

TO LEASE THE BRIDGE ROAD. A PROPOSAL TO JOIN THE TERMINI TO THE CITIES ELEVATED ROADS. A PROSPECTIVE CORPORATION WANTS TO RUN TRAINS ACROSS WITHOUT CHANGE AND CHARGE ONE FARE—A LETTER TO THE MAYORS OFFERING TO BUY THE RIGHT.

An important letter was sent yesterday to Mayor Strong, of this city, and to Mayor Wurster, of Brooklyn, by August Belmont, George W. Wingate, Frederick Uhlmann and James Jourdan, as the representatives of the elevated railroad systems of this city and Brooklyn. It embodies a proposition for the organization of a company to take control of the Brooklyn Bridge cars and effect an alliance between the elevated railway systems of the two cities, by which passengers can be carried from any point on New-York to any point in Brooklyn on the lines of these roads for a single fare of five cents.

The prominent representative of the Manhattan Railway Company, who is referred to as having had a conference on this subject with Mayor Strong at his office in the City Hall on February 27 last was George J. Gould.

The letter says: Gentlemen: This communication is submitted to you jointly, as the chief magistrates of the two cities owning the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, since there may be no power vested in the trustees now controlling and managing said Bridge to consummate the purpose intended. If the proposition herein submitted is to be acted upon, some enabling legislation may be essential, and in view of that we respectfully urge speedy consideration on your part.

TO OPERATE CARS ON FUTURE BRIDGES. We propose to organize, under the laws of the State of New-York, a corporation, authorized to construct, maintain, own and lease bridges across the East River between the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; to operate railroads on bridges existing or to be constructed, and, in connection with said railroads, to construct, own or lease and operate extensions in both cities. Said corporation will give adequate guarantees to fulfill any and all agreements that may be entered into between it and the cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

On behalf of said proposed corporation, we offer to lease for a term of years from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the railway now operated over the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, including rolling stock, motive power and terminals, and to pay to the cities as rental an amount to be agreed upon as fair and just, but to approximate the net earnings heretofore derived by the cities from the railway of the Bridge, besides fully maintaining the roadbed, tracks, rolling stock and motive power, together with shops, etc., in the best condition, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

The cities to continue to receive and hold all income derived from real estate owned, and income derived from privileges granted by lease or contract to telegraph and telephone corporations, and to retain full jurisdiction of said Bridge.

If such an agreement is made, the prospective corporation will undertake to accomplish the following:

- 1. Provide continuous rapid transit between New-York and Brooklyn without change of cars, by joining the elevated railroads of the two cities, not only as they now exist, but as they may hereafter be extended.
- 2. Reduce the rates of fare to passengers using the elevated railroads and the bridge, by abolishing railway tolls over the bridge to passengers who have paid a fare of five cents to the elevated railroad.
- 3. Abolish the inconvenience of two transfers, thus saving to the passengers desiring to cross from one city to the other more than twenty minutes per round trip.

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No sooner was it announced that a positive cure for nervous ailments, an unfailing blood purifier, had been discovered by Professor Phelps, of Dartmouth, and physicians everywhere welcomed Pain's celery compound as the most-to-be-desired discovery of a time when modern ways of working and living had begun to multiply diseases that arise from impaired nerves and impure blood.

When a great public demand arose for this remedy from one end of the country to another at once, as in every such case, a lot of cheap fakes began to try to impose upon people one and another trade medicine, sometimes harmless, sometimes harmful, always worthless, claiming for them the unexplained properties of Pain's celery compound.

Naturally, none of them ever succeeded. None of them ever will. Pain's celery compound made people well! The aged and infirm found in it new and lasting strength. Thousands of women and men, tired out, run down, dependent, sick, suffering with insomnia, rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys, regained their health and strength and buoyancy by the well-advised use of Pain's celery compound.

From thousands of grateful persons unsolicited testimonials began to pour in from those whom Pain's celery compound had benefited. The wealthy and the poor, the famous and the comparatively unknown, sent to the proprietors of the remedy, to the newspapers, to their physicians, their friends, the kind news that here at last they had found a remedy that made them themselves again!

And the foolish fellows, with their silly nostrums, starting up here and there every year, discovered as often as they tried it that when a person's health is at stake he or she will not be imposed upon. Pain's celery compound was in greater demand last year than the year before, the demand this spring is greater than for all the so-called spring remedies combined. People insist upon having the one remedy that does them good, makes them strong, repairs their shattered strength. They call for Pain's celery compound. The story of the life-work of this great physician has been often told and is familiar to most readers.

