

EUROPE'S NEW DEAL.

Von Caprivi Declares Germany's Independence of the United States

France Hit Hard and Italy Well Treated by the Zollverein.

A BEAUTY AND THE BEAST AFFAIR.

That is What the Proposed Russo-French Entente Looks Like.

SOME NEW COMPLICATIONS IN CHINA

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—In the Reichstag today, Chancellor Von Caprivi made a strong appeal in favor of the adoption of the new commercial treaties. He dwelt upon the fact that home industries had received a great impetus under the last customs regime—so much so that overproduction had caused some embarrassment. The present import and export relations, he declared, would ruin both the employers and employees. The commercial measures under discussion, therefore, were necessary to preserve Germany's husbandry and commerce.

The Chancellor added that the Government had accepted the principle of assimilating Germany's interests with those of other States, and concessions had to be made accordingly. These concessions had entailed great sacrifices upon those who had made them. It was the duty of the Reichstag to give husbandry the support it requires, and to preserve its relations with trade.

The Treaties Cut Down the Revenue. Continuing, the Chancellor said that the immediate effect of the treaties upon the finances of the empire would be a diminution in revenue amounting to nearly 18,000,000 marks. This was a matter that required budget consideration. In regard to the question of the differential treatment of countries included in the treaties, those countries having the most favored nation tariff rate of 1 1/2 marks, the raising of the rate to 3 marks had been an experiment which had answered the purpose of the Federal Government. In fact, it had been considered how far tariff rates affecting agriculture could be reduced without injury to the country.

In the matter of wine, it had been the aim to create sharp competition against artificial wines, schnapps and the so-called "French claret," so as to provide on German soil a market for Italian wines as against those of France. The importation of wine, however, necessaries of life was of advantage to the working people. He concurred in the saying of Chaplain Stoecker, "We must not go forth against the wine claims of workmen, but we must make advances toward him."

Looking Out for Future Allies. Referring to the treaties with Belgium and Switzerland, the Chancellor said: "Let us at any time be unable to preserve peace, it must be our desire to possess as many faithful allies as possible. These we will be able to gain by smoothing the path of politico-commercial relations. Since the end of the last century, it has been impossible to maintain a cabinet composed of more German and French members. The heart of the people must also approve."

Adverting to the McKinley law, the Chancellor said: "We wish the countries of Europe to preserve their independence against America. For this purpose they must unite together. The treaties just concluded will give a sure guarantee for the future."

In concluding, he said: "I beg you to regard the treaties as a whole, with a patriotic consideration for the interests of the Fatherland. Ask yourselves the question whether Germany's future will be more prosperous and more promising with the treaties or without the treaties. You will then hold the same opinion that the Government holds, that treaties are calculated to maintain and strengthen the independence of Germany and her position in the world."

The Chancellor Meets Opposition. Herr Reichensperger, Centrist, said he hoped that the treaties, in view of their economic and political strengthening of the Empire, would be agreed to with as great unanimity as possible.

Herr Von Kuntz, Conservative, opposed the Chancellor's policy. He said he regretted that the negotiations showed that they had only free-trade counselors. He looked forward to the return of more agriculturists. He himself, as a land owner, would rather submit to adverse fate than associate himself with transactions irreconcilable with his conscience.

The Chancellor responded that he had been aided by the same advisers that he must repel most emphatically the insinuation that any instructions issued from the Chancellor had not been fully approved.

At a meeting of the conservative members of the Reichstag, 12 voted in favor of and 24 against the treaties. Herr Kardoff read a telegram, stating that Prince Bismarck did not intend to appear during the debate.

Everybody Crazy to See Bismarck. Such crowds of people gathered around the Reichstag building in the hope of seeing Prince Bismarck enter, that the police had trouble to secure an entrance for the Ministers. Many bets had been made on Prince Bismarck's appearance at the Reichstag.

Chancellor Von Caprivi's speech is described as one of the greatest masterpieces of oratory and statesmanship ever heard in the Reichstag. Prince Bismarck had a full summary of the speech telegraphed to him while the Chancellor was still speaking.

BRAZIL'S REBELLIOUS STATES.

