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TO BROOKLYN IN A MINUTE.

MAJOR HENNING'S NOVEL SCHEME OF UNDERGROUND TOBOGGANING.

A Plunge Down One Incline, a Lunge Up Another, and There You Are, Barring Accident to Tunnel, Track, or Cars.

Major B. S. Henning, who is the leading spirit in the Henning Gravity Tunnel Company and the newly formed East River Railway Company, at his office in the Mills building yesterday gave a SUN reporter further details of the scheme by which his two companies propose to build a railway tunnel, like an underground toboggan slide, under the East River.

"My plan is a very novel one, I admit," said Major Henning, "but it is perfectly practicable, and has been pronounced so by all the leading engineers in the country. The chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad held out for a long time, but he came here one day and had a five hours' talk with me, and he left convinced that I was right. We have chained gravity to work for us just as the electricians have chained the lightning. We supplement gravity by electric motor or cable power. The system consists simply of a tunnel with sharp inclines at each end. The railway car in the tunnel runs down the incline, gets momentum enough to cross the level and run part way up the opposite incline, and then it grips on to a cable automatically and is carried up to the station. The steepness of the incline is regulated by the distance to be covered and the rate of speed desired. On the line selected by the Dart River Railway Company, from Broadway, Brooklyn, to the foot of Broome street, New York—the distance across the river, from bulkhead to bulkhead, is 2,000 feet. By descending a distance of 100 feet, on an incline of one foot in four, a car can pass from station to station in forty-two seconds, and if it is desirable to go faster or slower the speed can be regulated by increasing or decreasing the incline, or by changing the depth of the tunnel.

"On the above basis it can be safely calculated that the passage of the train will not exceed in any event one minute. If half a minute is used in loading and unloading, with two tracks trains will leave each side on a headway of 1½ minutes. That makes forty trips each way each hour. Each train can be arranged to carry 336 passengers. That will make it possible to carry 13,440 people each way every hour. By cutting off one, two, or three of the cars the train can be suited to the varying volume of travel day and night.

"There will be no danger of collision. There will be two perfectly straight tracks, and on each track a train of four or five cars, each car fifty feet long. Each train will run on its own track altogether, back and forth. Trains will leave each side at the same moment, and pass each other near the centre of the tunnel. There is no possibility of accident, except the breaking of an axle or wheel, to prevent which every precaution will be taken. The axles will be made unusually large, and as weight is an important factor in obtaining speed, a large and heavy axle is an advantage rather than an objection. To provide against any possibility of rail breaking we will use rails of the very best quality of steel only, and weighing 120 pounds to the yard, or double the usual weight.

"There will be no danger of cars jumping the track, as the compensating grades between the level track and the inclines are so easy that the grades will really not be felt at all. Besides the flanges of the car wheels will be unusually deep. We can reach a depth impossible except where rails are heavy and sit high. We expect to use a peculiar form of guard rail that will make it impossible for the car to leave the track any way. We shall have, among other things, sections like elevator lifts, each holding twelve persons, suspended from the top or sides of the railway cars, so that passengers may be kept on the perpendicular all the time. The inclines will not be felt and the passengers will remain perfectly comfortable.

"We may find the bed of the East River such that a tunnel there would be impossible. We shall first bore through from four to ten test holes at a depth of 150 feet, and see what the bed of the river is made of. We have lots of backing, and we are going to succeed. Our contract calls for the construction of the tunnel within two years."

EDNA WILSON'S CRUEL FATE.

Supposed to Have Eloped With a Cowboy, but Killed While Defending Her Honor.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Jan. 18.—Edna Wilson, daughter of one of Johnson county's most prominent citizens, left her father's place suddenly last August. A thorough search was made for her, but no clue to her whereabouts could be discovered. At another ranch it was learned that a dashing cowboy, Archie McComb, had also left the county, and it was believed that McComb and the girl had eloped. The cowboy was a handsome fellow and excellent range worker, but improvident and uneducated. Edna was beautiful, was a graduate of an Eastern seminary, and at the time of her disappearance was betrothed to a young Buffalo banker. For months Mr. Wilson devoted all his time to searching for his lost daughter.

A sensation was created when McComb returned in October. He said he had been to Montana to settle up the estate of a dead brother. Though he had considerable money he applied for a situation and again rode the range. He remained three weeks, and then left in the night, stealing two horses and some jewelry. He wrote to his foreman from a Post Office 100 miles away that he fled because fearful that Wilson would murder him. He said that he knew nothing of the missing girl, but intimated that she had gone to the bad.

