THE CATTLE MEN.

An Insight Into the Vast Wealth Represented at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 16.—An idea of the enormous wealth which will be represented by the delegates to the cattlemen's convention which will assemble here to-morrow may be gained from the following reference to a part of the companies and associations that have sent delegates, the statement being obtained from officers of the various companies. The largest and richest association in the country perhaps is the Texas Live Stock association, of Texas, which extends nearly all over the state and embraces in its membership a large number of the members of fourteen of what are known as district associations. William Lambert, its secretary, says the association owns a million head of cattle, the same number of sheep and 350,000 horses, and a moderate estimate of their value would be $45,000,000. Delegates of this association wear blue silk badge attached to the coat with a large five-pointed solid gold star, under which is artistically wrought a silver cow, weighing about two ounces. The largest of the district organizations in the state is the Southern Texas Live Stock association, which owns 420,000 head of cattle, 45,000 horses and a large number of sheep, all valued at over $9,000,000 They also have 4,650,000 acres of land and valued at $11,625,000. They employ 1,500 men as herders. The other large district associations in Texas are the Northwest Texas Cattle Raisers' association, Colorado and Texas Cattle association, Pan Handle Live Stock association, Colorado and Concho Stock association, all of which own immense herds and send large delegations to the convention. From New Mexico seven associations are represented, the largest of which is the Northern New Mexico Cattle Growers' association, whose range practically covers Colfax, Mora and San Miguel counties, and embraces 15,000,000 acres of land, on which 800,000 cattle graze, besides a large number of horses. The other associations of New Mexico are the Aqua Coliente, with 240,000 cattle, and capital $2,500,000, the Wagon Mound association, with 170,000 cattle and capital $250,000, Lincoln County association, with 400,000 cattle and capital $8,000,000, Central New Mexico association, with 500,000 cattle and capital $6,000,000. Dona Anna association with 85,000 cattle, capital $1,000,000, Southwestern association, with 90 000 cattle, capital $2,000,000.

Of the ranches owned or cantrolled by St. Louis men, and whose headquarters are in this city, the largest interest is that of Hunter & Evans, which embraced several ranches in Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas and Nebraska, and 286,000 cattle, capital $562,000, and owns or controls by lease and otherwise 11,464,000 acres of land. Next comes the Continental, with 95,000 cattle, capital $2,700,000, land 924,880 acres; Clark cattle and land company, with 80,000 cattle, capital $500,000, land 800,000 acres; Niobrara Cattle company, with 31,000 cattle, capital $200,000, land 300,000 acres; Raynor Cattle company with 15,000 cattle, capital $250,000, land 100,000 acres; St. Louis Cattle company, cattle 13,000, capital $200,000, land 200,000 acres, these, with one or two small concerns, give the aggregate cattle interest operated here at 521,000 head of cattle, $4,437,000 capital, 18,508,880 acres of land.

Among the gentlemen most prominently spoken of as chairman of the convention are Col. R. D. Hunter, of St. Louis, who first suggested the holding of the convention, and who has taken a very active part in all the preliminary arrangements; Hon. J. D. Sayers, formerly lieutenant governor of Texas, now representing one of the districts of that state in congress; ex-Gov. C. A. Handly, of New Mexico; James M. Cary, president of the Wyoming Stock Grower's association, and Theo. Sturgis, also of Wyoming.

A large number of delegates from Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, Indian territory, Texas and Louisiana, accompanied by a great crowd of outsiders, arrived to-day and to-night, and have made the hotels very lively. The delegates generally are unusually fine looking, and a representative body of men, overflowing with physical and mental vigor, and actively and evidently men of business in its fullest sense. Delegations held private caucuses during the day and tonight at which, it is understood, the question of establishing a national trail from Texas to the extreme north was chiefly discussed. Texas is unanimous for the trail. The more central and western states and territories have no particular objections to it, but there appears to be a good deal of opposition in the northwest. The subject will no doubt be vigorously discussed in the convention and will be one of the principal questions before it. Quarantine also received some attention and was strongly opposed by the Texas delegations, who advocate the utmost freedom in the movement of cattle. The organization of the convention was also mentioned and the general impression seems to be that Col. Hanley, or New Mexico, will be made permanent chairman. Ex-Gov. Routh, of Colorado, and Gen. Brisbin, of Idaho, are among those spoken of for chairman.

The Chicago live stock exchange has opened headquarters at the Southern hotel, and are actively looking after their interests. They will have no voice in the convention, not being a delegation, but they expect to exert a strong outside influence.

