the plain people, and often opposed to Wall street. He said the Senator's personal integrity could not be questioned.

OPPOSED BY TURNER.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, opposed the adoption of the resolutions. He did not deny that the Cubans were engaged in a just cause, but he insisted that we should know something about the condition of affairs before taking a position which might result in disastrous consequences. In case of war our commerce would be driven from the seas. He had no fear of Spain, but any war was sure to result in distress and irreparable horror and disaster. He declared in his opinion that, since the Senate had come to its second sober thought, not even the Senate resolutions could pass that body, and said the vote in the House when taken would show that there had also been a change of heart there. He said that in Cuba there was a far worse condition of affairs, so far as the mixture of races was concerned, than existed in the South after the war. He said that the Spaniards had not the instinct of self-government equal to the Anglo-Saxons, with whom self-government was an instinct.

Mr. Quigg contended that the position of the American people on the Cuban question was due to a sincere desire to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. "It was not for us," he said, "sons of the miserables who starved at Valley Forge, to sneer at the distress of the Cubans, who were fired with the same passion for liberty and fighting for the same end." Mr. Quigg was loudly applauded when he finished.

Mr. Wheeler declared that he believed in a new policy for the American government. The Monroe doctrine was good for ten millions of people, but now it should be the American doctrine that wherever a people were struggling for liberty they should have our sympathy and if possible our aid.

At this point Mr. Bartlett made a personal explanation concerning the electioneering circular of Mr. Gibson, of Tennessee, which had been exhibited by Mr. Sulzer, of New York, in a recent speech, and which Mr. Gibson had charged was furnished by Mr. Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett explained that the circular had been given him by a printer, and he had shown it to other members, one of whom had given it to Mr. Sulzer. Mr. Gibson thereupon expressed satisfaction with the explanation, and withdrew any imputations which he might have made against Mr. Bartlett.

The course of the foreign affairs committee was criticised by Mr. Mahaney. Mr. Mahaney accused the committee of rushing the resolutions through. Under international law this government could not treat with one whose capital was in the saddle and whose chief executive was an officer in the field.

Mr. Buck had read a telegram signed by the editors of the four leading papers in New Orleans, including the Picayune and Times-Democrat, declaring their support of the resolutions. He said this was a partial refutation of the charge by Mr. Boutelle that sentiment on the question was changing. He spoke eloquently for recognition.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Poor Attendance of Members—Mr. Boutelle Again Hauled Over the Coals.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, presided at the evening session of the House, which was devoted to debate on the Cuban resolutions. Mr. Quigg, of New York, had charge of the time in favor of the resolutions, in the absence of Mr. Hitt. A dozen members were on the floor, though the galleries were well filled when the House was called to order, and when Mr. Dockery took the floor he remarked that "in the inspiriting array of empty benches" on the floor he would make some remarks in favor of the resolutions. He maintained that in casting his vote for the Senate resolutions he represented the wishes of his constituents.

Mr. Daniels favored the first resolution, but thought the second went too far and violated the spirit of our national policy, which, from the beginning, had been against interference in the affairs of foreign countries. He feared the resolutions might result in war.

Mr. Baker supported the resolutions, but said they did not go far enough. He would vote for a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Mr. Mahon said that the nation that used a garrote to put to death political prisoners was not fit to be recognized as civilized. During the late war no prisoners of war were executed. He quoted Mr. Boutelle's speech in the Fifty-third Congress, when the Maine member warmly supported a republican government in Hawaii. Change "Hawaii" to "Cuba," said he, and Mr. Boutelle would be found supporting the resolutions.

Mr. Otey created considerable merriment by expressing his deep sympathy with the Cuban rebels. He had been a rebel once himself. The opponents of this resolution had dwelt on the unfortunate position it would leave us in if Cuba failed to attain her independence. Our position, he argued, would be no more uncomfortable than that of the foreign governments, Spain among them, which recognized the Confederacy.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Milliken, Avery, Talbert, Keifer, Pickler and Broderick, in favor of the resolutions, Mr. Tucker, a member of the foreign affairs committee, closed the debate in opposition to the resolution. The second resolution, he argued, departed from our time-honored policy, and would return to plague us. What right had we, he asked, to interfere in the domestic affairs of a foreign government? He said that the House was interfering with the prerogative of the executive.

Mr. Smith interrupted Mr. Tucker and defied him to point out the law or section of the Constitution which conferred on the executive the right to declare belligerency. He quoted Henry Clay as saying that when the executive failed to do his duty it was the province of Congress to prod him to it.

Mr. Tucker, in reply, said, with great sarcasm, that he supposed the gentleman from Michigan, knowing the weak character of the man in the White House at the present time, believed that Mr. Cleveland would hasten to obey the edict of Congress.

