THE BOYCOTTED RAILROAD

Western Lines Undecided Whether to Assist or Work Against the Alton.

Said to Be in Sympathy with the Plucky Road in Its Single-Handed Fight—Disastrous Rate War Likely to Be the Outcome.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The question now in railroad circles is whether the Western roads will assist or work against the Chicago & Alton road in its fight with the trunk lines and Central Traffic Association lines on the commission question. Since they have all agreed to discontinue the payment of commissions in Eastern territory, they will, no doubt, make a pretense of occupying neutral ground in the Alton's single-handed contest with Eastern connections, but that they will actually do so nobody believes. All the lines in the Western Passenger Association are committed to the policy of paying reasonable commissions by the terms of their agreement. It is not because they are opposed to the system that they complied with the request of the Eastern board of rulings, but because they dreaded the probable expense of a fight in case a boycott should be declared against them. A week ago these roads were all narrowly watching each other with a view to taking advantage of any turn in the situation that might give them an extra proportion of the through business at the expense of their competitors. Now the prevailing sentiment seems to be admiration for the Alton's pluck in boldly refusing to commit itself to a policy merely to escape the punishment that has been threatened by its Eastern connections. Several of the general passenger agents would like to join the Alton in its fight if they could do so with the sanction of their superior officers, but this is a matter in which they are not permitted to use their own judgment.

The Alton is perhaps better able to make the contest than any other Western road, for the reason that it can better stand the loss of revenue that may result from it. The first move on the part of that company will be to station its own agents in all the principal Eastern cities. The agents will be instructed to sell tickets to Chicago and St. Louis over the Baltimore & Ohio, with orders on the Chicago & Alton for transportation to the point of destination. If it becomes necessary to reduce the rates in order to get the business the rates will not unlikely be reduced, and should demoralization ensue the Western roads will, it is said, probably join in putting the blame for a disastrous rate-war on the trunk lines, and will placate the Alton by withdrawing from the agreement with the Eastern roads. It is claimed on behalf of the board of rulings that the order to boycott the Alton was not based on the circular issued by the passenger department stating that the company was in favor of paying commissions, but on the statement of General Manager Chappell that the Alton would not stultify itself by changing its well-known policy and practices.

The reduced freight rates to Texas points, ranging from two cents to six cents below the tariff, from Milwaukee, on the several classes, went into effect on the Alton road to-day. This was a surprise to many railroad men who have predicted all along that the Alton would withdraw the tariff before it became effective. The action of that road is taken in defiance of the threat of the Southwestern Railway and Steamship Association that it will be boycotted by the lines running southwest from St. Louis.

Canadian Roads and the Bonding Privilege.

BOSTON, April 11.—A correspondent saw Hon. Peter Mitchell in Montreal, yesterday, in regard to the report from Washington that the United States authorities intended to do away with the bonding privilege. "I fancy," said Mr. Mitchell, "that their real ground for action is the fact that the Canadian Pacific, which has been largely antagonized by American roads, is securing a good deal of the business, and it is quite natural that the Pacific railways of the United States should desire to cripple a successful rival. There are two sides to the question, and I shall be surprised if Atlantic cities of the States, as well as the great Northwestern section of the country, will tolerate being deprived of the privilege, if this is an advantage to them in having cars sealed at the frontier, simply to meet prejudices and promote the interests of American through roads. One thing is certain, anything that limits transit competition by railways can only be done at the expense of the people, and I should hope that too much intelligence exists in the States to permit Secretary Foster's proposed order to long remain in existence." Mr. Vanhorne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, was seen, but refused absolutely to commit himself to any statement.

Mr. Sergeant, manager of the Grand Trunk, said he did not think there was any intention on the part of the American government to disturb the treaty of Washington. Abolition of consular sealing will cause inconvenience, but withdrawal of bonding privileges does not mean the suspension of bonded regulations generally. They will, no doubt, continue even should there be a modification of the present sealing privileges.

President Frank Jones, of the Boston & Maine road, and President Arthur Sewell, of the Maine Central railroad, who were seen in Boston on the subject, said that the proposed regulation would tend to clog commerce and interfere with the business of the railroads. Both considered the announcement from Washington as only a feeler from the Treasury Department, and that the measure was not likely to be put into execution.

Bryce Allen, of the Allen line, said the proposed decision would be very injurious to the business of that company if put into effect.