About two weeks ago D. L. Enos came from the southern part of the Territory and relocated an abandoned ranch near Wilson's. He was excavating for fence posts, and a few inches beneath the loose dirt, in a depression several hundred yards from his cabin, came upon a decomposed human body. Wilson was called and assisted in exhuming the remains of his murdered daughter. The clothing was identified by Mrs. Wilson, and on the fingers were two rings, each bearing the girl's name. At the post mortem physicians decided that the girl had been choked to death. It is believed that McComb lured the girl from home, and that she died in defence of her honor. The mother is heartbroken, but exults in the discovery that her daughter was true and brave to the death. Citizens have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of McComb, and the pursuit will not be abandoned until the cowboy dangles from a tree.

A QUEER KIND OF A FIGHT.

Each Principal Stood Up in Turn While the Other Punched Him in the Forehead.

SCRANTON, Jan. 18.—A brawny Scotchman and a stalwart Englishman had a fight on Monday in a mine settlement on the outskirts of Scranton. They had got into a dispute over race characteristics, and it was agreed that they should settle the affair by giving one another a single fist punch in the centre of the forehead. The one who failed to fall was to be declared the better man, but if neither went down on the first trial they were to try it again, and if each stood up at the end of the second bout the match was to be called a draw.

The affair took place back of a piece of woods, and thirty miners witnessed it. Each man had a second, and the seconds appointed a referee. Twenty feet behind each fighter three men were stationed in a line. Their duty was to rush up and grab the man the moment he fell and put him on his feet.

When all was ready the fighters drew cuts for the first hit, and the Englishman won. The big Scotchman, who weighed twelve pounds more than his opponent, then toed the scratch and braced himself. Then the word was given, and the Englishman struck out with his left and hit the Scotchman squarely in the middle of the forehead. It was a terrible blow, and it sounded as though it had split the Scotchman's skull. He staggered back for ten or twelve feet, but he didn't lose his balance, although he came very near it. His eyes were watery when he came to a stand-till, and a few drops of blood trickled from his nostrils, but in five or six minutes he said he was ready for his hit.

Then the Englishman toed the line and the big Scotchman doubled up his right fist and knocked the Englishman flat. He felt as though he had been hit with an axe, and for several minutes he didn't move a muscle. The men labored with him and gave him restoratives, but for a while it looked as if he would never get up again. In eleven minutes he began to come to, and in twenty minutes he was able to stand up, greatly to the joy of those who had a hand in the affair. They all tried to keep the matter quiet, but yesterday it leaked out. The Englishman says he is all right, and the Scotchman is satisfied.

Writers of strongly dramatic short stories for boys and girls, may find a prompt market by addressing C. Stuart, 310 Warren st., Brooklyn.—Adv.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN SAILS.

Many of his Lay and Clerical Friends Witness his Departure for Rome.

Archbishop Corrigan started for Rome yesterday, in obedience to the command of the Pope, who wishes to confer with him about the affairs of the diocese and of the Church in the United States. He left at 2¾ P. M. on board the French steamer La Bourgogne for Havre. He will remain a few days in Paris, and then go direct to Rome. He says he has no idea how long he will remain at Rome. That rests entirely with the Pope.

La Bourgogne was advertised to sail at 2 o'clock, and an hour before that time the Archbishop's friends, lay and clerical, began to gather on the steamer. Mgr. Preston was the first to arrive. He took up a position at the head of the gangplank, where he was presently joined by the Rev. John F. Fitzharris and Father Milo, both of St. Veronica's; Mr. William P. O'Connor and the Rev. M. A. Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Judge McGuire, John Early, and Lindley H. Chapin came a little later. Everybody inspected the Archbishop's stateroom. It is No. 75 on the starboard side, just behind the dining room. Dr. C. E. McDonnell, the Archbishop's private secretary, who is the only one to accompany him, has the room directly opposite, No. 85. A lot of telegrams, letters, and a cable despatch lay on the Archbishop's table, but there were no floral or other decorations whatever. An enormous basket of flowers which stood on the table in the dining room was the only floral offering. The flowers were roses, violets, lilies, primroses, daisies, pinks, and heliotrope. A card bore the names of Frank A. Ehret and John B. Hasslocher. Both of these gentlemen soon arrived, and were followed by Mgr. Farley of St. Gabriel's, John D. Crimmins, Hugh Moore, George B. Coleman, Louis Benziger, Mgr. de Considio of New Jersey, Mgr. Doane of Newark, ex-Commissioner of Street Cleaning James A. Coleman, Brothers Justin and Azarias.