At 10 o'clock the House adjourned. The vote will be taken on Monday.

The Alabama Cobb to Be Unseated.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The election contest from the Fifth Alabama district was passed on to-day by the House committee on elections No. 1, which voted to unseat James E. Cobb, the Democratic incumbent, and seat Goodwin, who ran against him as a Populist. The decision was reached by a party vote. There was no Republican candidate in the district, but the Republican vote was largely cast for Goodwin. According to the returns the vote was: Cobb, 10,651; Goodwin, 9,903. Allegations of ballot box stuffing and intimidation were made, and the committee decided that Goodwin had a majority of about 2,300. Cobb is now serving his fourth term in Congress.

ROENTGEN RAYS IN COURT.

Shadowgraph to be Taken and Used as Evidence in a Damage Case.

WICHITA, Kan., April 4.—Probably the first instance of a court recognizing the Roentgen discovery as a means of establishing a fact in evidence is that in which the District United States Court directed a shadowgraph be taken of the wrist of Peter Noel, who is suing the Santa Fe road for $10,000 damages for wrongly setting the fracture of his wrist. The question of what the best evidence is in a case of that kind came up, and all the parties interested, as well as the court, agreed that in the light of modern science a shadowgraph of the wrist would be the best evidence. Consequently the court directed Lucien Blake, professor of electricity in the State University, to make the test in court here to-day.

The Passing of the Free Lunch.

New York Special to Pittsburg Dispatch.

From "Odes to the Passing Pretzel" I cull these touching lines, which contain more truth than poetry, in spite of the fact that they do jingle nicely:

"The lunch that once in barrooms all
The pangs of hunger sped,
Is seen no more within those walls
Where once its bounty soread;
So now it's gone—forever banned
To us by hayseed rules;
The country statesman owns the land,
And we're his April fools."

This day a week ago, in each of the eight thousand and odd temples to the thirsty god, there was a free lunch altar. Before these wayside shrines more than a hundred thousand hungry souls bent each day. A week ago this day a ton and a half of beans were offered daily at the free lunch shrines of New York. Two tons and a half of potato salad per day testified to the hunger of the devotees. Three hundred gallons of beef stew sent its perfume like a benediction over the heads bowed in midday meditation of its mysteries. A hundred weight of caviare, too, transferred from Delaware, came each day and went. How many pounds of cheese, of liver wurst, of bread, of cold slaw, radishes and the like went also to flank upon those altars the more substantial viands no man can tell. But it has been calculated by some sage that $50,000 was spent each day upon the free lunches of New York. Now the sum total is expressed by the simple word "nil." He who drinks now doth not eat unless he puts up.

WANTS MORE MONEY

GAMBLERS AT MONTE CARLO MUST PAY FOR THEIR PRIVILEGE.

Price of the Concession Raised by the Prince of Monaco—Receipts Falling Off—German Scandal.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 4.—Advices received here from Monte Carlo show that there is a hitch in regard to renewing the gambling concessions. According to the terms of the present contract, the Prince of Monaco receives $250,000 yearly for the exclusive right to maintain a gambling establishment within the borders of his dominions (the area of the principality of Monaco is six square miles), in addition to $100,000, which are the expenses of the principality, whose population is about 12,000. The Prince now demands $500,000 for the expenses of the principality alone, in addition to the large sums which the Casino spends annually in the maintenance of roads, buildings, etc. The receipts from the gambling tables for the year ending March 31 were $240,000 under those of the previous year, and so the company will only be able to pay a 6 per cent. dividend. It is explained that there is much less playing than usual, and that the people who frequent the Casino are a less desirable class than formerly.

* * *

Princess Maud, of Wales, while riding a bicycle in Regent street, early in the week, on her way to visit her old nurse, "skidded" and fell. A policeman promptly helped the Princess into a hansom cab, placed her damaged wheel on the roof of the vehicle, and "Harry" returned to Marlborough House decidedly discomfited.

* * *

The report printed in a New York newspaper that a British expedition had left Georgetown, British Guiana, to establish stations west of the Schomburgk line is officially pronounced to be unfounded. It is added that the report probably originated in the fact that the colonial government has sent a surveying party into the country between Urini and the lower Cuyuni in order to ascertain the possibility of making a road or railway to open up the gold fields.

* * *

The hotels of Moscow have already disposed of every room available for the coronation ceremonies and fetes. Suits of three rooms have been rented at from $1,500 to $2,500.

* * *

This has been the quietest theatrical week of the year. Eleven of the important theaters closed voluntarily, but the Duke of York's, the Drury Lane and the Princess reopened to-night.

Many people during the week visited the Elephant and Castle Theater in the new Kent road, where Abud's Company is playing "Trilby." Lawrence Irving's Svengali is pronounced to be the best thing he has done.

