THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

SUMMARY OF FACT AND GOSSIP.

Investigating the Cincinnati Election—The Heirs of Pulaski—Cabinet Speculations—Pensions—Personal Items.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The investigation of the election in Cincinnati shows that pension examiners were deputy marshals and that white citizens were intimidated. It is further shown that colored men from Kentucky were sworn in as deputy marshals. All the Republican stories in regard to the elections in Mississippi and Louisiana pale before this exposure. The Republicans feel keenly the result of the investigation, because heretofore they have claimed that all of the intimidations had occurred in the South. They, however, when pressed, admit that elections in Virginia are perfectly fair.

VIRGINIANS AT THE CAPITOL.

Dr. Robert Lewis, of Culpeper; Colonel Figgatt, of Botetourt; and Colonel Robert Beverly, of Fauquier, were at the Capitol to-day. Colonel Albert Ordway, of Richmond, has been appointed aid to General Sheridan, chief marshal of the procession on the 22d of February, when the completion of the Washington monument will be celebrated. This gives much gratification to Virginians sojourning at Washington, as he is always ready to help Richmond, where he continues his residence.

THE HEIRS OF PULASKI.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs expect soon to report the bill of Mr. Cox, of New York, appropriating $150,000 to the heirs of Pulaski. The bill alludes to the eminent services of Count Pulaski during our revolutionary war and to his death at the siege of Savannah in 1779.

MR. CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

While it is given out that Mr. Cleveland will not name any of his Cabinet until he resigns the governorship of New York on the 6th of January, I am very sure that Mr. Bayard will be Secretary of State, Garland Attorney-General, and that the friends of Mr. Barbour have only to earnestly press his claims to make him Postmaster-General. The opinion prevails that the incoming President will show the wisdom he has heretofore displayed in the selection of his constitutional advisers. Said a New York statesman this afternoon: Mr. Cleveland excels in preeminent common sense, and this will assure the country that his administration will be a safe and practical one.

DOM CAMERON TO BE RE-ELECTED SENATOR.

In January Pennsylvania will elect a successor to Don Cameron, and intelligent Pennsylvanians all tell me that he will be reelected. He is very popular with southern Democrats, and numbers among his personal friends Senators Vest and Butler. He is classed among the most liberal Republicans of the body.

THE THOMPSON-KILBOURNE CASE.

Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms-of-the-House John G. Thompson petitioned the House to-day to pay him the amount that the court awarded Kilbourne for imprisonment by him at the instance of that body. Singular to say, ex-Speaker Keifer was the only representative who wanted it referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, is chairman. The fact that Mr. Randall, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, opposed reference to his committee indicates that the petition of Mr. Thompson will not be responded favorably to by the House.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Supreme Court has adjourned over until Monday, when it will deliver opinions in cases decided. Then it will take a recess until January. It may be that on Monday a decision will be delivered in the Virginia coupon cases.

THE COLD WEATHER

diminished the visitors to the galleries of the House and Senate to-day. Those who were up at 12 o'clock last night say that the thermometer was only 6° above zero.

TO INCREASE PENSIONS.

The pension agents want Senator Van Wyck's pension bill passed. It provides for the increase of the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors. It also grants pensions to invalid and dependent soldiers and sailors who served three months during the late civil war.

BILLS ON THE HOUSE CALENDAR.

Among the bills on the House calendar is one for the erection of a public building at Charlotte, N. C., and another for macadamizing the road from the railroad depot to the national cemetery at Fredericksburg.

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL.

The House to-day laid aside private bills and resumed the consideration of the inter-State commerce bill. Mr. Hewitt, of New York, spoke vigorously against it, and Judge Reagan responded with much spirit.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

The entertainment given Senator Gorman last night was a splendid affair. Virginians are talking of giving Mr. Barbour, who was also a member of the National Executive Committee, a banquet.

Colonel Asa Rogers is now clerk to Senator Mahone's Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

The Ways and Means Committee will meet on the Tuesday after the holidays.

Said a North Carolina journalist to me to-night: "I heard a southern senator say that Mr. Tucker's tariff speech was the ablest he had heard in Congress in ten years. His rate of duty on woollen goods was greater than that provided in the tariff of 1842, and yet he has been classed among the free traders."

The report is that Secretary Lincoln has no friendly feeling for General Hazen.

There is a bill on the House calendar to construct a road from the city of Richmond to "the national cemetery," in the county of Henrico. Also, a bill to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the public building at Richmond.

Among the callers at the White House to-day were Senators McPherson and Vest.

