleys, the amount required to put them in good order, and the cost of improving our sewer system in the city, would defeat the passage of the bond bill, and that alone will prevent the making of the desired report.

The Knights also requested an estimate of the amount required to provide a permanent system of highways in the District, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, under the act of March 2, 1893, together with the names of the streets to be improved, the amount of property owned by the government and private citizens, the debt of the District, the amount of the debt liquidated since 1873, and an estimate of the revenues of the District that will remain in excess of the appropriations asked for at the end of the fiscal year 1895-1896.

The object in having so complete a report is to show the folly of still further burdening the District with debt, the necessity of first improving the streets of Washington and Georgetown before entering into the schemes of a few ring speculators, and to demonstrate the impossibility of making the proposed street extensions for anything like the seven and a half millions dollars recommended by the Commissioners. It would probably require double that amount to carry out the plans of the ring, and the first bond issue would only make necessary another one fully as large at some subsequent Congress.

The public has never been placed in possession of all the facts concerning District financial affairs. It is the policy of those interested in handling its business not to be too explicit for fear of criticism. There are so many private interests to be considered, and so many outside influences to be looked after that such a report as is demanded by the Knights of Labor would be an innovation. Still, it should be made, and the bond bill should be defeated.

A Christmas Gift for Cuba.

The remarkable movement of Gen. Maximo Gomez in placing the Cuban army so as to threaten Havana by turning the flank of the Spanish forces, under Campos, is the first great surprise of the present war for Cuban liberty. Heretofore, the impression has prevailed that lack of discipline and inferior arms made it necessary for the Cubans to maintain a guerrilla warfare and wear the Spaniards out by a system of attacks on outlying parties, and the different sources of communication with the base of supplies for the Spanish army. But it seems that the Cubans have assumed the aggressive, and by superior generalship are demonstrating their worthiness to be recognized as an independent nation.

The Times was the first important daily in the United States to take up the Cuban cause. It believed then, as it does now, that every intelligent people should be given the right of self government. This privilege is not only denied the Cubans, but they are burdened with excessive taxation and prohibited from enjoying the abundant resources of their country by Spanish misrule. The yoke has been so oppressive that a number of attempts have been made to throw it off, all of which were rendered unsuccessful through the wealth and superior numbers of their cruel oppressors.

This time, however, the Cubans will win the fight. Already the star of liberty has guided their efforts, and in nearly every engagement with the Spaniards their army has been victorious. They need, and should receive, something besides the moral support of this country. Congress would have been much more patriotic in acting in behalf of the Cubans than it was in giving aid and comfort to the Venezuelan cause, and the most creditable Christmas gift it could bestow would be a resolution recognizing Cuban belligerency.

Good Times Are Coming.

Through all the dread alarums of war comes the good news that business is taking an upward turn and that to the commercial community the immediate future is full of promise. It is said that the general condition of the country is better at this time than at any period since the prosperous years of 1890-1892. Whatever there is now unsatisfactory arises from the doubts as to the settlement of the currency question and the deficiency in the revenues of the government. The present Congress can contribute a great deal to make the year 1896 one of prosperity in business circles. It can dispose promptly of the currency by compromising here and yielding there, and there should be no difficulty in finding sources of sufficient revenue. Steps have already been taken in this direction, and if party spirit be only tempered by common sense the solution of apparent difficulties will not be as troublesome as some folks seem to think.

There can be no lasting depression in a country like ours. Its resources are too immense and too varied, its people too enterprising. Its vast domain invites millions to profitable industry, and where foreign countries are congested in point of population there is here a great area awaiting but the touch of the husbandman and the artisan to yield them a competence. From year to year the Old World sends millions of its best people to us to help build up waste places. They all make the wheels of industry move more briskly and bring renewed activity to the marts of trade.

Extraordinary causes may produce depression now and then, such as the period through which we have passed within the past twelve months, but the natural elasticity of our people and the fortunate conditions with which we are surrounded are the guarantee of rapid recuperation.

The Feast of All Feasts.

Of all the festivals that civilized man ever knew there is none like Christmas. All others have their special significance for this creed or that, for this nation or another, but Christmas throws its gentle influence over all, no matter who, no matter where. It is essentially the feast of peace and gladness.