The new play entitled the "Gay Parisienne," which will shortly be seen at the Duke of York's Theater, will have the advantage of a strong cast. This will consist of Ada Reeve, who will sustain the title role, that of Mlle. Jule Bonbon, a young adventuress who is thoroughly at home in the Parisian world of life and adventure. Frank Wheeler, lately of the Gaiety Theater, will assume the part of her fellow-conspirator. Lionel Rignold will have a comedy part, that of Ebenezer Honeycomb. In this he will be assisted by Lilly Belmore in the character of his wife and by Violet Robinson, as his daughter. W. H. Denney will appear as a major, smitten likewise with the charms of the Parisienne. The first act of the piece takes place on the lawn of an English villa; the second at a fashionable Swiss watering place.

In the new Japanese comedy which will be produced at Daly's, on April 11, elaborate preparations are being made. George Edwards sent to Japan for the newest melodies. These have been brought to London by phonograph. The Japan Society have also volunteered their assistance in preparing the play. The scenery is by Telbin, and the dresses are designed by Percy Anderson. The cast will include Maria Tempest, Miss Nesville, Miss Lind, Miss Hobson, Miss Haber, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Morkhouse, Mr. Philip and Mr. Bradford. The play will succeed "An Artist's Model," which has had a remarkable run in London. It was first performed on Feb. 2, 1895, at Daly's. In May it was transferred to the Garrick Theater in order to make room for the New York company. In September it returned to Daly's, where it has remained ever since and done a highly successful business.

The new piece at the Prince of Wales Theater will also be produced on April 11. Arthur Roberts, Phyllis Broughton and Kitty Loftus will appear. The dialogue of the comedy is by Jerome K. Jerome, and the music by Adrian Ross. It is understood that most of the comic business has been introduced by Arthur Roberts.

A GERMAN SCANDAL.

Efforts to Suppress a Pamphlet Entitled "A Revelation from Above."

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, April 4.—A number of high court personages, including Emperor William's brother-in-law, Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, Baron Von Schroeder, Prince Altenberg, Prince Aribert of Anhalt and others, have subscribed the sum of 360,000 marks, it is said, in an effort to prevent the Ollendorf publishing house of Paris from printing the sensational pamphlet entitled "A Revelation from Above," written by Dr. Fritz Friedmann, the lawyer who absconded from this city, leaving debts to the amount of 1,000,000 marks and taking with him Nellie von Wildenfels, an actress. Dr. Friedmann was counsel for the court chamberlain, Von Kotze, who was at one time believed to have been the author of a series of anonymous communications sent during a period of years to various high personages. The inside history of this scandal is said to have been revealed in the pamphlet, and other startling affairs connected with court circles are believed to have been described. The negotiations are understood to be still proceeding.

* * *

Dr. Peters, the former imperial commissioner in Africa, states that, whatever the result of the inquiry into his conduct, he will leave the German government service. It appears that he has been offered and will accept a post at the head of a select force in some land in behalf of a New York and Boston syndicate at a salary of $20,000 per annum.

* * *

This year's army maneuvers have been fixed to take place from Sept. 9 to 11 between Bautzen and Goerlitz. The Fifth and Sixth Army Corps will be engaged. The special feature will be the general use made of the bicycle and tricycle. Even the cavalry will have cycle corps for the carriage of dispatches and for obtaining special information. For the first time some of Hiram Maxim's tricycles will receive a practical trial.

* * *

On May 15 the Floer Corso will be held under the patronage of the imperial family, at the West-end trotting course. The Emperor and others will participate in the event.

* * *

Commenting on the recent census returns, showing the German population to exceed the French by 14,000,000, and to be growing at double the pace of the French population, the newspapers here say that this circumstance must tell in favor of European peace. Incidentally, it is noticeable that the returns afford hardly a trace of proof of the desolation which the Agrarians assert exists in the rural districts.

* * *

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Leipsic lays down that all persons witnessing an offense of lese majesty, and failing to protest against it, or neglecting to inform the authorities, will be punished as accomplices. In several of such cases already persons have been fined.

* * *

Immediately on his return from America, Otto Rechslin, late of Baltimore, was arrested in this city on Wednesday on charges of incendiarism and perjury committed at Storknow, Prussia, prior to his emigration.

* * *

Mr. Uhl, the United States embassador, denied having had an interview on the emigration question on leaving New York. The alleged interview was reprinted extensively here, and is embarrassing his position from the start. He has leased fine quarters at No. 8 Thiergartenstrasse, and will make no change in the personnel of the embassy for the present.

* * *

Mr. Julius Muth, the United States consul at Magdeburg, the center of the German beet-sugar industry, says that the Reichstag will pass a sugar bill which will cheapen sugar in America, but will kill the infant beet-sugar industry of Nebraska and California.