Governments receipts to-day were as follows: Customs, $335,127; internal revenue, $403,945.

[By Associated Press.]

The conferrees of the two houses of Congress upon the temporary naval appropriation bill were in session for an hour or more to-day, and disagreed. The issue is a radical one; the division being not upon party lines, but squarely between the two houses. The position taken by the Senate is that it is unwise and inconsistent to make provision for the navy for the next six months upon the basis of an appropriation bill framed two years ago by the House, as the temporary House bill proposes to do. The Senate conferrees pointed to the fact that the estimates for the present year are widely different from those of the year before, and that no such emergency exists at this stage of the session requiring hasty action as that which made it necessary on the last day of the last session.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1884.

Senate.

Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on District of Columbia, reported favorably, and the Senate, without debate, passed the bill making the 4th of March of presidential years a legal holiday in the District.

Among the bills introduced and appropriately referred were the following:

By Mr. Gibson: To transfer United States barracks at New Orleans to the Louisiana State Agricultural College for educational purposes.

Also, to authorize the building of a shell road from Baton Rouge, La., to the national cemetery.

The inter-State commerce bill was then taken up, and Mr. George addressed the Senate on it. The power which this bill seeks to express, Mr. George said, had hitherto lain dormant in the Constitution, but none the less did that power exist. The intercourse between States had been placed under the control of Congress. Our railroad system had come to be immense—over 125,000 miles of track. There was scarcely a human being in the country who was not directly affected by the rates of transportation charged by those roads. Mr. George severely criticized the railroad custom of "charging all that traffic will bear." The people of the South had especially suffered from the discriminating rates of railroad companies. These companies made themselves, in effect, partners of all the farmers of the country, retaining to themselves, however, the right to say what proportion of partnership profits each partner should receive.

Railroad charges had been based largely on the debts of roads, and those debts were criminally swollen to frequently double the true debt. Mr. George particularly condemned the pooling system, by which, he said, railroad companies were enabled to extort outrageous charges from the people all over the country in order to make up for the companies' fratricidal struggles at a few competitive points.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably House resolution providing that when the two houses adjourn on Saturday next it be to Monday, January 5th. On Mr. Hale's suggestion it was laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Hale, from the conference committee on the naval-appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He explained that the House conferees insist that the Senate must take the House bill as it had been presented to the Senate, that being a lump appropriation for the coming half year. The Senate conferrees, he said, had thought that method an objectionable method of passing appropriation bills, and had held to that ground.

Mr. Beck said that, as a member of the committee, he had been surprised that the committee had not been able even to begin its work on the conference. This was owing to the ground taken by the House conferrees in declining to take as a basis of conference the regular appropriation bill passed by the House at the last session, and which the Senate had amended. He agreed in regarding the lump appropriation system as wrong. Any system that did not fully show the items of expenditure in any department should not be permitted to grow into precedent to trouble Congress hereafter.

Mr. Hale moved that the Senate insist on its amendment.

Mr. Bayard said that although the appropriation bills must originate in the House of Representatives, the responsibility for their passage rested equally on the Senate and House, and for the Senate to pursue the course suggested by the House conferees would be an abdication of its responsibility. He moved that a vote of insistance be taken by yeas and nays, and hoped that there would be an unbroken expression of the Senate's voice on the question.

In reply to a suggestion of Mr. McPherson, Mr. Hale explained that senators were not, by a vote of insistance, necessarily committed to the approval of all the items of the amendment; while if his (Hale's) motion was not agreed to, the parliamentary status of the bill would be such as to require the work to be done over again.

A vote was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Hale's motion, and it was unanimously agreed to—yeas, 55; nays, 0.

Mr. Vest submitted a modification of the resolution heretofore offered by him relating to the proposed Nicaragua canal survey expedition. The modification declares it to be not expedient to send out such an expedition. (The original resolution had declared it to be illegal to send it without the authority of Congress.)

Executive session. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Hancock, of Texas, the invalid pension appropriation bill was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from J. G. Thompson, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, asking that Congress make an appropriation to pay a judgment rendered against him by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the suit of Hallett Kilbourne, to reimburse him (Thompson) for expenses incurred by him, and to afford him a reasonable compensation for his time and trouble.

The Speaker thought that the memorial should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Keifer said that if the money was ever to be paid the memorial should go to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the whole judicial proceeding had better be inquired into by the Judiciary Committee. That committee could determine whether the claim ought to be paid or not.