The significance of Christmas as a religious festival, though still playing an important part, has long since been overshadowed by its social characteristics. The lights of the Christmas tree burn more brightly than even the lights on the altar, and the joyous laughter of the children makes louder and sweeter music than organ tone and song of choir.

Sanctuaries put on gayer colors on this day of days, and worshipers crowd to the churches, but the chief feature is the giving of gifts, the remembrance of loved ones and friends, the feasting and making merry. Human nature is in its gentlest mood and glories in doing deeds of kindness.

Yet even Christmas, like all things human, is not perfect. For with the anthem of joy mingles the note of sadness, and in the midst of plenty is heard the cry of want. In hundreds of homes destitution and sickness and misery have taken up their abode and do not quit them for a single day. It is here that the spirit of Christmas can be more strikingly exemplified than in any other place. It is here that the all-encompassing gladness of the season should be made to exert its fullest power and convert, if only for a day, wretchedness into happiness and darkness into light.

It is the day on which gloom should be made to give way to brightness, for only then can it be indeed for all A Merry Christmas.

Too Much Excitement in Venezuela.

There is great danger that the constitutionally excitable citizens of Venezuela will work themselves up to a grievous state of bellicose fervor which may cause them trouble and regret. Down there in Caracas they seem to labor under the impression that President Cleveland's jingoism is loaded and that the Congress of the United States is just itching for a fight. Our Venezuelan friends would do well to pause and reflect, if in their present inflammable state they are still capable of this mental process.

Our own temporary explosiveness has so stirred up the Venezuelans that they are not only fiercely talking war, but actually getting themselves in trim for open hostilities. With characteristic South American hotheadedness they would plunge into a war without counting the cost, which in the present instance would not be inconsiderable. If they reckon upon active support from the United States they make a sad mistake because it is just as sure as Christmas that the people of this country don't want any war and consequently there will be none.

President Crespo will wantonly jeopardize the peace and prosperity of his people if he fails to check their impulsiveness at this time. It is to be hoped that calm counsel will prevail at Caracas and that the people of Venezuela "will not trouble trouble until trouble troubles them."

Those numbered with the slain in the recent war with England were principally stock brokers.

Unless the Spaniards cut the cable the Cubans will soon be in position to reverse the current and cause it to announce a few Cuban victories.

Now that Canada has taken up the war cry we may look for more red fire in the northern borealis.

Merry Christmas. Don't emulate your stocking and get full.

The wild horse of the Caracas is on the rampage.

Midst the tumult of patriotism public attention is being diverted from Herr Ahlwardt's crusade against Jerusalem.

It might be a strange fact, but a stocking full of common sense would be the best thing Santa Claus could give to Venezuela.

QUEEN CITY'S CLAIMS.

Cincinnati Will Make a Bid for the Democratic Convention.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 24.—The committee appointed to look into Cincinnati's prospects for securing the national Democratic convention held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. Every member of the committee was present.

A telegram was received from Senator Brice in which he said that he would endeavor to persuade the various committees to select Cincinnati as the convention city.

COUPONS DIDN'T BURN.

Went Out the Chimney With Smoke and Cashed by Tramps.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 24.—The man who yesterday picked up the unburned coupons which had passed through the Treasury chimney and who had two of them cashed at the treasury, was charged with embezzlement, but the charge would not stand and he was discharged and was ordered to leave the city immediately.

Other persons picked up a number of these coupons, but returned them to the treasurer.

The matter has created a big sensation here. The loss falls on the State treasurer.

HEARD BY THE LOUNGER

THE reading yesterday at the clerk's desk just prior to adjournment in the House of a telegram from the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies praising the President's action in upholding the Monroe doctrine is probably without a precedent in the history of that body.

It has heretofore been customary for such communications to come through the usual diplomatic channels and by way of the State Department, but this was forwarded from the legation to the Speaker.

The war cloud of the past few days has established several precedents, but none will occasion more comment in diplomatic circles than the reading of a cablegram from a neutral power without the usual sanction of the State Department officials. Had this communication come through the regular channels it would in all probability have been side-tracked and not incorporated as a portion of the Congressional Record.

