THE CHELSEA MUTINY.

Great Sensational in Military Circles in England: Soldiers Refuse to Obey Orders.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF OAT, CORN AND POTATO CROPS.

A Real Estate Broker Makes His Will and Takes a Short Route to Another Sphere.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

MUTINY IN LONDON.

Soldiers Refuse to Obey an Order to Parade.

LONDON, April 21.—There was great excitement in military circles this morning, when the men of the Third battalion of the grenadier guards, quartered at Chelsea barracks in this city, refused to obey the order to parade in full marching order. The oldest members, the non-commissioned portion of the battalion and men having the longest terms of service, were placed under arrest and an investigation into the cause of the mutiny was commenced. The men declare that they have been long subjected to a series of excessively annoying drills for which there was no cause or reason. They say the drills were not ordered with a view of perfecting the battalion in military maneuvres, or in manual arms, but solely for the convenience of their officers.

THE GRIP IN LONDON.

The Extension of the Epidemic Favored by the Weather.

LONDON, April 21.—Influenza is raging in London. One third of the members of the National Liberal Club and a majority of the inmates of one of the largest hotels are down with the disease. The extension of epidemic is favored by the weather. Telegrams from Leeds and Sheffield report a similar state of affairs.

Cotton Firm in Difficulties.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—There are rumors that an important cotton firm here is in difficulties.

Senatorial Caucus Adjourned.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 21.—After the twenty-fifth ballot, which resulted, Call 56, Sparkman 29, Bisham 2, last night, the democratic Senatorial caucus adjourned.

Probable Failure of Crops.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—A dispatch says: The continued wet weather in Eastern Kansas will probably cause failure of the oat, corn and potato crops. Wheat, however, is not affected except in the low lands.

Employment.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—Employment was given to two thousand men today by the resumption of the Edgar Thompson steel works.

Strike of Street Railway Men.

DETROIT, April 21.—Some Poles of the Detroit street railway were completely tied up this morning and others running under police protection as a result of the strike of 1,500 conductors and drivers. It is not known what was the reason for the strike.

A Gloomy Lookout.

PITTSBURG, April 21.—A general lockout of stove manufacturers has inaugurated at Pittsburg and Allegheny this morning by the Stovemakers' Association. The trouble arises over the employment of non-union men, and the action of the master manufacturers may result in precipitating a lockout of all the men engaged in the building trades.

THE QUARANTINE LINE.

It is Left the Same as it Was Before.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 21.—After a conference between Secretary Rusk and many prominent stockmen from Colorado, Wyoming and other State, Secretary of Agriculture decided his recent order moving the quarantine line south to the thirty-sixth parallel. This leaves the quarantine line the same as before.

Montana Republicans.

CHICAGO, April 21.—A Helena, Montana, special says that full reports from the Montana municipal elections show that the republicans captured every city in which party lines were drawn except Butte, where the democrats elected the mayor and a majority of the council.

Gold for Export.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Gold to the amount of $500,000 has been ordered for export.

Gives the Fight to Egan.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 21.—A fight took place last night between Dan Egan, the "Montana Kid," and Frank Cavanaugh of New York. Egan is 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighs 149½ pounds. Cavanaugh is a pound and a half lighter, and three inches shorter. From the start it was evident that Cavanaugh was not in it. Egan did all the fighting and Cavanaugh, after the fourth round, only escaped being knocked out by ducking. In the tenth round he was repeatedly knocked down and the referee, seeing no chance for him, gave the fight to Egan.

The Wheat Boom.

CHICAGO, April 21.—The cables kept up excitement in wheat today. May opened higher, at 115 and July at 112. Both were sold up to 119 and 117½ respectively. Under heavy offerings both declined. May dropped to 112½ and July to 111, but the price rallied again, and at 12:45 May was quoted at 114 and July at 112½.

Gould and the Western Passenger Association.

OMAHA, April 21.—Jay Gould and party stopped here on their way to Chicago. S. H. H. Clark, speaking for Gould, says the statement sent from Denver to the effect that he intended to wreck the Western Passenger Association, was wholly false. Furthermore, the Western Passenger Association is his pet scheme, and that, so far from destroying it, he would support it.

The Republican League Convention.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Delegates of the republican league convention arrived in great numbers on the morning trains, and at headquarters everything was busy with the preliminary arrangements. The music hall where the convention was held was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

An Interesting Lecture by Mr. C. R. Savage.

