mental injunction, issued Dec. 22, which restrained the employes from striking or preparing to strike.

Charles Quarles, of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, the attorneys for the plaintiffs, said to-day that the object of the motion was to bring to a direct issue before the court the question whether the courts can grant injunctions to restrain employes from striking. It will be a test case of national interest and of vital importance. The petition for so important a document is very brief and it is straight to the point. It asks for the modification of the injunction of Dec. 19 by expurging the words, "And from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of said receivers, with the object and intent of crippling the property in their custody or embarrassing the operation of said railroad, and from so quitting the service of said railroad, with or without notice, as to cripple the property, or prevent or hinder the operation of said railroad. It is requested that the supplementary injunction, which is much stronger, be amended by expurging the words, "and from combining or conspiring together or with others, either jointly or severally, or as committees, or as officers of any so-called labor organization with the design or purpose of causing a strike upon the lines of railroad operated by said receivers, and from ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on Jan. 15, 1894, or at any other time, and from ordering, recommending, advising or approving by communication or instruction, or otherwise, the employes of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company to join in a strike on said Jan. 1, 1894, or at any other time, and from ordering, recommending or advising any committee, or committees, or class, or classes of employes of said receivers to join in a trike on Jan. 1, 1894, or at any other time."

Revolt of Unemployed.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—This morning when the 1,800 men who are being furnished employment by the relief committee assembled at Schenley Park ready for work, they were informed by Superintendent Bennett that the weather was too inclement for work to-day. This caused a rebellion, and an indignation meeting was held at the park entrance. It was decided to complain at headquarters. Two hundred and fifty men formed in a column of twos and marched to the City Hall, where they completely filled the corridors on the third floor. The sight of the men and knowledge of their errand caused consternation among the clerks of the committee, who feared they would be mobbed if the men were not given work. At this juncture Director Bigelow arrived, and was very indignant when he heard the complaint. He at once ordered Superintendent Bennett to put the men to work at shoveling snow, if nothing else could be done. The men returned to the park happy in the anticipation of earning their dollar.

Railway Trackmen.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 15.—The National Grand Lodge of Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen transacted a large amount of business to-day. The constitution and by-laws were entirely remodeled and the disability clause was abolished. The insurance feature was continued and strengthened. Under the old by-laws no person could become a member of the order until he had been in the employ of a railroad company for three months. As amended any employe can join the day he becomes the employe of any railroad. No strike can be ordered unless two-thirds of the men employed on the road involved are in favor of it. An organizer was authorized to be appointed in each State by the grand master.

Strike of Ribbon Weavers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—At a mass meeting of silk ribbon weavers to-night in Brodbeck's Hall, it was decided to order a general strike of silk ribbon weavers of this city, Morrisania and Yonkers, to take effect promptly at 10 a. m. to-morrow. Over three thousand men will be involved. The men want an average weekly wages of about $16. They declare that before the enactment of the McKinley tariff law they earned $20 a week. On account of the destruction of a great part of the silk ribbon industry of Europe by the law, the trade here had become overrun with foreign weavers, resulting in starvation wages.

Debs's Western Mission.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—President Debs, of the American Railway Union, is in Kansas City making preparations for a general mass meeting of employes to discuss the wage question. Pending his return to Omaha all petitions signed protesting against the reduction of wages of section foremen and section men by the Western branches of the Union Pacific will be held. The meeting will be held at Cheyenne Feb. 22.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Rev. George Howard to Be Arraigned in Court Again.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Information is had from an authoritative source that Rev. George F. B. W. Howard, who is now serving time in the prison at Columbus, O., for fraudulent use of the mails, will be brought back to Jackson, Tenn., for a new trial in a few weeks. He will then be confronted by four witnesses whom he is charged with inducing to commit perjury. One of the witnesses confessed directly after the trial and the other three a short time ago weakened and turned State's evidence to save themselves. All the bribed men were from New York city, and were formerly in Howard's employ.

REPUBLICANISM AND THE FLAG.

Congressman Boutelle Tells What Is the Cause of Present Troubles.

From Lincoln Day Address.