Changes on the B. & O.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—Mr. E. Dickinson, the general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio lines from the Ohio river to Chicago, has resigned. President Mayer said that Mr. Dickinson came from the Union Pacific system with General Manager Odell, and is a very energetic and capable officer, and he is very sorry to part with him, but he has been strongly urged to return to the Union Pacific, and was tendered a very responsible position and much larger salary, and when Mr. Dickinson submitted the matter to President Mayer and General Manager Odell they could not advise him to decline the very flattering inducements offered. The position will be filled by some Western man, but no selection has yet been made.

Mr. P. C. Sneed has been appointed superintendent of the Chicago division of the B. & O., to succeed F. H. Britton. R. W. Baxter has been appointed superintendent of the Ohio division of the B. & O., to succeed Mr. George T. Jarvis.

Chicago's Weekly Complaint.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The more conservative of the Western roads are beginning to complain of the evident manipulation of freight rates by unscrupulous competitors. Report has it to-day that east-bound rates from St. Louis are being cut to an extent that is diverting the bulk of the through business from Western points to that gateway, to the detriment of the Chicago lines. It is alleged that the Clover-leaf is the aggressor in this method of competition, and that the Wabash and other roads have been drawn into it for their own protection. It is also rumored that Colorado traffic is in danger of becoming demoralized in consequence of two or three cut-rates that have come to light.

Resignation of a Burlington Agent.

DENVER, Col., April 11. — John C. Schwartz, general agent of the Burlington at this point, has tendered his resignation to take effect on April 20. He resigns the purpose of taking charge of one of the coke company's works in the southern part of the State. He will be succeeded by George Vallery, of Salt Lake City.

Grip-Crazed Man Tries to Kill His Wife.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 11.—News has reached here of the terrible work of Hilico Jansen, living near Cleves. While temporarily insane from the effects of the grip Thursday he attempted to kill his wife, and almost succeeded before the Rev. Schmidt and Dr. Simington, who were in an adjoining room, came to her assistance. He turned upon them and gave the Rev. Schmidt a terrible cut in the face and severely kicked the Doctor. He then dashed up stairs, where he held the crowd off until the next morning. Reinhart Abbass attempted at one time to lead a party to his capture, but on reaching the top of the stairway was struck on the head with a heavy piece of wood. The skull was fractured, and it is feared he will die. Jansen finally quieted down, and has been taken to Grundy Center.

KENTUCKY'S CONSTITUTION.

Provisions of the New Instrument That Will Be Submitted to a Vote of the People.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 11.—The Kentucky constitutional convention, to-day, completed the constitution to be offered and adjourned at 12:40 P. M., after having been in session 199 days. It has cost the State about $200,000 and made very many changes in the old fundamental law of the State. Some of these are recognized as wise, but very many are untried and are considered of uncertain benefit. On account of the latter, the new constitution will be opposed by many strong public men and may be rejected by the people, when voted upon, in August. The principal changes are as follows:

The preamble expresses gratitude to God for American liberty. The bill of rights provides that no grant of exclusive privileges shall be made except for public services; that no property shall be exempt from taxation, except as provided in the constitution; that every franchise shall be subject to amendment and revocation; specifically allows the passage of a compulsory education law; forbids involuntary servitude, except for crime; forbids armed persons to be brought into the State, except upon application to the General Assembly; revokes all lottery charters, and prohibits such privileges. Legislative sessions are limited to sixty days, and all special laws prohibited where general laws can govern, and on many subjects a special law is prohibited. Counties, cities and towns are to be divided into classes and governed by general laws. An official secret ballot is provided for, with provisions modeled after the Australian system, to prevent bribery. One election a year in one place, and no more, is provided for.

Long sections define the rights and privileges of corporations in general and their limitations in their relations to the public. The issue of stock, except for money or other value at the current market price, is also forbidden; also, the giving of transportation or other passes to persons holding public office; consolidation of transportation and telegraph companies or pooling of profits is forbidden. Bank officers who receive money for deposit after the bank is known to be insolvent are made guilty of felony. A railroad commission to operate under extended constitutional provisions is established. All property, lands, bank stocks and money are to be taxed alike.