THE bills introduced in the Senate so far by Populist members are considerably in advance of those of last session. Allen of Nebraska, who is looked upon as the ablest man of this party in the Senate, has several bills which contain good ideas and, shorn of some of their Populistic features, might stand some chance of becoming laws.

It is said that the Southern Populists are far more radical in their views than those of the West, and some very freakish measures may be looked for from M. W. Howard of Alabama in the House and Tillman of South Carolina in the Senate. The Populist Senator from North Carolina is looked upon as a little more conservative than his brother Populists from South Carolina.

A GOOD many new members of Congress have learned a few things since their arrival in Washington. This is particularly true of some of the Western men. They have also learned that Mr. Reed is a very dangerous man to trifle with, and probably stand considerably more in awe of him than they did upon their arrival.

A few days after the opening of the present session, Representative Bell, the Populist Congressman from Colorado, requested Mr. Reed to recognize him for the purpose of introducing a resolution to prohibit any further issuance of bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, no matter what exigency might occur. It is not known just what Mr. Reed said to the granger from the Centennial State, but the resolution was not presented in the House.

One, at least, of the Republican members failed to take warning at the reception accorded the Colorado member from Maine, and, having after more than a week's hard work, drawn up a set of resolutions directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report to the House a bill repealing all laws authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds of the United States, he walked up to the Speaker's desk one morning last week, and, with an air which indicated that he had not the slightest doubt that his request would be granted, asked the Speaker to recognize him at the earliest opportunity, in order that he might present his resolution.

"I shall do nothing of the kind," said Mr. Reed, with that down-East Yankee inflection, which never admits of any doubt as to a man changing his mind. "I cannot afford to waste the time of the House by dallying with such nonsense."

WRECK OF THE ISLANDER.

Went Aground and Was Stove in on the Rocks.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 24.—Further particulars of the wreck of the steamer Islander were received yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Islander left Victoria at the usual hour on Sunday morning and ran aground about 6 o'clock not far from the lighthouse on Prevest Island, a little below the entrance to Plumber's Pass. After grounding she bumped rather heavily for a time, but as the wind changed she labored but very little if at all.

The rocks tore away some twenty feet of the forepart of the vessel, which admitted the water to her fore compartments. The passengers remained on board all day Sunday and Sunday night, as there was no immediate danger of the vessel going to pieces.

A boat manned by four men was dispatched to go across to Sidney and telegraph to Victoria for assistance. The men proceeded about four miles, but owing to the storm they were obliged to seek shelter and were later picked up by the Princess Louise about 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

The Princess Louise arrived and after ascertaining the state of affairs, returned to Sidney to report the mishap. She then returned to the steamer Islander and took her passengers and mails off, bringing them to New Westminster.

The Islander is a twin-screw steel steamer 1,500 tons gross, built in Scotland for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company and is their best boat.

MISS GING'S INSURANCE.

Suit to Collect $5,000 Instituted Against the Travelers' Company.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 24.—An echo of Harry Hayward's crime came up today when notice was served upon the State insurance commissioner by W. H. Eustis, attorney for the administratrix of the estate of Catherine Ging, that suit has been brought against the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, to collect the $5,000 accident policy taken out by Miss Ging at Hayward's suggestion, and made payable to him in case of death.

The company for a time intimated that it would pay the policy without a question, but for some unaccountable reason recently decided to make a fight.

A copy of the complaint was this morning served upon the insurance commissioner, who, under the law, must send official word of the bringing of the suit to the company. A letter was mailed this afternoon to Hartford containing a copy of the complaint.

NATIVES OF UTAH HAPPY.

Preparing to Celebrate the Advent of the Territory into Statehood.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 24.—The announcement that President Cleveland would issue the proclamation admitting Utah to the union of States on January 4 and that the State officers-elect would assume their offices on the Monday following, January 6, was received here with great and general satisfaction, and quickly the arrangements for properly celebrating the event were perfected.

As soon as the news of the signing of the proclamation is received on Saturday Salt Lake City will resound with the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells. Monday, inauguration day, will be again a holiday and time of rejoicing.

Exercises will be held in the great Mormon Tabernacle, where Chief Justice Merritt will administer the oath of office to the incoming State officers. In the evening a grand ball will be held.

Hung Himself in a Stable.

