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Choice of all our Body Bra	ssels		 œ.		 		m		{	370
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Old Fashioned Rag Carpet		a v						4.3	.2	200
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We have 500 square Mitred Rugs, assorted patterns, Moquets, Brussles and Velvets, these are worth \$2.00 each; price this week, \$1.00 each.

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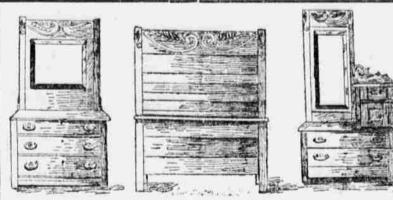
We have 500 square Mitred Rugs, assorted patterns, Moquets, Brussels and Velvets, these are worth \$2.00 each; price this week, \$1.00 each



A carload of enameled Crockery, Glassware and Lamps. white iron bals, brais dimmed-Our prices are 50 per cent, cheaper than last year and are lower than 64.50odd plates, new pattern. 0 odd famps, new patterns anging Lamps. Ten-piece Tollet Set. Tweive-piece Tollet Set... All these goods are very handsomely 7 pound feather pillows, best decorated and worth double the price quality tick, price this week, per ANYTHING YOU SEE

Worth double the \$1.00





This handsome Bedroom Suit, this week \$14.50 (Elther with square or bevel mirror, antique oak finish and full size-3 pieces) Hardwood Bedsteads. 1.45

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\$10.00	worth \$	1.00	down,	\$1.00	week,	\$4.00	month
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> JUST CLAIMS ALLOWED. COMPLAINTS HEEDED.



Silence the Enemie's musquetry and clear her

Decks which was at last effected, the Enemy

negative" was the celebrated answer that will

EASTER, ITS EGGS AND LEGENDS.

best life of all, says a writer in the Chau-

pleasant hopes, between believers of the glad

The egg in some form or

NO INTEREST CHARGED. A Great Bargain With arms, \$1.00 more.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN

hisMantelFolding \$12.50 Bed, French Mir-\$12.50

How Abraham Lincoln Invaded Joseph Medill's Eanctum in 1855.

GREAT SPEECH THAT WAS NEVER REPORTED

The Veteran Editor Recounts Some Interesting Reminiscences-The Radical Anti-Slavery *peech and Its Consequences -A Characteristic Sketch.

(Copyright, 1895.)

CHICAGO, April 10 .- (Special Correspondence.)-About noon of a spring day in 1855 the office of the Chicago Tribune was invaded by a singular apparition. The editorial esby a singular apparition. The editorial establishment consisted at that time of a single, long room on the third floor of the "Evans Block," a building called after Dr. "Evans Block," a building called after Dr. Evans, who also gave his name to the now famous town of Evanstown. It stood on a part of the ground now covered by the skyscraping Ashland block, and from the editorial windows "the force" looked out upon the quagmire called Clark street, wherein, as a frequent diversion from their labors, they might see a hapless wagon sunk hub deep mud, over which the driver, facetious not a in misfortune, had set the legend:

NO BOTTOM HERE.

The "force" was grouped about a sin-gle, long table in the center of the room, the the other, and in the interval the reporters, minor editors, and "specials"-there were not and duties very sharply drawn.

To them entered, on thie day in question, a very tall, angular man of dark complexion and hollow cheeks, somewhat stooped at the shoulders. He stood half a head above six and thin and he had enormous feet and hands. His head, also abnormal in its length, was heavily thatched with a shock of remarks. Among the speakers was Owen was heavily thatched with a shock of rum-pled dark hair, and under the shaggy eye-brows was a pair of deep-set eyes, whose keen the church, in which the convention was held, but merry twinkle went a long way toward up rose my gaunt, angular friend, locking redeeming the absurd figure from utter comicality. The visitor carried in one hand a Tribune office a year before. He came for callity. noor. It seemed to be packed with all its front of the pulpit. But after he had spoken owner's portable belongings. He glanced a few sentences the delegages houtel to along the table to the editor's chair and in a him to get up into the pulpit. He did so, that, tall as he was, it barely cleared the drawling, high-keyed voice asked the young and there finished his Demosthenian speech man who occupied that throne: 'Can you tell me when I can see Mr. Ray?"