I say here to-night, measuring every word that I utter, that the great menace which now is overhanging the prosperity of this country like a pall, the thing that has filled the soup houses of Pittsburg and Youngstown and the great labor sections of this country, is neither more nor less than the gigantic threat of reprisals on the part of men who still adhere to the doctrines of Jefferson Davis and John C. Calhoun, who used political victory simply to inflict punishment upon the men who defeated them. The fruit which we are having pressed to our lips to-day to my mind is just as clearly as can possibly be demonstrated the result of the denial of the rights of American citizenship which was won by the blood of 500,000 Union soldiers and the suppression of free ballots of free men whose rights were guaranteed by the pen of Abraham Lincoln and by the Constitution of the United States. But, my friends, I was not asked to make a political speech, but to speak about the flag, and let me say to you that the Republican party, if it would win battles in the future, must win them as it did from 1860 to 1865. It must win them with Old Glory fully unfurled, with no stripe erased nor polluted nor a single star obscured. We must show our faith in the principles enunciated by the founders of the Republican party. We must stand by those leaders of Republicanism who are not ashamed for the faith that is in them. We must insist that we will have a patriotism in this country broad enough and strong enough to maintain the American flag, not only over every foot of American territory, but it shall be spread out in hospitable welcome over any of the islands of the sea that may wish to come under its protecting folds.

Business Embarrassments.

FOSTORIA, O., Feb. 15.—While the report of the experts is still kept secret by the committee of ex-Secretary Foster's creditors, Receiver Gormley urges the creditors to settle. The Bank of Fostoria has $293,702 liabilities, besides being indorsers for $496,500. The appraised assets are $88,893; real, $43,311. Charles Foster's individual liabilities are $808,256, including $171,550 statutory liability on stocks; appraised assets, $314,251, including $199,873 held as collateral; net assets, $198,773, including the following: Real estate, $32,124; bills receivable, $16,553; stocks, $9,690; life insurance, $4,200; personal property, $2,950.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 15.—The Burlington Insurance Company, which assigned last evening, was organized in 1860 with a capital stock of $25,000, which was eventually increased to $200,000. The required sum to reorganize the company and put it on a firm basis was $100,000, but after two weeks' labor only $80,000 could be raised, so the company had to succumb to the inevitable.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—The announcement is made this evening that a few hours after the death of J. B. Scott, whose funeral took place here to-day, the firm of J. B. Scott & Co. made an assignment to Col. James Collard, president of the Pittsburg Insurance Company.

Stone Had No Friend.

Not a word of any sort did Governor Matthews receive yesterday asking him to interfere in the Stone execution. The murderer had absolutely no friends or sympathizers. As a general thing there are appeals in almost every instance from some source for executive clemency, but no one cared to intercede for the wretch who butchered the Wratten family.

ONE OF THE FUGITIVES

Cal Armstrong's Jail Companion Turns Up at Lafayette.

Banker Arnold Unable to Furnish Bail—Shooting Affair on the Streets of Bedford—Other State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 15.—A tramp who applied for lodging at the city prison to-night confessed that he was Samuel Young, alias John Smith, who escaped from the Kokomo jail with Calvin Armstrong, the convicted Tipton county embezzler. Young was charged with murderous assault on a freight conductor on the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City railway. He says that he and Armstrong had sawed the jail bars a week previous to their escape, and says the jail officials' negligence gave them the opportunity to escape. He has not seen Armstrong since they left jail together.

CICERO DOING WELL.

Has a Big Glass Factory and Evidence of Growing Prosperity.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CICERO, Ind., Feb. 15.—The Modes Glass Company, recently located here, started ten pots in its factory to-day, giving employment to about 150 hands. The factory, when completed, will contain two ten-pot furnaces and two 160-ton continuous tanks, and employ over five hundred people in the manufacture of green flint and amber ware. The location of this industry has brought many new people to the town. Every building which can be used at all is occupied and private residences are converted into temporary boarding houses for those who are unable to secure dwellings. Cicero today controls the largest territory in the gas belt not traversed by field destroying pipe lines, and bids fair to have rapid growth. The employes to a man denounce the wage-destroying Wilson bill.

THOMPSON ARNOLD IN JAIL.

The Young Banker Held in $20,000 Bonds That He Cannot Give.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 15.—Thomas Arnold, indicted by the Whitley county grand jury, has had his bond fixed at $20,000, being $1,000 on each count. He has been unable to procure bondsmen, and the probability is he will lie in jail until tried. His brother-in-law, William D. Frazer, of Warsaw, has charge of his case. It is reported to-day that a note for $1,600 on a wealthy farmer patron of the wrecked South Whitley Bank, which, it is alleged, was forged by James Arnold, has turned up in the hands of a Huntington banker, who notified the supposed drawer to come and settle. He went, but pronounced the note bogus. Nothing has been heard from James Arnold, and it is surmised that he has gone to Mexico.