The number of grand jurors is changed from sixteen to twelve. A uniform system of courts is devised. The working of convicts outside the penitentiary and the payment of employes, except in money, are forbidden. The age at which children may be employed is to be limited. After five years land titles in Kentucky, especially in the east Kentucky mining lands, must be settled. Votes of tax for railroads are forbidden. The $600,000 of direct tax returned by the federal government is added to the school fund. School money must be distributed to white and negro alike, and separate schools for the races maintained. A State reformatory institution is provided for. Two amendments to this constitution may be proposed by any Legislature, and ratified by a vote of the people at the next election.

A GREAT PAPER'S EARLY DAYS.

Estimation in Which Horace Greeley's Paper Was Held in 1844.

New York Tribune, April 10.

Mr. Greeley was the sole proprietor of the Tribune when it first appeared, but, appreciating his limitations, in about three months he associated with him Thomas McElrath as a partner and business manager. About fifteen thousand copies were then being circulated, and the success of the venture was assured. It had started as a penny paper, but at the beginning of its second year the price was raised to two cents, and the weekly receipts supplied a constantly increasing surplus over expenditures. In these earliest years three other notable men, in addition to Mr. Greeley and Mr. Raymond, were attached to the enterprise. One of these was Bayard Taylor, another Charles A. Dana, and the third George Jones. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dana were employed in the editorial rooms, and Mr. Jones sold papers over the counter. The campaign of 1844 brought the Tribune into the full measure of public favor. Mr. Greeley loved Henry Clay as a man, and admired him beyond comparison as a statesman. No one of the vast army of Mr. Clay's ardent champions worked with such zeal and devotion as the editor of the Tribune. Personally and through the paper he argued and pleaded night and day, and every night and every day, and it may be doubted if his grief and bitterness in the hour of his own defeat, twenty-eight years later, were so keen and deep as the sorrow with which he announced to his readers the overwhelming defeat of Henry Clay. From that moment the batteries of the Tribune were turned upon the slaveholders and the abolition agitators in almost equal degree. Its fixed policy was the identification of the Whig party with the cause of freedom. The Polk administration was opposed with sturdiness and vigor. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican war brought out a steady fire of protest, and if as projects they were not beaten, certainly they were shorn of their worst ambitions, and their worst results were prevented. During this period of the Tribune's history, from the Democratic triumph of 1844 to the Whig victory of 1848, it took its place as the leading American newspaper. It was filled with great achievements. Mr. Dana was managing editor, and its news department was remarkably interesting and complete. Mr. Taylor was supplying his famous letters from Germany. Science, social philosophy and commercial affairs were handled with marvelous skill, and already the paper had won its way into the affections of thoughtful and patriotic people. It was during this time that Fanny Fern wrote this illustrative account of the attitude held toward it by all sorts and kinds of the population. She had sent out for a copy, but her messenger had returned without it. The news-stand supplies were exhausted. So she undertook to find one herself, and coming presently upon "an old huckster-man" seated under a huge faded umbrella in the sun, she asked if he had a Tribune.

"No, ma'am," he said, decidedly. And then, as the authoress told it, this conversation ensued:

"'Why, yes you have!' said I, laying my hand on the desired number.

"'Well, you can't have that, ma'am,' he replied, 'for I haven't read it myself.'

"'But I'll give you 3 cents for it!'

"'Nop!'

"'Four!'

"'Nop!'

"'Ten!'

"'No, you couldn't get it for a dollar. It's the only copy I've got left, and I won't sell it till I've had the chance to read it through myself!'

"You should have seen," said Fanny Fern, concluding, "the shapeless hat, the mosaic coat, the tattered vest and the amazing trousers that were educated up to that Tribune."

This sight was not a rare one as the years went on. The Tribune was a class paper, but the class was not determined by the kind of clothes people wore or the amount of money they could command. Brains and conscience were the qualities to which the Tribune appealed, and wherever they lived it found a home.

A Faithful Express Messenger.

Albany Journal.

There was a hero in the accident on the Boston & Albany railroad, near Westfield, Monday night. It was known that the safe in the express company's car contained $50,000. It is a common occurrence for big sums to be carried, but on this night the amount was larger than usual. Perhaps this was the motive for the attempt to wreck the train. At any rate express messenger Howard, of Buffalo, took this view of it. When his car left the track he remained at his post. He drew two revolvers, and held the car against all comers. He would not allow even the conductor to enter.

MUCH LIKE OUR OWN HOLT

How Dennis Sheehan Smashed a Ballot-Box in the Interest of Democracy.