One Bloody Battle Has Already Been Fought in Rio Janeiro. RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 10.—The situation here continues critical. The Government is appearing to have put off its apathy, and is taking measures to prevent an uprising in the city. Large bodies of heavily-armed policemen are patrolling the streets, and though there are signs of disquiet on every side, there has been no overt act on the part of the insurgents in the city.

Advices from Campua, a city of 40,000 inhabitants in the province of Rio Janeiro, 135 miles north of this city, show that at that place there has been an open revolt against the Pezotto Government. A conflict occurred there on Tuesday last, between the Government troops and a body of insurgents. The advices are not clear as to which side won the victory, but it is reported that ten men were killed.

John Chinaman Against John Bull.

RANGOON, Dec. 10.—China demanded the withdrawal of the British posts at Namping. The Government replied declining to withdraw the posts, but instructing the commander to do his utmost to avoid a collision.

French Republicans Against Priests.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of Republican Deputies to-day, at which 110 members were present, a resolution was adopted signifying party approval of a plan for a party combination against the clericals.

Chinese Rebels Have Died.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Journal Des Debats

states that it has learned on good authority that the leaders of the anti-foreign movement in China are, especially among the leading members, especially among the former reigning family of Annam, which was deposed by the French.

AN ILL-ASSORTED COUPLE.

The Proposed Franco-Russian Alliance Savors of Beauty and the Beast. PARIS, Dec. 10.—Senator Barthélemy Hellard, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to-day: "I am distinctly opposed to this attempt to draw France and Russia into an alliance. I can discover no common bond of union between the most enlightened people of Europe and a country that is almost Eastern in its barbarity."

The prevalent idea in France is that an alliance will enable her to regain the lost provinces while she will help Russia to lay hands on Constantinople; but while Russia will not fail to seize every opportunity of consolidating and increasing her empire, she will not be slow to bestir herself even to attack France, if she thought she would advance her own interests by doing so. In my opinion the most natural and profitable alliance for France would be one with England."

Callings From the Cables.

ENGLAND is again swept by storms. ALBANIA brigands raided seven villages and killed several of the inhabitants. A New volcanic island has appeared in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Pantelleria.

QUEEN VICTORIA gave a banquet in honor of the betrothal of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. The Spanish Government is preparing to receive Don Pedro's remains with royal splendor.

The gross value of the late Mr. Parnell's property is sworn to at \$5,570, and the net value \$1,825.

PRINCE BISMARCK received a popular ovation at the Hamburg railway station yesterday on his return from Altona.

The new commercial treaties between Austria, Hungary and Switzerland and Germany and Switzerland were signed yesterday.

ANOTHER German bank has gone wrong—that of Adolf Albert in Marwitz, Silesia. The owner had embezzled over \$200,000 marks. Albert is believed to be on his way to America.

CHIEF JUSTICE BREWER has informed the Italian Chamber of Deputies that he has taken note of the friendly expressions to Italy in President Harrison's message, and is confident of an early settlement of all questions in dispute.

COINS FOR SOUVENIRS.

A Novel Proposition to Be Made to Congress—Special Issue of Half Dollars Asked—To Be Made of Gold and Silver—De Young's Original Scheme. CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A novel proposition was put forward at to-day's session of the Board of Control and representatives of State World's Fair organizations. The originator was Vice President De Young, of the National Commission. He wishes to coin a half dollar, authorizing the coining of something which will, at the same time, be legal tender and a souvenir of Columbian Exposition. He offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention of the representatives of the boards of the various States of the United States that the Secretary of this meeting be authorized to issue a coin of the Columbian Exposition and the event it celebrates, to coin, through its mints, pieces of gold and silver in the amount of \$5,000,000, and that he be authorized to request the various States to contribute to the fund for the purpose of coining such coins, and that he be authorized to request the various States to contribute to the fund for the purpose of coining such coins, and that he be authorized to request the various States to contribute to the fund for the purpose of coining such coins.

"Now," said Mr. De Young, "I don't want you to jump into this matter without reading the conditions, and I move that he be read for information and then ordered brought up for a discussion at our next session." This action was taken.

LESS IRON ORE SHIPPED.