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Today Pain's celery compound stands without an equal for feeding exhausted nerves and for relieving the strength of the body. It cures radially and permanently. The nervous prostration and general debility from which thousands of men and women suffer so long that it finally gets to be a second nature with them—all this suffering and despondency can be very soon removed by the use of Pain's celery compound and replacing the unwholesome blood with a fresher, more highly vitalized fluid. A healthy increase in appetite and a corresponding gain in weight and good spirits can be secured in any sickly country.

Pain's celery compound is the most remarkable medical achievement of this last half of the nineteenth century.

THE WORLD!

Pain's Celery Compound, the Product of Brains and Medical Experience.

After Years of Study and Application This Greatest of All Remedies Was Given to Mankind by the Ablest of Modern Physicians. The Host of Worthless Imitators That Followed It.



PROF. EDWARD E. PHELPS, M. D., LL. D.

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HAS TURKEY A GRIEVANCE!

MAVROYENI BEY NOT LET INFORMED OF HIS RECALL.

THE PORTE NOT BELIEVED TO INTEND BREAKING OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES—SECRET AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT ABOUT MINISTER TERRELL'S MOVEMENTS.

Washington, March 23.—There are no new developments in Washington, at least with respect to the alleged purpose of the Turkish Government to break off diplomatic relations with the United States, as a consequence of the action of the American Congress in the Armenian affair. Notwithstanding the apparently official advices from Constantinople of the recall of Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister here, it is said that neither the Secretary of State nor the Turkish Minister has as yet received any information on the subject, either of a corroborative or a contradictory nature. Mavroyeni Bey has cabled to Constantinople for information on the subject, and is now awaiting a reply. He accuses the insinuation made in the American press that he has been remiss in his duty in the Armenian affair, and says he has discharged his full duty in that matter, employing all the agencies common to diplomatic usage to have his Government properly represented and to keep the American Government and people promptly advised as to the actual state of affairs in Armenia.

It is said that Mavroyeni's recall is based on his Government's displeasure with his management of that diplomatic incident, particularly his failure to counteract the sentiment of the people of the United States adverse to the Porte. His Government holds, it is said, that the full exercise of the duties of his diplomatic office might have influenced more friendly feeling on the part of the legislative branch of the Government, and, if it could not prevent, might at least have delayed the adoption of the Armenian resolutions reflecting on the Turkish Government.

It cannot be learned whether this action on the part of the Turkish Government implies a desire to sever diplomatic relations with the United States, or whether it simply means that Mavroyeni Bey is to be transferred to another post. In order to make a change in the Ministry at Washington. Those officials of the State Department who will say anything at all about the case are inclined to the belief that if Mavroyeni is to be recalled it is merely for the purpose of showing an approach on the subject to-day told the truth. They are high officials of the Department and would naturally be presumed to know such things.

In fact, however, no one can get them to say whether Mr. Terrell is or is not at Constantinople, or whether he had or had not received leave of absence. Notwithstanding this unusual and sensitive disposition of "diplomacy" there is reason to believe that Mr. Terrell secured sixty days' leave of absence several weeks ago, and that he is now on his way home. It is reported that he was in London several days ago, and it is presumed that he has since started across the Atlantic.

His departure was perfectly regular, and was somewhat of an unusual occurrence. What differences exist, if any, originated since Minister Terrell left the scene, and he must necessarily be in ignorance of them. In the unexpected event that the Turkish Government should close its Legation in Washington, it would be perfectly natural for the United States to close its Legation in Constantinople. Mr. Terrell would not return to his post; certainly not until the Porte indicated a desire to resume friendly diplomatic intercourse with the United States.

C. N. JORDAN BACK FROM WASHINGTON. HE DECLINES TO TALK OF HIS VISIT—GOLD SHIPMENTS EXPECTED THIS WEEK.

Assistant United States Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan returned from Washington yesterday, and was at his desk in the Sub-Treasury during the day. He declined to tell the object of his visit to Washington, but it was supposed to be in connection with the threatened withdrawals of gold from the Treasury for export.

Sterling exchange was strong, but the rates were not advanced. It was believed there would be shipments of gold to Europe this week, although it was conceded the outgo might be deferred by a rise in the rates for money. In the absence of Mr. Jordan, the Secretary of the Treasury would within a few days call upon the depository banks to turn in to the Treasury 20 per cent more of the gold held by them on account of bonds.