It was nearly 2 o'clock before the Archbishop arrived. He drove to the foot of the gangplank in a close carriage. Lindley H. Chapin helped him out and walked aboard arm in arm with him. Dr. McDonnell followed with the Rev. James Corrigan of Elizabeth, the Archbishop's brother, and Rhinelander Dillon brought up the rear. The party ascended to the promenade deck, where the Archbishop took a stand in front of the Captain's room behind the after bridge, and received the greetings of his friends. Mgr. Preston stood beside him part of the time. Most of the priests knelt and kissed his hand. The Archbishop's face glowed with health and pleasure. He wore a broad-brimmed silk hat and an overcoat buttoned close around him. A black and gray handkerchief was around his neck. He had on brown kid gloves, which he did not remove. Among the very many who took leave of him, and turned a circle around him chatting and wishing him a pleasant voyage were Fathers William J. B. Daly, Connolly, Lavelle, and McMahon of the cathedral; Father McNamee of Mount St. Vincent, Dr. McQuirk of St. Paul's, Harlem; Mr. Augustin Walsh of the orphan asylum, Dr. Campbell and Father McKinnon of the Jesuits, the Rev. Thomas Murphy, the Rev. J. W. Kelly, Father Evers, Father Shine and Father Campbell of Staten Island, the Rev. James J. Dougherty and Fathers O'Keefe, McNichols, and Lynch of St. Joseph's Mission, the Rev. Henry Pratt of St. Columba's, Father Burke, Dr. Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes, the Rev. James M. Galligan, the Rev. Frederick W. Wayrich of St. Alphonsus, Chaplain Mulhearn of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Father O'Keily, Father Watts, Father Connolly of Castle Garden, the Rev. John E. Burke, the Rev. Charles H. Colton of St. Stephen's, Father Boyle of St. Rose of Lima, Father Daly of the Carmelites, the Rev. Anthony Kesseler of St. Joseph's, the Rev. John J. Hughes of St. Jerome, Father Mooney, and Father Healy of St. Leonard's.

A number of the people, attracted by the unusual sight of so many priests aboard a steamer, gathered around the edges of the crowd, and made it difficult to pass by. When the officers compelled the informal reception to close the priests went out to the end of the pier. As the steamer backed out, the Archbishop and Dr. McDonnell approached the rail, and the Archbishop raised his hat and bowed. Then the priests shouted vigorously. Mr. William P. O'Connor proposed three cheers for Archbishop Corrigan, and the priests did their best to give them. They were not used to cheering, but they succeeded in making a big noise, and the Archbishop smiled and lifted his hat again and again. Some of his friends lingered on the end of the pier until he could no longer be distinguished from the other passengers on the steamer.

Among those who are fellow passengers with Archbishop Corrigan on the steamer are Benjamin Constant, the French portrait painter; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, George L. Lorillard, and Beekman Lorillard, the Viscount de Meaux, and the Hon. Robert M. McLane.

A complimentary luncheon was given M. Constant aboard the steamer by his friends just before sailing.

OUR NAVAL RESERVE.

The Drill and Uniform Have Fascinations for the Town's Young Sailors.

In time of peace prepare for war is a live motto in this city just now. The act of Congress making the Naval Militia bill a law was passed last fall. In November, at the First Battery armory in this city, the first battalion of four companies of naval reserve artillery was organized by Capt. Philip B. Low, who was at that time elected Lieutenant-Commander, and on last Monday night the first company of the battalion, commanded by Lieut. S. Dana Green, a very capable young naval officer, began drilling on board the training ship Minnesota, which vessel has been assigned by Acting Secretary of the Navy Ramsay for the use of the battalion on Mondays and Thursdays for instruction in great gun, broadsword, and other drills. This has, indeed, been quick work, much quicker than the promoters of the movement had hoped for, and it a plain indication of the sincere interest that the Navy Department is taking and intends to take in the naval reserve.

A headquarters, or recruiting office, has been established at 878 Sixth avenue, where applicants are required to fill out a regular form. A committee investigates their moral and social standing, and if, after passing the usual medical examination, they are found physically sound, they are qualified to become members of any of the four companies by the payment of 75 cents a month dues, provided, of course, that the limit of 800 in each company is not filled.

It is astonishing what enthusiasm the new organization is creating. There are about fifteen men in each company at present, and these tell their friends of the great possibilities of the naval reserve, of the gun drills, the broadsword and torpedo practice, the cruise in summer on board a real ship, of sham battles, and, most of all, of the natty uniforms and caps. At least four men from each company have ordered their full-dress uniforms, which are the same as naval cadets after graduation, with the exception that the State coat of arms half covers the little silver anchors on the standing coat collar. The officers' uniform coat is the same as a naval officer's, with the exception mentioned above. The trousers are striped with a narrow gold cord. The undress uniforms, which are furnished by the State, are similar, but of coarser material. The object now is to have the new naval reserve represented at the Old Guard ball next Thursday night by at least a dozen men in the new uniforms. The caps are very similar to the present yacht caps. The device above the peak is the State coat of arms embroidered in gold.

AN INFANT INDUSTRY.

