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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Jane Coombs. "School for Scandal."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Katherine Rogers. "Romeo and Juliet."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Kitie Henderson. "Little Sunshine." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. New burlesque of "Blown Up Alive."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Zegrino, Moulton, Signor Constantine, etc. Ballet Pantomime of "Co-co."

GLOBE VARIETIES—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dolehanty & Hengler's Combination, Robert Nickle, etc. Variety entertainment.

KINGSBURY MUSIC-HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by the Rev. Florence McCarthy. Subject: "Who Wouldn't Be a Minister?"

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Corner Michigan avenue and Twentieth street. Lecture by Prof. Yorke on "Life in India."

THIRD UNITARIAN CHURCH—Corner Monroe and Laflin streets. Tableaux of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, No. 76 Monroe-st., for business and work. The fraternity cordially invited. C. H. CRANE, Sec'y.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T.—Stated Conclave this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at the Asylum, 72 Monroe-st. Business and work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. B. B. W. LOOKE, Recorder.

MASONIC.—The funeral of our late M. W. brother, Thomas J. Turner, Past Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, will take place at the city of Freeport on Wednesday, at 2 p. m. The Grand Officers, Masters, Wardens, and brethren of our Lodges in Chicago, are fraternally invited to be present and take part in the ceremonies.
JAMES A. HAWLEY, Grand Master.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.—A SALLOW or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite; raising of food; choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its complications are loud in its praise.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.
RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 pounds; now she weighs 140 pounds, and is robust and hearty. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your Medicines. WM. MEAZEL.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, April 7, 1874.

Gen. Butler has had his bill to suspend Judges Durell and Busteed from office pending their impeachment made the special order of the House for Tuesday next.

The National Bank of Commerce of New York is reported to be about to withdraw from its movement to force the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company into bankruptcy. A general assignment of all the property of the Company is to be made to the trustee of the creditors, its suspended paper will be exchanged, as before agreed upon, for three years' notes, and its operations will be continued without any intermission of work.

Resolutions strongly condemnatory of any inflation of the currency were brought before the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday, and will be put to vote to-day. The very plain proposition is put forth that any currency is too plenty that is not worth 100 cents on the dollar, and Congress is recommended to move away from repudiation and towards a fulfillment of the national promises to pay its creditors dollar for dollar. The President is called on to veto any inflation measure that Congress may pass.

Cooke, attorney of the District Government, was examined by the Investigating Committee yesterday. His testimony was not given freely. He admitted that he had been attorney for Strong, the contractor whose check-book showed payments to him, at the same time that he had been attorney for the District Government. As is usual in such cases, this serving two masters was for the sake of the servant, and the witness made himself the more contemptible by the statement of the small sums for which he had divided his allegiance.

Mr. Stern, of the New York Commissioners of Charities, has replied to the charges of one of his associates that Tweed lives in luxury on Blackwell's Island, and is so slackly guarded that he could walk out of prison if he chose. He says that twenty-two keepers stand between Tweed and escape, all of whom would have to be bribed before he could regain his liberty. He does not conceal the fact that the Boss of all the thieves is treated to better quarters than his fellow-convicts, and contents himself with saying that it is not worth while to make a martyr of Tweed by unnecessary severity.

Yesterday the House Judiciary Committee listened to the deputation of South Carolinians who are seeking the intervention of Congress for the tax-payers of that State. To-morrow the representatives of the present Government will plead their case. The tax-payers assert that the majority of the voters of the State pay no taxes, and that the burden of taxation which falls upon the minority is twenty times heavier than it was before the War. If the people are driven to the negative rebellion of refusing to pay their taxes, Congress must interfere, they say, and it had better prevent that calamity than let it come and then try to cure it.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with a fair aggregate of business transactions. Mess pork was active, and advanced 25c per brl, closing at $16.47½@16.50 cash, and $16.72½@16.75 seller May. Lard was also active and 15@20c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $9.50@9.55 cash, and $9.65@9.70 seller May. Meats were inactive and unchanged, at 5⅝c for shoulders, $8.20@8.25 for short ribs, $8.45@8.50 for short clear, and 10@10½c per lb for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were inactive and nominally easier at 92½@93c per gallon. Flour was dull and a shade easier. Wheat was active and ⅝c higher, closing at $1.22 cash, and $1.26⅛ seller May. Corn was in good demand and firmer, closing at 61⅞c cash, and 65⅝c seller May. Oats were quiet, but ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 42⅛c cash, and 40⅞c seller May. Rye was more active, and declined 1c, closing at 91c for fresh receipts. Barley was quiet but firmer, at $1.51 for regular No. 2. Live hogs were dull and easy at $5.00@5.80 for common to choice. Cattle were in fair demand at a shade lower prices, with sales at $3.75@6.50. Sheep were steady and unchanged.

Christ Church has now three sets of Wardens and Vestrymen. Bishop Cheney's congregation elected these officers when they organized as a Reformed Protestant Episcopal Church; the meeting of the faithful yesterday, called by Bishop Whitehouse, chose a second set; and a third batch was also chosen yesterday, by a meeting of the members of the old organization. Bishop Whitehouse's call brought together eight persons; the meeting of the old organization which was favorable to Cheney numbered forty; the business meeting of the Reformed Episcopalians was attended by sixty persons. The Cheney schism evidently has the strength of numbers.