Evidence that a Vile Conspiracy Existed to Defeat the Will of the People of Chicago—Official Canvass Begun—Dead Men Voted.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Board of Election Commissioners met, to-day, for the purpose of taking up the canvass of votes cast at the city election, on Tuesday. The board first proceeded to hear evidence in the matter of the alleged misconduct of Dennis Sheehan, one of the judges of election in the nineteenth precinct of the Twentieth ward. Sheehan is the man for whose arrest a bench warrant was issued yesterday on complaint of the chairman of the Republican campaign committee. S. P. Harris, one of the Republican judges, testified that after the polls were closed an altercation arose as to who should count the tickets to see whether they tallied in number with the number of votes cast as shown by the register. Sheehan demanded the key to the ballot-box, and, it being refused him, he took the hammer and broke the box. At the same time the crowd outside broke in the window. Harris said he was informed that there was a conspiracy to destroy the ballots and the poll-books. In the confusion the ballot-box disappeared and was afterwards found in an inner room. Harris then demanded that Sheehan be arrested, and it was done.

Sheehan testified that the whole trouble arose from the fact that Harris wanted to run things to suit himself, and did not propose to allow the Democratic judges to have any voice in the matter. He admitted that he broke the box with a hammer, but said that it was with no intention of fraud. Mr. Harris refused to open the box with the key, and he [Sheehan] opened it in the best way he could in order that the work of counting the ballots might proceed. The investigation was then put over until after the completion of the canvass. In the meantime Sheehan was taken over to Judge Hill's court, and, at the suggestion of the assistant State's attorney, locked up in jail. After remaining in jail for an hour he was released on bail.

When the board turned its attention to canvassing the votes, Judge Prendergast, who represents the Cregier wing of the Democratic party, appeared before it and made an argument against the legal rights of City Attorney Sugg, a member of the board, to sit as such, on the ground that he was a candidate at the late election, and was hostile to Mr. Cregier. The objection was overruled on the ground of established precedent, and the matter was dropped. The canvass was then begun, and after canvassing the First ward, subject to revision in certain precincts which were objected to, the board adjourned until Monday morning. The result of the vote in this ward as canvassed shows a loss of 20 votes by Cregier, of 5 by Hempstead Washburne, and of 2 by Harrison.

The following is a sample of what the Republican papers are saying in regard to the late elections for Mayor. The Tribune sent reporters to the fifteenth precinct of the Twenty-ninth ward, where Cregier, Democrat, received 512 votes against 6 for Washburne, Republican, and claims that even a superficial investigation reveals evidence of wholesale fraud. Its reporters, it says, found about sixty names of persons on the official registry who were either dead, not naturalized or had removed from the precinct. As samples of the kind of work done in that precinct it says: "Last fall the 'gang' racked the skull and battered the body of J. Kurr, No. 4244 Ashland avenue, and he now lies in a graveyard; but last Tuesday they voted him for DeWitt Cregier. Last summer Mr. Slechter, of No. 4240 Ashland avenue, went to Wheeling, W. Va., where he is now living; but last Tuesday the 'gang' voted him for DeWitt C. Cregier. Summarized, the situation is as follows: The 'gang' voted not only the living for him, but the dead; not only those living in the precinct and the surrounding neighborhoods, but those in other States and foreign countries. They summoned cadavars from Calvary Cemetery and spirits from abroad, and voted them for DeWitt C. Cregier." The Tribune charges that it is not safe for a Republican to live or attempt to vote the Republican ticket in that precinct.

Chairman Nye, of the Republican campaign committee, has submitted the evidence which he has gathered in regard to irregularities at the late election to State's Attorney Longenecker, who says that he will submit it to the grand jury on Monday for its action. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Election Judges Cummings and Flaherty. The charges against them are six in number, alleging a variety of crooked work with the ballots.

EVIDENCE AGAINST GIBSON.

Valuable Testimeny Secured from the Colored Janitor of the Whisky Trust's Office.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The investigation into the alleged plot to blow up with dynamite the distillery of H. H. Schufeldt, of this city, by Secretary Gibson, of the Whisky Trust, was continued to-day by the federal grand jury. Government Gauger D. E. Ware, whom it is alleged Gibson sought to bring into the plot, detective John Bonfield and several other persons were examined. It is said that the government has evidence to show that the materials for the explosive compound which was to have been used were bought at Colburn & Birk's drug-store in Peoria, and that the compound was made in the laboratory of the trust at Peoria.