Dr. Pallen on Cholera.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Dr. Montrose Pallen, apropos of the sudden cholera epidemic in Paris and the prospect of its appearance in the city of New York, said today: Cholera will most assuredly come here, nothing can keep it out and we can't prevent its appearance. The history of all epidemics evidently proves that man has been powerless to stay the march of cholera. He has been enabled to mitigate its dreadful fatality and to limit its stay by means of common sense, hygiene, and not by presumed efficacy of quarantine, which has thus far never been able to keep it out, not even by a military cordon. It is a mistake for us to labor under the belief that if cholera were now to invade New York it would be slight, transitory and easily controlled, provided, however, that we got the disease in such intensity as was developed in Toulon, Marseilles or Naples within the last few months. It is true, however, that if a cholera wave were slight and mild and therefore of little and weak intensity itself, limitation might be powerful and of short duration, like corn planted on sandy soil which does not ripen to the ear. However, if it should come in rich luxuriance, that the plus conditions sometimes develop and have hitherto developed in many instances, both in Europe and America it might find a soil, as in the city of New York, which would give forth a crop rank, large and destructive, that would tax all our energies to counteract and control. Fortunately for mankind cholera feeds upon a self-limited pabulum."

A Postal Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—Henry D. Lyman, second assistant postmaster general, has submitted his annual report. It shows that the cost of inland transportation for the year was as follows: For 11,729 star routes, aggregating 226,779 miles, $5,089,941; 117 steamboats, aggregating 15,591 miles, $596,573; 1,573 railroad routes, aggregating 117,160 miles, $15,012,603; total $20,699,117. A comparison with the last annual statement shows for the star service an increase of 402 routes, a decrease of 86 miles and an increase of $350,463 in annual cost; for steamboat service an increase of two routes, a decrease of 502 miles and of $11,048 in annual cost; for railroad service, increase of sixty routes, of 6,952 miles, and $1,124,803 in annual cost. The star service in operation at the close of the year exceeded in extent the average of preceding five years, and was performed at a diminished cost. An estimate of $5,900,000 is submitted for star route service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886. The appropriation for steamboat service and mail messengers for the current year will be sufficient. Lyman says the amount provided for carrying the mail on railroad routes for the current year is entirely inadequate and must be supplemented by a deficiency appropriation. He estimates that $15,684,205 will be required to defray the cost of the railway transportation for the fiscal year of 1886, including payments to the Pacific roads, and recommends that $266,764 be appropriated for special railway facilities, the continuance of which, he says, is required by the interests of the people.

CLEVELAND WILL GATHER THEM

The High-Handed Proceedings of Certain Dakota Government Officers.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Dak. Nov. 15.—Ever since the land office has been established at Devils Lake, the government officials have undertaken to run Ramsey county (Dakota) politics and propose to sit down upon every one opposed to their schemes. Lieut. Creel, one of the orginal settlers, and a gentleman who has spent a large fortune in developing that country, has chosen to be an independent citizen and refused to obey the behests of the government officials' ring, and therefore has come under the ban of their displeasure. They have used every means in their power to ruin him financially as well as to break up his family. A few weeks ago, while passing along the street, Creel was attacked by Prescott, who came out of his bank and slipped up behind the lieutenant and attempted to take him at a disadvantage. Creel pulled his gun and the banker precipitately fled.

Finding that Creel could not be intimidated, the gang of officials succeeded in intimidating Mrs. Creel while she was sick and obtaining her signature to papers which afterward proved to be an application for divorce, but which at the time were represented to her to be of an entirely different nature. They had a bill filed in the courts, and the newspaper organ of the government official ring published with glaring head lines the outrageous charges and claimed to have Mrs. Creel's authority for the same. As soon as the lady discovered the purport of the papers she denied having anything to do with the matter, and is now living with her husband and denouncing the outrageous proceedings of the character assassins.

It is a notorious fact that the land office officials have supported the paper edited by Postmaster Hansborough by furnishing him with all the land office notices, refusing to give the same to any other paper there, paying Hansborough from $5 to $7 for a notice that the other papers offered to print for less than half the sum, and by using the power of their officers, the register, receiver, and the postmaster, have succeeded in feathering their nests and are cutting a wide swath in Ramsey county, intimidating all who dare to raise their voice in opposition to their transactions.

It is also charged that the township in which Dunseith, in Rolette county, is situated was surveyed under special orders of the interior department, and when Surveyor General Fessenden refused to certify to the correctness of the same, the secretary of the interior passed it over his head and permitted final proofs to be made at the Devils Lake office for homesteads and preemptions at Dunseith without advertisement. It is thought that the whole gang are in caboots to wrong the government as well as the settlers.

It is hoped when Cleveland is inaugurated that this gang of robbers and cut throats, under the guise of federal officers, will be exterminated, as they well deserve to be. It is thought that were it not for the fact that a change is to come soon the people would rise in their majesty and wipe these men from the face of the earth.