After an adjournment of two weeks, the Students' Society convened last Friday evening at the Social Hall, instructor J. J. Walker presiding. After singing by the College Male Glee Club (a selection entitled: "Hail, Silent Night" and the invention) a piano solo, entitled "Caprice Hongroise" was rendered by Miss Cameron Smith.

Mr. C. R. Savage then gave his lecture on "The Solution of the Nile Mystery." The speaker referred to the mystery which anciently involved the source of the Nile, also to the tradition that that large volume of water originated in some of the mountains existing in the moon. A general topographical outline of Africa was then given and brief reference made to the most important explorers of the dark continent. The great adventurer and explorer, Dr. David Livingston, was spoken of as being instrumental in inducing Mr. Stanley to undertake the search, and of his being inspired by an heavenly influence to perform the work which he did. His character, a brief sketch of his life, his travels, and his discoveries in Africa were delineated, and of his being lost to the world during the years 1866-70-71, while in the wilderness of Africa investigating the sources of the Congo. Mention was made of the anxiety which prevailed the world over concerning the sudden disappearance of Livingston, and of the proposition made to Mr. Henry M. Stanley by Mr. James Gordon Bennett of the New York *Herald* to go to Africa and find him. Mr. Stanley accepted the proposition and said, "I will find him God being my helper." The life and character of Stanley were laconically treated upon, the lecturer mentioning the principal events of his life. At the age of fifteen years he became a school teacher, worked his passage across the Atlantic as a cabin boy to New Orleans; his return to England; his second visit to the Abyssinian war, and the part taken under General Wolseley in the Ashantee war. Attention was next drawn to the natives of Africa, of their vast number, there being 150,000,000 south of 15° north latitude, of their secluded condition, their wolf ignorance, and their wild and barbarous state. Zanzibar was referred to as possessing the scum and the offscouring of the whole continent as well as all elements necessary for the production of a nation in very deed. It was here that Stanley landed, and with 181 natives and with three or four white men proceeded towards the interior to search of Livingston. In three months he reached Unyanyembe, with 31 men, all the others having died along the route. From here traveled westward to Lake Tanganyika and upon the banks of this lake he found the object of his search, David Livingston. Stanley endeavored to persuade the old gentleman to return to England, but it was of no avail, he (Livingston) had an object in view—that of solving the mystery of the Nile. After the two adventurers had explored Lake Tanganyika, Stanley returned home leaving the old gentleman to continue his explorations. The death of Livingston was referred to, he having died while in the solitude of prayer, the offering of his body and its burial in the Westminster Abbey, and of Stanley being one of his pallbearers. The second call upon Stanley to go and finish the work of Livingston was made by the publishers of the New York *Herald* and the London *Times*, irrespective of the cost of such an undertaking. Stanley once more set out for the dark continent, and procuring 200 men at Zanzibar marched towards the interior. He circumnavigated Lake Victoria and was in sight of the Mountains of the Moon, but did not see them because of itself being covered with clouds, a peculiarity characteristic of those mountains. From Lake Victoria he returned his steps westward to the Lualaba River, which is the head waters of the Congo, and upon whose waters he had sailed down to Omayyma Falls before he marched westward to Lake Victoria. Not knowing this to be the Congo he was undecided as to whether he could continue his course down the river or return and go on again. However, after considerable deliberation he determined, at all hazards, to go down and explore the river. The dangers which he had to encounter were spoken of, and the loss of 100 of his men through the privations and sufferings which they had to endure. Finally after going many miles down the river he was told that it was the Congo. His joy was great and he forthwith continued his journey to the mouth, having the conciliation and honor of being the first to trace the Congo from its most waters to its mouth, a distance of 3,020 miles, and of making several other very important discoveries. He returned home, but was soon called upon again to go to the relief of Emin Pasha, who was held captive at Khartoum, the Egyptian government sustaining half the cost and furnishing men and the other half by some private English noblemen. His route was along the Congo, he having with him a body of 700 men, plenty of food, ammunition, and everything necessary for the accomplishment of his work. He found Emin, who was suffering not for food, being held captive by his own men. Stanley released him and returned home, having accomplished successfully his third mission to the African Continent.

The chairman, in behalf of the society, thanked Brother Savage for his lecture and also all those who had taken part in the evening's exercises.

Biblical Criticism Subject to Criticism.