A Statement of the Year's Transportation as Compared With 1890. CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—The Iron Trade Review, in its annual summary of the Lake Superior iron ore business, gives figures showing that the shipments from Escanaba were 4,000,000 gross tons; Marquette, 1,200,000; Soudan, 1,253,325; Gladstone, 191,538; Two Harbors, 885,221; total, 6,800,205, as compared with 6,863,067 in 1890. Of the 6,800,000 tons shipped this year as above, 4,300,000 tons were received at Lake Erie, 4,300,000 tons at the other ports. The detailed receipts at Lake Erie ports were as follows:

Toledo, 191,103 tons; Sandusky, 106,007 tons; Huron, 14,910 tons; Lorain, 200,000 tons; Cleveland, 1,253,325 tons; Detroit, 698,434 tons; Ashtabula, 1,502,785 tons; Erie, 332,759 tons; Buffalo, 410,000 tons; total, 4,300,000 tons, against 6,274,600 tons last year.

The amount of ore on dock at Lake Erie ports at the close of navigation in 1891 was 3,208,489 tons, against 3,893,487 tons one year ago. The unsold ore on dock amounts to 60,000 tons, but it is so scattered as to be practically unsalable, and will not figure in next year's market. The aggregate freight tonnage passing through the Sault Marie canal during 1891 was 8,888,739 tons. In 1890 it was 9,041,213.

STOKES, THE MADMAN, CAPTURED.

He Was Nabbed When He Slipped Out of the House to Buy a Paper. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—George S. Stokes, the madman who yesterday barricaded himself in the house of his mother, Mrs. Frances W. Stokes, was still master of the situation this morning, but this afternoon he left the house to buy a paper at the corner, and before he could get back he was overpowered by the police and was at once taken to the Jefferson Market station.

Staff Captain George Rigley, Lieutenant W. J. O'Connell, Sergeant Garri Dineen, a converted Gookra from India, of the Salvation Army, passed through Pittsburgh last night on their way from St. Louis to New York, from which city they will sail for Liverpool. Captain Rigley was dressed in flashy uniform. He had with him his wife, who he introduced as his clerk. "We are unable to accomplish much good in Missouri," Captain Rigley said. "The devils get up early and stays up late down in that State, and we were unable to get a foothold. We formed a barracks in nearly every town in that State, but we don't expect much from the people we left there."

Now He Wants His Daughter.

It will be remembered that about two months ago James Worth, a butcher in the Allegheny markets, and Miss Katie Schmidt, a daughter of Peter Schmidt, an Allegheny huckster, eloped. Nothing was heard of the pair until about two weeks ago, when reports commenced coming from Chicago that the couple were there, and Worth was abducting the girl. The father has placed the matter in the hands of the Allegheny detectives and will try to get possession of his daughter.

Colored Girls Escape From Morgans.

The Reform School lost three of its inmates yesterday afternoon, when three colored girls packed their duds and took French leave. They are Stella Gunnings, 13 years old, who lives at Noblestown; Pannie Adison, 18 years old, who lives at Sharon, and Julia Dwyer, 16 years old, of this city. They fled in a blue dress and a bonnet, and \$10 each is offered for their return. The police are looking for them.

Another Cruiser for Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—While the exact destination of the cruiser San Francisco, now sitting out at San Francisco, cannot be officially ascertained, it is generally understood at the Navy Department that she is going to Honolulu.

A Bank Report Called For.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Comptroller of the Currency has called for a re-

NEW PENSION BILLS.

A Number of Radical Changes to Be Proposed in This Congress.

SECRETARY FOSTER IMPROVING.

Figures From His Department on the Year's Appropriations.

AMERICAN-MADE SHIPS ARE THE BEST

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The pension measures will undergo a radical change in some respects, if the bills which Representative R. E. Doane, a Republican member from Ohio, proposes to introduce become law. He intends to throw the burden of proof upon the Government, and not upon the claimant, who, Mr. Doane says, is generally in such circumstances that he cannot gather that which the Pension Office demands. When a soldier enlisted in the army he was examined, and before being accepted, was pronounced sound of body by the examining board.

This Mr. Doane proposes to make prima facie evidence of the health of the claimant at that time, and throwing out the present proof of health at the period of enlistment. The affidavit of the claimant that he is suffering from disease contracted in the line of duty, supported by the evidence of a physician that he is in such condition, is to be considered sufficient to make out a case. If the Government disputes the claim the burden of proof will rest upon it, and not the soldier.