Government officials claim that the trust has been using large amounts of money to buy off witnesses before the grand jury, and they hint that some of the witnesses who have been examined will be prosecuted for perjury.

This afternoon William Burry, attorney for Gibson, entered the office of United States Marshal Hitchcock and gave that official a severe tongue lashing for alleged high-handed arrests of witnesses. Mr. Hitchcock says Burry's attack is without justification, and that the government simply took precautions that Ashford, a colored janitor for the trust at Peoria, should be brought before the grand jury without giving any one connected with the defense a chance to coach him. This was done with valuable results to the prosecution. Ashford, it is said, testified to having gone into the trust laboratory one night and accidentally broken a bottle on one of the shelves. The contents ignited and Ashford was seriously burned in extinguishing the flames. This testimony and the evidence that Gibson only purchased phosphorus is regarded by the government officials as tending heavily to fasten upon him the guilt of constructing the peculiar infernal machine, said to have been designed to blow up the big anti-trust distillery.

BARNUM'S GREAT AGE.

How He Lived to Be Hale and Hearty at Eighty-One.

P. T. Barnum.

I have no doubt that my advanced age and the good health I still enjoy are due in no small measure to my strict temperance principles, with which my practice perfectly accords. An essential point in living to be very aged is to totally abstain from alcoholic stimulants, tobacco and narcotics. I am perfectly well acquainted with the fact that many men who have used whisky and tobacco with moderation all their lives have lived to be very old, but such cases are only the exceptions, which prove the rule that the use of either alcoholic liquors or tobacco tends to shorten life. Between the years 1837 and 1847 I drank intoxicants to some extent. During a part of that time I was in England, where the custom of drinking socially was universal, and I found that my desire for stimulants was steadily increasing. At length my craving for them became so great that I saw that liquor would work my ruin unless I gave it up at once and forever. I did so, and have been a total abstainer ever since. To that circumstance I largely attribute my having passed by more than ten years the period of three score years and ten allotted as the days of men.

In addition to being strictly temperate, I have always been cheerful. I once adopted as my family motto the words, "Love God and be merry," and I firmly believe that he who faithfully follows that precept in all that it implies is pursuing a course well calculated to enable him to live to be very old.

Besides being temperate and trying to love God and be merry, I have also tried, in my humble way, to make others happy. That is a wonderful promoter of health and longevity. He who is trying to alleviate life's ills for those around him has no time to become morbid by thinking of those with which he himself has been afflicted.

Again, I have always been busy. The healthful exercise of all our physical and mental powers unquestionably tends to promote long life. I have always detested idleness, and have always been careful to avoid it. It is wonderful how much can be accomplished in the odds and ends of time which most people allow to go entirely to waste. I can say, with Cicero, that throughout my long life even my leisure moments have had their occupation.

I think, therefore, to sum up briefly, that my having reached my present advanced age is due to temperance, cheerfulness, trying to do something to contribute to the enjoyment of others, and constant judicious employment of all my powers of mind and body.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Who Has Come to America to Talk About Theosophy—Mixed Up with Blavatsky.

New York Recorder.

Of Mrs. Annie Besant, the sister-in-law of Walter, Besant the novelist, and who is to make a tour of this country and lecture on theosophy, a woman who knows her well gives this picture:

"Fancy yourself pelted by the dismal downpour of a dogged British rain, threading squalid streets suggestive of garrote robbery, in pitchy darkness broken by the glare of smoky lamps from public-house windows. Through Old Ford and Tiger Bay, the dreariest sections of the dreary East End, you turn up one dingy court after another, where the houses lean to meet one another overhead, and at the end you climb a tumble-down staircase to the top of a tumble-down building and enter a large, bare room filled with gaunt, ragged women, with kerchiefs knotted loosely about their throats and hair straying into their eyes.

"Their faces are eager and two or three of them talk at once, and they address a tall, slender figure in a softly falling gown of dull gold, cut in a quaint, simple fashion. The figure is that of a woman with a fine, intelligent, but rather sad face, with large eyes, sweet mouth and dark, wavy hair.

"It is Monday night and the regular meeting of a newly organized woman's trades-union is in progress. It is not very interesting in itself except as it gives one a chance to study the woman against whom her husband's brother, Mr. Walter Besant, has a prejudice so pronounced that he is credited with trying to obscure the family connection by accenting his name on the second syllable, as she accents hers on the first.