The Makers of Lactine or Sugar of Milk Ask for Protection.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Hon. Moses D. Shivers, member of Congress for this district, will endeavor to have a clause inserted in the new tariff bill levying a duty of 10 cents a pound on importations of lactine or sugar of milk. Lactine forms a 5 per cent. constituent of crude milk, and is a peculiar white crystalline sugar obtained by evaporation from the whey. Formerly lactine was but little used in this country, and was wholly imported from Switzerland or Bavaria. Of late new uses for the article are constantly being found, and the consumption is rapidly increasing. Aside from its use as a coating for pills and for other like purposes, it is now held to be a valuable element of food for invalids suffering from pulmonary complaints and diseases of the digestive organs.

The pioneer factories of the infant lactine industry are located in this county and in Sussex county, N. J. It is urged that, with a reasonable import duty, which shall compensate, to some extent, for the great disparity in the wages paid for labor in the Swiss and in the American factories, the industry may be extended throughout the milk-producing districts and eventually become an important factor in furnishing a profitable market for that product.

CHINESE COOLIES ARRIVE.

IT IS SAID THEY WILL TRY FOR A JOB AT STREET CLEANING.

A Fishy Kind of a Story—Broom Bearer Loomis Sworn Into Office—He will Reinstate the Contract System.

The Board of Health sent word to Mayor Grant just before noon yesterday that it had confirmed the appointment of Horace Loomis as Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Mr Loomis was sent for, and when he arrived the oath of office was administered. Then Deputy Commissioner Robbins of the Street Cleaning Department escorted Mr. Loomis to the offices in the Emigrant Savings Bank building. He said that he thought he would return to the contract system, which was abolished by Commissioner Coleman about a year ago, for he deemed this a more practical method than having the cleaning done by day's work.

"The day's work system," said Commissioner Loomis, "appears to me to be unwieldly and cumbersome, and I fail to understand why the contract system was abandoned. It surely simplified matters in the department, and was calculated to produce better results. If the contractors employ a sufficient force of capable men the work should be thoroughly done. So far as keeping the streets cleaned is concerned I can only say to the public what I said to Mayor Grant, that I will do my best. I believe I shall have the coöperation of the other city departments."

Commissioner Loomis would not say positively what changes he would make in the office, but there is a feeling among the clerks that the changes will be radical, and full of grief to some of them.

One of the street cleaning contractors, who has concealed his identity so far, is credited with the purpose to try Chinese labor if he can get a contract. A boss Chinaman named Lien Chien, who, it is said, represents one of the big Chinese companies, came to New York from San Francisco yesterday with eight strapping countrymen, who are accustomed to the heavy work of day laborers. This is said to be a trial squad. If they succeed in doing satisfactory work and in getting along peaceably with the Italians and Irishmen now employed more will come for the same purpose.

Lien Chien is the authority for these statements about the intentions of some of the bosses. No other Chinaman could be found yesterday who would say a word about the matter, or who would admit having heard anything about it. The Chinamen in New York are few if any of them day laborers, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. None of them works with pick and shovel or carries a hod. Thousands of Chinamen on the Pacific Slope do toil in ditches and cellars, and it is said they are efficient workmen. But they did not displace Caucassian laborers when they entered the field there. They have for years done work which there were no others to do.

Lien Chien declares that he can readily supply all the Chinese laborers that work can be provided for. He says they will work more faithfully and for less wages than the Italians, Irishmen, Hungarians, and Swedes now employed. If the demand should be great Lien Chien intimated with a contemptuous sniff that the anti-Chinese act would not prove the slightest bar to importing as many men as there was work for. He said that a "street contractor" had agreed to give the eight men a two weeks' trial, but he refused to name the contractor.

Two or three bosses who employ large gangs of street laborers said yesterday that they knew nothing about a movement for the introduction of Chinese labor. It was the first they had heard of it, and they didn't believe it would work. They did not think other laborers could be induced to work with the Chinamen, and unless enough of the natives of the Flowery Kingdom were employed to make up a separate gang by itself it would be impossible even to make the experiment. At the Builders' Exchange no one knew of any employer who proposed to try Chinese labor.

HE ROUGHED IT WITH MARK TWAIN

Death of a Former New Yorker, who Went West and Won Fame and Fortune.

AUBURN, Jan. 18.—Word has been received here of the death of a former resident of this city, Robert M. Howland of San Francisco. He died of typhoid fever on Tuesday, while sojourning in New Mexico, where he had mining interests.

Thirty years ago "Bob" Howland was in the employ of Hayden & Letchworth of this city. He was a member of the first organized fire company, and, in recognition of his bravery at the burning of what was then known as the American Hotel, he was presented by the citizens with a beautiful silver trumpet. As a business man young Howland was a total failure. One day he entered the store of his employers, and astonished them by saying he was going West. Some of his friends, he said, had loaned him sums of money, and he desired $10 to swell the amount to $100. Byron C. Smith, now Secretary of a branch of the Brush Electric Light Company here, and who at that time was identified with the Hayden & Letchworth business, loaned young Boiland the $10. None of those who loaned the money expected to see it again, but it was all returned within one year.