* * *

A series of events interesting to Americans has been arranged this year in connection with the celebration of Shakspeare's birthday in Warwickshire, the poet's county. The first of these will be the annual commemoration of the birth, to be held at Birmingham, on Tuesday, April 21, by the Dramatic and Literary Club, of that city, of which the United States consul, Mr. George F. Parker, of New York, is president. On that day Embassador Bayard will go to Birmingham, where he will respond to the principal toast, "Literature," Bret Harte and the Rev. Dr. Augustus Jessop have promised to be present, thus insuring the literature representation of both English and English speaking countries.

* * *

The United States consulate here has sent the German press the latest rules about government examination and export of American meats.

* * *

Maj. Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, who is on his way to Moscow in order to represent President Cleveland at the coronation of the Czar, is now in this city, and is the recipient of many attentions.

Denver Embezzler in a London Court.

LONDON, April 4.—At the Bow-street Police Court to-day Matt Arnold, fifty-two years of age and well dressed, was remanded on an extradition warrant charging him with embezzling the sum of $14,000 in Denver, where, he said, he had been a clerk in civil and criminal courts. Arnold was arrested at Southampton while on the point of starting for Cape Town with his wife and a colored servant.

Cable Notes.

The black plague has broken out at Yokohama.

Vice President Smith, of the Transvaal republic, is dead.

The new commercial treaty between Germany and Japan has been signed.

The firemen's strike at Vienna has collapsed and the men are returning to their posts.

The rinderpest is spreading rapidly among the Transvaal cattle, and transportation to and trade with Rhodesia has been completely paralyzed.

BLACKMAILERS CAPTURED.

Two Men and a Woman Foiled in an Effort to Extort Money.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Virginia Fuller, her husband, William Fuller, and M. LeGrande DeCapers, alias Howard P. Rosedale, of New York, who were arrested yesterday on the charge of attempting to extort money from Edward Whiteley, of this city, by a blackmailing scheme, were to-day held in $1,000 bail each for trial. Whiteley was led into the trap through a flirtation with the woman and a subsequent meeting at a house on Fairmount avenue. While in the house with the woman Whiteley was confronted by Fuller and Rosedale. The wronged husband wanted $1,000 for the alleged alienations of his wife's affections and Rosedale put in a claim for $250 for detective services. Whiteley referred the men to his lawyer and when they reached the latter's office both were arrested. When arraigned before the magistrate to-day Mrs. Fuller said she alone was to blame, but the husband broke in with a dramatic gesture, saying: "I am the guilty one, and she is only trying to shield me. Let the others go and hold me." The magistrate simplified matters by holding all three. Rosedale said he was tenor in the Tavary Grand English Opera Company.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The price of steel billets has been set at $20.25 f. o. b. at the manufacturer's mill.

Yesterday there was shipped from Pittsburg to the Southern market by river 1,750,000 bushels of coal.

Heidelbach, Eickelheimer & Co., of New York, say that they may ship from $500,000 to $1,000,000 in gold by next Tuesday's steamer.

John W. Curtis, an inmate of the Asylum for the Criminal Insane, at Mattewan, N. Y., has died from the effects of injuries received in a fight with another convict named Keane.

The homestead of the poet, Whittier, which has been occupied by Hon. George W. Cole for the past twenty years, will be vacated next week in pursuance of the plan to make it into a memorial building.

Chinese Inspector of Customs Richard Williams has been indicted by the federal grand jury at San Francisco. The charges on which the customs official will be tried is that of illegally landing Chinese.

Judge Baker, of Chicago, has issued a stay order in the case of the Meadowcraft brothers, who were convicted of receiving deposits after they knew that their bank was insolvent. This will result in a new trial.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was banqueted by the Union League Club, of San Francisco, last night. Prominent men of the State attended, and Dr. Depew made a short speech, in which he told of his appreciation of the honor done him and of his impressions of California.

A Nancy Hanks-Arion Filly.

BOSTON, April 4.—In the breeding establishment of J. Malcolm Forbes, in Milton, Mass., there came into the world yesterday a brown filly, which by birthright should make the fastest trotting mare in the world. The parents of this little filly are Nancy Hanks, with a record of 2:04, and the equally famous stallion Arion, with a record of 2:07¾. This is a combination which Mr. Forbes has sought for a long time, and which was the end he had in view when he acquired Nancy Hanks and Arion, over a year ago. Dr. Osgood, of the Harvard Veterinary School, attended the great Nancy officially. His report to the anxious owner last night was conveyed in the regulation phrase, "Both mother and child doing well."