We cannot deprecate any scientific study of the Bible. In some of its departments such study is evidently of the highest value; in some it is indispensable. Without it we could not get the correct text of the original Scriptures, without it we could not translate and interpret them with any certainty. And certainly we cannot deprecate that special form of the scientific study of the Bible called the higher criticism. This is the same process of critical examination applied to the Scriptures which scholars apply to all other ancient literature and history to determine their authenticity and date, their scope, relations and significance. We cannot conceive that the Scriptures are exempt from such critical study because they contain special supernatural revelations of God; on the contrary, their contents make the most searching study of them all the more important. The Bible, "higher criticism," now prominent, may seem to some a little presumptuous, but the process is not new or peculiar. It is the same method employed in one department of Biblical study which is employed in all the others, and long before it took this special title it had brought set much important knowledge now received by scholars without dissent and embodied in all the best commentaries. But while we admit that the higher criticism is legitimate and necessary, and that it has already rendered good service, we ought not to be forward to accept every thing put forth in its name, and even if it is accepted by eminent scholars and supported by considerable apparent evidence. The testimony of experts is valued decisive in their specialties, because in these they alone have competent knowledge. It is deceptive in courts of justice, where property and life often depend on it, and it must be so in literary and historical criticism, even in the Scriptures, where our knowledge of their meaning and purpose must after depend on it. But experts must be cross-examined, and all the more severely because their testimony is finally decisive. They must satisfy the court and jury—and in the case Christian teachers are the court and intelligent laymen are the jury, and they are experts, and that they are not stating their guesework or theories, but facts which they have verified, and the statements of all the experts must eventually agree.

So the higher criticism is itself subject to criticism. It requires counterargument, its processes must be critically reviewed and its conclusions critically verified before they can reasonably claim acceptance. We willingly concede to critical scholars every thing necessary to their inquiries—entire liberty, all available material and facilities, the imaginative use of hypothesis, and of every applicable method employed in other sciences—and then we insist that they be scientific and prove their work, so far as they go, beyond all reasonable doubt. We can afford all the trouble necessary in eliminating error from our ideas of the Bible, and in getting clearer and truer ones; we can take all the inconveniences of the discussion of long cherished beliefs; we can allow our ignorantly fervent improvisions to be shaken up; we can suspend our judgment on important questions as may be necessary; we are prepared to receive any truth that Biblical scholars may discover; but what they offer as truth we must require them to verify. Toward all scientific study of the Bible we should be very generous, toward all new conceptions of it proposed by the higher criticism we ought to be very critical. If the result of critical study requires some amendments in the common conception of the Bible they will be accepted, of course, as they have been, but if it necessitates some change of base in the common use of the Bible, such change will be made cautiously, of course, but in full faith that any change required by truth is always profitable. But such changes can be considered only for evident and sufficient reasons, and only so far as such reasons require. So the critical study of the Bible must be critically criticised. Those students who are most scientific will readily acknowledge, what we insist on, that the counter-criticism of their work, while fair, should also be very exacting. We should say this of critical research into any valuable literature or important history. But in utilizing revealing divine revelation their inestimable value makes it all the more imperative that, while critical research is encouraged, it should be very critical, and should be accepted only as they bear rightly critical review.—*The Congregationalist.*

How to Select a Good Laying Hen.

Even men who profess to be judges of poultry are often in reality ignorant of the characteristics of a good bird. How many poultry men can pick out a good laying hen from a strange flock? Not many can do it, yet it can easily be accomplished after a short study of make up and habits. There goes a hen with a long neck, large head, lithe shaped, walks listlessly about, seemingly with no purpose in view. She doesn't care to scratch, but hangs around the best rooms, sleeping or waiting for her next feed. She gets up late in the morning and goes to bed early in the evening. That hen may be put down as a very poor layer. The eggs of some of the other hens go to help pay her keep.

Here comes another hen. She walks briskly and there is an elasticity in her movements that denotes she has something in view. She is head and tail in appearance, head high with a slender neck, nicely arched or curved. She forages and scratches all day long, and may be too busy to cease to her evening feed. She is at the door in the morning waiting to be let out. She snatches a few mouthfuls of feed and is off to the meadow lot looking for insects. Before she gets out in the morning she generally deposits her daily egg in the nest or returns after a short forage. She is plump, lively and clean, with a brightness and freshness pleasing to the eye. That is the hen that pays for her feed and gives a good profit all the year round. By studying these traits any man may in a few years by selection have a fine laying flock of hens.

At a Chinese Theatre.