In the West Howland began a career which was one round of adventure and in which his bravery was often tested to its utmost. His energies were principally devoted to mining. This led him to travel extensively throughout the Pacific slope, even as far north as Alaska. During his travels he fell in with Samuel Clemens, better known as "Mark Twain." Howland and Clemens "roughed it" together in the wilds of Nevada, living in the same cabin. A strong friendship sprang up between them, which continued throughout their later lives. Mr. Howland occasionally returning eastward and visiting his old friend. "Mark Twain" told a prominent citizen of this place that he considered Robert Howland one of the bravest men he ever knew. He recited an incident which illustrated this trait of character—his arrest of a noted desperado, who had become the terror of Nevada because of his many and cold-blooded murders. Howland was the only man who dared attempt the arrest, and he succeeded in accomplishing it.

While visiting "Mark Twain," not long ago, Howland presented the humorist with a gold-headed cane, the stick of which was carved from wood taken from the flagstaff which had supported the colors over their cabin in the wilds of Nevada.

Howland was at one time Warden of the Nevada State Prison in Carson City. In mining matters he was an expert, and became widely known on the Pacific slope. His wealth, though not fabulous, was comfortably large, all of which he leaves to his wife and two daughters, who live in San Francisco.

THEY CALL IT JOHNNIE'S.

The Name Given to Wanamaker's Bazaar by Young Ladies who Go Shopping.

PHILADELPHAA, Jan. 18.—A number of the anti-Corbin party from New York, who attended the recent Reading Railroad meeting here got on a Chestnut street horse car at Fifteenth street after the meeting to go down town. Several elegantly dressed young ladies were in the car and it was impossible not to hear their talk, as they spoke in unusually loud tones of voice, even for Philadelphia girls. Said one very lovely blonde, whose pink face was framed in a costly collar of monkey fur:

"I say, Tessie, are you going to get off at Johnnie's?"

Naturally the New York man wondered what the exquisite and dainty young vision of loveliness meant.

"Oh, yes," replied Tessie, a raven-haired, black-eyed girl with a white muff. "I must. Mamma wants me to exchange those gloves she bought at Johnnie's yesterday."

For a few squares the girls chatted familiarly about Johnny, as if their brothers were the merchant partners they referred to. Finally the conductor of the car pulled the strap, shouted "Wanamaker's!" and the car stopped.

"What street is this?" asked a wag of the conductor.

"Wanamaker's!" answered the man of the bell punch, as he helped the ladies off the car, and away they disappeared through the swinging doors of the Postmaster-General's big bazaar.

"Were those pretty girls the sisters of Mr. Wanamaker?" the conductor was asked as the car rattled on.

"Why?" he inquired, very much surprised.

"Because they spoke of him as Johnnie."

"Bless your soul, sir, you must be green!" said the conductor. "They all call his place Johnnie's, and that's all the name he goes by among the girls of our best families. You want to ride down Chestnut street oftener, and you'll know more about Philadelphia."

Visible Means.

"You are going to star as *Hamlet*, are you, Hicks?"

"Yes."

"And who is to support you?"

"My wife; she's rich."

POOL IMPUGNS HOLLINS'S VERACITY.

Denies that He Received Fees from the Fiscal Agent or Tried to Blackmail Him.

Master Commissioner Wilson's examination into the relations of Frank C. Hollins & Co. to the St. Louis and Chicago Railway Company was resumed yesterday at Judge Hawes's office, 36 Wall street. Lawyer William Wirt Hewitt continued his cross-examination of Mr. Hollins with the view of proving that Hollins had sold bonds under misrepresentation of their value. Hollins's replies were denials. He said he had dealt in the bonds after July, 1888, when a part of the interest was defaulted, purely on their speculative value, and had acted in good faith in advising Livingstone, Jacques, and others to invest in them. About an hour was spent in getting as far as this, after which Mr. Taylor moved to have the entire testimony stricken from the record. The Master said he would consider it.

Joseph Pool was called by Mr. Safford to tell how he tried to settle the differences between Hollins and Wing. At the time Wing claimed that Hollins had no right to issue bonds above 1,400. Hollins said he had the bonds in his safe as security for money which the company owed him. Hollins testified the other day that Pool went to Illinois to look up the affairs of the road in behalf of certain bondholders; that he took a fee from them and from Hollins, and then tried to blackmail Hollins. Yesterday Mr. Pool declared that this assertion was an "unqualified and malicious falsehood." Hollins had paid his expenses, amounting to a little more than $100, and beyond that Mr. Pool had received nothing. Both Wing and Hollins had talked of giving him some stock for his services, but it had not been done, and he never expected to get it.

F. H. Smith testified that Hollins had told him in the early summer of 1888 that the consolidated bonds were good and had always paid their interest, and on this assertion Smith had purchased ten of them for a customer. Livingstone Jacques testified to substantially the same facts.