Levy on West Muncie Property.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 15.—County Sheriff W. P. Sherry is in charge of the Lake View Hotel and all the interests of the Western Improvement Company at West Muncie. This afternoon he went there and levied on the property to justify claims in the sum of $32,000. The action is in favor of the First National Bank, of Watkins, N. Y., and is the result of John W. Love, cashier of the bank and vice president of the Western Improvement Company, mysteriously disappearing last week with $100,000 of the bank's funds. It is claimed that Love furnished a majority of the $100,000 invested in building the new town, and the company has not realized expectations. The property consists of a costly summer hotel, containing one hundred rooms, several dwelling houses, business blocks, factory, several acres of land and Delaware lake, containing several hundred acres of water. It had been claimed by the officials here that Love did not take any of the bank's funds. The story that he committed suicide by jumping into Watkins lake is not credited here.

Tragedy at Bedford.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., Feb. 15.—A tragedy took place here about midnight last night. Joseph Glover, night agent for the American Express Company, shot F. M. Cook and Samuel Ellis, the latter being a bystander. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. M. A. Webb, who keeps a restaurant, cowhided Cook on the public square. Cook armed himself with a hatchet, and last night about midnight met agent Glover, whom he gave credit with inciting the assault. Glover, without waiting to be attacked, began firing at Cook. One bullet struck Cook in the groin, and may prove fatal. A stray bullet struck jeweler Sam Ellis in the breast, and he is in a serious condition.

Fatally Burned Playing with Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—James Crawford, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Crawford, living near Cope, was left alone a few minutes Tuesday. He obtained some matches from a shelf and began to light paper and throw it in the stove. His clothing caught fire and he ran from the house into the yard and rolled over and over in the snow, extinguishing the flames. His screams attracted his mother, and she came from the barn and carried him into the house. He was terribly burned, and suffered until he died yesterday afternoon.

Editor Bidwell Indicted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 15.—The grand jury yesterday returned an indictment for criminal libel against William P. Bidwell, editor of the American Eagle, the A. P. A. paper, for his publication concerning the Catholic Orphan Asylum in this city. Bidwell to-day delivered himself up to the sheriff and furnished bond for his appearance next Monday in the Circuit Court. This makes two charges of criminal libel now against editor Bidwell, and also a case against him for libeling Bishop Rademacher.

Sues Her Ex-Husband for $10,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 15.—Emeline Dotson, the recently young divorced wife of Alexander Dotson, a septuagenarian, who is one of Elkhart's oldest residents, a real-estate owner and having extensive oil interests in Pennsylvania, has begun suit against the latter for ten thousand dollars' damages for alleged slander. The couple were married a few months ago, but there is a great disparity in their ages, and domestic affairs did not go smoothly.

Mrs. Cox Found with Her Neck Broken

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLAINFIELD, Ind., Feb. 15. — Several days ago Mrs. Aseneth Cox was found dead with her neck broken at the home of a relative in Monrovia, supposed to have been caused from a fall. Since her death a will has been found in which is a proviso bequeathing the sum of $3,000 to Central Academy, an institution of learning founded here by the Friends several years ago.

Found He Couldn't Get Sackett.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 15.—Sheriff Crull has returned from Topeka, Kan., without A. H. Sackett, the adventurer who eloped from here with Miss Frances Davenport, daughter of ex-Senator B. L. Davenport. It has been decided by the family not to prosecute Sackett, as any penalty that could be enforced against him would be no reparation for the wrong done.

Kokomo Will Have the Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Feb. 15.—The Ninth district Republican committee met at the Coulter House last night and selected Kokomo as the place for holding the congressional convention, and June 6 as the time. Following is the delegate apportionment by counties: Benton, 16; Boone, 31; Clinton, 32; Howard, 36; Hamilton, 36; Tippecanoe, 49; Warren, 18.

Madison Has a New Mayor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 11.—The deadlock in the City Council was broken to-night by the election of John W. Linck, Republican, to succeed Mayor Wagner, deceased.

Two More Pensions Reduced.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PETERSBURG, Ind., Feb. 15.—Ransom Decker and Field Dearing, of this county, have had their pensions reduced from $12 to $6. This makes three cases of pension suspension in this county during the past week. The soldiers are indignant, and G. A. R. posts all over the county have adopted resolutions denouncing Hoke Smith and Commissioner Lochren.

