SUIT AGAINST CARLISLE.

New York Man Demands a Share of the Bonds.

HAD BID FOR $4,500,000 OF THEM.

William Graves Says Conditions Were Imposed Upon Him Which Were Not Required of Other Purchasers In Order to Freeze Him Out.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—William Graves of New York city has filed in the district supreme court a petition for mandamus to compel Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle to deliver to him bonds to the amount of $4,500,000 of the recent government issue of $100,000,000.

The petition sets out that he bid for this amount of bonds at 115 3391 on Feb. 4 last, and complied with all the regulations; that his bid was once accepted, that the original notice of allotment was not sent as to other bidders, and though requested, no allowance was made by the department for the time lost by the negligent act of the department in misdirecting the original allotment notice.

The contention is made that the refusal to deliver these bonds allotted to him in New York, as required, was a mere subterfuge to prevent the petitioner and those who might associate with him from carrying out the terms of the bid and completing the purchase of the bonds and that the requirement that the petitioner deposit the gold in the subtreasury at New York and transfer the deposit certificate to the treasury department, a requirement not exacted of other successful bidders, was a great hardship to him and an invasion of his right to have the bond delivery made at New York.

After claiming that the refusal of the department to accept payment for the bonds alloted to him after the date fixed for the payment of an installment is an exercise of arbitrary power, and which is unwarranted by law, the petition asks that the secretary of the treasury be restrained from delivering to J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., or any other persons, the $4,500,000 bonds allotted to Graves.

Judge Cole issued an order requiring Secretary Carlisle to appear on Saturday, April 25, and show cause why the mandamus asked by Graves should not be issued.

COLONEL COCKERILL DEAD.

The Wellknown Newspaper Correspondent Expires Suddenly in Cairo.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special cablegram from Cairo says: Colonel John A. Cockerill, the wellknown newspaper correspondent, died of apoplexy at 6 minutes past 10 last night in Shepherds hotel.

John A. Cockerill was born at Dayton, O., in 1845. His father was a man of means and intended to give his son a collegeedu-

JOHN A. COCKERILL.

cation, but the war broke out, and the lad entered the army as a drummer boy. After the war had ended young Cockerill became a printer and set type on The Scion of Temperance. Afterward he was appointed a clerk of the senate.

He next became a partner of Clement L. Vallandingham in the publication of the Dayton Empire, at that time the organ of the Montgomery county Democracy.

Later he was a reporter on a paper in Hamilton, where he attracted the attention of J. B. McCullagh, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who offered him a position on that paper. He afterward became managing editor.

He subsequently edited the Washington Post, Baltimore Gazette, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, New York World and New York Morning Advertiser. He went to Japan a year ago as the New York Herald's special correspondent.

BUFFALO WENT DRY.

Her First Experience With Sunday Drouth Came Yesterday.

BUFFALO, April 13.—Buffalo had its first dry Sunday under the Raines law yesterday. It was practically Buffalo's first experience, for it had been accustomed to pursuing the fairly even tenor of its way in the matter of excise, without the interruption of periodical reform waves such as have visited other cities, and its people knew of "dry Sundays" only by hearsay or experience gained from without.

But it was all brought home to Buffalo yesterday and there was no oasis anywhere except at an occasional road house outside the city limits. Every saloon in the city was shut, and the removed screens tantalized the thirsty passerby with the view of long rows of bottles which he could not get at.

Only two attempted evasions of the law were reported, and those were due to carelessness in not closing sharp at 12 o'clock Saturday night. Both cases were on the south side and the delinquents will answer in police court today.

The drugstores did a rushing business in soda water.

Baby Esther Getting on Well.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—There has been no extension as yet of the measles among the president's children at Woodley and the little patient, Esther, is reported to be coming along as well as can be expected. Another of Mr. Thurber's children has taken the disease, the third in his family, in the person of his boy, Donald.

Fatally Hurt by a Fall.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Stephen Roach of Putnam, Westchester county, while getting on a New York and Northern railroad train at the station there, fell and was unconscious when picked up. It is thought that he will not recover.

GREATER NEW YORK VETOED.

Mayor Strong's Action Causes No Surprise at Albany.