The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was authorized to report at any time.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Commissioner of Agriculture, taking exception to some remarks made by him on the bill establishing a department of agriculture. The remarks are to the effect that the petitions sent to Congress in favor of the bill were printed in Washington under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture and sent throughout the country for signatures, and that the Commissioner has been about the House and Senate urging the passage of the bill. The Commissioner denies that he prepared any petitions or urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Blount said that when he spoke of the petitions being prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, he had no reference to the present Commissioner. The petitions antedated Mr. Loring's term of office. As to the statement that the Commissioner had used his influence in favor of the bill, he had made that statement on information. He had the highest respect for Mr. Loring, and desired to place the gentleman's letter upon record.

Mr. Hancock, of Texas, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the invalid pension appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House refused to consider private business, and the consideration of the inter-State commerce bill was resumed.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, moved to strike out that portion of the third section which prohibits pooling. Mr. Hewitt said that while pooling might be an evil, there were many evils which were remedies for other greater evils. The evils that poolings were intended to remedy, and which had become intolerable, were evils of unlimited competition. Large business-houses had been compelled to employ clerks whose sole business it was to go from railroad office to railroad office and make bargains. More than that, the companies themselves, which were intended to be common carriers, found themselves reduced to the condition of petty hucksters, who were compelled to have a great army of clerks to regulate the freight on every invoice of freight shipped over their lines. This evil was so enormous that it had led to the only practicable remedy, which was pooling.

After remarks by Messrs. Reagan and Dunn in opposition to it, Mr. Hewitt's amendment was lost—19 to 69.

Mr. Hewitt then offered an amendment permitting pooling contracts when they are reasonable and just.

The debate was interrupted, and Mr. Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, presented from the Committee on Accounts a privileged resolution regulating the manner in which the expenses of the committee investigating the conduct of Marshal Lot Wright should be disbursed.

A dispute arose as to the occupancy of the floor by Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, and the Republicans, feeling aggrieved at the ruling of the Speaker, demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Reagan moved that all debate on the third section of the inter-State commerce bill close in five minutes. The Republicans desired longer time, and after nearly an hour wasted in roll-calls, ten minutes were accorded them.

Mr. Hewitt's amendment was rejected without division. In the course of the discussion Mr. Budd, of California, contended that the provisions of the bill did not prevent "physical pooling" as contra-distinguished from moneyed pooling, and though Mr. Reagan denied that this was the case, he permitted Mr. Budd to offer an amendment, which was adopted, to remedy the difficulty.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Recess until 8 o'clock.

The House at its evening session passed eighteen pension bills and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Debt of Memphis.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MEMPHIS, December 19.—At a meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon a resolution was unanimously adopted to petition the Legislature to extend the time for the funding of the outstanding indebtedness of the old city of Memphis. About $4,500,000 of the old indebtedness was funded before the expiration of the original act on February 1, 1884. There is now about $1,000,000 still outstanding, which, it is thought, will be funded into new bonds of the taxing district, as the interest on the new bonds issued by the taxing district has been paid with promptness, and over $230,000 of the debt which the taxing district assumed under the funding act has already been retired.

A State's Suit Against a Railroad Company.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHATTANOOGA, December 19.—The State of Alabama has entered a suit against the directors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation which became bankrupt in 1872, for $3,000,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the State through mismanagement. It has been decided that the United States Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in the case.

A Hearty, Ringing Laugh!

That is something out of your line, sir, if you have dyspepsia. You sit sullen and sour at the table, looking as if you had lost all your friends and expected to be sent to the poor-house. Get well, and cheer up! How? Brown's Iron Bitters will do it! This prince of tonics has cured the most grievous cases, and will cure you. Mr. W. Turpin, 817 Chambers street, St. Louis, writes: "My husband used Brown's Iron Bitters for headache and dyspepsia, with good results."

BROOKLYN'S HOLOCAUST.

The Fire at St. John's Home—Many Bodies of Children Found.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Brooklyn *Eagle*, in an extra, states that the fire marshal reports twelve bodies found up to 8 o'clock this morning among the ruins of the burned St. John's Home for Children in this city. Workmen are still searching in the *débris*. The utmost excitement prevails in the vicinity of the asylum, and the bodies found are so charred and blackened that identification is almost impossible.