Vandalia Compromised for $2,525.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15.—The damage suit for $10,000 against the Vandalia railroad brought by Mrs. Catherine Hipes, on account of her husband and daughter being killed at a road crossing last summer, has been compromised for $2,525. The first trial gave her $1,500 on account of the death of her husband and $400 for the daughter.

Indiana Deaths.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PRINCETON, Ind., Feb. 15.—George N. Jerauld, of this city, died this morning. Mr. Jerauld was eighty-three years old, and had been in the mercantile business at the same stand for more than sixty years, during which time he accumulated a fortune between $150,000 and $200,000.

Indiana Notes.

Nathan Long, of Muncie, has been suspended from the pension roll.

The Seymour opera house was crowded last night at a concert given for the benefit of the poor in that city.

Wednesday night the public schoolhouse in Cedarville, Allen county, was burned. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

Mr. Eldridge, residing on a farm near Lexington, Scott county, is said to have discovered a vein of petroleum on his place.

The Republican city central committee of Crawfordsville has fixed Tuesday, March 6, as the time for holding the city primary election.

George Wentworth, a Columbus fireman, has sued the city for $5,000. He was thrown from a hose cart and severely injured during a run to a fire.

Aaron Wask died at Spencer yesterday, from injuries received by a piece of falling slate in the Lancaster coal mine. His wife died only three weeks ago.

Three hundred workingmen of Columbus last night petitioned the City Council there for the removal of Street Commissioner Frederick John. They charge him with having discriminated against certain laborers to favor his friends.

TALE OF IMMIGRANTS.

Say They Were Brought to America by Mr. Wanamaker and Mrs. Hart.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The names of ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Ernest Hart, the wife of Dr. Ernest Hart, editor of the Medical Record, of London, England, figure as the principal characters in an affidavit that was made to-day before the United States emigration authorities at Ellis Island, this city. Four Irish immigrants, in their sworn testimony, make serious charges against both, and if their statements are true, it is likely that both Mr. Wanamaker and Mrs. Hart will be prosecuted for violation of the alien contract labor laws. The immigrants are now detained at Ellis Island pending an investigation. It was only by the merest chance that the facts in the case reached the United States authorities. The four immigrants were found to-day wandering about the city endeavoring to trace their baggage. The affidavits tell how they signed contracts to come here and work, and details how they were sent to Mrs. Hart, manager of one of Wanamaker's departments. The United States immigration authorities say they will investigate the matter thoroughly and punish the guilty parties if the law has been violated.

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Fair Weather, with Warmer Winds Shifting to Southerly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—For Indiana and Illionis—Fair; warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

For Ohio—Generally fair; colder in eastern portions; west winds.

Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Feb. 15.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	29.99	19	86	N'west	Lt. Snow.	0.02
7 P. M.	30.24	18	70	West.	Cloudy.	T.

Maximum temperature, 24; minimum temperature, 15. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, Feb. 15, 1894:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	32	0.12
Mean	20	0.02
Departure from normal	−12	−0.10
Excess or deficiency since Feb. 1	*21	*2.44
Excess or deficiency since Jan 1	*257	*0.68

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official, United States Weather Bureau.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The people of western Kansas are suffering for want of coal.

Congressman Wilson and party left Kansas City yesterday for the City of Mexico.

Mrs. Zerelda Samuels, mother of Jesse and Frank James, is reported dying at her farm two miles from Kearney, Mo.

At Louisville, yesterday, William Alford, a notorious character about town, was shot and killed by his stepson at the Union Hotel. Alford had assaulted his wife, cutting her severely in the arm.

Ex-Governor Ira J. Chase, of Indiana, has been holding a series of meetings in the Church of Christ at McComb, O., and through his eloquence and forcible discourses has added fifty-one members to that church.

Lish Hendricks, a young man who saw Bob Marler hanged at Pineville, Ky., last Friday, is now almost a raving maniac. He is haunted by the vision of the murderer dangling at the rope's end, and is afraid to be left alone in the dark.

John Yutzey was arrested at Pittsburg Wednesday night, charged with the murder and robbery of P. E. Haldeman, superintendent and paymaster of the Franklin coal mines at Piedmont, W. Va., on the morning of Dec. 16 last. Yutzey denies the crime.