Another thing you notice is the extraordinary absence of gesture. If facial play will not express the simulated emotions, then the actor leaves it to the imagination of the audience. The interpreter tells you that the play is several hundred years old. The principal actor furbishes it up. Ah Lum puts in a song or two. And it lasts for a week. The audience resembles the play. It comes when it pleases and goes when it pleases. It knows that it can take up the thread of the story on any day, at any point. It is aware that the Viceroy has to conquer his enemies, and that the play will not end until he has conquered them all. When they have all surrendered, or are all slain, Ah Lum packs up his symbols and departs. There are Chinamen who have seen the entire play. They chew opium as its scenes progress. That fiddlers then.—*Illustrated American.*

One Woman's Questions.

A woman wearing a mackintosh and carrying an umbrella stood at the ticket window at the Barclay street ferry the other day. Six men were behind her in line. A boat was due to leave in about two minutes.

"The boat leaves here for Hoboken?" she asked, and the man inside answered, "Yes."

"How long will it be before the next one leaves?"

"About a minute," was the reply.

"Does the boat go straight to Hoboken?" asked the woman.

"Yes," said the ticket seller.

"How long could I wait in Hoboken before there was another boat back?" asked the woman, while the men behind her grew nervous rapidly.

"As long as you please," said the patient ticket seller. "They are going and coming all the time."

"Could I get from Hoboken to Jersey City without coming back here?"

"Yes; street cars run regularly," was the reply.

"Would it be quicker to go by a car or come back and take a ferry to Jersey City?" she asked.

"I don't know," was the answer. The ticket seller acted impatiently. "How away?"

"How many what?" asked the woman.

"Tickets. How many tickets do you want?" The bell was ringing for the boat to move, and the men in the line were swearing.

"I don't want any tickets," she continued. "My sister lives in Hoboken, and I thought I had time to go and see her and call on my brother's folks in Jersey and I was going over tomorrow. —N. Y. Times.

Origin of the Democratic "Rooster."

Every Democratic newspaper has on hand a cut of a rooster "in the act of crowing. This is invariably printed at the head of a column announcing a party victory. The custom originated in Indiana in 1882. There were grave doubts as to the result of the final election. The editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, Colonel Chapman, was accused of premature crowing by the rival Whig sheet, the expression "Crow, Chapman, Crow," being used as a taunt. Further course showed that the alleged crowing was justified, and Mr. Chapman in his next issue printed for the first time the emblem that has become so popular—an evidently victorious rooster, with the legend "We Crow" printed underneath. There are other versions of the rooster's birth, but the foregoing appears upon the whole the most trustworthy.—*Political Americanism.*

A Methodical Thief.

An apparently respectable woman was brought recently before a police magistrate, at Paris, on a charge of stealing about 2,000 articles from that great drapery emporium on the left bank of the Seine called the Bon Marche. Such sets of larceny are common enough in Paris, but in the particular case of the most delinquent there were some details which were not altogether devoid of novelty. Thus, before proceeding on a pilfering expedition through the well-stocked departments of the big bazaar, the woman used to note carefully down in her memorandum book the objects on which she had cast her eyes and which she intended to annex.

On the day of her arrest the detectives discovered her notebook and found marked in it such items as following: One pair of stays for self, 12 francs, size 65 centimetres; two pairs of the best boots for my old man, six pairs of the warmest socks for Louis, several yards of wool for Lucy's skirt, and so on. Each and every one of the objects thus jotted down, together with numerous others, were extracted from the leathern bag which she carried.

Her rooms were next searched, and another notebook was found, on the leaves of which was inscribed: A pretty paper-weight for my uncle's English teacher; a dozen pocket handkerchiefs for father's servant girl and a holy water font for Sister Saint Vincent of the Gray Nuns. The memorandum, in short, showed that the dame was a most exemplary wife and mother, and generous toward those with whom she came in contact. She was dealt with, however, by the Bench in a most lenient manner, and has to undergo but a fortnight's imprisonment for her carefully-entered larcenies.—*Ex.*

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The Arabs, The Wax Figure Models, the Impersonators and the Jugglers.

We reserve the right to refuse admission to any one. Ladies, look out for the matinee day of Friday, the 10th.

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MR. YOUNGER

Will give a grand exhibition of Fancy Dancing at

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On FRIDAY EVENING, April 24th.

Tickets on sale at the Box office, Thursday and Friday, April 23 and 24th.

Admission for Dress Circle and First Circle, reserved seats, 75 cents; second circle, 50 cents. Children's Dancing Academy and Residence Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2 p.m. April 25th. Admission for Ladies and Children, 25 cents.

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It is believed that this arrangement will meet with the approbation of all our friends and that the patronage will continue to be as liberal as heretofore.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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PRINTS, - 3c. per yd.

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