It is believed that most of the children who perished were in the ill-fated Sister Josephine's ward. Search is progressing under careful supervision. The men engaged in excavating the ruins of the laundry have found the remains of nine bodies of children and two grown persons. Who the adults are has not been ascertained as yet. The Sisters are unwilling to be interviewed, but it is plain to be seen that their list of the inmates who have been rescued does not come up to the full number. This is explained by the statement that the children may have been cared for in private houses, and that the chances are that they will turn up. The fact is that last night only one child was admitted to be missing, and this morning a dozen bodies are found. These facts tell their own ghastly story with a positiveness that is appalling.

All the available police-officers were dispatched to St. Johns Asylum immediately on the receipt at police headquarters of the news of the fire, and rendered valuable aid in saving life. The Fire Department was hindered by snow and the small flow of water. Of the bodies found this morning it is thought seven were boys, one that of a man, and one a woman. Diggers are still at work, and it is thought that other bodies will be recovered. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The building was valued at $200,000, and it is said there was over $50,000 worth of furniture in the place. They had a nice chapel and a small organ, and it appears that very little was saved. The children are scattered all over the city, and until collected it will not be possible to identify the bodies of those who perished. The police found many of the orphans on the streets half frozen and took them to station-houses. Citizens also took charge of some of them, and it will probably be a day or two before they can be collected together again.

Protest of Exhibitors at the New Orleans Exposition.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—The following statement of Director-General Burke was made in respect to resolutions of protest purporting to have been passed by the Exhibitors' Association, but which, he states, have not been presented to the director-general: All complaints from the Exhibitors' Association have been promptly taken up and satisfactorily adjusted, so far as I am advised. In a work of such magnitude, touching the interests of nine or ten thousand exhibitors, many differences arise which are easily reconciled by calm counsels. The interests of exhibitors and that of the management are identical; but rules are necessary for the protection of both classes, and these rules sometimes clash with the wishes of individuals. I have patiently examined such complaints as have been brought to my attention in respect to the Chief of Installation. I must say that I have never known a more pains-taking or conscientious officer, and feel satisfied that his office has been administered solely with the view to the success of the Exposition. Whatever complaints may be presented by exhibitors will at all times have prompt attention, and it is to be regretted that the Exhibitors' Association has not availed themselves of this method in this instance.

Charged with Criminal and Disreputable Conduct.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Supervisionary Committee of the Cotton Exchange reported to the Board of Managers to-day in favor of expelling John M. Ewen, of Ewen Brothers, cotton brokers, who were charged with swindling customers. The specific charges on which the decision was based were made by Mrs. Laura Hough, of west Fourteenth street. One charge is "criminal" and the other "disreputable" business conduct. It was alleged that the firm represented that on $3,000 of Mrs. Hough's money they would pay $800 interest in four months, but they misrepresented the use to which funds would be put; also that the firm refused to give Mrs. Hough a statement of her account when she asked for it. There are other charges pending against Ewen Brothers, but as John M. Ewen is the only member of the firm who belonged to the Exchange, jurisdiction now ceases. Ewen Brothers have returned her principal and $300 interest to Mrs. Hough.

Poor-House Burned and Loss of Life.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DETROIT, December 19.—The Lapeer county poor-house was burned last night. Thirty-seven inmates were turned out in their night-clothes only. One insane woman named Bertha Rockwell dashed back into the building and was burned to death. Another woman had run two miles through the deep snow before she was recaptured. She is badly frozen, but may recover. The thermometer at the time was below zero. The building, furniture, clothes, stock, and provisions were burned. The loss to the county is over $6,000. The inmates are scattered among farmers.

Virginians and the Dedication of the Washington Monument.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, December 19.—Since the reports sent out by Washington correspondents of the policy of ignoring Virginians at the dedication of the Washington monument, and the mention of Captain James Barron Hope, of Norfolk, in connection with the dedicatory poem, much interest has been expressed by the people of this section and elsewhere in the South in the matter. It was learned to-day that Captain Hope is in no sense a candidate for the honor, but was interesting himself in behalf of Rev. E. S. Gregory, of Lynchburg, Va., whose death occurred to-day.

Imprisoned for Contempt.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 19.—John T. Lee, clerk in the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun, was sent to jail to-day by the Judge of the United States Court because he would not give up the name of and the original communication from a correspondent of the agency. The information required was as to the composition of a business firm, but the agency took ground that the communication from the correspondent was privileged, and, under instructions from the head office in New York, Lee went to prison rather than reveal the source of the agency's information.

Failures for the Week.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, December 19.—The business failures throughout the country during the last week number: For the United States, 367; for Canada, 28—total, 395. This is a marked increase on last week week, when the failures reported numbered 348. This week the western and Pacific States furnish nearly one half of the whole number of casualties in business. There is also considerable increase to note in the southern States.