Several lots of bonds were proven in the ordinary way, and then Mr. Taylor began the redirect examination of his client. His first move, to prove that the stockholders had approved of all of Hollins's transactions, was blocked by constant objections, which the Master sustained. Then he endeavored to show that Hollins had sold bonds to Maitland, Phelps & Co. as a broker, and not as fiscal agent of the road. This was substantiated by copy books, from which it appeared that the bonds had been sold as Hollins's property, and not for the account of any other person or concern. Maitland, Phelps & Co. did not subscribe for the bonds. At one time the purchase of the road was contemplated by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company, and this arrangement, which Hollins believed would be consummated, gave a high value to the bonds.

The examination of Hollins will be resumed to-morrow, when, it is believed, the case will be concluded.

WON'T BUY THE HIGH-PRICED TAGS.

Hebrew Butchers Denounce Rabbi Joseph's Bargain with a Dressed Beef Company.

The war between Chief Rabbi Joseph and the east side Hebrew butchers grows. The retail butchers say that only 11 from among 200 of them now have the chief rabbi's permit to sell kosher meat to his faithful adherents. The others say they do not care for the chief rabbi's endorsement at all, as the east side Hebrews are content to purchase their kosher meat without certification from the chief rabbi. But the wholesale butchers are uneasy and doubtful about the issue of the conflict. They hope, however, that the chief rabbi will be beaten.

The City Dressed Beef Company of Forty-fourth street and the East River is master of the situation so far. It has made a bargain with the chief rabbi which enables it to say to all the wholesale butchers that if they want to sell their meat as kosher to Hebrews they must get numbers on leaden tags certifying that the meat has been approved by the chief rabbi from the City Dressed Beef Company. The company requires the payment of twenty cents for each head of cattle slaughtered. To insure payment, the company stipulates that the wholesale butchers shall give a bond for $1,000 that they will use numbers or leaden tags on all kosher meat. The wholesale butchers, among whom are Lehman Samuels, William Blumenthal's Sons, Julius Frank, D. Sohnger, Benjamin Block, Jacob Israelson, Geo. Strauss, Samuel Guggenheim, Jacob Loewel, L. & J. London, Stepel & Adelsdorfer, M. Heilman, and Lewis Samuels, unite in denouncing this combination of the chief rabbi and the City Dressed Beef Company. In a circular they say "It is an outrage and robbery worse than any trust." They add:

To show that the matter is not wholly religion, but the mighty dollar, the plumbes can be supplied for one-quarter of a cent each, which would amount per year to $1,430 on cattle and calves, but the proposition of the rabbi through his agents asks ten cents for each plumbe, which amounts to the enormous sum of $54,340 per year. These figures are based only on actual killing of 3,000 calves and 2,500 cattle per week, and if put on all cattle and calves slaughtered in New York, would amount to ten times as much. Who, then, have we to fall back on for the $54,340? Why, nobody but our customers, the retail butchers.

It is proposed further that the wholesale butchers shall agree that if at any time there should be an over-supply of cattle in the market a committee shall be appointed to regulate the number of cattle to be killed by each wholesale butcher so that prices may not be reduced.

The well-established butchers, it is said, can afford to resist the chief rabbi, for their customers will deal with them in any event. However this may be, butcher shops with the certificates of the chief rabbi are cropping up all over the east side.

Yale Junior Appointments.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 18.—The junior appointment list of Yale University was issued to-day. The class averages are unusually high, and the number of men who attained philosophical oration is larger than that of any class for ten years. The following are the appointments:

Philosophical Orations—Grosvenor Atterbury, New York; Joseph Bailey, Bridgeport; Geo. Bawden, Jr., New Haven; Curtis H. Bushnell, New Haven; John J. Cox, Redford, N. Y.; Nathan Glickman, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; W. H. Graner, New Haven; H. T. Kingsbury, New York; Lawrence Maxwell, Delhi, N. Y.; R. B. Smith, Lincklaen, N. Y.; Wm. N. Thatcher, Pueblo, Col., and Clifford G. Twombly, Boston.

High Orations—Frank K. Bancroft, Andover, Mass.; F. A. Dillingham, Summit, N. J.; E. P. Drew, Melndoe's Falls, Vt.; Joseph Garner Estill, Winchester, Tenn.; C. F. Howland, New York; E. N. Loomis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. L. Pierce, Bridgeport; Ira M. Shaw, Redding, Conn.; Francis C. Louis Slade, N. Y.; H. K. Smith, Hartford, and H. H. Tweedy, Binghamton, N. Y.