Finding that their efforts to break up Lieut. Creel's family were fruitless and the ruffians were caught, some of the government officials hied themselves to Grand Forks, where the district court was in session, and made complaint against Lieut. Creel for drawing his gun on Prescott, who made the cowardly assault on the lieutenant as he was passing along the street. This whole transaction on the part of Prescott and his backers is regarded as one of the worst outrages ever attempted to be perpetrated on a citizen of Dakota. Lieut. Creel has the sympathy of the community.

The Plenary Council.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—To-day the second solemn session of the plenary council of the Catholic church of the United States was held at the cathedral in this city. The cathedral was crowded with archbishops, bishops, mitered abbots, the heads of religious orders (regular and secular), and seminarians. Archbishop Gibbons occupied the throne. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Williams. The music was sung by two choirs, the first composed of the official chanters of the council and forty seminarians, the second, under the direction of Rev. Joseph Grof, being composed of eighty voices, the regular chorus of two Cecilian choirs of the cathedral and St. James church. There was also a double quartette. The sermon was by Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, subject, "The Priesthood." After the sermon a second solemn session of the council was begun. In the evening Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, preached on "The Higher Education of the Priesthood."

Safe Robbery.

BRYAN, Tex., Nov. 16.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the office of the Texas Express company, at this place, was entered, and the safe robbed of $10,850. The thieves evidently were posted, as both the door of the office and safe were opened with duplicate keys. It is also evident that the thieves were aware of the receipt of money by the late train and the fact that it would not be delivered till banking hours. Ten thousand dollars of the money was consigned to Clarke, Bryan & Howell, bankers, and the remainder to various parties. The finding of a knife bearing the initials of a young Spaniard named Barrett, led to his immediate arrest. Detectives are on the trail of others supposed to be implicated.

The Cholera.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—During Saturday there were twenty-two deaths from cholera in this city, and fifty in the hospitals. Between midnight and 6 this evening there were four deaths in this city and seventeen in the hospitals. There were two deaths from cholera at Nantes to-day.

TOULON, Nov. 16.—Four cases of cholera have appeared aboard the man of war Admiral Gupure. An officer, who was stricken, has died.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—Ten cases of cholera are now under treatment in the Province of Valencia. Quarantine against persons crossing the French frontier is reduced to a week.

Corner Stone Laid.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The corner stone of the Passionist Monastery of St. Joseph, two miles west of this city, was laid this afternoon with an imposing ceremony in the presence of upward of 5,000 people. Bishop Gross, of Savannah, made an address in English. Bishop Marty, of Dakota, made an address in German.

The Drummers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—The Travelers' Protective association met again to-day. Legislation looking to the protection of drummers' interests was discussed and several hotels in various cities were boycotted. Philadelphia is the next place of meeting the last three days of June, 1885.

A Strike Ended.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 15—The river coal miner's strike is at an end. The miners in the third and fourth pools went in at a reduction several weeks ago and nearly all of those in the first and second pools have within the last two days notified the operators that they are ready to return to work at he latter's terms. Many of the miners will resume Monday.

When you hear squalls about the house its scold weather you canexpect—Whitehall Times

SULLIVAN AND GREENFIELD.

They Are Arrested in New York for Arranging a Glove Fight.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Inspector Thame yesterday made a complaint against J. L. Sullivan and Alf. Greenfield, pugilists, that they were about to engage in a prize fight in this city in violation of section 458 of the penal code. Justice Patterson, of the Jefferson Market police court, issued warrants on the complaint, and also for Richard K. Fox and Patrick Sheedy as managers of the proposed fight. All the parties were subsequently arrested, and in the afternoon their examination was held before a select crowd in one of the private examination rooms of the Jefferson Market court. The audience included Nobby Clark, who is training Greenfield at Harry Hill's pavilion at Flushing; Patsey Shepherd, who is doing a like service for the Bostonian at Monica Villa, Johnny Carman, Jimmy Barday and M. E. Harding.

Col. Chas. S. Spencer, counsel for the prisoners, submitted papers to show that the question had already been decided in the supreme court in the case of Mace and Slade in February, 1883, Judge Donohue having indorsed on the police court testimony that the evidence in the case did not show any violation of the law, and the parties must be discharged.

Inspector Thorne took the stand, and said he had no personal knowledge of an engagement between Sullivan and Greenfield. He had simply made his affidavit on information.

John L. Sullivan was placed on the stand and said he had merely made an engagement to give with Greenfield a scientific exhibition of the art of self-defense. He had no enmity whatever toward Greenfield and didn't intend to inflict on him at such exhibition the least harm. He intended merely to spar scientifically. There was no prize for the winner except what the people might see fit to pay when they went into the garden.