The grand jury at Toledo is investigating a bold-brick case. The victim is John Groil, a farmer, and he paid $6,692 for two brass bricks, after they had been tested by "government assayers" last week. The swindle was perpetrated in the leading hotel of Toledo.

Losses by Fire.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—James Witter & Co.'s dry goods and notion store, 74 to 82 East Spring street, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. Loss, over $200,000 on stock; well insured. Loss on building, $50,000. All of the insurance on the goods is in Columbus agencies. The cause of the fire is unknown. T. Ewing Miller owns the building. W. H. Jones, of the firm, is in Florida, S. B. Witter in New York, J. R. McGaw and A. B. Adair here and S. C. Robinson on the road. The building was four stories, with a basement, and stood alone, the lots on each side being vacant. The firm will resume.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The State Normal and Training School at Oneonta was burned to-day. It is said that there was $75,000 insurance, but the loss is fully double that amount.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Feb. 15.—Fire destroyed all the houses at mine No. 2 of the Mingo Mountain Coal and Coke Company last night. The loss is $80,000, partially covered by insurance.

Breckinridge-Pollard Case.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The Breckinridge-Pollard case was bristling with threats of personal warfare between the attorneys today. Mr. Stoll, of counsel for Breckinridge, demanded in a dramatic way from Guy Mallon, who represents Miss Pollard, a personal explanation of his statement that a reporter was present at Stoll's request. Mr. Mallon explained that it was there by Mr. Stoll's permission. During the examination of Mrs. Robertson a letter addressed to her by Miss Pollard was produced. The witness identified it, and demanded it as her own. Mr. Stoll refused. Mallon got the letter and gave it to the witness. This caused fresh trouble, but no outbreak.

Bloody Fight in a Hotel.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 15.—A bloody fight in which several Shamokin and Trevorten people were terribly cut and bruised occurred at Fisher's Hotel in the latter place last night. The furniture of the hotel was stained with blood which had been drawn from broken heads. With the possible exception of Harry Lewis, who received a frightful knife thrust in the neck, the rest will recover. Those most seriously wounded are Mrs. Zeph Fisher, Ephraim Jones, Harry Lewis, Richard Lyttle and John Winters. The trouble was caused by Lyttle, a Missouri cowboy, insulting a young woman during a dance.

The Coughlin Trial Nearly Ended.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The State ended its rebuttal in the Coughlin case to-day and court adjourned until to-morrow. The defense announced that they probably will introduce no sur-rebuttal evidence The jury was driven to-day over the route supposed to have been taken by the wagon bearing Dr. Cronin's body. Judge Wing's motion to exclude all testimony relative to the Edgewater searchlight was overruled.

CLEVELAND SELECTED.

The Ohio City Will Have the Methodist Conference in 1896.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The joint committee of the Methodist Book Concern to-day selected Cleveland as the place for the meeting of the General Conference in May, 1896. Thy also authorized the management of the Western group of Christian Advocate newspapers to reduce the subscription price from $2.50 to $2, this reduction to begin in 1895, if deemed advisable at that time. The same authority was given to the German papers, Christian Apologist and Haus und Herd.

Only two cities made a fight for the General Conference — Indianapolis and Cleveland. The delegation that presented the claims of the Hoosier city consisted of Rev. Dr. H. A. Buchtel, of Central-avenue M. E. Church; Hon. J. B. Conner, of the Indianapolis Board of Public Safety, and Hon. George L. Knox, a well-known colored man. The former spoke in behalf of the churches of the Hoosier capital, Mr. Conner for the Commercial Club and business interests generally, and Mr. Knox for the colored people, who have a large representation in the Methodist Church.

At the business session of the committees this morning the committee on salaries reported a number of complaints, but recommended that no change be made in the list. The report of the New York Book Concern for the year 1893 showed assets, $2,537,465; liabilities, $419,116; sales during the year, $472,651. The remainder of the forenoon was spent in a personal and thorough inspection of the new building in this city.

AN UNPOPULAR MOVE.

Harvard's President Takes a Stand Against Intercollegiate Athletics.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 15.—President Eliot has touched off a veritable bombshell in his annual report, where he touches upon the subject of athletics. He proposes three radical changes as follows:

First—That no freshman shall be allowed to participate in any intercollegiate event.

Second—That nobody be allowed to compete more than one year in any line of intercollegiate athletics.

Third—That intercollegiate contests take place but once in two years.