"It is a curious life she has had—married to a clergyman of the Established Church; separated from him by atheistic views acquired at twenty-two; her children taken away from her and all communication with them forbidden; associated with Bradlaugh in writing earnestly, if often indiscreetly, against certain conventional forms; lecturing; disputing with Francis Power Cobbe; editing socialistic papers and pamphlets; estranged of late from many of her friends of years by her connection with Mme. Blavatsky.

"From one thing to another she has hurried, seeming always heart-hungry, looking for something to take the place of the old faith and the old affections. One hears her called a dangerous person, alien to church and state, and one also hears the woman who in the old days was governess to her children call her the loveliest lady in England. These working women, pale, thin, undersized, looking to her for help and counsel, seem more inclined to agree with the last opinion than with the first. When she organized Bryant & May's match girls two years ago, she did as practical a thing as has been done for London working girls. People say Mme. Blavatsky has been a drain on her purse for some time now, but much of her money still goes to the poor of Marylebone and other parishes.

"A few weeks ago I visited her at the villa in St. John's Wood, where she lives with Mme. Blavatsky. People say she pays the running expenses of the establishment, and supports the fleshy priestess; but of that I know nothing. The place is a double house, of an old-fashioned substantial variety, set in a pretty garden. It is a kind of hotel, or guide and chaperon bureau for theosophists, and a dozen or more make it their headquarters.

"On the evening I called Mme. Blavatsky sat on a low Oriental-looking couch heaped with Turkish cushions, and looked mountainous in a long loose robe of dull orange, like a sheet with a hole in the middle, as she smoked cigarettes which she rolled for herself moodily, and said nothing. There were screen arrangements about her to shut her off in a sort of recess or shrine, if she did not choose to mix with the company. Her semi-seclusion was effective, but not too effective. Any straining would have spoiled the whole.

"The room was very pretty, with hangings of dull red and dark blue. There were decorations of storks and other creatures theosophical, a good many books, and some porcelains. It was all very homelike and pleasant, and Mme. Blavatsky's lines seemed to have fallen to her in delightful places. Mrs. Besant acted as hostess, and there was some good conversation.

"The magazine which Mrs. Besant and Mme. Blavatsky edit, and which is called Lucifer, is seen now and then in the libraries of New York, of an inquiring turn of mind, as well as their Theosophical Siftings.

"Mrs. Besant said very little of her trip to America, but I gathered that Mme. Blavatsky feels very bitter over her denunciation on this side of the water as a humbug and a deceiver, and that Mrs. Besant is, in a sense, sent out as a 'indicator.'"

THE GREEK CHURCH.

What Bishop Vladimir, of Alaska, Says About the Religion of Russia.

Chicago Times.

Stephen Vladimir, Bishop of the Greek Church in Alaska, is in the city. Decidedly priestly and foreign he looks with his long, black beard, black-caped gown and broad-brimmed hat. His Chicago visit is part of a tour of inspection of the Russian churches in the United States. "The Greek Church," he said in the course of a conversation, carried on, for his part, in that almost perfect English peculiar to the educated Russian, "believes itself to be the only true representative of Catholicism. There are three branches, so-called, of the Catholic Church—those of Rome, of England, and the Græco-Roman. Some time ago leading members of the Anglican Church appealed to us for recognition as part of the Catholic Church at large, so to speak. They failed utterly. It is difficult to explain to foreign minds the unique features of our church, but perhaps its simplest, but most significant feature is the belief in God and the Son, not, as with the Anglican and Roman churches, a belief in God through the Son. Perhaps the most striking difference between the church of Russia and that of Rome, for ordinary ears, is that our clergy are forced to marry, while those of Rome are forbidden to do so. We base our rule upon St. Paul."

The Bishop was warm in his defense of the Czar, perhaps forgetting that it is well known that the Czar of Russia is the head of the Greek Church, just as the Pope is of that of Rome, and that hence a perfectly unprejudiced opinion regarding his actions could scarcely be expected from one of its priests. In the United States the Jews form the major part of the Greek Church. "The government of Russia," he said, "has not persecuted the Jews, numerous travelers and writers to the contrary, and no one can prove that a Jew has wrongfully been imprisoned or sent to Siberia. Whatever persecution there has been has been on the part of the poor, hard-working peasants, who have merely risen against the usurers. The world must always have some country as a scapegoat, and Russia is enacting the part at present. Do not believe the half you hear of her. Russia will continue as she is—without a constitution—because the majority of the people hate the Nihilists, are satisfied with the present and have no desire or need of a constitution."