John L. was nearly knocked out when Mr. Settman asked him to sign his deposition. He fiddled with the pen, and in sotto voce said to the stenographer as he made a scrawl of John L. Sullivan; I can just about write my name, that's all I can do. Sullivan retired to make room for Greenfield.

During the examination Col. Spencer asked Greenfield if he had made any agreement with Sullivan to give an exhibition. Greenfield reluctantly admitted that he had. There was no enmity between them and he had no intention of hammering Sullivan. Soft gloves would be used. Greenfield made his mark to his deposition. Justice Patterson decided to patrole the prisoners until 3 p. m. Monday, when if not discharged on habeas corpus proceedings, they would be required to furnish bail in $1,000 each for trial.

THE ALTON'S INITIATIVE.

Reducing Its Rates to St. Louis and Kansas City to $6.50 and $10 Respectively.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A new era in passenger economy, of great importance and interest to both the railroads and the travelling public, has been ushered in by the action of the Chicago & Alton, embodied in the following circular, which was issued yesterday:

Commencing Dec. 1, 1884, the following local, unlimited first class rates will go into effect: Chicago to Kansas City and vice versa, $10; Chicago to St. Louis and vice versa, $6.50. These rates will be permanent, and you will please base all rates and revise your rate sheets accordingly.

This is the beginning of what is undoubtedly destined to be the establishment of permanent cheaper fares on all the railroads in the country east of the Missouri river. The prevailing unlimited rates of fare than where rates are not cut are now a little less three cents per mile. The Alton now steps forward and announces a permanent rate of a shade over two cents per mile. This involves a greater change in passenger rates than any action that has been taken in many years. Nearly every line in the country will be compelled at once to make a complete revision of its through rate sheets, and it is only a question of a short time when all fares east of the Missouri river will be placed on the same basis, about two cents per mile.

The immediate change on Dec. 1, will be a reduction of the through tariff, Chicago to St. Louis and vice versa, from $8.70 to $6.50, and Chicago to Kansas City vice versa, from $14.50 to $10. This, it must be understood, does not affect the war in rates between Chicago & St. Louis and Chicago and the Missouri river, but it merely establishes the $6.50 and $10 rates as the full tariff in place of the present full tariff of $8.70 and $14.50. The $1 rate to the Missouri river will still remain in force and the $3 rate to St. Louis until the war is ended, but when the rates are finally restored it will be to the new tariff basis instead of the one now recognized. A $10 tariff must necessarily be established between Chicago and Council Bluffs, for it would be impossible to maintain a higher rate to Council Bluffs than to Kansas City.

It may be possible under the new order of things to maintain for a short time the present rates to St. Paul, but sooner or later these rates must be reduced, in order to maintain the same relative difference between them and Missouri river rates. In addition to the issuance of the above circular the Alton notified the General Passenger Agents' association yesterday of the action it had taken.

Very Heavy Englishmen.

CAIRO, Nov. 16.—While the Stafford regiment was passing Ambikol cataract one whale boat was sunk and two others damaged. A sergeant was drowned and the remainder of the crews, including two Canadians, were rescued. The stores and outfits were lost.

Resigned to Accept Another.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—John L. Wheehan has resigned his position with the Manitoba road and accepted the division passenger agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicage, with headquarters at Louisville.

Story of a Death Certificate.

During a quarrela peasant in the Province of Novgorod was struck in the chest with an ax, fracturing several ribs and wounding the lungs. He was in an extremely critical condition, and a doctor from the nearest town, sixty miles distant, was sent for. The surgeon as is customary in Russia took his time and reached his patient by the slowest stages. The man by this time had nearly succumbed to his injuries, and stood very little chance of recovery. The doctor made an examination and pronounced the wound as fatal. He waited several hours, thinking in the meantime that the man would die: but things did not turn out as he expected, so in order to facilitate matters and save him the trouble of again visiting his patient he made out a death certificate and started home.

For some reason or other the man took it into his head to get well, and he began to grow better until he recovered entirely. The authorities learning of the strange proceeding, demanded the return of the death certificate, which was refused, and now the man walks about in the full possession of the consolation that he is legally dead, and that his body lies buried in the village church yard, according to his death certificate.—London *Echo*.

The "hire" education of women, says a close observer, consis s in teaching her how o labor for the wages of independence.

RISTORI'S ROMANCE.

An Interesting Biographical Sketch of the Great Italian Tragedienne.

Ristori! She is tragedy herself. She is comedy itself. She is the drama. What Shakespeare is among dramatists Ristori is among actors. Both are universal. Reviewing the career of the great players of the world we have no knowledge of another woman so exalted.—Jules Janin.