Another bill will put the wife of the soldier on an equal footing with the soldier's mother. Now the mother dependent upon the services of her son for support draws a pension, regardless of the number of times she may marry. The soldier's widow is stopped the moment she remarries. Colonel Doane's bill will remove this disparity, if it is shown that the widow has not, at the death of her husband, been provided for by the widow of a soldier, but Mr. Doane holds that she was the wife of a soldier, and, if destitute, entitled to the protection of the Government.

Recently came under Mr. Doane's observation the case of a one-legged soldier who drew a pension, but who suffered so from his injuries that life was unbearable. He had been discharged from the service, and death from any cause other than that upon which the pension was granted stopped the revenue, and in this case the widow and six children were left destitute. This Colonel Doane proposes to remedy by permitting the wife to continue to draw the pension.

AMERICAN SHIPS THE BEST.

The Commissioner of Navigation Says We Make Them Better Than England. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Commissioner of Navigation Bates, who has supervision of the laws relating to vessels and seamen, has submitted his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. He gives a short history of our shipping policy, and then goes on to investigate the comparative durability of American and British-built vessels of all kinds, with the result of proving that, in almost all points, the American shipyard excels the British in its productions. In regard to marine insurance the Commissioner says: "It is a fact that is fast drifting into a dependency on foreign underwriting. Syndicates or rings of foreign capitalists already control the business of re-insurance of our exports to all parts of the world. The manifest decadence of our underwriting power of nations is increasing, and it is said to have marine underwriters of our own as commerce of our own, or shipping of our own. Marine insurance is a necessary power for the command of trade useful in peace, and essential in war. The underwriting of our own vessels is a necessary part of a rival never should be dependent upon the underwriting of other nations."

The Commissioner recommends the enactment of the bill for a Marine Bureau in the Treasury Department, composed of the heads of bureaus. He says he opposes Government inspection of all vessels, maintaining that it is unnecessary and will be a burden on the shipper. He also recommends the passage of a bill to protect seamen's wages from garnishment. Several other measures are suggested, the most important being one to enlarge the ship room and to increase the comfort of immigrants. The Commissioner recommends the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain, which prevents the building of great vessels in the lakes, and the repeal of the act of 1832 authorizing the nationalization of foreign vessels.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO.

Secretary Foster's Estimates of the Amounts Needed for Next Year. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Secretary Foster to-day transmitted to the Speaker of the House a report of the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year 1892, as furnished by the heads of the several executive departments. Although the totals of these estimates, under the several general heads, were given in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made public this morning, some of the details are of interest. The estimate for army and navy pensions is \$147,064,500, which is a decrease of \$3,748,088 from the amount appropriated on account of pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, when \$150,812,588 was appropriated. The estimate for the general head of naval estimates is \$26,363,654, which is something over \$5,000,000 less than the amount for the previous year. The estimate for the purchase of iron plates is \$50,000. For the building for the plates of Congress \$1,033,000 is asked. This is about \$440,000 in excess of the present appropriation.

Among the estimates for public buildings are the following: Clarksville, Tenn., \$100,000; Cincinnati Custom House and postoffice, \$25,000; Chicago Custom House and sub-treasury, \$100,000; Erie, Pa., postoffice, etc., \$5,000; Omaha, Neb., Court House, etc., \$400,000; Pueblo, Colo., postoffice, etc., \$75,000; Sioux City, Ia., postoffice, etc., \$75,000; Sioux Falls, S. D., postoffice, \$75,000.

Work on the Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Secretary Noble to-day sent to the Senate the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, which shows that work has been prosecuted with energy during the past year, and much progress made in the actual work of construction. Extensive wharves and landing facilities have been completed at San Juan del Norte; permanent buildings for offices, quarters, hospitals and other necessary buildings erected for the company. Surveys have been completed and plans for the purchase and construction of the railroad systems made, and the actual excavation of the canal line made for one mile inland.

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The President, Congress, Bench and the Law Subjects of Toasts.

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The first toast, "the President," was responded to by Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, who paid a pleasing compliment to President Harrison and ex-President Cleveland, and eulogized the memory of President Lincoln. Referring to ex-Speaker of the House, Hon. Charles Sumner, he said: "The President's office as the greatest of the offices on the earth, as the Chief Executive of the greatest nation on earth."