Orations—Charles M. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. F. T. Brown, Troy, N. Y.; Frank Crawford, Colebrook, N. H.; Harvey W. Cushing, Cleveland, Ohio; Edgar W. Danner, Paterson, N. J.; Lyle A. Dickey, Haiku, Hawaii; Charles Ely, Fredericksburg, Md.; Raymond Lodge, Dover, N. J.; W. F. Graves, Andover, Mass.; R. G. McClung, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. D. Ryder, Plainfield, N. J.; Edward A. Thurber, Syracuse, N. Y., and Luther H. Tucker, Jr., Albany, N. Y.

Dissertations—George Adams, Westboro, Mass.; Reginald Foster, New York; Theo. S. Hart, Farmington, Conn.; Edward L. Kernan, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. J. Leverett, Binghamton, N. Y.; Wallace S. Moyle, Sharon, Mass., and W. S. Gilman, St. Paul, Minn.

First Disputes—Frank R. Blair, Angelica, N. Y.; S. W. Childs, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. Dunnell, N. Y.; C. H. Hall, Exeter, N. H.; S. S. Hart, Harrisburg, Pa.; Joseph E. Hedges, Oregon City, Oregon; Herbert W. Holcomb, Omaha, Neb.; Richard B. Moriarty, Putnam, Conn.; John F. Plummer, Jr., New York; Egerton Swarwout, Stamford, Conn.; George S. Talcott, New Britain, Conn.

Second Disputes—Hildreth J. Ackroyd, Albany, N. Y.; C. E. Baldwin, Cheshire, Conn.; J. H. Buck, Hartford; Charles G. Carter, Titusville, Pa.; William R. Corson, Hartford; R. B. Duychinck Jr., Morristown, N. J.; Charles A. Ingraham, Bethlehem, Conn.; H. La Field, Bridgeport; Thomas Lillagors, Philadelphia; John F. McBean, Chicago; William P. Poole, Jr., Evanston, Ill.; Clement G. Smith, Joanna, Pa.; John S. Clear, Branch Town; Fred Walcott, New York Mills, N. Y.; George S. Walton, Salem, O.; H. C. White, New York.

First Colloquies—T. G. Adams, New Haven; M. C. Arnold, Elmira, N. Y.; J. H. Barnett, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. R. Bradley, New Haven; J. L. Bunce, Hartford; H. M. Daley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul E. Greer, Chicago; L. C. Hall, New Canaan, Conn.; George Henry Hellman, Deep River, Conn.; Joseph W. Hodges, Bristol, Conn.; L. J. Honkins, Boston; Sherman S. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.; Vernon Kennerson, Sommerville, Mass.; C. C. Marsh, Rahway, N. J.; Willis N. Parker, Hamden, Conn.; A. G. Robinson, Scranton, Pa.; F. W. Sackett, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; George F. Smith, Andover, Mass.; Samuel C. Thompson, Pottsville, Pa.; J. S. Townsend, Silver Cliff, Col.; L. E. Wade, Jr., Wilmington, Del.; H. L. Williams, Hartford; Glen Wright, Cincinnati.

Second colloquies—Alfred L. Aiken, Norwich, Conn.; Gordon P. Bailey, Groton, Conn.; John S. Dunness, Jr., New York; Walter Alden Harrows, Westboro, Mass.; John M. Blenner, Dayton, Ohio; George S. Brewster, New York; C. P. Cooley, Hartford; Clarence S. Davis, Jersey City; Harry C. Ferry, Riverside, Conn.; R. K. Forsyth, Altoona, Pa.; F. M. Gregory, Brooklyn; F. W. Harvey, Cleveland, Ohio; J. R. Herod, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. F. Hoare, Bridgeport; H. Pierson Howell, Westhampton Centre, N. Y.; Stuart D. Jessup, Berrock, Syria; L. T. Knox, Newcastle, Pa.; J. F. Lloyd, New York; Walter McClintock, Pittsburg; Samuel W. Black, Pittsburg; Frank W. Phelps, New York; Charles O. Fendell, Delhi, N. Y.; Albert M. Reed, Manchester, Vt.; A. L. Reynolds, Waterloo, N. Y.; William D. Borer, Philadelphia; Arthur B. Russell, South Norwalk, Conn.; Hanford Weed, New Canaan, Conn.; Fred H. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Connecticut's Champion Hunter.

ANSONIA, Jan. 18.—Ardon G. Case of Wrattogue, in the town of Simsbury, is the champion hunter of Connecticut this season, even Jim Maddrale of Winsted not beginning to come near his mark. Mr. Case has captured by gun and trap, from October to January, 23 foxes, 20 mink, 83 muskrats, 13 skunks, and 2 coons. One fox was a handsome silver gray. The result of this success is many hard dollars, the fox, mink, and muskrat skins being quite valuable.

Le Boutillier Bros.,

Broadway and 14th St.

GREAT SILK SALE, previous to stock taking.

BLACK SILKS.