For a great while the president has been declaring his opposition to intercollegiate athletics. At the Phi Beta Kappa dinner last spring he declared himself very much opposed to them, and cited instances of athletes who had said as much after graduation. This is declared to be the most unpopular move the president has ever made, and there is a strong movement to call a mass meeting which will protest against the president's proposed changes. The indignation of the students appears to be general.

WITH ONE OF HIS FLOCK.

A Married Preacher Elopes with a Wealthy Illinois Girl.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—A sensational elopement occurred at Melton, this county, twelve miles south of here, last night. The principals were the Rev. J. Gilman Stephenson, pastor of the Christian Church at that place, aged twenty-nine, and Miss Dove Heavener, aged twenty-three, a member of his congregation. Both are highly connected, Stephenson's father and brother being ministers. Miss Heavener's father is wealthy. Her mother is almost crazed with grief. Stephenson is married and has three children.

MODJESKA'S FAREWELL.

With Her Husband, Count Bozenta, She Will Return to Poland.

New York Press.

Mme. Helena Modjeska played last evening for the last time in New York city at the Fifth-avenue Theater. Her closing role was that of Magda in the play of that name. Somehow this fact became known, and plaudits, long, loud and enthusiastic, punctuated the performance from the rising to the falling of the curtain. The applause continued for many minutes after Modjeska had bowed her final acknowledgments.

The great actress was much touched by this warm good-bye. When a Press representative visited her behind the scenes she was weeping on the shoulder of her husband, Count Bozenta.

"Yes," she said, "it is true that my last New York appearance has been made. During the rest of this season and perhaps half of next, I shall perform in the provincial cities. I shall then sell my California property, and retire with my husband to his estates in Poland. The political disabilities under which he has rested have been removed, and he has for some time been persona grata in his and my native land. It is possible I shall manager a leading theater in Warsaw. Such an offer was made to me during my last visit there. I am most grateful to the American people for their many kindnesses to me. To the art lovers of New York I return my sincerest thanks. The warmth of their farewell to me I shall never forget."

The history of Helena Modjeska has been fraught with as much romance as any play in which she has ever acted. Born Helena Benda on Oct. 12, 1844, she was the daughter of a leading Polish actor-manager. Left an orphan, she married at the age of seventeen her guardian, an actor named Modjeski, and performed with him in a strolling company. Her name Modjeska is the feminie form, according to Polish usage. By Modjeski she had a son, now Ralph Modjeski, an able civil engineer. After her first husband died in 1867 Count Charles Bozenta-Chlapowski wooed and won the beautiful artist.

Bozenta became involved in one of the incessant plots against Russian oppression in Poland, and he and his bride fled to America. They bought a ranch in California and began stock farming. But the venture proved unsuccessful, and Modjeska returned to the stage. She speedily learned English, and secured an engagement in San Francisco. Since then her success has been rapid and decided.

A Puzzle for Antiquarians.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15. — At the meeting of the Tennessee Historical Society to-night there was a letter read from W. E. McElwee, of Rockwood, Tenn., describing a coin found in an Indian mound in that county. It bears an urn burning incense on one side, with the inscription in Hebrew: "Shekel of Israel." On the other is a fig or olive branch and the words in Hebrew, "Jerusalem, the holy land." A similar coin was exhibited, but how the coin got into the mound is a matter of mystery. The coin was discovered by a farm laborer without sufficient education to perpetrate such a fraud, and some who have seen it express the view that it is one more proof of the alleged settlement of America in bygone ages by the lost tribes of the children of Israel. The coin is brass and pretty well preserved. Full details of the find will be procured and the coin also if possible.

Colonel Buck Kilgore's Story.

Washington Post.

"Major Wintersmith rushed into General Hanson's room one day in a state of great mental disturbance," said Colonel Kilgore, of Texas.

" 'General,' he exclaimed, 'a man out here in the hall stopped me just now and took me for you.'

" 'He did?' said Hanson. 'I'll go out and kill him.'

" 'Oh, don't trouble yourself about that,' replied the Major, 'I've killed him already.' "

Always Pleased.

Boston Transcript.

Maud—I never saw such a fellow. He is in love with every woman he meets.

Aunt Mary—That means he is madly in love with himself, and a man who is in love with himself is the right kind of a man for a husband. He is nearly always pleasant and in the best of spirits.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Arrived: Lahn, from Bremen; Majestic, from Liverpool.