The Holiday Recess.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations has not yet brought to the point of action the House resolution to take a holiday recess from to-morrow night until Janury 5th. The members of the committee are desirous of reaching an understanding with the House upon the temporary naval bill before recess.

Later.—The conferrees on the naval bill having disagreed, the Senate Committee on Appropriations took up and reported back favorably House resolution providing for a holiday recess. Under objection, it goes over until to-morrow.

Street-Car Accident in Washington

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, December 19.—A street-car, in which were several congressmen, proved too heavy for the brakes in descending Capitol Hill last evening and ran away, crashing into a car ahead of it. Representative Hemphill, of South Carolina, was injured, but not seriously. He is better to-day, though still unable to attend a meeting of the House.

A Farmer's Suicide.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, December 19.—A dispatch to the *News* from Rushville, Ind., says: Last night Dunk Graves, a prosperous farmer living near Falmouth, Rush county, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. Ever since the presidential election Graves imagined that the country would go to ruin, and that he would lose all his property.

Miss Mary L. Webb, 920 west Main street, Richmond, says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters with great benefit. It is certainly a very superior strengthening tonic."

VIENNA'S DEFAULTER.

Efforts to Capture the Fugitive—Run on the Bank.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

VIENNA, December 19.—Orders have been telegraphed throughout Europe for the arrest of Lucas Janner, the defaulting director of the securities department of the Lower Austrian District Bank. Liberal rewards are offered for the apprehension of the culprit. Numerous bonds signed by Heinrich Kuffler, broker, who is suspected of complicity in Janner's crime, have been found in Janner's cash-box. These bonds represent money paid to Kuffler out of the funds belonging to the discount account of the bank. The directors of the bank have raised 10,000,000 florins from their own resources and from other banks, so as to be able to meet the run on the bank. The bank is honoring all the demands upon it without any regard for the stipulated date when payment should be due. The municipal authorities have served notice on the bank that the city will withdraw its deposit of 4,500,000 florins. The bank is receiving many other notices of withdrawal of deposits.

Later.—A rumor is afloat that Janner's body has been found near Klosterneuberg.

Bismarck Decides to Take a Rest.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

BERLIN, December 19.—The *North German Gazette* intimates that Prince Bismarck has decided to take a rest from his public duties. The *Gazette* argues that the Chancellor must feel convinced, as the obstructive policy of the opposition party in the Reichstag develops itself, that it is better for him to consult his health and prepare for the inevitable conflicts of the winter session, which will be the result of this obstructive policy, than to sacrifice his health by an honorable effort in a dishonorable struggle.

A SPY FOR THE MAHDI.

Wolseley's Movements All Known—The News Bureau Organized by an Adventurous French Journalist.

A London special says: The official news in London to-day that there is a Frenchman in the Mahdi's camp who has organized a secret service by which he obtains from the French colony in Cairo news of all General Wolseley's movements and of the English doings in general, has created much indignation everywhere here. The attitude of the French in Egypt has been a hostile one from the start, but the present discovery is something that has been wholly unlooked for, and is likely to provoke a diplomatic quarrel between France and England.

The Frenchman in question, M. Olivier Pain, is thirty-two years old, and a journalistic adventurer, who was a leading character in the Commune. He was sent to New Caledonia along with other Communists, but escaped with Rochefort and then went to Turkey, ostensibly as a correspondent, but really as an adventurer. He was at Plevna when the siege of Plevna was begun, and he acted as Osman Pasha's private secretary. After the fall of Plevna, M. Pain, then a prisoner, was offered by the Russians to the French embassy, but it so happened that an *attaché* at the embassy had known Pain in the days immediately following the Commune, and the embassy accordingly declined to recognize him as a French citizen. He was therefore sent to a Russian prison. After his release in due time he returned to Paris, where he worked for some years off and on as a journalist.

A DARING EXPLOIT.

With great daring and on his own responsibility, it is said, he made the journey alone to the Mahdi's camp, where he had a warm reception as a French subject and sympathizer. In the present delicate state of the relations between England and France, the questions arising out of M. Pain's conduct, concerning which General Wolseley is very indignant, are likely to prove extremely interesting, and it is probable that there will be an immediate revival of angry words between the newspapers of Paris and those of London. The idea that the recently-circulated stories of sickness in the Mahdi's camp and of a general disruption of his forces, which have reached General Wolseley, have been managed by M. Pain as a decoy scheme by which the English might be led into an unsupported advance of the camel corps across the desert from Ambuko to Shendy, is excessively disquieting to the English mind.