Only the barest returns are at hand this morning of the State election in Connecticut, but it is known that the Democrats have carried the State again, and that the Republicans have added to their losses at the last election. There were charter elections in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa yesterday. In some cases the issue was political, and in others dependent upon the temperance agitation. In Des Moines, which was a Republican stronghold in the good old times, the Anti-Monopolists have carried the day. In Dubuque, the Democrats have been the victors, and, so far as the returns show, all the changes are to the disadvantage of the Administration. The temperance question was paramount in Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, and in the first alone do the Temperance party seem to have had any success. In the other States, the License party have the majorities with them.

The evident favor with which the people have received the lectures of the Sunday-Afternoon Lecture Association has attracted the attention of the Presbyterian ministers. At their meeting yesterday the objects of the Lecture Association were explained and debated with a good deal of interest and diversity of opinion. Some of the clergymen thought it as irreligious to deliver such lectures on Sunday as to ride in the horse-cars, while others felt sure that St. Paul, if he were here, would accept the invitation of the Association to lecture, and thought its scheme an admirable one for reaching those whom the Church could not, or at least did not, attract. About one thing there seemed no difference of opinion. The Church ought to be able to reach with its all-important doctrines the very class that refuse to enter a church-door, and at their next meeting the ministers will discuss whether they can devise any popular course of services for Sabbath afternoons that will achieve this result.

Secretary Richardson's veracity is called directly into question by Sanborn in his testimony before the Ways and Means Committee. Secretary Richardson told the Committee unequivocally that he knew nothing whatever about the contents, or about any of the papers in the case, which he had signed as a matter of routine, and without paying any attention to them. Sanborn, whose testimony is agreeably straightforward as far as it goes, says that he talked his contracts over with the Secretary half a dozen times. He has no doubt that Mr. Richardson knew all about them. Mr. Richardson showed the utmost familiarity with them, so much so that Sanborn went to him for information about them. Sanborn avows that none of the $160,000 which he had to pay out of the $210,000 he received from the Government went to any internal revenue officer or to any member of Congress, directly or indirectly. He was closely examined about his connection with Gen. Butler. He had paid him no counsel fees. He had subscribed to the fund for helping him to the Governorship of Massachusetts. Gen. Butler had given him a letter which had secured him bail in his trial in Brooklyn. According to Sanborn's statements, his share of the money he has received is less than $50,000. He declines to state how he spent the sums he had to give for information.

The Senate has passed the Currency bill adding $44,000,000 to the greenback currency and authorizing the further issue of $46,000,000 to National Banks. The vote stood 29 to 24. Senator Sherman's attempt to have some recognition of a day for the resumption of specie payments failed by the intractable majority of 5. Senator Conkling was equally unsuccessful with his amendment forbidding any increase of the public debt under the act. Senator Morton opposed it because it would prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing more greenbacks when they were needed to carry on the Government! He mustered a majority of 8 to defeat it. When the final vote was about to be taken, the most influential members of the Senate, of both parties, rose, and, in brief and dignified speeches, vainly sought to avert the disgrace which the majority were bent on consummating. Senator Conkling foretold that distress and disaster would follow, and warned his colleagues that the Republican party was pledged to an opposite policy. Senators Stewart, Anthony, Carpenter, and Flanagan joined in similar protests. Senator Thurman said this bill portended the disappearance of the money of the Constitution for the next generation. Senator Sargent predicted the destruction of the party and the leaders that attempted to flood the country with irredeemable paper. Senator Schurz said he felt humiliated as an American citizen, and his fellow-countrymen will share his chagrin.

Coroners in New Jersey are so numerous that the population by whose demise they are supported is unutterably insignificant in proportion. Hence the former are continually on the alert for a case, and are keen-scented in discovering one. It must be the ecstacy of consolation to the dying Jerseyman to know that so soon as he shall have breathed his last a couple or more of these human vultures will be racing toward his corpse like rival fire-companies to a conflagration. Death must be hailed with triple joy when it encourages such life and action in others. Jersey City was treated to such a sight a day or two since. Two hapless victims of railroad negligence were taken to the Morgue, and an order issued by County Physician Buck to Coroner Parslow to hold an inquest. Coroner Reinhard sniffed the fee at a great distance, and eagerly flew to the Morgue to anticipate his rivals. He arrived first, impaneled a jury, obtained a verdict, dismissed the jurors, and had just placed one mangled corpse into his wagon when Buck drove up. Reinhard drove off with half the plunder, while Buck, snatching up an officer, started in pursuit. Being public officers, both men had good horses, and the clatter of hoofs as they dashed through the streets of Jersey City brought out crowds of surprised witnesses of this Sunday pastime. The chase was a long one, but Buck's horse, which was fresh, overtook Reinhard about two miles out. The fugitive Coroner was made to disgorge the mutilated corpse and return home empty-handed, leaving his favored rival to hold a second inquest. Jersey City may be a pleasant place to live in, but it is evidently not a good place to die in.