Bartow, Fla., Dec. 24.—At about 7 o'clock this evening Bill Daring, a negro employed in Lightsey and Lewis Livery Stable, discovered the body of a man hanging in the loft over the stable. The deceased was identified as John A. Morris, of Uniontown, Pa., who was spending the winter at Fort Meade. He was hanging to one of the rafters, in such a way that his feet touched the floor, his legs being bent under him.

Pennsylvania's New Flyer.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 24.—The Florida special vestibuled train by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Atlantic Coast Line and Plant system, will be inaugurated on January 6, leaving New York at 4:30 p. m., making the run to Jacksonville in twenty-six hours, connecting at Way Cross with special train for Tampa.

DR. ADAMS' TWELVE POINTS

Showing the Advantages Which Good Government Should Give.

Commendable Features in the City Governments of Paris and Hamburg.

Prof. Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University, in an address last night to the Good Government clubs of the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards in Cummins' Memorial Reformed Episcopal Church, Baltimore, enumerated in twelve points the principal advantages which good government should afford to city residents.

The principal part of his address was devoted to an explanation of the commendable features in the city governments of Paris and Hamburg, as made known through the recent studies in European municipal government by Dr. Albert J. Shaw, who was formerly a pupil of Dr. Adams.

"1. A well-organized and efficient police.

"2. A well trained fire department and good building laws.

"3. A good water supply, free from the germs of typhoid fever.

"4. A good system of drainage which can carry away not only the surface water, but also the overflow of the house drains of every kind. Such a system ought to do away with all cesspools and back yard closets, and it ought to make the city clean and passable even in a rainy or wintry season.

"5. A system of inspection of food supplies in all the markets and provision stores, as the health of the city is largely conditioned by what it eats and drinks.

"6. A proper system of public parks and breathing places. There is no more enlightened public policy for a great city than the maintenance of such parks as those in Baltimore—Druid Hill, Patterson, and Clifton. In addition to these a number of small parks are needed where the population is congested. City airholes are very important for life and breath.

"7. Well-paved streets and sidewalks, kept clean summer and winter by frequent sweepings, water flushings, and even scrubbings. There is no better test of the character of a great town than the cleanliness of its thoroughfares and sidewalks.

"8. Rapid transit is so regulated by the city that public convenience is in every possible way promoted and the revenue of the city increased by taxation of these franchises. The experience of the Old World and the new alike show that the valuable concessions ought not to be made to corporations without adequate return to the city.

"9. The proper lighting of streets, alleys, courts, hallways, parks and all public places. It is now a recognized principle that a good light is equal to a good policeman. Many cities have taken entire control of the business of illumination. They have their own plants and charge their own rates, which are in many cases far cheaper than those demanded by private enterprise.

"10. A good system of civil service, appointed by reason of qualifications rather than as a reward for party services. It is apparent to any reflecting mind that city engineers, health officials, police, school teachers and many other public servants ought to hold office during good behavior.

"11. Public schools, beginning with kindergartens and ending with high schools and trade schools. One great reason why there are so many men and women out of work in America is because they have never learned to do anything in particular. There is an abundance of labor, but never enough of skilled labor.

"12. Public libraries."

Further on Dr. Adams gave six points suggesting methods of remedying bad city government. They were:

"1. To limit the power of suffrage by a poll-tax and by an educational qualification. Unfortunately Maryland by her constitution is unable to impose a poll-tax.

"2. A municipal council chosen on a general ticket by qualified voters and electing its own mayor and standing committees on education, sanitation, public works and police, each committee employing expert and paid service.

"3. The Brooklyn method of choosing a mayor with absolute power and entire responsibility.

"4. Separation of municipal government from party politics.

"5. Education of the public in civic and the best politics.

"6. Better political leadership."

FAVORITE BOOKS OF AUTHORS.

Preference of Noted Writers of a Certain Work of Their Own.
Boston Transcript.

It is curious to note how seldom an author regards as his favorite the book which establishes his reputation. For instance, Dr. Edward Eggleston and "The Hoosier Schoolmaster" are almost synonymous names, but the author thinks that "Roxy" is his strongest work, and "The Faith Doctor" is his favorite. Mrs. Margaret Deland's favorite is "Philip and His Wife." William Dean Howells says "I think 'A Modern Instance' my strongest book, and I like 'Indian Summer' best."