A FORTUNE FOR A SHOEMAKER.

A Fortunate Change of Name Which Brought Good Luck With It.

A Baltimore special says: William Schotta, a shoemaker of Catonsville, near this city, is about to come into possession of a snug fortune. About fifty years ago his father, then a young man, emigrated to America. Not liking the name Schotta, he changed it to Scotta, and under this name is buried in St. Louis. His sons, however, adopted the Schotta of their forefathers, and it was this fortunate occurrence that influenced the disposition of the property of a wealthy uncle of William Schotta. This uncle died two or three years ago in Tecklenburg, Germany, leaving no children. Advertisements were inserted in several German-American papers seeking intelligence of the heirs of Karl Schotta. A neighbor of Shoemaker Schotta, in Catonsville, clipped the notice from the *Catholic Volks Zeitung* and handed it to Schotta as a matter of curiosity. The latter never dreamed that he was the lucky heir.

A year ago a music-teacher named Salzkorn was passing through the streets of Catonsville, when, happening to glance up, he saw Schotta's sign over the shop door. He wondered to himself if this was the man who had come across the ocean with him fifty years ago. He entered the shop and found that the man was the son of his old companion. Thereupon the shoemaker showed the clipping, which he had shaved, to Salzkor. After talking the matter over it was referred to the German consul in Baltimore. There was a great deal of trouble in clearing up some mysteries connected with the case. Marriage and birth certificates in Germany were examined and church records searched. Other relatives were found in Paducah, Ky., and California. A few days ago a letter from Dusseldorf stated that the Orphans' Court of that city had decided William Schotta to be the legal heir, and that the property amounts to about $100,000.

Fatal Explosion of Fulminate.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., December 19.—An explosion occurred this morning in a small building in the yard of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, in this city. In drying fulminate, Peter Burns, an employé, it is supposed, either dropped a pan of fulminate or stepped on a piece, causing the accident. Burns was blown almost into atoms. Two plumbers had left the building about two minutes before the explosion occurred. The building was blown into splinters.

The Weather Moderating.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The cold weather is moderating in the West as fast as it grew severe. The mercury has risen 41 degrees in 24 hours at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and has risen 10 to 15 degrees in Chicago. It is still very cold at St. Louis, however.

OTTAWA, ONT., December 19.—The temperature throughout Ottawa Valley is from 30 to 36 degrees below zero.

Late Weather Report.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, December 20—1:30 *A. M.* For the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather except in the extreme southern parts, local snow, higher temperature, north to east winds.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, generally fair weather, north to east winds.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY was clear and cold.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY: 6 A. M., 12; 9 A. M., 14; noon, 22; 3 P. M., 23; 6 P. M., 19; midnight, 19.

Mean temperature, 16 3-9.

[Special correspondence of Alexandria Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18.—The Kentucky members of Congress, or rather those of them who have been interviewed upon the subject of Mr. Watterson's objection to Mr. Randall's proposed visit to the West and South, say it has come to a pretty pass when a citizen of one section of the country cannot go to another section, especially when he has been such a friend of that section as Mr. Randall has been, and when, too, he goes on the invitation of the people of that section, without being abused by a man who pretends to represent the feelings of those people, but whose pretensions are altogether without foundation.

A boy was asked which was the greatest evil, hurting another's feelings or his finger? "The feelings," he said. "Right, my dear child," said the gratified priest; "and why?" "Because you can't put St. Jacobs Oil on 'em."

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED at the DISPATCH PRINTING-HOUSE.

OVERPRODUCTION.