GENOA, Feb. 15.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 15.—Arrived: Elbe, from New York.

Suicide of an Actress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—May Brooklyn, one of the leading ladies of the Palmer Stock Company, which is playing at the Baldwin Theater, committed suicide to-night by taking poison. She played the part of Mrs. Page in "Alabama."

Harrison's Oratory.

Chicago Journal.

The ex-President's speech proved that in his temporary retirement from active politics his remarkable command of epigrammatic and pungent rhetoric has not suffered.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MR. CHILDS AND NEWSPAPERS.

His Kindness Toward Other Sheets, and Active Interest in His Own.

New York Sun.

Many of the obituary notices of the late George W. Childs mentioned the fact that he would never allow criticism of another newspaper or another newspaper's course to be printed in his own newspaper, and that he always rejoiced over the success of his direct rivals. So true was this that he never seemed to think there could be any rivalry in newspaper publishing, so far as his own enterprise was concerned. His ingenious belief that the Ledger was beyond the reach of rivalry, and that it towered in motives, and in fact, above all other newspapers, often made his closest friends smile, but never in his presence. Fond as he was of making gifts and of receiving praise for what he did, the Ledger was after all the chief object of his affection. To a Sun man who dropped into his office a year or two ago to renew a former acquaintance when the younger man lived in Philadelphia, Mr. Childs said:

"I try to find time to look over the Sun every day. One thing I like about it very much, and that is its manifest desire to be accurate in every detail, even the smallest. That is one of the things I have tried hardest for in the Ledger. This is why I think that the Sun approaches nearer to the Ledger as a great newspaper than any I know."

Mr. Childs said this so earnestly and so seriously that his listener had no difficulty in repressing the smile that, otherwise, might have come over his features had a similar comparison of newspaper excellencies been a topic of conversation elsewhere. Just after Mr. Childs made this remark his office boy brought in a card and Mr. Childs said, "Show him right in," saying to the Sun man, "Sit right still; he will stay only a moment."

The caller was a man of middle age. He was ill and worried. The two men greeted each other cordially.

"I've come to say good-by," said the visitor, his lips quivering and his eyes filling with tears. "I don't know how to thank—"

"Don't say anything about that," said Mr. Childs, slowly moving towards the door and gently, almost imperceptibly, pulling the visitor with him. The two whispered half a minute together. Mr. Childs got the other man to the threshold, and with a warm handshake actually pushed him outside, although it is doubtful if the caller knew he had done so.

"You didn't recognize that man, did you?" asked Mr. Childs when he came back. "Why, I'm surprised; but then he's changed so in appearance. He is Mr. Blank, mentioning the name of the editor and publisher of a wellknown evening newspaper of Philadelphia. I'm afraid he won't live long. He has been worried over business, and the doctors ordered him to go to Europe. I heard he couldn't afford to go because of his business troubles, so I have just put my bank account at the disposal of his business manager while he is gone. Now he'll go off and not worry, and it may save his life. Besides, I do not like to see another newspaper go down. I was afraid he'd break down, and that's why I told you he wouldn't stay long and why I urged him toward the door, as you must have seen."

The amiable vanity which Mr. Childs displayed in telling of his own kindness, a quality much misunderstood by those who saw no other side of him and who frequently commented on this in print as a great weakness in a great man, was pardonable because of that mysterious something in his manner which showed that self-glorification had almost no share in the recital, and that it was the love of doing a good turn to another that prompted him to tell of his satisfaction in it.

Most of the leading reporters of Philadelphia knew Mr. Childs well personally. He was one of the few newspaper men who would give other newspaper men a beat on his own newspaper. He was often the repository of much information, particularly about the Drexel affairs, socially as well as financially, that was of public interest and that he could not publish himself. He always insisted upon being hidden as the source of information, but time and time again would give out news of absorbing local interest and see his own newspaper beaten. The next day the Ledger would come with a "second-day story," but after that would keep up with the others in publishing the news.

The one newspaper beat that Mr. Childs took absolute delight in was the Belknap scandal of the Grant regime. The Ledger was the only newspaper in Philadelphia to publish this important news. Mr. Childs had secured confirmation of its truth in person the day before from President Grant himself, and he had a big "scoop" on the town.

Mr. Borie, of Philadelphia, was Secretary of the Navy at the time. He was in Philadelphia when the exposure came out. He hustled to Mr. Child's office, and as he hurried in he exclaimed:

"Mr. Childs, isn't that story about Belknap an outrage? Of course it's news, and you had to print it. I have just mailed to Belknap a letter expressing my sympathy and indignation."