Losses by Fire.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—The stables of the Buffalo Driving Park were destroyed by fire to-night and with them were burned some twenty valuable horses, which were there in training under Alonzo McDonald for the coming season's trotting. Seventeen horses are known to have been burned, and it is thought quite probable that the loss will exceed that number. Among those were several valuable animals, especially Ellen S. (2:11¾), valued at $1,000. The total loss will exceed $50,000.

WELLANDPORT, Ont., April 4.—The Wellandport flour mills were burned to the ground to-day with their contents. Loss, $125,000; insurance small.

Langdon Seeking Liberty.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Samuel Langdon was this afternoon granted a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Bregy. The petition for the writ sets out that Langdon is allegally restrained of his liberty by the city authorities. The writ is returnable April 19. Langdon was yesterday held by the coroner's jury to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of being implicated in the mysterious death of Anna J. McGrath, whose body was found in a house occupied by Langdon and the dead girl.

Raines Liquor Law Construed.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Corporation Counsel Scott rendered another opinion on the puzzling provisions of the new Raines liquor law to-day, in answer to questions submitted by Chief Conlin. Mr. Scott says, in his opinion, that every restaurant in this city having any sort of a bar, sideboard or ice chest for liquors must be completely closed on Sunday and every night after 1 a. m. In the same opinion he holds that hotel keepers can keep open their bars for the sole purpose of supplying guests at tables at any time.

"Healer" Schrader Arrested.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—"Healer" Schrader, who was ordered from Cincinnati by the health officer on account of his methods being inimical to public health, went over to Newport, Ky., and began "healing" and selling photographs there to-day. The Mayor ordered him to cease operations. Schrader refused, whereupon he was arrested on the charge of being a general nuisance and guilty of disorderly conduct.

"Pocket" of Free Gold.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The greatest strike made in a gold mine in California for years is reported to have been made recently in the Rawhide mine in Tuolumneco. A pocket is said to have been found at the nine-hundred-foot level, the extent of which is not known, which contains nearly free gold. The samples assay from $15,000 to $20,000 a ton. It is said that the ore in sight contains $600,000.

Two Brothers Killed.

MASSILLON, O., April 4.—Confused by several passenger trains, three brothers named Soncennatto, living at Navarre, O., drove directly in front of a rapidly-running Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling express train this morning. William and Frank were killed and the third escaped. The unfortunate men were miners.

Obituary.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 4.—Clark Churchill, ex-Attorney-general of Arizona, died to-day. He had been a resident of this Territory twenty years.

PUT BACK IN OFFICE

VICTORY FOR DEPOSED WINDOW-GLASS WORKERS' PRESIDENT.

Simon Burns Reinstated by the Court—Reasons Given for Discharge of New York Gripmen.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Simon Burns, who was unceremoniously deposed from the presidency of the National Window-glass Workers' Association a few weeks ago, and Daniel Winters elected to the office, has been restored to his position by an order of court. The decree was made to-day by Judge White, in the suit entered by Burns restraining Winters from acting as president of the association. As it declares, the expulsion of Burns was illegal, restrains Winters from acting as president of L. A. 300, restores Burns to the position and places the costs on the defendant. Judge White said there was evidently a preconcerted plan of Winters's friends to oust complainant, and that the expulsion was in direct violation of the laws of the association and of every principle of good faith and fair dealing.

DISCHARGED FOR CAUSE.

New York Gripmen Accused of Entering Saloons During Working Hours.

NEW YORK, April 4.—President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Street-railway Company, to-night issued the following statement:

"The reports in the morning papers of the trouble between the Metropolitan street railway and its employes have the following foundation only: The company employs on its entire system about 5,000 men. Six hundred of them are gripmen, on whose sobriety, cool judgment and nerve the safety of 250,000 passengers in the cable cars daily depend. It is necessary that there should be rules to regulate the conduct of these employes, that the rules should be enforced, and the only way of enforcing them effectively is by discharging every employe who disregards them. Discharges for violations of the rules have averaged, since the Lexington-avenue was opened, about 180 per month on the entire system. The discharges for the month of March, 1896, were 192.

"Yesterday a committee of employes called on the president and demanded the reinstatement of nine out of the 192 who were discharged in March, all of whom were Lexington-avenue gripmen, and of one Broadway conductor, who was discharged on the 2d of April. All of these ten men were informed when notified of their discharge that the cause would be stated to them by the superintendent, if they chose to apply for it. None of them ever applied. The demand for their reinstatement was absolutely peremptory, and irrespective of the cause of discharge. The ten men who were thus selected to be forced back into the company's employ were, in fact, all dicharged for the violation of the rule which provides that the men shall not enter any drinking saloon during their hours of duty. Each one of them had a copy of this rule in his possession, and his attention was personally called to it when he was employed. Each of them was shown, on evidence satisfactory to the superintendent, to have violated it.