Ideas of a Shrewd Old Man—Interview with Rufus Hatch.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Rufus Hatch has just returned from the West brimfull of ideas on the great subject of over-production. He says that the people of the granger States were not disposed to complain of this. "You cannot have," said Mr. Hatch, "too much wheat, corn, cotton, beef, or pork, and I will show you why. But first let me tell you that those who cry out about over-production, and try to lay the blame on the tariff, on the capitalist, or on the workingman, don't know what they are talking about. Machinery gives the clue to the solution of the whole question. Man's inventive genius has been such during the past twenty or thirty years that one worker, with the aid of the various labor-saving machines can accomplish what it used to take ten men to do, and in less time. This is true of the manufacture of all kinds of fabrics—woollen, linen, or cotton; shoes, hats, carpet, wall-paper, of the manufacture of brass, iron, and other metals; of house-building, ship-building, engineering, mining, blasting, &c. The great motive power of steam as now applied to the wonderful machinery in factories, foundries, workshops, shipyards, and quarries has increased the production of everything more than ten-fold. Take the improvements in the loom, in the machinery of shoe-, hat-, and other factories; for molding and shaping metals to their various uses; for the hoisting and handling of heavy building materials; in the construction of iron steamers, railway bridges, aqueducts, and a thousand other things. The trip-hammer and steam-drill enable one man to accomplish in an hour what it took ten men a day to do in the old-fashioned way. Who ever dreamed, thirty years ago, of watches being made by machinery, and that machinery and tools themselves would be the product of machinery. The locomotive-works at Altoona, on the Pennsylvania road, show that three-quarters of everything connected with a locomotive is made by machinery. The Pullman car-shops show the same thing with regard to all styles of cars. Furniture of every age, grade, and value owes nine tenths of its construction to machinery. Now, with this great increase in the facilities for producing and for handling and transporting these productions the political economist has failed to provide a corresponding increase in consumption. The trouble lies in the fact that the ability to consume has not grown with the facility to produce. The depression resulting from this state of things is not confined to the United States; in many parts of Europe it is even worse than here. Manufacturers of England complain that where they once made a profit of 20 per cent, they are now running their factories at a loss. When the increase in production caused their profits to fall off 10 per cent, they tried to make up the difference by producing twice the quantity, and when they fell off to 5 per cent, they produced four times the quantity. But all this only added to the glut, lowered prices, and finally had the result of bringing them to their present condition. In this country manufacturers increased the steel rolling-mills to a capacity of 22,000 miles of rails per annum. The consumption does not exceed 4,000 to 5,000 miles, and will not for years to come. This is a sample of all other departments of manufactures."

Why Not?

The shipment of southern pig-iron into the northern markets has created considerable newspaper comment; from which we judge that the iron lords of the northern States do not relish the idea of being brought into competition with their southern sisters, for against them no barrier of high protective tariff can be erected; hence many of them make a feeble effort to laugh off their fears, and scout the idea of serious competition from this source.

Why not? Our mountains are filled with ore of a superior quality, while abundance of coal, equal to that of Connellsville, Pa., for coking purposes, is its next door neighbor, and the best of limestone abounds. The supply of labor in this country will always equal the demand.

If the opening up of the iron industry, thereby developing her hidden resources, was wealth to Pennsylvania, would not the same thing in Virginia mean wealth for her? The time has passed for the South to remain content with tilling the soil, or rest satisfied that cotton is king, and that all her efforts are required for its propagation; and the day has dawned when she feels the necessity of bringing her buried wealth to light and utilizing her reserved forces.

As considerable capital is required to accomplish this, the iron monopolists of the North are soothed by the belief that the want of means will bar the progress of the South. Not so. Capital knows no country or section of country. Show a good investment, and it is always ready. The wedge has been entered. The manufacture of iron has been commenced in the South. It has been shipped to the North in quantities sufficient to undersell their home iron and prove the experiment is not chimerical. Capital follows in the wake of enterprise; and now, instead of the South seeking capital, it will seek the South; her dark mountain regions will be lighted by the blast-furnace and the rolling-mill, and King Iron will supplement King Cotton in adding to our prosperity and wealth.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

Pleaded Guilty.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Lieutenant-of-Police Michael Mullen pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with violating the election laws in the United States Court to-day, and was remanded for sentence. The indictment charges him with unlawfully hindering, obstructing, and preventing certain qualified voters from exercising their franchises on the 14th of last October by unlawfully confining them in a cellar. Mullen was in charge of the Hammond-Street district at that time, and the several police who arrested the persons referred to in the indictment were also on trial. The action of Mullen to-day is the result of a mutual agreement that the other prisoners should be released on condition that he plead guilty.

Tobacconists Fighting the Spanish Treaty.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, December 19.—The *Tobacco Leaf*, of this city, has interviewed representative cigar-makers and leaf-tobacco merchants of the United States, and finds that they are almost a unit in opposition to the proposed Spanish treaty, even if the tobacco clause is so divided as to admit leaf tobacco free of duty. The protest, signed by over 160 leaf-dealers in the trade in this city, was forwarded to-day to the Senate at Washington. The list includes the name of every prominent leaf-merchant. A committee of cigar-manufacturers will leave for Washington in a few days, and will make a vigorous protest against the adoption of the treaty.]

It is very poor economy to endeavor to relieve a Cold by neglecting it, when a 25 cent bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it at once.