Of very recent years there has been no performance upon the American stage more entirely impressive than the "Morte Civile" by the Italian actor, Salvini, the true brother in art of Ristori, nurtured by the same instincts, developed under the same conditions of art and severe training, filled with the same fire of individual and national genius and born to the same passion, which is of itself tragedy in its elemental form. American play-goers will never forget the yielding of their hearts to him as in action and in voice, understood only as music is, he gave the tragic destiny of the outcast. It was art in its truest form, great in its simplicity, devoid of mere theatrical effort and free of stage device. Speaking in the Italian, he yet found his way to hearts armed against him. Had English been the medium what depth of sorrow and sympathy he would have wrought! The same limitation was felt when Ristori visited us before and again in the noble and brilliant performances of her great countryman, Rossi.

But Ristori is now to speak to us in our own tongue. She comes not now as a stranger and her coming is an important event in the history of our stage and not a mere incident. To see her will be the experience of a lifetime, for that she is incomparably the queen of the universal stage admits of no question. The recital of her career is a history of the most triumphant woman that ever trod the boards.

RISTORI'S YOUTH.

The life of the tragedienne is so nearly the history of a spirit born to the stage that it is difficult to disassociate her inner self and her personal experiences from their relations to art. Her parents were strolling players, who knew the sharp sorrows of poverty and who felt that close companionship with their children which is incident to humble lives. That its heart has its sahre in such an existence is one of the compensations of ungenerous fortune. Adelaide was born, it may be almost literally said, upon the stage. Antonio Ristori and his wife were attached to a celebrated traveling company. It was in the little Venetian town of Friuli that the infant was added to the cast, for, indeed, when but a few days old she appeared in a play, held in the arms of one of the actors, and looked out upon the world before the footlights. At the age of four she had a part of her own; at twelve she was engaged for soubrette characters, and at fourteen she had so grown in grace that in a triumphant appearance in "Francesca da Rimini" she achieved the promises of her birth. Tiring of a wandering life she eccepted an engagement in the royal company of the King of Sardinia. Thence she went to Parma, and it was to conquer. To have experienced the first sensations of the discovery of her genius was, as Keats writes:

Then I felt like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez, when with eager eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent upon a peak in Darien.

The physical beauty of the young woman was matched by a sweet purity of character It is remembered that her garb was always simple, yet she was arrayed in a garment of light. She walked through the ranks of her admirers in a corrupt court like a saint. The humble people gave her their hearts and with uncovered head and the sign of the cross did honor, say what we may, to their own ignorance and superstition. It is only in Italy, where religion owes some of its outward form to the picturesque, the beautiful and the artistic, that such things could happen. This reverence of the common people came about through a singular circumstance. At Faenza in those days it was her habit to visit the Cathedral at an early hour, owing to the press of her duties. The priest observed her and always began his services sooner than otherwise he would have done. This unusual deference had its share in the popular superstition.

In her youth Adelaide possessed a rare voice; her ear was perfect and the faculty of song was natural, although never developed in later life. Thus, as a child, she was a wonder and a delight. As a maiden, growing in all grace, she added to her beauty by the loving care of all her family. She was but little more than a child when her power secured her better returns than the united efforts of her father, mother, brother and sister. And thus she was ripened with the best of true emotions, the domestic, and a cheerful sense of duty. Who will say that the hidden life of those days was not eventful! A rare being, a dramatic gypsy, with the ennobling circumstances of filial love, blessing and blessed. An ideal training this for one whose whole nature was to turn to art.

A ROMANCE OF LOVE.

Soon or late the heart must be given into other keeping and the romance of Ristori came about in a way fitting well into her career. Kate Field, who has written well and warmly about her, thus tells it in *Harper's Magazine*.

Destiny willed that the comedienne should be gradually fitted for the grandest tragic roles by such dramatic stations in real life as fall to the lot of few mortals. The year 1846, which was so memorable to Italy, was no less vital an epoch to Adelaide Ristori. Rome which witnessed her artistic triumphs, witnessed also the dawning of a passion whose course ran no smoother than that of many another true love. The heroine of fictitious sufferings became a heroine in her own right. For to love and be loved by Giuliana del Grillo, a son of Marchese Caparnica, and heir to the Del Grillo estates, was an outrage upon the convenances of society not to be tolerated by one of Rome's oldest ducal families.

To own theaters was legitimate, but, however willing that one should bear their name, the Capranicas were not willing that the glory of all theaters should be equally privileged. Though Ristori—like her own beautiful creation, Mary Stuart—wore a triple crown; though virtue, beauty and genius were her title deeds to the only true nobility, such trifles mattered little to the jealous defenders of an ancient name. Adelaide Ristori was of humble origin and, worse, an actress. With all the terrible parental power which Italians possess and know so well how to exert, the father of Giuliano del Grillo left no means unturned to alienate from her the affections of his son. He labored in vain. Necessity, however, brought about a separation, which the Marchese Capranica hoped to make eternal.