"I consider that it would be criminal not to take precautions to see that no man under the influence of liquor shall have charge of a cable car on Broadway. We cannot deal with degrees of drinking. Absolute sobriety must necessarily be insisted on, and the only way to secure it is by insisting that the men shall keep out of saloons while on duty.

"There is no question between the company and its employes about hours or about wages or labor organizations, or about anything except the one question, whether the company is entitled to keep its gripmen out of drinking saloons during the hours of duty. We have no doubt of our duty on that point. The demand of the committee was, therefore, refused."

Patrick Mulligan, James Goghan, Joseph Greer, James J. O'Meara and Michael Hunt, who comprise the committee which will in future represent the Amalgamated Association of Street-railway Employes, in any conference with the railroad officials, held a meeting to-night. A telegram was received from W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street-railway Employes, stating he will reach this city Sunday and attend a meeting of the committee, to be held to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Mulligan said, after the meeting had concluded, that the first thing to be done would be to prepare a statement for publication denying the truth of that made by President Vreeland that the nine gripmen recently discharged from the Metropolitan Company's employ were discharged for drunkenness. "We can prove," Mr. Mulligan said, "that both President Vreeland and Superintendent Brown acknowledged that these men were exceptionally good men, sober and honest, and that they were not discharged for drunkenness or incompetency, but because they took part in organizing the men here. We shall do nothing until Mahon arrives. Then we shall, probably, in addition to publishing our denial of President's Vreeland's statement, come to a conclusion to ask him to leave the matter to arbitration. Should he refuse it is extremely probable that a general strike will be ordered."

Street-Car Employes Organizing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—It is understood that as a result of the efforts here of W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street-railway Employes, three local unions have been formed. Midnight meetings continue and the officials of the street-railway are displaying some anxiety as to the outcome.

MARY E. WILKINS.

Home Life and Characteristics of the Popular Story Writer.

Albert Doyle, in Donahoe's Magazine.

In manner Miss Wilkins is not so reserved as she appears to strangers. It is her natural diffidence and nonobtrusiveness which give her the reputation of frigidity. She waits for her visitor to make the advances. She attends the social functions of the town, as well as all the literary receptions in Boston. She plays whist well, is a substitute member of a whist club, and attends the meetings frequently. She talks as well as she writes, and has a vast fund of anecdotes which she tells in a most interesting way.

Her writing is legible, and her language and punctuation are perfect; and as her stories are formulated from start to finish in her brain before they are put on paper, she never copies her manuscript, and it rarely demands correction. She has an odd little trick of abbreviating her conjunction "and" to "ad." Her stories she writes on white letter paper with black ink; but for her personal correspondence she uses an unruled gray paper of note size, with her address in blue letters at the top of each sheet.

She has a famous chafing dish, and from it she brings forth many delightful confections. Each Saturday evening she entertains a small circle of friends, and from her magic lamp she conjures a host of good things. She attempted at one time to count the different dishes which she prepared by means of her chafing dish, but they were too numerous to tally. These Saturday evenings of Miss Wilkins's are charming gatherings, and invitations to them are coveted. Music and card playing and bon mots enliven the early hours, and then the edibles, true Bohemian dishes, are brought forth. Delicious rarebits, mutton chops and salads are standard features of the feast, and broiled live lobsters sent that evening from the city are never omitted from the menu.

Miss Wilkins does not court notoriety. She is very retiring and modest, and says that an interviewer is a bete noir to her. She has always been averse to having anything of a personal or opinionative nature appear in print. Even close friends have been refused "personal talks" for publication. She does not think that letting the world know her idea of the new woman or the name of her favorite flower, book or hero will make the world wiser.

Miss Wilkins's friends are all devoted to her. They call her familiarly by her first name—Mary. Her middle name was her mother's—Eleanor. Her modest charities make her much loved, and although to public charity she has made it a rule never to give pecuniary aid, she is always ready to assist by writing a salable story or by giving photographs or autographs to be placed on sale.

A Private Gallery.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The collection of pictures owned by millionaire Charles J. Yerkes and recently placed in his Fifth-avenue mansion has already a national reputation, and additions are constantly being made to it. The picture gallery is one of the most superb rooms in the new palace on upper Fifth avenue. In it are pictures by Rembrant, Rubens, Van Dyck, Raphael, Teniers, Boucher, Benjamin Constant, Daubigny, Bouguereau, Jacquet, Detaille and Jan Van Beers. One of the gems of the collection is the portrait of Mrs. Yerkes herself, by Van Beers. It is an excellent likeness and a rarely beautiful picture.

Special Sale of Lace Curtains

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

WE HAVE made the largest purchase of Curtains ever brought to Indianapolis. They come direct from the mills, and are bought at such figures as will allow us to offer extraordinary prices. We will begin the sale at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Notice the Prices!