RAILWAY TROUBLE IN WISCONSIN.

The first real collision between the people on the one side and the railroads on the other promises to take place in Wisconsin soon after the 1st of May, when the railroad laws passed by the State Legislature take effect. These laws establish specific rates on each class of merchandise on each class of railroads. The rates of transportation by the car-load are arranged by stretches of 25 miles,—that is, there is one rate for hauling a car-load 25 miles, another rate for the next 25 miles, and so on, a different rate for each 25 miles up to 200 miles. The law provides for the summary punishment of any railroad agent or officer refusing to sell tickets or to receive and deliver freight at the rates prescribed by the act.

We understand that the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies have been taking legal advice in New York, and that, after a full conference of the Directors, a determination has been reached. This is to the effect that it requires 70 per cent of the receipts of those roads to operate them in Wisconsin; that the recent legislation will have the effect of reducing the receipts 30 per cent,—that is, to the cost of operating the roads; that if the value of the property is to be destroyed, it might as well be destroyed by defying the law as by obeying it; and, therefore, that the officers of the roads shall be directed to disregard the law. This will produce a conflict at once. If a ticket-agent, refusing to accept the fare fixed by law, is arrested and punished, they propose to close the ticket-office; and if a freight-agent is punished, to close the freight-office. The trains will run by the offending stations without stopping.

This conflict between the railways and the public is inevitable, and perhaps it may as well begin in Wisconsin as in any other State. It will eventually bring order out of the chaotic disorder and uncertainty which now prevail. It will necessitate a settlement,—not a compromise, but a permanent settlement of the relative rights of the public on the hand and of transportation companies on the other. Primarily the railroad companies assert that, in addition to the payment of their operating expenses, they are entitled to a profit equal to the interest on their debts and a fair dividend on their capital. This seems entirely reasonable, but it necessitates an examination into facts. What are legitimate operating expenses? The presumption is that the operating expenses are managed with care, skill, and economy; but it may be rightfully asked, Are not the expenditures of railway companies wasteful and extravagant, and might they not be reduced largely? In the next place, what does the capital stock represent? Does it represent money actually invested in the roads, and expended in construction exclusively, or does it represent stock dividends or distribution of money never earned? What do the outstanding bonds represent? Do they represent money borrowed and invested in the roads, or do they represent money that ought to have been expended in renewing the tracks, building extensions, but which was diverted from the earnings of the road to pay dividends on stock, both real and watered. In some cases in Wisconsin the railroads were built originally with cash and borrowed money, and then sold under mortgage for comparatively inconsiderable sums. Thus, when a railway cost $7,000,000, and was bought by the present company for $3,000,000, are the public required to pay dividends on the $3,000,000 actual cost, or the $7,000,000, $10,000,000, or $15,000,000 of stock issued by the new company? When the railroads demand fair profits, they must be prepared to make fair exhibits of the capital actually invested; they must be prepared to show, also, that their actual earnings are fairly and honestly stated, and that their account of operating expenses does not include waste and extravagance, and is not so doctored as to defraud the public.

The conflict will have another good effect. It will disabuse the managers and stockholders of railway companies of the idea that they are irresponsible corporations. They are private corporations in one sense, but they are also public corporations in the sense of owing obligations to the public in exchange for the special privileges they hold. The history of such corporations is not generally in their favor, so far as affording any evidence of consideration for the rights or interests of the people. Generally they have been exacting and remorseless. The time has come when they should be made to feel that there is some check and restraint upon them. The Legislatures of Wisconsin and other States, in attempting to apply this check, may have drawn it too tightly, or may not have used the proper means. But the unrestrained power of the railroads and their unlicensed assumptions have been overturned, and forever. Exactly where the line of prerogative is to be drawn is to be established by just such a conflict as is now impending in Wisconsin, and which threatens to stop every train on every road in the State. There is to be a settlement of this whole subject, and, while railroads must be left free enough to be profitable to their owners, it must be an honest profit upon the capital actually invested, and resulting from receipts honestly administered, as shown by accounts honestly kept by responsible persons.

CITY BUILDINGS.

The proposition that the City Government shall rent the Honore Block, corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, for public offices, has elicited offers of other buildings for the use of the city. The owners of these buildings, of course, expect a liberal rent for their premises, and the several offers are now pending before the Common Council.

Before the Common Council take any steps in the way of renting buildings for public use, we call attention to the fact that the city is the owner of the old Custom-House site and of the standing walls. This property is worth over $200,000. At an expenditure of $75,000 it can be fitted up to accommodate the city offices and also all the courts. It would be a utilization of public property now idle and unproductive. The whole cost of restoring and refitting the building would probably not exceed one year's rental of any premises that would be sufficient for the public necessities.