A COLD WAVE HERE!

Latest from the Signal Office: The weather to be 15 to 30° colder by Sunday. Then why not take heed and

BUY AN OVERCOAT TO-DAY?

Glance at the figures named by a first-class house, who are always willing and anxious to back what they say.

LISTEN WHILE WE SHOUT!

COLD-WEATHER OVERCOATS.

The regular $25 kind we sell at $20.
The regular $22 kind we sell at $18.50.
The regular $20 kind we sell at $15.
The regular $15 kind we sell at $12.
The regular $13 kind we sell at $10.
The regular $10 kind we sell at $8.

CAN'T TELL YOU!

It is not to be told. There it is in every garment we make. A kind of something that says, "This is tailor-made." It takes a lot of touches, knowing and skilful, to put the style and finish to a Gentleman's Overcoat. We shall never tell how we do it, but we'll try to keep on doing it, and if you want the BEST CLOTHING you'll come to us for it.

A. SAKS & CO.,

THE STRICTLY ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

1013 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE.

(de 19)

MRS. T. C. BAYTOP, 917 WEST MAIN STREET, Richmond, says: "For years I suffered from general debility, and had almost given up hope of being relieved. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and to my surprise and pleasure was greatly benefited." de 18,16,19,20,23,25,27,30Ja1

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Share speculation opened firm and higher, with a general advance of ⅛@1. This was followed by a drop of 1 in Lackawanna, and a decline of ⅛@1 in other active shares. Near 11 A. M. there was a change for the better and a rise of 2¼ in Lackawanna, and other shares participated in the rise. The advance brought out long stock, and induced fresh sales for short account. Lackawanna broke 2½, Northwest 1¼, St. Paul 1¼, Lake Shore 1½, and Western Union 1¼. St. Paul was specially affected by reports that the Milbank estate were liquidating, but this was subsequently officially denied. In the afternoon advices were received from Philadelphia that everything was harmonious at the meeting of representative anthracite coal companies, and that a committee, composed of Messrs. Gowen, Hoyt, and Harris, had been appointed to agree upon percentages under the allotment plan. This brought about a fresh buying movement, and an advance of ⅛@2½ took place. Lackawanna moved up 2¼, Delaware and Hudson 1½, Northwest 1, St. Paul ¾, Lake Shore 1½, New York Central 1½, Pacific Mail ½, Western Union 1¼. The market closed strong at about the best figures of the day. Compared with last night's closing, prices are ⅛@2¼ higher, except for Northwest preferred, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, and Texas Pacific, which are ⅛@1 lower. Sales, 375,000 shares.

Noon.—Stocks weaker. Money, 1a1½ per cent. Exchange—Long, 481a481½; short, 485a485¼. Governments dull. States steady.

Evening.—Exchange, 481. Money, 1a1½ per cent. Sub-Treasury balances—Gold, $124,607; currency, $14,220. Governments easier; 4 per cents, 123¼; 3 per cents, 101½ bid. State bonds quiet.

Alabama—Class "A," 2 to 5.....(bid) 83
"B," 5's, small (bid) 101½
Georgia 6's.....(bid) 101
Georgia 7's, mortgage.....(bid) 105
North Carolina's.....(bid) 32½
North Carolina's, new.....(bid) 18
North Carolina funding.....(bid) 10
South Carolina Brown consols...(bid) 107
Tennessee 6's.....(bid) 41½
Virginia 6's.....(bid) 38
Virginia consols.....(bid) 38½
Chesapeake and Ohio.....(bid) 54
Chicago and Northwestern..... 86
Chicago and Northwestern pf'd..... 122½
Denver and Rio Grande..... 8½
Erie..... 14½
East Tennessee Railroad..... 3½
Lake Shore..... 63½
Louisville and Nashville..... 23¼
Memphis and Charleston..... 26½
Mobile and Ohio..... 7
Nashville and Chattanooga..... 34
New Orleans Pacific 1st mort..... 59
New York Central..... 83¼
Norfolk and Western pref..... 20½
Northern Pacific..... 16½
Northern Pacific preferred..... 40½
Pacific Mail..... 56¼
Reading..... 22
Richmond and Alleghany..... 2½
Richmond and Danville.....(bid) 43
Richmond and West Point Terminal.. 18½
Rock Island..... 107
St. Paul..... 74½
St. Paul preferred..... 105
Texas Pacific..... 12¼
Union Pacific..... 48½
Wabash Pacific..... 5½
Wabash Pacific preferred..... 13
Western Union..... 58½

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