On **Nottingham Curtains,** most of them **61 inches wide,** all of them 3½ yards. Samples of all of them may be seen in our big window.

Don't be late in coming, because they are not going to last long.

We have set aside a large portion of our big retail rooms for the accommodation of the crowds, and will have an extra force of clerks to insure prompt attention.

To-morrow we pay attention to Nottinghams. Will speak of others later in the week. Watch for **further bargains.**

Now for Surprise No. 1

Lot No. 1—	450 pairs Nottinghams, 1 pattern	$0.40 a pair
Lot No. 2—	375 pairs Nottinghams, 1 pattern	.65 a pair
Lot No. 3—	350 pairs Nottinghams, 2 patterns	1.12 a pair
Lot No. 4—	250 pairs Nottinghams, 2 patterns	1.19 a pair
Lot No. 5—	350 pairs Nottinghams, 2 patterns	1.30 a pair
Lot No. 6—	375 pairs Nottinghams, 3 patterns	1.50 a pair
Lot N. 7—	225 pairs Nottinghams, 1 pattern	1.78 a pair
Lot No. 8—	270 pairs Nottinghams, 1 pattern	1.95 a pair
Lot No. 9—	1370 pairs Nottinghams, 7 patterns	2.17 a pair
Lot No. 10—	150 pairs Nottinghams, 2 patterns	2.29 a pair
Lot No. 11—	300 pairs Nottinghams, 2 patterns	2.38 a pair
Lot No. 12—	175 pairs Nottinghams, 1 pattern	2.69 a pair
Lot No. 13—	260 pairs Nottinghams, 1 pattern	2.97 a pair

Total, ...5,000 pairs.

No house in Indianapolis ever had half the above selection at double the prices. If you want Curtains, all we care for is to have you come to our store. We will open your eyes.

We are determined to close the entire lot out in one week and make way for other special bargains. We also offer some especially fair values in chairs.

Notice This List

An Oak Morris Chair, with two large cushions	$7.50
A leather seat large Arm Rocker	2.50
A Beautiful Rattan Chair	6.50
A solid Mahogany Rocker, French inlaid—a beauty	10.00

A large line Diners, Oak and Mahogany, **$1** to **$12** each.

Come to Headquarters

We are Manufacturers and Jobbers.

U. S. LOUNGE MFG. CO.

THE YOGI PHILOSOPHY

TEACHINGS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA WHICH MADE CONVERTS.

The Hindu Religion of Work and Duty With Highest Power Shown In Nonresistance to Evil.

New York Herald.

"Eines schickt sich nicht fur Alle; Alles schickt sich nicht fur Einen." "One thing is not fit for all; everything is not fit for one." This maxim of Goethe is the rule to which the great Hindu preacher Swami Vivekananda strictly adheres in his propagation of the Yogi philosophy in this country, and to which he owes the success he achieved in gaining followers.

According to the Hindu preacher the greatest misfortune to befall the world would be if all mankind were to recognize and accept but one religion, one universal form of worship, one standard of morality. This would be the death blow to all religious and spiritual progress. Instead of trying to hasten this disastrous event by inducing persons, through good or evil methods, to conform to our own highest ideal of truth, we ought rather to endeavor to remove all obstacles which prevent men from developing in accordance with their own highest ideal, and, instead of making the vain attempt to establish one universal religion, we ought rather to favor the splitting up of the existing religions into as many creeds and sects as possible, until every individual will have a religion of his own and be free to live in accordance with its dictates.

The ultimate goal of all mankind, the aim and end of all religion, is but one—reunion with God, or, what amounts to the same, with the divinity which is every man's true nature. But while the aim is one, the method of attaining may vary with the different temperaments of men.

Both the goal and the methods employed or reaching it are called Yogi, a word derived from the same Sanscrit root as the English yoke, meaning "to join," to join us to our reality, God. There are various such yogas or methods of union—every religion, in fact, represents one—but the chief ones are Karma, Bhakti, Raja and Gnana Yoga.

TEACHINGS OF SWAMI.

The following extract from one of Swami's recent class lectures on Karma Yogi, or the religion of work and duty, will best illustrate how the great Hindu preacher applies this maxim to ethics:

"Human society is an organism in which there are different grades and states. We all know about morality and about duty, and at the same time we find that morality in various countries differs greatly. What is regarded as moral in one country, in another may be regarded as immoral. For instance, in one country cousins can marry, in another they cannot; in one men can marry their sister-in-law, in another it is regarded as immoral; in one people can marry but once, in another many times, and so forth.

"So, in all departments of morality, we find this variation of the standard. Take, for instance, the idea of duty, which varies so greatly among the different variety of nations. In one country if a man does not do certain things people will say he acted wrongly, and if the same thing should be done in another country people will still say that his action was wrong, and yet we know that there are universal duties. In the same way, one class of society regards certain things as its duty, while another class would be horrified if it did the same thing.