As the city must provide new and comfortable quarters for the courts and city offices until the new Court-House and City Hall shall be built and completed; and as that new building will not be ready for occupancy for several years, perhaps not before 1880, economy, common prudence, and ordinary intelligence suggest that the city, instead of renting private buildings at $75,000 a year for five or six years, shall put this old Post-Office and Custom-House building in order, and fit it up for the use of the public offices. One year's rental of private property would suffice to put the Post-Office building in complete order for occupancy, and when so restored it will be better for all the purposes needed than any building not designed and erected for public uses. Action by the Council now could secure the completion of this building in time for occupancy by January next.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

To-day that inconsiderable portion of the people of Chicago not running for town offices will assemble at the polls to exercise the inestimable privileges of American citizens, and elect officers for the ensuing year. For once, at least, voters will not be troubled with a paucity of candidates from whom to choose. Almost every issue, every nationality, every color, every religion, and every occupation may be found represented. As usual, there are very few candidates who have not run before, and very few who have not been in office more or less since they were old enough to qualify. It is mainly a lot of damaged and second-hand goods, but, while the quality may be very poor, no complaints can be found with the quantity. As there are no party lines drawn in this contest except about those persistent lovers of their country who are still engaged in the effort to abolish slavery or to get their drinks on Sunday, the average voter has a free field in which to roam, and we presume if he votes early and votes often no objection will be made, provided he votes for the right man at the right place, and votes indefatigably. Those who have not time to canvass the merits of the regiment of candidates will do well to go it blind and they will not go far amiss. Fortunately there is no danger of the towns being governed any worse than they have been, and as the law now prevents Town Treasuries from being depleted and town officers from taking more than they can collect, tax-payers can breathe more freely, whatever dynasty of patriots may come into power. Our advice to our readers is, that if, after a careful search among the candidates, they can find any respectable men, vote for them. If they cannot, they can exercise the blessed privilege of an American freeman, and vote for nobody.

Town elections also occur throughout the State to-day. Outside of Chicago these elections possess more than ordinary significance, as the farmers' organization is taking a hand in them, and if it is generally successful the foundation is laid upon which it will work for more important results, and by means of which it will extend its influence against old party corruptions. Their triumph in these elections will not bring much comfort either to Republican or Democratic wire-pullers, as it leaves them no secure base for their operations. From the general spirit which has been manifested throughout the towns of the State, there is every reason to expect that the people are bound to-day to secure good and honest men to manage local affairs, regardless of any party considerations. If this is done, the inevitable result in the future will be a better, more honest, and more competent management of State affairs. But for the unreasonable and useless manner in which the elections are spread over the month of April in the incorporated villages of this State, like Hyde Park, for instance, they would be made still more decisive than they can be now. At present, School Directors are elected on the 4th of April, township officers on the 7th, School Trustees on the 11th, and corporation officers on the 21st. A concentration of these elections on one day would produce a concentration of interest, which would be beneficial and would be far preferable to the present cumbersome mode.

THE STORY OF A POSTAL-CARD.

A prominent merchant in St. Joseph, Mo., J. B. Johnson, Esq., has got himself into trouble, the Postmaster of St. Joseph into trouble, the Postmaster of Chicago into trouble, and the Government of the United States into trouble, all growing out of a bit of pasteboard with some writing on it. Some weeks ago, Mr. Johnson, having occasion to order goods from Chicago, posted a label about the size of a postage-stamp bearing his business address on the postal-card. The Chicago correspondent received the card in due time, but had to pay 6 cents extra postage, and so notified Mr. Johnson. As the latter had been in the habit of posting these labels for some time and had never before been called upon for extra postage, he consulted the Postmaster of St. Joseph, Mr. Arnholt, about it. The latter authority informed him that he had a right to label the cards and could continue to do so with safety, unless the cards were going to Chicago, whose Postmaster didn't understand the law. Thereupon, in a happy frame of mind, Mr. Johnson addressed a card to the Chicago house in his best handwriting, and with a feeling of exultation triumphantly and in a bold hand wrote these words: "Our Postmastater says your Postmaster is an ass." The Chicago Postmaster forwarded the obnoxious postal-card to Washington. Mr. Creswell put on his spectacles and read the St. Joseph Postmaster's pithy opinion of the Chicago Postmaster. The result of the reading was a postal-card from Mr. Creswell to the St. Joseph Postmaster which nearly lifted the latter functionary out of his boots, and made him realize, as he had never done before, how frail the tenure of a Post-Office may be. Thereupon the Postmaster called upon Mr. Johnson, and informed him that he had never said the Postmaster of Chicago was an ass. Mr. Johnson brushed up his memory, and, after a while, concluded that he was mistaken in the language used, and gave his Postmaster a statement to that effect. This relieved the Postmaster. He forwarded the statement to Mr. Creswell, and once more felt secure in his office. But it did not end here, for on Thursday last an order came for the arrest of Mr. Johnson for using scurrilous language on a postal-card, and that night he was arrested. Thus, for the sake of a little business label about the size of a postage-stamp, the St. Joseph merchant got into a difficulty with the St. Joseph Postmaster and the Chicago Postmaster, got the St. Joseph Postmaster and the Chicago Postmaster by the ears, got the St. Joseph Postmaster into trouble with the Government, and has got himself into a tight place, in which he may have to pay from $100 to $1,000, or go to jail and stay from one year to ten years, before he can extricate himself. He has written a card to the St. Joseph *Gazette*, in which he says:

When Shakspeare made the illustrious Dogberry say, "Write me down an ass," he was in blissful ignorance that such language was "obscene and scurrilous." *That* discovery was reserved for the genius who presides over the Post-Office at Chicago. Webster defines the term ass, "a dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt." Worcester and other lexicographers give almost identically the same definition. In such a sense it is used by the best English writers. Such is the sense in which I used the expression, as the connection clearly shows.