The Bench and the Congress. To the toast, "The Bench," Associate Justice Gray, of the Supreme Court, responded. In a few remarks he told of the feelings and relations that existed between the bench and bar, of the immovable purpose of both to see that justice was done, and of the confidence of the public in the members of the profession.

The next toast, "The Congress," was responded to by Senator Gray, of Delaware. Senator Gray spoke of the limited interest in the country, outside of Washington, in Congress, as people looked for the legislation of interest to them from their State Legislatures. He said, under the commercial clauses of the Constitution, "When we open to lawyers through inter-State commerce, with its wide ramifications, we must feel that the relations of the bar to Congress will be of a very wide and important character. This is a country of lawyers, and the people are a law-abiding people. The development of law in this country has been along the direct lines of robust manhood and practical common sense. It has made us, and will make us, a vanguard of liberty throughout the world."

THE FINE RECORD.

At Long Island City, Engler & Russell's creosote works. Loss, \$40,000.

At Williamsburg, Va., the principal business block of the town. Origin incendiary.

At Brunswick, Md., the power house of the new works of the Baltimore Railroad Company. Loss, \$25,000.

At Philadelphia, Christian Schmidt's brewery, machinery and stock. Loss estimated at \$25,000; insured.

At Ardmore, Md., the principal business section of the town. Loss, \$100,000; insured.

A fire occurred in the keg factory department of the Oliver & Roberts works at the center of the town. Loss, \$50,000. The loss will not exceed \$50,000.

At Frankton, Ind., the Slinger block. Loss, \$18,000. Bradley's meat market, Slinger's drugstore, Canada's drygoods store, and Geo. Ward's clothing store were destroyed.

At St. Louis, Mo., the dairy barn of William Becker, the finest in Jefferson county. All live stock was saved, but the other contents were consumed. Loss, \$5,000 partly insured.

At Dogville, Wis., Rudersdorf's Hotel and the office of the Chronicle the Sun and Eye and the Star, a blacksmith shop, a paint shop and other buildings. Loss, \$40,000; insured.

At Pinos Altos, N. Mex., yesterday, fire was discovered in a vacant frame building at the corner of No. 4 street. A drop of water was accessible and the whole tower was in flames. Men, women and children turned out and fought the fire, but the fire building was destroyed. Loss, \$100,000. The fire is thought to have been incendiary.

MATTERS OF MINOR MENTION.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will lay a third track between this city and Connellville to accommodate the increased freight traffic.

A HEARING in the Amoskog engine case was called for yesterday before Master George P. Hamilton, but the absence of Attorney General W. W. Phelps necessitated a postponement for a week.

WILKINSBURG LODGE, Knights of Pythias, gave a supper and reception to their friends in the town last night. Music and recitations were part of the programme. There was a large attendance.

JAMES BELL, who had the handle of a pair of tongs run through his body at Painters' Square, was taken to the hospital yesterday afternoon. An inquest will be held to-day.

At the instance of the Coroner, City Physician McCandless yesterday held an autopsy on the body of the infant found Wednesday on the Soho dump. The autopsy disclosed the fact that the child had been born alive and was fully developed. The police are trying to locate the mother.

Ocean Steamship Arrivals.

S.S. Where from. Destination. Denmark. Liverpool. New York. State of Nebraska. Liverpool. New York.

Cotton Dress Patterns.

From 50c to \$2 each. JOS. HORNE & CO.'S Penn Avenue Stores.

Ladies' Holiday Aprons.

Super, fine, plain and embroidered, 25c to \$5. Two specials in fine Irish goods 75c, worth \$1.25; \$1, worth \$1.50. A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 27 Fifth Ave.

Christmas and New Year Excursions on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In pursuance of the custom long since established, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets between all stations on lines for the Christmas and New Year holidays at a rate of 2 cents per mile. These tickets will be sold December 23, 1891, to January 1, 1892, inclusive, valid for return until January 4, 1892, inclusive.

Diamonds.

Diamonds in watches. Diamonds in rings. Diamonds in necklaces. Diamonds in bracelets. Diamonds in brooches. Diamonds in scarfs. Diamonds in shawl studs. Diamonds in shoe stones.

Just what you want for Christmas, at HENRY TERBEYDEN'S, Jewelry Emporium, 630 Smithfield street.

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