CHAT ABOUT PROMINENT MEN.

J. W. Brewster, the Democratic leader in Cincinnati, is in the city. Mr. Brewster has fought many a political battle with George B. Cox, the Republican leader there. He is practically out of politics now, and is paying more attention to his business. Mr. Brewster, who is staying at the Imperial Hotel, admitted that he believed McKinley would be elected the next President of the United States.

Mr. Brewster is speaking of his chances: "I believe that McKinley now has a lead where he cannot be stopped. I believe that McKinley is the man. I believe that times would be better under his administration than under any other. There are many people in this country who are not with McKinley, but I believe that he will be the nominee of his party and will be elected."

One of the most active and persistent enemies that the so-called Whiskey Trust has is James S. Vesey. Mr. Vesey was in the city on Friday, and, commenting upon the address of Whiskey Trust, said that all he was doing was allowing any one to list stock on which money could not be raised. Mr. Vesey added that the Whiskey Trust, as it was known, was trying to merge into a new company, and that he was the American Distributing Company, and remarked grimly that he would fight it just as strongly as ever.

Mr. Vesey has another feud, and that is his dislike for spiritualistic manifestations. He says that it is one of the days he was explaining some of these tricks to a number of men in Columbus. They were showing him how he could force the four of clubs to come out of the deck when a card was drawn. A few weeks later he was in Cincinnati with a number of friends. He told one of them to draw a card, and by the trick forced the four of clubs to come out. Then they asked him what card was drawn. He replied: "Oh, your telegraph to some of the brotherhood and they will tell you." So he went on to tell about a sacred order of which he was a member which had its headquarters in the woods of Thibet and to whom all things were known. He was asked for the names of some of them. He dashed off a lot of names and the committee selected one at random. Of course the names he gave were those of the order. He was asked to give the name of the man who was to sing another stanza of the song, which she did. The Mayor announced that he must settle down to business and walked into his private office. The bridal party marched out, followed by the excited landlords, who went away dissatisfied.

MAYOR GLEASON'S COMEDY.

AN INTERESTING MORNING IN HIS OFFICE IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

An amusing comedy, illustrating life in Long Island City and the daily tribulations of Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason, was enacted yesterday morning in the Mayor's office in the City Hall. He found his office filled with an excited crowd of persons of various nationalities. They had come to protest against the Mayor issuing warrants for wages for laboring men employed by the city until the latter had promised to pay their landlords.

The Mayor soon showed that he was in sympathy with the laboring men and told the landlords that they had no right to come to his office to make such a suggestion. The landlords all began to talk at once in broken English, and the Mayor began to lose his temper.

Just then Private Secretary Coffey handed the Mayor a new song which had been received in the morning mail from a New-York publishing house. The song was dedicated to the public schools of America and the title was "Another Bright Star for Old Glory."

Mayor Gleason glanced over the song and then he looked over to Miss Murphy, his typewriter, and said: "Miss Murphy, that looks like a good song, can you sing it?"

Miss Murphy at first blushed and then admitted to the Mayor that she had already learned the song. Mayor Gleason continued: "Then please sing one verse for us." Then he thundered out: "Every man in the room take off his hat."

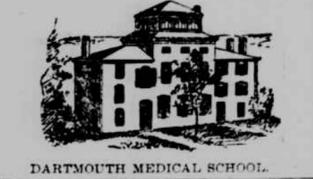
The rooming of the excited landlords subsided. Miss Murphy then sang one stanza of the song in a pretty Italian and sang one stanza of the song in a pretty Italian and sang one stanza of the song in a pretty Italian.

At this point an Italian brigand party entered, and the Mayor was informed that he was wanted to perform a marriage ceremony. The contracting couple were Angelo Bollicio and Marie Thilloolo, both of Corona, Long Island. After pronouncing them man and wife the Mayor asked the bridegroom if he wasn't going to kiss the bride. The bridegroom replied: "No, not now."

"Well, if you won't kiss her, I will," replied the Mayor. The Mayor then kissed the bride, who was a pretty brunette, seventeen years of age. Before the bridal couple left the room Mayor Gleason asked Miss Murphy to sing another stanza of the song, which she did. The Mayor announced that he must settle down to business and walked into his private office. The bridal party marched out, followed by the excited landlords, who went away dissatisfied.

FUNERAL OF A THEATRICAL MANAGER.