In what sense, Websterian, Worcesterian, Dogberryan, or Johnstonian, the St. Joseph merchant called the Chicago Postmaster an ass, it now behooves him to show or pay the penalty. Meanwhile, let us all be thankful that the Government exercises such watchful care over its children, and that none of them can be called asses on postal-cards with impunity. Least of all will it allow one of its Postmasters to receive a long-eared compliment of this sort without making the sender pay handsomely for the compliment.

COLD WATER AT SOUTH BEND.

The temperance question has made such frightful havoc in Northern Indiana that the usually quiet little town of South Bend, heretofore celebrated for Colfax and wagon-manufactories, has got into a fight, not as between water and whisky, but on the relative systems of supplying water to the town. A year ago, the stand-pipe system was adopted, since which time the stand-pipe people and Holly-system people have been at odds as bitterly as were Montague and Capulet. Last Saturday night, it got into the Republican City Convention. The Stand-pipes had one candidate for Mayor, and the Hollyites another. Tutt was the Stand-pipe candidate and Miller the Hollyite. The Stand-pipes made such a clamor that, in order not to embarrass the Administration at Washington, the Holly candidate withdrew his name, and the Stand-pipe man was nominated. Before the Convention was over, the Stand-pipe man found that there was so much dissatisfaction with him that he now talks of giving back his nomination to the people for the sake of harmony. If he does not give it up, the Holly people talk of bolting the nomination and putting another man on the track. Betwixt the two, the people of South Bend are in a mournful plight, and may yet have to give up both stand-pipes and Holly system, and go without water at all, in order to have peace, in which event the labors of the crusaders will come to naught. The only melancholy outcome of all this pother is the disruption of the Republican party in South Bend, which goes to show that cold water may be put to uses of momentous importance.

JENKINS WANTED.

That branch of the Jenkins family which lives in Washington is at present sorely distressed over a point of etiquette. The Supreme Court having a new Chief-Justice, the new Chief-Justice has to be recognized socially and called upon, and as to the manner of calling, there's the rub! It has never been absolutely settled whether the Chief-Justice should call upon the Vice-President and Speaker of the House first, or whether the Vice-President should call first, or whether the Speaker of the House should call first, or whether the Chief-Justice should call upon the Speaker before the Vice-President, or upon the Vice-President before the Speaker. In fact, the social customs touching this highly important duty are all topsy-turvy, and the Jenkinses, as well as the parties concerned, are in a condition of mind which is at once pitiable and pathetic. Chief-Justice Waite don't know whether to wait or to go, and Messrs. Wilson and Blaine don't know whether to go or to wait, and, as the forces of attraction and repulsion are equal, every one is waiting and no one is going. To add to the complication and mournful uncertainty, Senators and Representatives are also getting muddled over the question whether those of long standing should call before those of short standing, or *vice versa*. This is 'ard, and, added to the uncertainties of an inflated currency which are harassing both Houses, the dyspeptic and crabbed disposition of the President, as manifested in his recent interview with the South Carolina delegation, and the clamor of the New York *Herald* for blood, the condition of the country looks distressing enough.

There are avenues of escape, however, from this sad predicament. Some time ago, the wives of the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branches of the Government got into a similar muddle, from which they were handsomely saved by Mrs. Dahlgren, who wrote a work on official feminine etiquette, and this has become authoritative in matters of etiquette as Hoyle is on whist and Gunter on surveying. This book, however, only regulates the ladies. Now let some one who is posted on etiquette—John B. Rice or Gov. Oglesby, for instance—publish a work on this point, which should regulate the men. If this cannot be done, make a test case and bring it before the Supreme Court and get a decision from the Chief-Justice himself. If a case cannot be made up in this manner, leave it out to arbitration,—for instance to the new King of the Sandwich Islands, the recently captured King Coffee of Ashantee, and the Mikado of Japan, all of whom are tremendous sticklers for etiquette, and abide their decision. Whatever is done, we trust the important questions of legislation now pending will not be allowed to languish. The burdens of the people are already very heavy.

A singular contested-will case is now on hearing in New York, involving a property of $700,000. Frederick Rollwagen, a German, died in October, leaving several sons and grandchildren by two wives. Two years ago, as claimed by one Lena Hermann, formerly his housekeeper, he was married to her, and, just before his death, executed a will leaving to her and her child all his immense property. It is claimed by the relatives of the deceased millionaire that this marriage, if it ever occurred, took place while he was in an unsound mental condition; that at the time he is stated to have signed the will he was paralyzed, unable to move his limbs, and dumb—claims which are substantiated by medical testimony on the one side, and denied by the witnesses on the other. Immediately after the death of Rollwagen, the woman who claims to be his wife gave out that she was about to become a mother, and subsequently, it is said, fulfilled her promise. The death-bed scene at Rollwagen's decease, if the statements of counsel are to be relied upon, was such as is sometimes represented upon the stage, but seldom enacted in real life. The sons of the dying man were kept in ignorance of his death until summoned to the funeral, while the chamber was thronged with hungry relatives of the woman who claims the property. The whole affair reads more like one of the sensational dramas of modern times than anything else. The enormous property for which the parties are contending, the shrewdness of the conspirators, if such they are, and the illiteracy of the millionaire himself, give the case no little interest.