Capt. Charles King thinks "Between the Lines" is the pet of the heart.

Richard Malcolm Johnston's reply is:

"Of my own novels I rather regard 'Widow Guthrie' as the strongest, and I am inclined to estimate in like manner among my short stories 'Mr. Absalom Billingsgate.'"

F. Marion Crawford's answer is that "'Zoroaster' most nearly satisfied me as a piece of work, when done, though I now see much in it which might be improved."

Henry B. Fuller's favorite among his works is "my 'Chatelaine.'"

Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen wrote: "Of my own novels I regard 'The Mammon of Unrighteousness' and 'Social Strugglers' as the best, as they conform more closely to my aim in literature, which is to steer as close as possible to the shores of reality, to embody the results of my experience and observation in fictitious tales which are, in so far as I can make them, true to the logic of reality—in fact, to interpret and represent life."

Kind-hearted Charles Dudley Warner replies: "I have no favorites among the things I have written, and never thought whether one was better than another. Perhaps the book that took most out of me is the picture of our materialistic life in 'A Little Journey in the World.' It was months before I escaped from the profound sadness that work caused me."

Edgar Fawcett says: "For some reasons I should say that 'An Ambitious Woman' is above all others, and again I am tempted to pronounce in favor of 'The Evil That Men Do.' Over this last novel I spent many weeks of mingled pain and pleasure—the pain, as I freely admit, often predominating."

"'The Sentimental Calendar' and 'Three Zones' contain, I think, my best work," says Frederick J. Stimson (J. S. of Dale).

Dear Robert Louis Stevenson wrote from Samoa some months before his death: "Out of my own books I find it very hard to choose, but I think I may say that my favorites—those in which I seem to have done more nearly what I tried to do—are the two parts of 'David Balfour's Adventures.'"

Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes" stories brought him into public notice and favor, but he considers them the worst things he has done, and he killed Holmes because he did not wish to be identified with the clever amateur detective any longer. Dr. Doyle's favorite among his books is "The White Company."

Stanley J. Wewman says: "I consider the 'Gentleman' of France' my strongest work, though many who should know do not agree with me."

Hall Caine writes: "I have no favorites among my writings, and I do not stop to think of anything I have written. No author who really loves his work—that is, aside from pecuniary remuneration, celebrity, etc.—should do so, but believe that the work in hand is all and everything. Happily I can believe this. When an author's work is done, then is the time to choose favorites, but not in the up and down hill of intellectual activity."

Emile Zola says: "I am very fond of and quite well satisfied with 'Pot-Bouille,' which I call my 'sentimental education.'"

Our compliments, and may this be a very merry Christmas for everybody.

We're not open to-day. But our latch string hangs out for the hundred deserving little youngsters to whom we're going to give suits and caps this morning. They won't be happier in receiving than we are in the giving.

Saks and Company,
Pa. Ave. and 7th St. | "Saks' Corner."

Closed All Day Today.
A Merry Christmas To You.

Occidenta Fiber Inter Lining. Reduced to 9½c yd.

GOLDENBERG'S,
928 7th st.

"PENNSY'S" STATEMENT.

Shows an Enormous Increase in the Net Earnings.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.—Statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for November, 1895, as compared with the same month in 1894, show:

An increase in gross earnings of $411,767.17; an increase in expenses of $310,996.26; an increase in net earnings of $100,770.91.

The eleven months of 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894, show:

An increase of gross earnings of $5,437,079.13; an increase in expenses of $4,245,529.56; an increase in net earnings of $1,191,549.57.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie for November, 1895, as compared with the same month in 1894, show:

An increase in gross earnings of $494,989.20; an increase in expenses of $219,442.90; an increase in net earnings of $275,546.30.

The eleven months of 1895 as compared with the same period of 1894, show:

An increase in gross earnings of $4,159,096.81; an increase in expenses of $1,605,125.28; an increase in net earnings of $2,553,97.153.

FINE GEMS IN TOMBS.

Notable Diamonds Found in the Sepulchers of Ancient Monarchs.
Harper's Magazine.