ALBANY, April 14.—The reading of the anticipated veto of Mayor Strong in the senate was not listened to with the attention that it was supposed it would attract. Many senators were absent and no interruptions of any kind occurred. Mayor Strong's reasons for vetoing the bill are given at considerable length. His concluding remarks are as follows:

In returning this bill, without acceptance, I repeat my desire not to be understood as wishing in any way to offer captious objections to consolidation, with which I am in most hearty sympathy, but to give evidence of my deep interest in the subject and full desire therefor in a manner which will bring about the greatest good. Consolidation there should and will be; a Greater New York is to be the inevitable result of the natural growth of the communities embraced within the present New York and the territory mentioned. Just how much of that territory shall be taken and in just what manner it shall be accomplished, should be the result of the most studious inquiry and conscientious investigation.

When the results are reported to the legislature in the way of a formal charter, it is clear to me that then it will meet with the approval of the great majority of our citizens and finally establish New York as the commercial center of the Western hemisphere, making her the leading factor in every line of development which tends to bring about a happy, prosperous and intelligent community.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message Senator Lexow asked that it be laid on the table and be printed. No objection was offered.

Mayor Wurster's message vetoing the bill was next read, and this was followed by the reading of the approval of Mayor Gleason of Long Island City.

These messages, together with the accompanying bills, were laid on the table without debate, and by agreement between the leaders of the majority and minority the question of repassing the bills over the vetoes of Mayors Strong and Wurster will come up in the senate today.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM TURKEY.

Missionaries Will Not Be Disturbed If They Mind Their Own Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Turkish legation has received from the sublime porte the following cablegram:

"It has been falsely stated that the missionaries would be expelled. The imperial government has not taken and does not intend to take any general measure of expulsion of missionaries and Catholic priests. Those among them who attend peacefully to their business are not and will not be disturbed. But surely it can not be the same for those who, by their attitude, try to disturb the order and tranquility of the country and place themselves in open hostility to the laws and regulations in force in the empire. The imperial government, watchful of the maintenance of the public security, has the duty to send them away from its territory, and in so doing it avails itself of a right which in all justice nobody could contest."

BISHOP RYAN'S FUNERAL.

The Remains Laid to Rest in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 14.—The remains of Bishop Ryan were laid away today in St. Joseph's cathedral with all the solemnity and impressiveness characteristic of the Roman Catholic ritual. The remains rest beneath the great altar beside those of Bishop Timon and Mgr. Gleeson.

The funeral mass was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan.

Among the distinguished prelates present were Archbishops Fabre of Montreal and Ireland of St. Paul and five bishops, Foley of Detroit, Burke of Albany, Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., Ludden of Syracuse and McDonnell of Brooklyn.

An immense crowd was present.

Methodist Conference Closed.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 14.—The 94th session of the Northern New York Methodist conference ended here. Watertown was selected as the place for holding the next conference. The American Anti-saloon league was indorsed. George Shepherd, son of Presiding Elder Shepherd of Oswego, was admitted to the elders' order and transferred to the Japanese conference. Bishop Joyce goes to Northern Kansas, then to Japan, where he will hold the annual conference. From Japan he will to India and China performing Episcopal duties. After that through Europe, making his second tour around the world.

Troy Conference Opened.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 15.—The ministers of the Troy conference nearly all arrived together with Bishop Fowler. The committees on candidates for admission met their respective classes in the Fremont street church. Rev. Edward Genze of Newtonville is the secretary of the conference. The anniversary of the Epworth league was celebrated, an able address being delivered by Rev. Bradford P. Raymond, president of Middletown university.

Louisville's Big Cycle Meet.

LOUISVILLE, April 13.—Aug. 10 to 15, the days asked for by the local organization for the National League of American Wheelmen meet of 1896, have been sanctioned by Chairman Gideon of the national racing board and preparations for the star cycling events of the year are under full headway. The work is under the general direction of the '96 Meet club, whose officers are the men most prominently connected with cycling in this city.

Potatoes to Burn.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 10.—The farmers of Ontario county who held their potatoes over last fall for an advance in prices are compelled to sell the best quality at from 7 to 8 cents a bushel, and in many instances are only realizing from 2 to 3 cents per bushel. Hundreds of farmers throughout Ontario county are feeding them to their stock, while others are saving coal and wood by burning the potatoes in their stoves.

Want the Sultan Deposed.

LONDON, April 13.—The Turkish Reform league has issued from Brussels an appeal to the great powers to depose the sultan as the only remedy for Turkish misrule. They declare that the Dardanelles could be forced and the sultan deposed without the loss of 20 lives.

Must Be a Regular Election.

ALBANY, April 15.—Attorney General Hancock has written an opinion in which he holds that the question of local option cannot be voted on in towns at a special meeting, but that it must be submitted to a vote of the electors at the annual town meeting.

Peremptory Order From Japan.