Obliged to leave Rome in order to fulfill an engagement in Florence, Ristori bade a tearful adieu to Del Grillo, who, having been deprived of a passport through the representations of his father, found himself utterly powerless in the hands of fate. Owing to the espionage to which the young marchese was subjected even letter writing became well nigh impossible, but as love has defied obstacles ever since the world began Del Grillo mastered the situation. To buy the secrecy and services of a poor man, to hire a room for his accommodation to which the lover could speed in order to write and to receive letters, all of which should pass the hands of this accomplice, were ideas that were no sooner conceived than they were carried into effect.

Fortune had favored the brave, no less a dignitary than Pio Nono himself being the unconscious instrument of their deliverance from parental thraldom. Charged by his holiness with an embassy to Cesena, the young Del Grillo saw in this journey the opportunity of accompanying Ristori the greater part of the way to Florence, but how to obtain transport for La Ristori, her father and maid, without being discovered by that lynx-eyed, aristocratic father, who would have detained his son in Rome had he dared to dispute papal authority, which was a matter requiring the greatest finesse. For Ristori to have entered Rome would have given rise to all manner of suspicion. At that time, too, Rome was beside itself with revolutionary ideas, and every sort of conveyance was in requisition for very different purposes that those of love. Nevertheless, having the will, Del Grillo found the way. Engaging three places in different parts of a diligence, Ristori made the circuit of the Roman walls, stopped at the first post town on the road to Florence, and there took the diligence; the young papal emissary pursuing the same route at the same time, and of course meeting her at every stopping place. But the journey could not last forever.

Arrived at a little post town within a short distance of Cesena, Del Grillo, desperate at the idea of separating from Ristori without being able to claim her as his own, exclaimed, "*Adelaide, vuol moglie!*" "Adelaide, will you be my wife!" The tide was at its flood and must be taken. "Yes," replied Ristori.

Moments were precious, for the horses would soon be changed and the diligence en route. But how was the marriage to be consummated! Entering a church near by, where mass was being celebrated, Ristori her father and Del Grillo knelt down before the altar, and at the conclusion of the services, in the presence of the priest and his audience, the lovers proclaimed themselves man and wife, after the manner of Manzoni's Promessi Sposi. In the Romagna a marriage of this kind is, in default of any other considered valid; but, as a reparation to society and law, the bride and bridegroom are shut up in prison for a few days before being permitted to enjoy matrimonial felicity. On this occasion imprisonment was dispensed with, and the young couple parted at the church door. Ristori continued on her journey to Florence and Del Grillo betook himself to Cesena.

RISTORI'S STAGE CAREER.

This interruption to her inevitable destiny, loftier than private station, was not to be of long duration. It was an accident that brought her back. In a time of distress her former manager, bankrupted, lay sick, his wife also pining away in want. When word was taken to her she said: "I must help these people," and at once announced three public performances. Italy saw her again with joy and clamored for her possession. It is but the record of all natures born to art that the instinct cannot be silenced, and so her retirement was only a period of deeper view and more expanded sympathies. In short, she was ripe for her career and she heeded the call. In so brief a sketch as this it is impossible to more than outline a history, greater by far than that of any actor of any country or any day—a history that involves the most brilliant period, for example, of the French stage. Italy saw her in this first outburt—in *Medea, Myrrah, Mary Stuart, Judith, Lady Macbeth* and *Phædre*, Paris was then, perhaps more than now, the center of the dramatic world, disposed to regard Italy as a land of idle memories and feeble art. It was with a quiet assurance that Ristori announced to her manager and company that she proposed to trust herself to this high tribunal. It was full of hazard. The unknown Italian actress was not at first regarded by the Parisian public, but on the first night of her appearance some of the great critics were present. The next morning Jules Janin, the arbiter of fates, wrote in his journal the lines that stood at the head of this recital. Dumas said that Rachel should have been there and learned "how to die" from Ristori's last scene. Rachel, then in the fifteenth year of her reign, was furious at the success of this rival, who had come so suddenly out of the clouds. Ristori maintained the personal favor of the most distinguished men of the day, in spite of the most desperate jealousies and enmities, Lamartine and Scribe were her closest friends; Legouve, the author of the still current "Adrienne Lecouvreur," wrote for her a play, "Beatrix;" Alfred DeVigny poetized; Ary Scheffer, then in enormous vogue, painted portraits of her. Her receipts were 500,000 francs in a few months, a sum unparalleled to this day. The Emperor Napoleon III. offered her a place as societaire in the Theatre Francaise, which she wisely declined. He presented her with a bracelet in the form of a serpent, the head sparkling with diamonds.