The mogul emperors were wise enough to realize that if they did not build their own mausoleums they stood but little chance of being buried with fitting magnificence, and took a serious pleasure in rearing these stately sepulchres.

That at Secundra is like a city in itself, placed at the end of a vast, parklike garden, and there is nothing funereal in its character or surroundings, for these monarchs had the pleasant eastern fashion of looking cheerfully forward to the inevitable, and made use of their mausoleums while they lived as pleasure houses, and the surrounding gardens as appropriate places for al fresco entertainments.

It was a poetic inspiration on the part of Akarb to have placed his tomb out in the sunshine and in the middle of the wide marble court, with only the blue vault of heaven over it, and the Koh-i-noor flashing like a star from the top of the little marble column at the head.

Fergusson does not mention the Koh-i-noor, nor the little column four feet high, said to have been covered with gold, but it still stands there with the empty socket on top, and it was, at all events, a unique and pleasing idea.

Few deserted cities are more impressive than Futtipoor Sikri, and the splendid gateway of the mosque, which towers to the height of 170 feet above the ground, dwarfing every structure within the walls, is a landmark for all the neighboring country.

Every building which has in any measure escaped the ravages of time is of the same red sandstone, and the only exception is the white marble tomb of Selim Chisti, which stands in the courtyard of the mosque. Such miracles of delicate tracery and such fantastically twisted brackets were surely never before wrought in unyielding marble, and as the sculptured cells in the temples of Mount Abu represented the highest attainment of Hindoo art in this direction, so the tomb of Selim Chisti may stand as an example of what ingenious Mussulman architects may accomplish within the range of purely geometric design, circumscribed as they are by limitations of their creed.

The most unique of the little structures standing in the neighborhood, or on the near margin of the bank in the vast court inclosed by the palace walls, is the one commonly called the sultana's kiosk, and lovingly designed as the boudoir of an imperial. We know little today of the jewel which is sheltered, but one may at least hope that it was worthy of such a casket. The red stone is peculiarly deep and rich in quality of color, and, as every inch of it is carved and fretted, it resembles closely a Japanese bibelot of vermilion lacquer.

The "House of Beerbul's Daughter" and all the others, of which there are no two alike, show a similar exuberance of fancy, so that no one of these fortunate sultanas had reason to be jealous of a rival's installation, since all were equally well lodged.

Nothing at Futtipoor Sikri is more impressive than the view of the walls, and the strange outlines of the structures towering above them, when one leaves, at sunset, the gateway on the north, where stand two great elephants of stone with interlocked trunks, and, descending the steep pathway incumbered with falling fragments, reaches the isolated tower bristling with elephants' tusks.

Here he may look back to the deserted capital, or forward to the western glow, beyong the crumbling ruins of the last and uttermost wall, where the great vultures and adjutant storks balance themselves on the broken battlements.

AMUSEMENTS.

ALLEN'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE
WEEK OF DECEMBER 23.
MATINEES:
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The Garrick Theater Burlesque Co.
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THRILBY,
Management of JOHN W. SLOCUM.
Presented with Large Chorus, Special Scenery and Costumes, and Augmented Orchestra.
Next Week; TIM MURPHY in "A Texas Steer,"

LAFAYETTE SQUARE OPERA HOUSE (FIRE PROOF)
JOHN W. ALBAUGH.....Manager.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
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Dramatized by PAUL M. POTTER and Presented by A. M. PALMER'S
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Every Evening this week.
XMAS MAT. Today at 2.
CHARLEY'S AUNT by Brandon Thomas
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Next week — DELLA FOX OPERA CO.

ACADEMY—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
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The Famous Female Baritone,
HELENE MORA,
in the Perfect Dramatic Comedy,
A Modern Mephisto.
Next Week—Shadows of a Great City

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CORNELL
IN COLLEGE SONG.
Metzerott Music Hall, THURSDAY evening, December 26, 8 o'clock.
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GALA MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
A Merry Christmas Attraction
SAM DEVERE'S OWN COMPANY,
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The Inimitable Comedian, and the Celebrated
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3 P. M. WEDNESDAY—DECEMBER 25, 1895
CAPITOL PARK,
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University of Virginia
vs. Columbian Varsity.
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EXCURSIONS.

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