SHANGHAI, April 15.—It is stated here that the Japanese government has peremptorily forbidden the proposed Japanese industrial undertakings in and about this city.

EVERY ONE CAN SING

INGENIOUS THEORY ABOUT THE TRAINING OF VOICES.

Singing Is Just as Natural as Talking, but the Voice Must Be Cultivated According to Indisputable Rules—Position Should Begin at the Top of the Voice.

In fairy days when the fox wished to make his voice sweet he went to the miller and asked for chalk. This he ate with such satisfactory results that his next call was made without any of the unlucky effects generally produced by his naturally harsh voice. It is very evident from all that one hears and reads nowadays that this end of the century is expecting to be told of some royal road to voice improvement. Why should not such a road be found? In these days of Roentgen rays and consumption cures why should not the art of music advance tremendously?

The human voice is used for two purposes—by every one to speak with, by many to sing with. That many wish to sing but find themselves unable to do so is unhappily true. That all these could learn to sing is also true, though this is not without question in many minds.

Much has been written lately in criticism of the disagreeable qualities of the speaking voice, especially the harshness of the voices of American women. Little has been suggested, however, to remedy the defects. As for the singing voice, it has lately been stated that "of all branches of musical study the most discouraging perhaps is the cultivation of the voice."

Here is something which interests thousands of persons, and when we include in our subject the improvement of the speaking voice it is one which should interest millions. People are scarce who really care nothing about music. They are scarcer still who do not carry a musical instrument about with them wherever they go. The singer is at no trouble or expense to procure an instrument upon which to perform. All he needs to do is to open his mouth and it is ready. Moreover, this instrument, rightly treated, needs far less practice than any piano or violin, and there is a method of right treatment which can be described to "out of the way students." This method consists of just two things—relax the throat, begin all practice at the top of the voice.

In order to gain a relaxed throat simply try to stretch the throat open, as in yawning, and to sing as low down in the throat as possible. Never imagine that any tones proceed from or go to the top of the head, but think that they all start from a point low in the throat, and must come directly out of the mouth, toward the front teeth. A contracted throat produces a rough, rasping or nasal voice. An open, relaxed throat produces a round, smooth, clear voice.

The second injunction—begin all practice at the top of the voice—is most important. More harm has been done by the training of voices upward than the world has yet any idea, and it is marvelous that we have not learned this fact before the end of the nineteenth century. Scales should never be sung upward by beginners, because this tends to emphasize instead of to bridge over any breaks that the voice may have. By always training the voice downward the difficulties with regard to breaks and registers are overcome without any theorising and experimenting on the part of the student. An exercise which can be practiced with immense benefit by every student is to begin at the highest tone that the singer can take easily and sing each successive tone downward to the syllable "ha" low down in the throat as possible, using a great deal of breath for each syllable and taking fresh breath for each one.

Besides the question how best to improve the singing voice, persons are seeking answers to two other questions—how can we improve our speaking voices and can we all learn to sing?

The speaking voice can be made pleasant and agreeable in the same way that the singing voice is improved. It is most emphatically true that many persons speak habitually in tones that are unnecessarily shrill and rasping. This is caused by throat contraction, which squeezes the tone and renders it rough. To relax the throat by stretching it open as in yawning and to speak low in the throat allows the tone to be smooth, round and clear. A very unwise injunction is often given in this connection—viz., "Do not speak in such a high key." The very opposite of this should be inculcated. Voices are never shrill because they are high; they only sound shrilly because the throat is apt to be contracted more on high tones. This weakens the high tones and the effort to speak loudly causes forcing of the voice. If people would relax the throat and then strengthen the high tones by their free and proper use, they would soon notice a vast improvement in tone quality.

"Can every one learn to sing?" Unquestionably, yes. Every one who can speak can also learn to sing, if he will take a little trouble, for the very same instrument, the larynx, furnishes the voice for both speech and song. The only difference between the speaking voice and the singing voice is that the former uses the lower and medium tones and the latter uses chiefly the higher and medium tones. If a person thinks he cannot sing, let him, in the first place, be satisfied to begin at the beginning, instead of at the end. Let him not be discouraged because he cannot at once sing a whole tune correctly, but let him believe that, if, as must be the case, he can form any single tone or two tones correctly, he can improve upon this ability, just as any one who can add two and two can also add three and three, and then four and four. The main thing to understand is that inability to sing is not generally caused, as is so often supposed, by want of voice or want of ear, but simply by lack of flexibility of voice—that is, weakness of the muscles which tighten and relax the vocal cords.—New York Herald.