Honest Elections First.

If the Democrats are permitted to steal the city government of Chicago by fraud, chicanery and false counting, the Republicans of the country should turn their backs on the world's fair like a stone wall. Honest elections first, expositions afterward, should be the ultimatum.

DOES OUR MARY LOOK BACK?

Talk of Miss Anderson's Reappearance on the Stage.

Philadelphia Record.

A new and piquant interest is given to the modest mystery which surrounds the present life of "Our Mary," erstwhile Miss Mary Anderson, but now Mrs. Navarro, by some current gossip that she was to have appeared next February in this city under the management of the late Lawrence Barrett in a dramatic festival, of which she, Edwin Booth, Henry Irving and Ellen Terry were to have been the great attractions. This story comes from New York and claims to be well founded. "An intimate friend" of Mr. Barrett is quoted as saying:

"It is true that Mr. Barrett contemplated, or, rather, was making arrangements for, such an event, and it is true, moreover, that he secured Mary Anderson's co-operation. More than that, I happen to know that three weeks before the actor's death Miss Anderson signed a contract with him to star in America next season."

According to the New York authority, the first reappearance of Miss Anderson was to have been made in that city, but the story of the festival which Mr. Barrett was arranging for located the event in Philadelphia.

Manager Fred Zimmerman, who has almost always played Miss Anderson's companies in this city, said last night that he did not think Mrs. Navarro would ever return to the stage. Certainly, he said, money would be no temptation, but he admitted that it was possible that she may have agreed to take part in a great dramatic festival under such circumstances as Mr. Barrett might surround the affair with.

"But," said Mr. Zimmerman, "I doubt if Miss Anderson, or Mrs. Navarro, will appear upon the stage again, and if she does it will be under Mr. Abbey's management. She has, I am sure, promised this, and she is not a woman to give or break her word lightly. Mrs. Navarro is now living happily with her husband, and her family is in England. There is not, to my knowledge, any hint that she proposes to break her resolution never to tread the boards again, at least professionally. If there was anything at all in the Barrett story, it may have meant that she would in a somewhat unprofessional manner face the footlights as a part of a great personal revival, but only for one or two performances—not for a season.

"It is a fact that Mr. Barrett did make an engagement with us for next February in terms which might imply that Miss Anderson would appear here again, but I think that he had in his mind at the time (as he kept the star's name a secret) an engagement for Miss Marlowe, but it may have been intended for Miss Anderson. I would like to see her on the stage again. There are barrels of dollars for her and for us if she comes back, but I'm afraid there's no such good luck."

But, notwithstanding Manager Zimmerman's opinion, there was a well-defined and active belief in theatrical circles generally that Miss Anderson will be soon again seen on the stage in this city.

MUSTARD AND GARLIC.

Amusing Experience of Gen. Lew Wallace and Col. W. C. Starr.

Richmond Palladium.

In the November number of Harper's Magazine, 1864, there appeared a notice saying that a plaster of mustard and garlic applied to the soles of the feet is a sure cure for rheumatism. Some time afterward Col. W. C. Starr, of this city, who was suffering with rheumatism, tried the remedy, and found in it signal relief.

As is well known, the Colonel was a gallant soldier in the late war, and is now a prominent member of the Loyal Legion. At the annual meeting held last December General Lew Wallace, the soldier-author, was on the programme for a speech, but was unable to be present, as he was confined to his room with rheumatism and was obliged to send his regrets. After Colonel Starr returned home he wrote the General a friendly letter, and among other things, told him of the garlic-mustard remedy for rheumatism, and advised him to try it.