"Mailed that letter?" asked Mr. Childs.

"Yes, I just put it in the letter box myself."

"Well, hurry to the postoffice and get that letter back," said Mr. Childs. "That story is true. President Grant told me so yesterday."

Mr. Childs probably told this story five hundred times, but he told it the last time with as much interest and satisfaction in a big beat as he did the first time. Commenting on this trait of his character one of his friends said that Mr. Childs was a philanthropist most of the time, but a newspaper man all the time.

PACKING THE SUPREME COURT.

The Disgraceful and Shameless Course of President Cleveland.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

It is notorious that the President has thrown himself into the conflict in the Senate as eagerly as certain youths of Shakspeare's time "thundered at the playhouse, and fought for bitten apples." It is discussed in the daily papers whether Senator So-and-So has been bribed by an office, and whether Senator This-or-That has changed over to the President's side as the result of an interview with him. Senator Cockrell is so indignant at having his name bandied about in the papers in this manner that he has written a letter to a friend, and permitted it to be published, in which he repels the idea that he has been under the manipulation of the President.

Does any one pretend that Mr. Cleveland is treating his office as "a public trust" while thus engaged? Is he strictly observing his official oath while he seeks to pervert the judgment of Senators with gifts to their friends of the offices he holds in trust for the people—and all for the purpose of putting a favorite on the bench against the advice and consent of the Senate?

Suppose he succeeds, and suppose two more vacancies should occur during his term. If the offices held out, then he might force through two other favorites. Then a majority of the court would be of his appointment. What a harvest this would be for him and his law firm, if he chose to reap it. It would have no influence with the court, but many litigants would believe to the contrary. Those there are who are ever seeking lawyers who are intimate with the judges, foolishly hoping that this may make a difference in their favor.

The view is presented to show what possibilities arise out of present conditions. It is not probable that Mr. Cleveland would use his opportunities. He certainly would never appear before Judge Peckham and argue a case. The scars received by him in fighting for the latter's confirmation would be a terrible handicap for the other side.

The hope of Mr. Cleveland himself should be that Peckham may be defeated and the way left open for him to nominate a lawyer of high repute and judicial mind and a stranger to political strife, and then leave the Senate undisturbed in their deliberations upon the confirmation.

If every vacancy that occurs on the Supreme Bench is to be filled by the methods employed to foist Peckham upon it, we cannot answer when the world says that we have a packed Supreme Court.

MR. EMERSON'S JACKASSES.

They Exactly Equal the Number of House Income-Tax Supporters.

New York Sun.

Perhaps no one but a whimsical observer would discern anything remarkable in the fact that the number of Democrats in the present House of Representatives, added to the number of Populists and the number of Republicans recently voting on the income tax amendment to the Wilson bill, 239 in all, exactly corresponds with the number of Barcelona quadrupeds now a subject of controversy in the case of Colberg against Emerson in the Supreme Court.

Luke Emerson, a resident of Bowling Green, Ky., and presumably a Democrat, purchased in the bustling Catalan chief town of Barcelona 239 jackasses in June, 1893. He paid, or agreed to pay, it appears, $80,000 for the lot, but when he arrived at the port of New York, on board the good ship Tauric, on Jan. 31 last, the collector of the port, by virtue of a clause in the schedule of that crowning atrocity of class legislation, the McKinley bill, insisted upon the payment of a duty of $4,500, and seized the jackasses in default of payment. Mr. Emerson avers that the animals are lawfully exempt from duty; but such is the uncertainty which envelops every tariff bill built upon principles declared by the Democratic national convention of 1892 to be unsound and unconstitutional, that there is a controversy over the point. Meanwhile Senator Colberg, of Barcelona, has secured in a civil suit in our Supreme Court an attachment for $20,000 against Mr. Emerson; and the question before the Supreme Court is this: Can the sheriff of New York, the Hon. C. M. Clancy, attach 239 jackasses in the custody of the federal government for alleged nonpayment of duties; if so, must the jackasses be levied upon actually, or how?

With the determination of the technical points, the public has very little concern. What people are really interested in is the purpose of Mr. Emerson. What does he intend to do with his 239 jackasses, or the survivors of them, when they have run, braying and bolsterous, the gauntlet of Clancy and Kilbreth?

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