Speech and Religious Liberty.

The only dissenters that the Orthodox church has ever fraternized with any degree of good will have been the actual pagans from the frozen north and the Mohammedans. Neither of these can be charged with the crime of attempting to pervert others from the Orthodox faith. To speak plainly, the vaunted toleration of the Russian government has always been of a peculiar character. No dissenting body has suffered more than the Uniats, and yet they differ from their Orthodox brethren only in acknowledging the supremacy of the pope of Rome. M. Leroy-Beaulieu tells us that "everything was put in operation against them—fines, imprisonment, flogging, confiscation of their property, exile and torture." We are a Protestant people, and the martyrdom of the Uniat church appealed but slightly to British sympathies. It is otherwise with the martyrdom of the reforming bodies.

About the same time (1877) as the Uniat persecution, the persecution of the Stundists began and has continued, increasing in cruelty, to the present day. The Stundists are, roughly speaking, 250,000 of peasants; the Jews are 5,000,000 or 6,000,000. Mr. Thompson tells the pitiful tale of Jew baiting with sympathy and moderation. Here the Russian government have appealed to what is worst in human nature, and though they have escaped being sent to Coventry by the French and English Hebrew capitalists they have not escaped economic punishment. The harrying of the Jews is generally admitted to be one of the causes of the growth of poverty of the Russian people. M. Ewers mentions that, after the expulsion of the Jews from Moscow, the rate of interest in private pawnshops rose from 25 to 300 per cent per annum.—Academy.

Memories of Sir Walter Scott.

A writing desk on which Scott wrote most of his novels was given to his amanuensis, William Laidlaw, on the death of his daughter, Katherin, last year, it passed, along with a collection of letters, to her nephew, Mr. W. L. Carruthers, Inverness. The gold snuff box presented by Scott to Sir Adam Ferguson is now in possession of Mr. C. E. S. Chambers, the editor of this journal. In 1892 Mary Gray Gordon, a daughter of the Ettrick Shepherd, possessed a small gold brooch, set with pearls, and containing a lock of Sir Walter's hair, perfectly white, cut off after death and given by one of the family to her father. His pony phaeton was possessed by Mr. W. Macfie of Clermiston, Midlothian; the sofa and fire grate from his study in Castle street by the Rev. Donald Mason, Edinburgh.

To the Advocates' library, which already possessed a novel of Scott's in manuscript, the Marquis of Huntly has handed over 47 instruments of credit, drafts and promissory notes (1818-32), the latter showing sums amounting to £30,000. The gold watch which Scott presented to Dr. Clanchan of Melrose, his medical adviser, after Lady Scott's death, is still worn by a descendant, its ring, bearing the inscription, "From Jedediah Cleishbotham to his friend, Baillie Nicol Jarvie," along with a sporran, are possessed by a son of Sir Mealmy, who acted this character in "Rob Roy." The picture by Sir David Wilkie, "The Abbotsford Family," representing the Scott family in lowland Scots' peasant costume, was added in 1894 to the Scottish National gallery at a cost of 500 guineas.—Chambers' Journal.

Side Hunts For "Varmints."

The Tacoma Rifle, Rod and Gun club had a side hunt recently, in which only "varmints" were killed. By "varmints" they meant anything that was deadly to any recognized game. They chose sides of eight each, and the hunt lasted seven days, on five of which the weather was drizzly and wet. Here is what they killed: One weasel, 58 crows, 2 magpies, 7 coons, 9 owls, 6 minks, 1 eagle, 36 skunks, 4 hawks and 3 wildcats.

There was a time when side hunts were extremely popular, everything counting, from game to vermin, and it was usually the game heads that counted most, but now that there is so little game it is no longer popular to kill for count, because it savors too much of killing for a price. Vermin hunts have been recorded in increasing numbers from time to time for some years back, while squirrel hunts are rapidly going out of favor.

They held a squirrel hunt lasting one day up in Herkimer county once. All the kinds of squirrels they have there are red and ground squirrels, and being midwinter the ground squirrels were all hibernating. The hunters got three bushels of red squirrels, two bushels of rabbits (varying hares) and half a dozen foxes. That night they had a supper and dance, the losing side paying for it. These hunts usually wind up in a dance, so that the women folks can have their share of the sport too.—New York Sun.

An Illiterate Preferred.