The Rhode Island Legislature is in a quandary. It wants to protect the purchasers of so-called dairy butter from being imposed upon with butter made by a chemical process from the suet of beef, and finds natural laws opposed to legislation. Dairy butter is made from the suet of the cow just as artificial butter is made, the only difference being that the one is a natural, while the other is an artificial, process. Both compounds are, strictly speaking, butter. To call the latter "oleo-margarine" in contradistinction to the former is nonsense, for dairy-made butter is "oleo-margarine." There can be no doubt that artificial butter, prepared from the best quality of suet, is far more wholesome than the poor quality of dairy butter which is abundantly sold. There must remain prejudices against the one which all the rankness of the other will never counterbalance. Such a prejudice is quite intelligible. It would sink into insignificance, however, if the "excellent quality of butter chemically made from Thames mud" were brought into competition with "oleo-margarine."

Lavins, city editor of the *Vicksburger* of Vicksburg, politely killed Culkin, a gentleman who took offense at a paragraph in the journalist's department, as represented to the world some days ago. Lavins is proud of his feat. He evidently regards the dead Culkin as a foeman worthy of his steel. He loads Culkin dead with as heavy compliments as he loaded Culkin living with bullets. "The attack was made by a brave man," writes Lavins, in an ecstacy of magnanimity. "He was game to the last," he adds, his imagination soaring high, "and died the death of a brave, fearless man, evidently determined to give or receive a fatal stroke." This is Lavins' idea of a brave, fearless man. Considering the fact that such bravery and fearlessness are likely to be avenged by the friends of the brave and fearless, we can appreciate the pathos of the prayer: "May men say of him that they forgot the manner of his taking off" (being a delicate apology for the writer's humble share in that unpleasant piece of business) "in the remembrance of a bravery and pluck that preferred death to failure." Considering the awkwardness of a second meeting of the "brave and fearless" with the eloquent and magnanimous person who took him off, we heartily coincide with the final prayer: "May he rest in peace in the green sod until the last trump shall announce the final catastrophe of nature." Cunning fellow, Lavins. The moral he has so cleverly conveyed is this: Gentlemen of Vicksburg, when you fight with an editor, allow him to kill you in preference to taking him off. Observe the tender and eloquent "send-off" this wretched Culkin has secured by shrewdly following this policy.

The correspondents of the American and English papers who accompanied the Ashantee expedition, and notably the representatives of the London *Telegraph* and New York *Herald*, have vividly described the cemetery of Coomassie into which the headless bodies of the human sacrifices, made annually at the Ashantee Capital, were thrown. The Ashantee Golgotha is situated near the city, and the festering remains poison the air around the glen in which they lie for miles around. It is estimated that, since the city was founded, 120,000 human beings have been sacrificed to the hideous rites of this barbarous race, and their bodies thrown upon the open plain to rot and breed disease. Such is one of the customs of the people against whom the wrath of Great Britain was directed.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* says:

> It is absurdly funny to read the editorial charges in the press over all the country of a lack of brains in the present Congress. Good senses! The trouble is a preponderance of brain. There are more lawyers and editors ventilating their opinions in these marble halls, under the distinguished title of *honorable*, than one would believe, unless he took the trouble to count them in the *Congressional Directory*, as I did. Sometimes, in the feast of reason and flow of wit, one is reminded of the days of early Christianity, and is constrained to cry out, "I perceive, oh ye enthusiastic orators, that much learning hath made ye mad!"

—A good Anti-Monop. suggests that the name of the Republican party be changed to "embezzlers." There is not much left of it but the office-holders and pap-suckers anyhow, and the name is very appropriate for the most of them. —*Des Moines Leader.*

—The dead-line is soon to be drawn again. A fierce contest is to be waged in this district and State and all over the country between the Butler-Sanborn-Simmons-Shepherd ring and an indignant people.—*Muscatine Tribune.*

—Whether the Vice-President has or has not had some plain talk with President Grant about corruption and divisions in the Republican party, as current reports state, there can be no doubt about the unwelcome fact and its consequences. It is high time that the Administration should cease its ostrich-like habit of hiding its head in the sand.—*Boston Globe.*

—It begins to look decidedly as if Richardson, Sawyer, Banfield and that crowd were done for. Richardson giving the wink to the revenue officers to give Sanborn full swing, Sawyer and Banfield putting their official autographs to mock commissions, gotten up and engraved to enable Sanborn's pimps and extortioners to wield the terrors of an authority which they did not possess—bah! They are a nice lot of cattle to occupy the Treasury of the United States.—*Springfield Republican.*