The funeral of George Keogh took place yesterday at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament. Mr. Keogh died at the Bloomingdale Asylum on Friday. Up to a few years ago he was a theatrical manager of some prominence. He was at one time manager for Mrs. Langtry.



DARTMOUTH MEDICAL SCHOOL.

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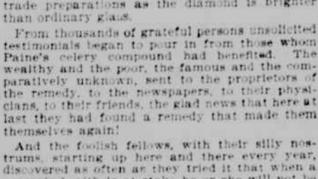
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BETHESDA. AMERICA'S FAVORITE WATER. Dr. Alex. Mett, Madison Avenue, New-York City. "In my experience, Bethesda is the only one of the waters of the market which, as a diuretic, does not overtax the system."

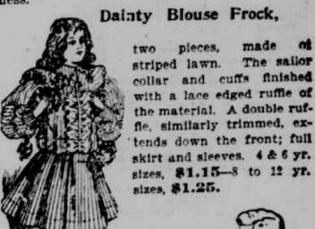
For sale by grocers, druggists, and by Acker, Merrall & Co. and Park & Tilford.

BEST & CO.

WILMUTIAN BAZAAR.

A Few Things For Children

Are advertised here, not that they are exceptional with us, either in price or quality—our store is full of such—but to show that while we have the finest grades, we begin at the lowest prices for which reliable goods can be produced—and that it is always best for the truly economical to dress their children—boys and girls—where their outfitting is the exclusive business.



Dainty Blouse Frock, two pieces, made of striped lawn. The sailor collar and cuffs finished with a lace edged ruffle of the material. A double ruffle, similarly trimmed, extends down the front; full skirt and sleeves. 4 & 6 yr. sizes, \$1.15-3 to 12 yr. sizes, \$1.25.



Boys' Reelers. \$4.50. Made of all wool, fast color blue cheviot serges with strong serviceable linings; either black bone or navy buttons; sizes 4 to 14 yrs., \$4.50.



Boys' Hats. New shapes and colors, variety so large that we can suit their faces as well as fit their heads. Derby's fur felt, \$1.00-1.50. Alpines, \$2.00-3.00. Golf Caps, all wool, \$1.00-1.50. Broderick Yacht Caps and Tam-o-Shanters, \$1.00-1.50.

Catalogue with over 700 illustrations of the best things for children, sent to out of town customers, for a cent postage. 60-62 West 23d St.

Easter Novelties in Silver and Gold.



Prayer Book with Silver Mounted Book Marker attached \$2.50. Actual size. A very appropriate Easter gift. Our Easter Supplement is full of new suggestions in gold jewelry and sterling silver novelties. Sent by request.

J. H. Johnston & Co. 17 Union Sq., N. Y.

Deaf-ness and HEAD NOISES relieved instantly by use of WILSON COMMON SENSE EAR DRUMS. They are absolutely invisible, comfortable, and are unlike anything else ever before produced for the relief of deafness. No wire or spring attachments to irritate the ear. Call or write for pamphlet.

Wilson Ear Drum Co., 1122 Broadway, New-York. Mr. Geo. H. Wilson, Inventor, in charge.

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day. Mr. Martin continued: "There is only one thing about the McKinley sentiment that makes me afraid for him, and that is it may have developed too soon. It does appear to me, however, that McKinley is too far ahead ever to be stopped. The people want him and they are declaring for him everywhere. As for Campbell, whom the State Democratic Committee has endorsed for the nomination, I believe that he stands as good a show as any Democrat. He is an able man and has learned much with misfortune. He is poor, but that is a virtue in the eyes of many. There is not an eager scramble for the nomination, and while I am a Democrat and always have been, I sincerely believe that the Republicans will elect their candidate this fall. It seems now that McKinley is the man. Mr. Martin has left politics and now is in the mining business. He has made rich finds in the Cripple Creek district, and says that while both mining and politics are largely gambles, he has been more successful with mines than politics and he thinks he will stick to the mines."

Colonel William Lamb, on whose shoulders the mantle of the late General Mahone, of Virginia, has fallen, has been actively in communication with the Republican political leaders in the East of late, and the last report from Virginia is that the astute Colonel has undertaken the contract of turning Virginia over to the Republicans. Colonel was in the city the other day, and in commenting upon the situation in his State said that he had great hope of carrying it for the Republican party. So far no delegates have been chosen in Virginia, and Colonel Lamb expressed the opinion that the Virginia delegation would go to St. Louis unconstructed.