Ristori's career was still onward. The king of Prussia, after beholding her in Mosenthal's "Deborah," sent her a bracelet ornamented with the Order of Merit—a decoration never before and not since given to a woman. The Empress of Russia and the Empress of Austria were equally gracious. Queen Victoria was personal in her attentions. At Utrecht, in Holland, the students met her in cavalcade, dressed in picturesque club uniform, white coats, colored trousers and caps, top boots and spurs. Her path was bestrewn with flowers. After her arrival at the hotel her entertainers, wishing to avoid jewelry, presented her with a silver vase filled with rare exotics. She played in every capital in Europe, from Dublin to Madrid; she was borne in the arms of the people from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, and carried the melody of Dante's tongue to the land of the pyramids. At Athens the students sold their books to see the spirit of the ancient drama revived in her Phœdre and Medea. Since then Madame Ristori has visited the United States, Mexico and South America. What a world wide sweep of genius! She has not been a mere traveller for gain, but a teacher with a mission. Truly this woman, accomplished to a degree, wise with vast experience, learned with varied knowledge, a name that will live as long as does the stage, the object of such flattery from all nations, a romantic and historical figure, is a person that one would wish to know. The culmination of all her triumphs will be her appearance in the United States, naturalized, as it were, by a mastery of the English tongue.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

If the foregoing reads like romance, there are other incidents in the career of Madame Ristori that are essentially dramatic. In Verona a tribute was prepared for her that could only be suggested by her unprecedented pre-eminence in her art. The play was "Mary Stuart." After the close of the third act, in which occurs Elizabeth's thrilling denunciation, the curtian was raised and the actress was brought again before the infatuated audience. In the rear of the stage, in letters of light, surrounded by an elaborate garland of fresh flowers, was the significant title, "Theatro Adelaide Ristori." Over the portal of the building without the name of the royal place of amusement was likewise blazoned. In the midst of this uproar of honor a costly memorial was given her. The populace thronged the streets with shouts of triumph, as to one who had done some great civic service, and beneath the windows of hotel for hours the bands discoursed and the people sang selections from Donizetti's "Mary Stuart."

In Madrid occurred an incident the telling of which in deta [illegible] plain fact would require the free pen of a novelist. Great excitement existed over the fate of a soldier who had been condemned to death for resenting an insult from a superior officer. The Fratelli di Giovanni, an order of monks, were collecting money in behalf of the unfortunate man. Political clubs were making every exertion to move the queen to pardon him. At length it was proposed that Ristori should personally see Isabella and petition in behalf of the people. The queen was to be present at the performance of "Medea." Immediately after a scene in the play of great power, one that might dispose to pity this arbiter of destinies, Ristori cast herself at her feet. The moment was thrilling. A life was saved. The audience was frantic with applause, alternating with sobs. The incident was made use of by Legouve in his play of "Beatrix." Once attacked by bandits her magnificent bearing awed the lawless men who retired. "No! no! per dio!" was the exclamation that rang out at Pavia as Elizabeth took the pen in hand to sign the sentence of death on Mary Stuart. One needs not be reminded of the greatness of a woman equal to these heights of popular demonstration, and these are but a few examples from a history crowded with incidents.

ARTISTIC IDEAS.

No actor can be great without the artistic temperament, and to this must be added training, penetration of mind, with knowledge, experience both of a sympathetic heart and a large life. Ristori was a child of the land where art is the common heritage, where it even envelops religion with pictured vestment and throws a mantle of its own over poverty itself. The influence of sculpture, painting and music ripened the queen of tragedy that was to be as the sunlight in some mysterious way does its perfect work of fruition. Her art was drawn from the soil and every surrounding of her life. Ristori represents the best results of the ideal drama. She has never created a part without research at every turn, and ransacks libraries examines pictures, consults statuary, asks of the antiquarians—in short, her conscience as well as her heart has to do with her t sk. The disposition of the drapery, attitudes tones, gestures—how full of detail her preparation! A celebrated physician of Paris, after witnessing the death scene in "Adrienne Lecouvreur," said: "I have to-day seen two cases of death by poisoning, one was on the stage, but it was no less real in every symptom than the other." In playing Mary Stuart she refused to adopt the costume of white, as is directed in the Schiller version. The German poet is wrong, she said, and resting not alone on the conventional, but true method for the part, she proved it by historical reference. It is understood that her knowledge of the history of the unfortunate queen is something that is not surpassed by any of the best recent writers of that sad chronicle. Above all her creative imagination has made her heroine live again. So vivid is this faculty that for long she shrank from playing Medea, in which to accomplish the Greek idea of tragic destiny the mother destroys her own children. Madame Ristori is conventional only within the limits of true art. Sheridan was horrified when she appeared at his theater in London in the sleep walking scene of "Macbeth" without the candle, but he was satisfied at length with psychological truth of her performance. All rehearsals are conducted under her personal supervision and to be a member of her company is to be in an academical Theater Francaise. We have seen what Jules Janin wrote about her versatility. In this respect she differs notably from the greatest actress ever known to the English stage, Sarah Siddons, who was tragedy or nothing. Above all, she is not merely theatrical, as are many of the famous people of the stage to-day. Her genius is creative and sincere. "An artist may be great and never have seen Paris," said an illustrious writer, "and still be great, but no artist is really great that has not stood the test of Parisian criticism." He might have gone further and asserted that no artist is truly great that has not been tested by the heart of all nations. This test has been Ristori's.