—When the trial of the Sanborn investigation began to grow strong in the direction of the Treasury Department, the witnesses had nothing to say but "Richardson, Sawyer, and Banfield." The Secretary of the Treasury testified, and feebly muttered "Sawyer and Banfield." Assistant-Secretary Sawyer was on the stand yesterday. He got angry and said only "Banfield." Now, then, since we have this matter figured down to a point, give us Banfield. It is clear that the Coming Man is—Banfield.—*New York Tribune.*

—Sawyer, the creature whose testimony supplements Richardson in this odious Sanborn business, is one of the scamps who assisted in running South Carolina into bankruptcy. He served as Senator until a greater scamp bought him out, and then was put into the Treasury Department as Assistant-Secretary. His course has been on a plane with that of all his compeers who uphold the corruptions of his party.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—A Massachusetts paper utilizes fast-day by confessing the sins for which that State is responsible. By a curious coincidence it so happens that every person connected with the Sanborn business hails from Massachusetts. Sanborn himself was born in Essex County; Assistant-Secretary Sawyer carpet-bagged to South Carolina, but is a Massachusetts man; Mr. Boutwell, who made the first contract with Sanborn, and Mr. Richardson, whose innocence is that of ignorance, are distinguished Massachusetts statesmen, and Mr. Solicitor Banfield is understood to be a Boston lawyer. Even District-Attorney Bliss was a Massachusetts boy who left the scenes of his childhood to seek fortune in New York.—*New Haven Palladium.*

—One of the transparencies borne in the torchlight procession of operatives in Fall River, Thursday night, is described as a large representation of the State-House, and a workingman standing by with a flaming torch in his hand, ready to apply it to the edifice, and with the words, "No humbug; ten hours, or else by——" printed in large, clear letters. There were many foolish things said and done in the progress of the demonstration, but this was the most foolish.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—Both the Scandinavian papers of Minnesota, the *Folkeblad* and the *Budstikken*, are in high dudgeon over the nomination of Gov. Miller to supersede Gen. Andrews as Minister to Sweden and Norway. The *Folkeblad* even declares that the Scandinavians will "no longer act with the Republican party if the outrage is consummated."—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—Report comes from Washington that members of Congress are sending off seeds from the Agricultural Department in great quantities, and they pay the postage on them from their own pockets. As Gen. Packard has confessed that his poverty will not permit him to buy postage-stamps, no gardens in this district will grow vernal from seeds of his sending. How would it do to institute a crusade for postage-stamps, and distribute them among the salary-grabbers?—*South Bend Tribune.*

—Leavenworth will take on a big disgust over the appointment of Col. D. R. Anthony as Postmaster of that burg. Col. Houston, of the *Commercial*, will "never smile again." Caldwell will probably establish a new post-office of his own, and refuse to patronize Anthony's post-office. Anthony has been in the habit of denouncing Harvey as an idiot for years, and he is the only Republican editor that ever published the full proceedings in the Ingalls-Osborn-Delahay bribery case. It is difficult to see what influences were used to pacify Harvey and *fix* Ingalls. The supposition is that Harvey consented to Anthony's appointment through fear of his paper, and the natural presumption from the well-known venality of Ingalls is that he agrees to divide his salary with him.—*Kansas City Times.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Election of Officers of Episcopal Churches.

The Methodist Ministers Will Have Unfermented Wine for Sacramental Use.

The Western Avenue Church Will Not Accept Mr. Gordon's Resignation.

The Presbyterians on Sunday-Afternoon Lectures.

What the Baptists Did.

EASTER MONDAY.

In accordance with custom and the canons, the Episcopal Churches of this city yesterday elected their Wardens and Vestrymen for the ensuing year. The result is given below.

CHRIST CHURCH.

In accordance with the call of Bishop Whitehouse, of the Diocese of Illinois, the meeting of the parish of Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal), took place yesterday morning at the house of Mr. Leonard Hodges, No. 780 Michigan avenue. There were present the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Leonard Hodges, A. F. Seeberger, Allen C. Calkins, Henry W. Fuller, James O. Cleveland, Dr. R. H. Bingham, Charles H. Russell, and H. F. Jennison, of the parish; the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of the Diocese; Mr. G. R. Chittenden, member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and Mr. S. Corning Judd, Chancellor.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Bishop Whitehouse, after which Mr. A. C. Calkins was chosen to preside.

Mr. Calkins said that the object of the meeting was to elect Wardens and Vestrymen for Christ Church, and to perpetuate the legal existence of that organization according to the law and the canons of the Church

At the suggestion of Bishop Whitehouse Mr. Judd gave a brief review of the condition of the parish at the present time. He said that there were a number of members and pew-holders who did not acquiesce in the action of the other members in transferring the property and pulpit to another organization. Some of these gentlemen had acted with the parish until the General Convention in 1871. This had given a quasi support to Mr. Cheney in his ministration after his suspension. These gentlemen had done so in the hope and expectation that Mr. Cheney would be restored to his position in the church, and the Bishop had even offered a plan by which he could have been restored. As this, however, had not been done, they had wholly withdrawn from any participation in the business and ministrations of the parish.