"Two ways are left to us—either the way of the ignorant, who imagine that only the standard of morality is the true one, and all the rest are wrong; the other that of the wise, who admit that, according to the mental constitution, or the different plane of existence in which we are, duties and morality may vary. So the important thing is to know that there are gradations of duty and morality; that what is the duty of one state of life, in one state of circumstances, will not be that of another.

"The following example will serve to illustrate: All great teachers have taught 'Resist not evil'—that nonresisting evil is the highest ideal. We all know that if in the present state of society in this country some of us were to try to carry out this teaching to its fullest extent the whole social fabric would fall to pieces—the violent and the wicked would be free to take possession of our property, our lives. Even if only one day of nonresistance were practiced it would lead to the utter dissolution of society.

"Yet, intuitively, in our heart of hearts we feel the truth of the teaching, 'Resist not evil.' This seems to us the highest ideal, but to teach this doctrine only would be equivalent to condemning a vast majority of mankind. Not only so; the impossibility of living up to this highest standard would discourage and weaken men, and that constant dissatisfaction and self-disapproval would breed more vice than any other weakness. To the man who has begun to hate himself the gate to degeneration has been opened. And so it is with a nation.

"Our first duty is not to hate ourselves, because to advance we must have faith first in ourselves and then in God. He who has no faith in himself can never have faith in God. Therefore, the only alternative remains to us 'to recognize that duty, morality and all these things vary under different circumstances—not that the man who resists is doing something wrong, but that in certain circumstances in which he is placed it may become his duty to resist.

THE EXTREMES SIMILAR.

"Some of you may have read the Bhagavad-Gita, and many of you in Western countries, perhaps, felt astonished when reading in the first chapter that Krishna calls Arjuna a hypocrite and a coward because of his refusal to fight and to offer resistance on the plea that nonresistance was the highest ideal of love. To understand this reprimand we must know that in every case the two extremes, the extreme positive and the extreme negative, are always similar.

"Man enters this world without teeth and crawling; he goes out without teeth and crawling. When the vibrations of light are too slow we do not see them, nor do we see them when they become too rapid. So with sound. When very low we do not hear; when very high we do not hear. In like manner is the difference between resistance and nonresistance.

"One man does not resist because he is weak, lazy and cannot, and not because he will not; the other is the Man on the Cross, who, knowing that He could bring legions down to defend Him, instead did not resist, and blessed His enemies. The one who resists not from weakness commits a sin, and the other who resists from strength commits also a sin. Buddha gave up his throne and position; that was true renunciation, but there cannot be any question of renunciation in the case of a beggar who has nothing to give up.

"So, in speaking of this nonresistance and renunciation, we must first take care what we really mean. We must first know whether we have the power of resistance or not. If, having the power, we renounce and do not resist, then we are doing a grand act, but if we cannot resist and at the same time want to deceive ourselves that we are actuated by motives of the highest love, we are doing the exact opposite. Thus Arjuna became a coward at the sight of the mighty array against him; his love made him forget his duty toward his country and king. That is why Krishna told him that he was a hypocrite: 'Thou talkest like a wise man, but thy actions betray thee to be a coward; therefore, stand up and fight.'

"Such is the idea of the Karma Yogi. The Karma Yogi is the man who understands that the highest ideal is nonresistance, but who also knows that it is the highest manifestation of power, and that what is called 'resisting evil' is but a step on the way toward nonresistance. Before having attained this highest ideal, his duty is to resist; let him work, let him fight, let him strike straight from the shoulder. Then only when he has gained the power to resist nonresistance will become a virtue."

Gibson's Girl.

The Critic.

There are few more interesting myths than that of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's American girl. I have had any number of well-known "society" girls pointed out to me as being Mr. Gibson's true and only original. Sometimes the girls themselves have gone so far as to confess their true-and-oniness. Not long ago a girl, not of society at all, died in New York in peculiar circumstances, and it leaked out that she was the model that gave inspiration to Mr. Gibson's pencil. This one, it was said, had sat for the frontispiece of Mr. Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor's magnum opus, "Two Women and a Fool." The frontispiece was reproduced in the daily papers, and the sad story of the girl was given with it. Now the girl has been discovered again. The Journal has made the discovery that the young woman who performs the interesting duties of mail to Miss Lois Fuller is the true and only Gibson girl. In proof of its statement, it reproduces the very frontispiece of Mr. Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor's "Two Women," etc., which had already been given to prove the claims of a rival girl.

WHERE DO DIRECTORIES GO?

Apparently They Vanish Into Space When Their Day Is Done.

New York Mail and Express.

"What becomes of