Apart from the interest attaching to so extraordinary a woman, her appearance at this time has an important bearing on the well-being of the American stage. She comes wholly without the usual devices which have heralded actors but cheapened art. She is not on trial. It is not a matter of dress; it is not a question of diamonds. She brings with her a sincerity in her work, the lack of which on our stage is corrupting the talents of the young and debasing the power of the old in the profession. Indeed, her plays are of that order where real passion accomplishes the true mission of literatuae; not as in the *Camilles* and *Frou-Frous*, where false sentiment effects mere sensational situations. She represents the divine, the ideal, the permanent tragedy. It is not alone that Ristori is the world's queen of tragedy and that by right of conquest and personal voyage that star coming is an event that no one can fail to neglect. It is something to inspire the dullest heart—something full of teachings to us all, man and child. The lesson of her achievements is more important than the wonder at her fortunes and gifts. To welcome her is to proclaim that art is republic. It was when Lamartine heard her in France that he wrote. "Our language is too poor to express the gifts of this oman."

THE TRIALS OF A BOY.

His Opinion About Dancing Lessons and Girls.

The boy came slowly down the street. His hands were thrust deep into his pockets, and he shuffled his feet along over the pavement as he walked. He had walked for two blocks in this manner, as the *Star* man who was watching him could testify, and during that time he had only varied in his movements twice. Once when he gave a sudden dart to one side after a cat that was slowly picking its way across the street. The cat, however, ran back as far as the curbstone on the other side, and turned to see if there was any necessity of making a further retreat. The boy balanced himself on the edge of the curb and gazed at the cat, and the cat gazed at him, then he slowly turned again and pursued his dejected way. His attention was again aroused by the sight of a newly painted fence with caution signals flying from it, but he only paused long enough to smear two or three of the pickets and scrape the new paint off of another and then went on as before. The observer knew that something must be wrong. He had lived next door to that boy for a year and was perfectly well aware that when he allowed a cat to go without chasing it to its death and passed by a newly painted fence without leaving more than slight evidences of his inspection, some serious calamity was impending.

"You appear to be out of spirits, Robert, has anything happened?" asked the *Star* man, engaging the youth in conversation when the latter arrived in front of his home.

A young man in an empty hay-cart asked me to ride "if I could stand the cart." I jumped in. We jogged on. The young man lectured on that portion of Massachusetts. "Onions and strawberries," he said, were the principle produce raised. Onions was a hard crop to raise. They were infested by two troublesom parisites, and very hard to keep free of weeds. One bushel of onions required as much work as seven bushels of potatoes. Most of the young men hereabout went to Boston or to Lynn and worked at shoemaking. He thought the average shoemaker's wages amounted to about $10 per week. He had known of a "cutter" making $4 per day and a "laster" $7. But these were extra workers. Shoemaking hadn't in it the money made years ago. The land we were now driving through was West Peabody, and a part of the town of Peabody, But West Peabody was not satisfied. It paid the same rate of taxes as did Peabody, and so paid for Peabody's gas, water and other privileges, which here off in the country were not needed. Hence, West Peabody wanted a separation. We drove up to a large prosperous homestead. This was "father's place." Father had been away from home for three weeks "stumping for Butler."

Why She Wanted the Fan.

I happened to be standing in a large notion store one morning not long ago when I saw the daughter of a man who had made a fortune in cattle, and who I suppose had never been inside of a school in his life. Opinion was much divided as to whether his daughter had been. She was gorgeously arrayed, and carried herself as the first lady of the land, while an obsequious clerk nearly knocked over an humbler customer in his endeavor to be attentive. The young lady had a peculiar whining tone, which is common to the backwoods in the south, and which eer associations with luxury could not overcome.

"I want to see yore fans," she said to the clerk,

"Certainly; what kind?" was the courteous question.

"Oh, I want one of those big red ones; I want to put some art on one side.—St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

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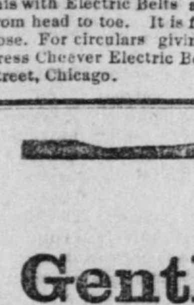

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