The congregation there remaining, had since repudiated the Protestant Episcopal Church and dissolved Christ Church as it previously existed. The object of this meeting was to continue the organization under the old form and laws. Under the statute that portion of the parish which remained true to the church as originally organized, were the legal officers of the church, and in the event of a decision by the Court, relative to the property, returning it to the church to which it belonged, the vestry elected at this meeting would be the persons to take charge of it. The effect of the meeting would be to continue the existence of Christ Church Protestant Episcopal, and to retain the control of the temporalities of the Church. In short the action would be to keep up the life of the parish of the Protestant, not the Reformed Church. Mr. Judd read from the canons to show that Easter Monday was the correct date for the election, and it was agreed to proceed to the election of Vestrymen and Wardens.

The Chairman then asked the meeting to nominate a Secretary, and Mr. Charles H. Russell was chosen.

On motion of Mr. Seeberger the following-named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to nominate two Wardens and not less than three Vestrymen: Messrs. Seeberger, H. F. Jennison, and H. W. Fuller.

The Committee, after consultation, reported as follows:

Senior Warden—A. C. Calkins.
Junior Warden—H. F. Jennison.
Vestrymen—Henry Martin, C. H. Russell, and R. H. Bingham.

Before balloting, Mr. Calkins remarked that there would have been more present to vote had it not been supposed that only pew-holders could do so, but it had been ascertained that all male communicants were entitled to vote. There were many families now temporarily attending other churches who had never dissolved their connection with Christ Church. There were over twenty such families attending Trinity Church who would come back when the church was re-established.

The vote was then taken, seven ballots being cast, and the ticket as nominated was declared unanimously elected.

On the suggestion of Bishop Whitehouse, Mr. Seeberger was elected Secretary and Mr. Hodges Treasurer of the Parish.

Mr. Seeberger then offered the following resolution, which was first written by Mr. Judd and approved by Bishop Whitehouse before being read:

> *Resolved*, That the members of this meeting, now present, do hereby declare their unqualified adherence to the doctrine, discipline, rules, government, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and in the Diocese of Illinois; and that the election now here had, has been, and is, by the members of the parish of Christ Church, Chicago, duly convened, who so adhere to such doctrine, discipline, rules, and government, and are communicants or pew-holders of said parish.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cleveland the following resolution was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That when this meeting of the congregation of Christ Church, Chicago, adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the call of the Wardens this day elected, and at such time and place as they may designate; and that all members of said congregation who adhere to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, be requested to attend such adjourned meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CATHEDRAL.

It is not customary in the Episcopal Church, to elect Wardens or Vestrymen for the Cathedral. The officers who take charge of its secular affairs are called Curators. They are appointed by the Bishop and are removable at his pleasure. The lay Curators are five in number, as follows: Robert C. Wright, S. Corning Judd, W. F. Whitehouse, Charles Hitchcock, and Thomas A. Turner. The Rev. Canon Knowles represents the clerical interest in the Board of Curators.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,

at the corner of Cass and Huron streets, elected the following ticket almost without opposition:

Senior Warden—E. H. Sheldon.
Junior Warden—Daniel Goodwin.
Vestrymen—F. H. Winston, W. K. Nixon, C. R. Larrabee, H. A. Towner, W. M. Scudder, W. D. Kerfoot, Ira P. Bowen, J. V. LeMoyne.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,

on Lincoln avenue, near Belden avenue, had no election, owing to the illness of the Senior Warden, so the old vestry will hold over, as follows:

Senior Warden—Franklin Hatheway.
Junior Warden—C. P. Buckingham.
Vestrymen—W. H. Stickney, Edward D. Core, Cyrenus C. Pickering, John H. Hooper, William Warren, Stewart Marks, Edwin P. Goode, Stephen A. Dole.

THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,

corner of LaSalle and Elm streets, had a harmonious election, and the following ticket was unanimously chosen:

Senior Warden—Capt. Hall.
Junior Warden—Josiah Edson.
Vestrymen—W. H. Harbeson, Harold Wallwood, C. D. Dana, F. D. Oertel, E. E. Clapp, W. C. Hunt, W. C. Russell, J. P. Graham.

THE CHURCH OF SAINT ANSGARIUS,

No. 99 Sedgwick street, elected the following ticket:

Senior Warden—John T. Appleberg.
Junior Warden—C. Janson.
Vestrymen—I. P. Sjoberg, A. Nordstrom, John E. R. Lilja, A. G. Yngve, A. F. Ekdal.

GRACE CHURCH

elected the following ticket:

Senior Warden—Hibbard Porter.
Junior Warden—A. Tracy Lay.
Vestrymen—W. G. Hibbard, Dr. Moses Gunn, John L. Peck, Martin Andrews, the Hon. L. B. Otis, A. A. Bigelow, M. D. Kingsland, Alfred Ray.

TRINITY CHURCH.

The meeting of the Trinity Episcopal Church was held last night, and the following were re-elected officers for the year:

Senior Warden—W. A. Adams.
Junior Warden—J. W. Doane.
Vestrymen—H. E. Sargent, A. E. Goodrich, Anson Stager, George K. Chittenden, W. M. Tilden, C. H. P. Lyman, W. C. D. Grannis, Charles Cooley.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,

of which the Rev. W. H. Smyth is pastor, held