22-inch BLACK and WHITE HAIR LINE SURAHS, heavy, worth 90c., reduced to..... 58c.
22-inch PLAIN BLACK SURAH SILKS, worth 80c., reduced to..... 59c.
EXTRA FINE BLACK FAILLE FRANCAISE, "Bonnet Finish," worth 89c., reduced to..... 69c.
IMPORTED BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEUX, to use with lace, reduced to..... 59c.
BLACK SATIN BROCADES, new designs, worth $1.00, reduced to..... 69c.
BLACK GROS GRAIN DRESS SILKS, elegant round cord, $2.00 quality, reduced to..... $1 00

COLORED SILKS.

Double Warp NOVELTY STRIPED SURAHS, spring assortment of colorings, worth $1.00..... 50c.
24-inch WHITE AND CREAM SURAH SILK, worth $1.00..... 69c.
21-inch WHITE AND CREAM FAILLE FRANCAISE, worth $1.50, reduced to..... $1 00
DOUBLE WARP FAILLE FRANCAISE, street shades, worth 98c., reduced to..... 69c.
FIGURED SULTANS, n light colors, in elaborate designs, for evening wear, will be closed out at 50c.

INDIA SILKS AND VELVETS.

22-inch FIGURED INDIA SILKS reduced to..... 39c.
27-inch extra wide and fine FIGURED INDIA SILKS, choice designs, worth $1.25..... 75c.
Short lengths of NOVELTY STRIPED SILK-FACED VELVETS, that cost $2.00 to import... 50c.
24-inch PLUSHES, all colors, worth $1.50 to $2.00 $1 00

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DRESS GOODS.

ROBES, NOVELTIES, and COMBINATION DRESS PATTERNS, formerly $10, $12, $15 each, all reduced to..... $5 98
RICH PARIS NOVELTIES for combinations, formerly $3.00 to $4.50, reduced to..... 1 50
FRENCH CHEVIOTS, STRIPES, PLAIDS, PIN CHECKS, &c., formerly 75c. to $1.25, reduced to..... 49c.
BEST ENGLISH CORDUROYS, formerly 85c. and $1.25, reduced to..... 69c.

BLACK GOODS.

DOUBLE WIDTH BEIGES, all wool, will be closed out at..... 88c.
40-inch SILK WARP HENRIETTA, $1.50 quality, 10 pcs. only, reduced to..... $1 15
40-inch BLACK BRILLIANTINE, extra fine, high lustre, worth 85c..... 50c.

HOSIERY.

CHILDREN'S HEAVY ENGLISH CASHMERE HOSE, latest London shades, worth 60c. to 85c. 19c.
"OUR NEW SANITARY DYE," absolutely fast Black, Ladies' Hose..... 29c., 35c., 50c., and 65c.
100 doz. BLACK CASHMERE HOSE reduced to. 39c.

SHIRTS.

SPECIAL SALE OF MEN'S LAUNDERED DRESS SHIRTS, ready for use..... 58c. and 72c.

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Not a Temporary Stimulant, but a Permanent Cure.

EVERY YOUNG MAN

Who is WEAK, NERVOUS or DEBILITATED, who is an HOUR OF FOOLISHNESS has trifled away his STRENGTH, VITAL ITY or MAGNETIC POWER. Weaken by Self Abuse, Chasing his Nerves or sapped his SEXUAL STRENGTH, and who now finds himself suffering from TERRIBLE DRAINS and LOSSES, NERVELESS, IMPOTENT and UNSEXED by nameless vice.

Every Middle-aged and Old Man

who finds POWER and VITALITY, NERVE and SEXUAL STRENGTH, CAPACITY and VIRILITY sensibly weakened, or SOMETHING OTHER BY EXCESS or other causes hitherto ashamed and ashamed of his CHILDISH IMPOTENCE AND WEAKNESS, can have a LASTING and

PERFECT CURE

By a few weeks' or months' use of the

LECLANCHE TREATMENT

Prof. Pierre Francois Leclanché, Discoverer and Originator of this Method. L'Ecole de Medecin de Paris; L'Hospital du Midi; Clinique Sexuelle Generales, &c.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, VIGOR, PUTENCY and VIRILITY are rapidly restored and every Nerve, Fibre, and Tissue of the body and of the GENERATIVE ORGANS are STRENGTHENED, INVIGORATED AND GIVEN

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

NO NAUSEOUS DRUGGING—NO CORRODED STOMACHS, BRAINS AND LOSSES PROMPTLY STOPPED—ABSOLUTE CERTAINTY, NO GUESS-WORK; DIRECT MEDICATION; NO ROUND-ABOUT MEASURES. PROMPT RESULTS, IMPROVEMENT QUICK AND LASTING, NO RELAPSES, HEALTHY OFFSPRING, HAPPY FAMILIES—NATURAL DESIRE AND NATURAL POWER—Rosy Cheeks, Smiling Faces ABSOLUTE SECRECY—PERFECT DIAGNOSIS