There are many who object to the education of the masses, but the following advertisement is the first instance I have seen of an employer of labor expressly stipulating for ignorance as a qualification for employment:

"Wanted—A thoroughly capable, energetic, all around gardener; small vinery and greenhouse, cows, pigs and poultry; boy kept; a man who cannot read and write preferred; age about 30; must have first rate character; wages, £1 a week and small cottage. Apply, stating all particulars, to Mrs. Girardot, Rosehill, Rusbon."

I would suggest to Lord Salisbury and those who share his desire to curtail the dangerous operations of the school board that it would be a good thing to form a union of employers, if any others are to be found, who share this good lady's views. The demand for improved education is largely influenced by the fact that an educated man is, as a rule, considered worth more money than a dunce. Open up a market for illiterates and you will take all the steam out of educational progress.—London Truth.

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Whales Playing Leapfrog.

A funny thing to see [illegible] Whaling captain while [illegible] dined and supped every day [illegible] the Santa Catalina Island. [illegible] one morning with the determination of [illegible] but the pastime we [illegible]

Living in the neighborhood, the whale was probably familiar with the steamer that plowed daily through its diving [illegible] and if it was at all [illegible] whether it came here seeking [illegible] ing its question an unusual [illegible] on that deck of the steamer, and this is what it saw: The passengers were crowding about the rail, and on the upper deck stood a man and a little girl, the former holding a square black box, into which he looked earnestly. And if the whale had come a little nearer this is what he might have heard:

"Will he look pleasant?" asked the little girl of her companion.

"I hope so," he replied, glancing rapidly from the camera to the whale that was then swimming a few hundred feet away.

The passengers had first observed it a mile or more distant, when the little girl said it was "dancing on its tail." It had really leaped out of the water and for a few seconds stood almost on its entire back—most astonishing spectacle—and then had fallen back into the sea with a thundering crash. Soon it came to the surface again, and, shooting a cloud of vapor into the air that slowly floated away, at intervals disappeared and reappeared until finally it came alongside the steamer, swimming along within a short distance. It was then that the fortunate possessor of the camera secured a good position near the rail and waited, as his little companion had said, for the whale to "look pleasant." Looking pleasant in this instance meant for the whale to show a large portion of its body above the water. It was then swimming just below the surface, its huge black form, 40 or 50 feet in length, distinctly visible, propelled by the undulating movement of the tail. Suddenly it rose, churning just the water around the blowhole, and with a long puff the hot breath burst into the air, was condensed and in a little cloud drifted away.

"Didn't he look pleasant?" asked the little girl earnestly.

"Not quite pleasant enough," said the photographer as he [illegible] tiny window of the camera, [illegible] of the sun in brilliant [illegible] "I want to catch the spout, but I want to [illegible] all he throws his entire head out of water and looks really pleasant. Perhaps [illegible] behind."

It was an exciting [illegible] as far as known, had a [illegible] the open ocean, [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] the dancing waves and [illegible] of myriads of [illegible] that covered [illegible] surface, scudding along before the [illegible] or [illegible] ing things that [illegible] the camera stood a cloud of [illegible] into the air. By [illegible] that the whale looked, as [illegible] in all probability would [illegible] buttons, and on [illegible] the first picture [illegible] in the other [illegible] Holder in St. Nicholas.

"Did you [illegible]

Mrs. Gossamer's [illegible] the [illegible] anything [illegible] it?"

"Yes, dear. [illegible] home. The other night, [illegible] shot at him until the [illegible] in Sausalito' [illegible] was [illegible] he [illegible] lavishly in."

Indeed! If Sausalito [illegible] house at a reasonable [illegible] have not any footpads. [illegible] carries $50,000 insurance [illegible] his wife, and if it [illegible] day she would be a rich [illegible] now. So if you can [illegible] a lavishing, you [illegible] some better story than [illegible] all. I'm going to go to bed [illegible] you want to read you'll [illegible] the kitchen. And don't [illegible] —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Keep up the Supply.

Eggs are now imported [illegible] Britain from Russia, packed [illegible] and preserved in hermetically [illegible] tins, from which they are [illegible] through a tap.

Eggs in this condition are largely [illegible] used by pastry cooks, and the advantages claimed for the system are freedom from damage in transport and long keeping qualities. The tins are packed with straw in a wooden case and while the consumer is not [illegible] eggs, the white and yolk [illegible] together, poured into the tin, and the aperture closed with a [illegible] and sealed.

Why Teeth Rot.

"Why," asked the youngest of the nephews, "why should teeth decay?"

"Because of the alcoholic," of course," answered the corn fed philosopher. "Don't you know how [illegible] to scratch the truth?"—Detroit Journal.