Fortunately the General's illness was only a temporary one, and by the time the letter arrived at its destination he had recovered and it was not necessary for him to use the Colonel's prescription. But incidentally mentioning one day that a garlic and mustard poultice is a sure cure for rheumatism he was quoted as having said so by one of the Crawfordsville papers and the item was copied by many of the leading journals of the country, and it was not long until the General's mail was burdened with letters from all parts of the country asking how to prepare and apply his favorite remedy. As he had never tried it he referred the letters to Colonel Starr for reply, and nearly every day he is receiving additional letters. These he answers, giving directions and asking his correspondents to give the results of the trial and the first replies are just coming in. A Palladium reporter was in Mr. Starr's office this morning and was shown clippings from fourteen different newspapers, one in California, one in Texas, another in Louisiana, one in Montana and one in Massachusetts. They all read about as follows: "General Lew Wallace, the author of 'Ben-Hur,' says that a garlic and mustard poultice is a sure cure for rheumatism."

The letters come from nearly every State in the Union, and many refer in some manner to the General's great literary work 'Ben-Hur.'

They Want to Know.

Boston Transcript.

If Uncle Sam is going to refund about $25,000,000 on hat trimmings, many a young lady whose hats have been expensive will want to know why some of all that money can't be refunded to the consumers of hat trimmings, as well as to merchants who have, of course, made their customers pay the tax. Neither does the refunded direct taxation of the war times, now being repaid to the several States, reach the persons who paid it.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

NOT FOR ONE DAY ONLY,
— BUT —
DURING ALL NEXT WEEK

We will offer the following low prices for FIRST-CLASS GOODS, and while prices quoted may not be the LOWEST, we feel confident you will agree with us that the values are the GREATEST:

Ladies Drop-Stitch, Plain Colored and Fancy-Top Hose, with Black Boots, bought to sell for 17c; next week, 12½c.

Our 35c Fancy Boot, Extra-length Hose, 25c.

Our 50c Fancy Boot, Extra-length Hose, 3 pairs for $1.

An excellent line of Men's Half Hose at 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c, all of which you cannot buy elsewhere for 25 per cent. more money.

We have just received another invoice of those elegant Fine Dress Shirts, same as we sold last week for 98c. Worth from $1.25 to $1.75.

You will also find in our Neckwear Department the most complete display of new, choice goods ever shown in the city, and for next week we will offer, as an inducement in this line, choice of about one hundred styles Tecks, Four-in-hands, Puffs and new style Bows, which have already been pronounced great bargains by our many patrons, this week at 75c to $1; NEXT WEEK, 50c.

PULLEN & WEIGEL,
42 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION
SALE TO COMMENCE MONDAY MORNING.

Best Standard Prints, 4½c per yard.
Fine Ginghams, 8c per yard; worth 12½c.
Fine Dress Plaids, 8 1-3c; worth 15c.
Fine Bleached Muslin, 5c.
All shades Henrietta, 25c; worth 37½c.
All shades Silk Mohair, 37½c; worth 62½c; 42 inches wide.
Spring Wraps and Capes at 50 cents on a dollar.
Embroidered Corsets, all sizes, 24c.

SELIG'S BAZAAR
109 and 111 South Illinois St.
Open Saturday and Monday evenings.

Dining-Room Sets Never before has so much attention been given to the furnishing of dining-rooms. Since oak has become so popular for the furnishing of this room, and marble tops have been abandoned on the sideboards, you can get a very nice Oak Sideboard for $12, $15, $18 and upward.

WM. L. ELDER, 43 and 45 South Meridian St.

ELLIS & HELFENBERGER,
ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY AND FENCE CO.,
176 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET,
— MANUFACTURERS OF —

Wrought-Iron Picket Fences and the Champion Iron and Steel-Ribbon Lawn Fence. TELEPHONE 958.

Nicoll the Tailor,
33 and 35 South Illinois.

Our busy tailoring stores are well known in twenty cities.

We Buy Largely,
You Choose Easily,
We Make to Order,
You Appear Well,

and the price? that's the best part of it, for you—prices that make trade and friends for us fast; becoming garments that advertise us better than printer's ink can.

It's oftener said our prices are lower than need be for such garments and tailoring. O, no, not for us.

Ours is the elevated way; we find it pays best to tailor for thousands at modest prices for cash, than for a few at fancy prices for credit.

We buy—well, we buy for our twenty large tailor stores—you can see the saving and our chance to get the best at little prices. You can have the same.

Like all successful and original merchants, we have many imitators; you needn't be very shrewd to see the difference—it's great.

Trousers to order, $5 to $15. Suits and Overcoats to order, $20 to $60. And all the latest novelties that men will wear.

Samples mailed. Open Monday and Saturday evenings.

NICOLL THE TAILOR,
33 and 35 South Illinois Street.