Tribune. He was not in. continued the visitor, still addressing the young man at the top of the it from memory. Once, at the request of the table, "may I ask you if you are the new late Thorndyke Rice of the North American editor from Cleveland-McDill or Medill or Review, I attempted to reduce my recollections to paper for that magazine, but the more I am Medill, the new editor," the young

answered. 'Well, I guess you'll do just as well." The new editor asked, and with a degree of formalism quite foreign to the Chicagoan of forty years ago (for the manner of the visitor had been decidedly brusque): "Please tell me whom I have the pleasure of ad-

"Well," (this drawling expletive for the third time), "well, down on the Sangamon river they used to call me 'Abraham Liucoin.' Now they generally call me Abe,' though I ain't so very old, either." me 'Old

o both. But first there was business to b

BECAME MR. MEDILL'S SUBSCRIBER. "I'm in a hurry," the hero of the Sanga-mon river began, "but I came up to subscribs for your paper. I can't get it regularly down our way, so I berrow it from a neighbor. But sometimes he lends it before I get around. Now I want to pay for six months ahead," and he pulled from the cavernous pockets of his 'jeans' a pocket-book, untied the strap, and counted out four \$1 bills. Mr. Medill took the money (there was no beastly pride in those days to sep-arate the great editor from the counting room) and wrote a receipt on a sheet of "copy" paper. This document Mr. Lincoln thrust into his pocket, remarking as he did so: "I like your paper: I didn't like it before you boys took hold of it, it was too much of a Know Nothing sheet."

Then be placed in the same condition.
"At length I bethought me of my notes for the Tribune. I had none. In my excite-

Then he plunged into conversation. But the young editor observed that his new acquainfance had a sharper faculty for asking questions than for answering them. Under his careless exterior he maintained an imwith few railroads and fewer telegraphs. Ohio was further from Illinois than California is now. How were Giddings and Chase, Caris now. er and Wade?

guess I'm something of a Seward whig my This meeting was the beginning of an acquaintance which lasted, with increasing in-tinacy, until 1.5 neoln's death, and involved few incidents in his life hitherto un

Before he arose to go he said: "Well, I

At the arst regular republican state convantion held in Ultinois, at Bloomington, in May, 1856, Mr. Medill assisted in the double capacity of delegate and reporter for the Tribune. The convention is chiefly noteeditor-in-chief at one end, the proofreader at worthy as the occasion on which Mr. Lincoln delivered the most elequent speech of his life. Such at least is the testimony of the nor were the lines dividing their ranks | few living persons who heard it. Mr. Medill's story of the conversation and the speech have an especial interest, in view of his pro-fessional relations to the speaker. UNREPORTED SPEECH OF LINCOLN'S.

"After a full ticket had been nominated," Among the speakers was Owen After he had finished a cry went bag about three feet long and so deep tall as he was, it barely creared the walked straight like other men) and stood on "It is one of the regrets of my life that this speech of Lincoln's was not preserved. Dr. Ray was then the senior editor of the was easily his most radical, and it was the first of the series of events which made him president. I have often tried to reproduce

> Lincolnian the speech became. So I had to and apparent openness, Mr. Lincoln was a I will tell you how the speech came to be lost. Lincoln (after he had mounted the pul-pit) began something like this: "Gentlemen of the convention: I am not

here us a delegate; I have no credentials and might be called an interloper. But you have given me a "call" to speak, and, like a Methodist minister, I have responded. A few of us got together in my office at Springfield yester-day and elected ourselves as sympathetic vis-tiors to this convention. We have no repub-lican party organized in Springfield at this "Old Abe" was already a name to conjure time, but we have a few republicans. I forewith in Illinois. The "new editor from see trouble shead that will grow out of this explanation." Ohio" directly gave to his visitor a seat and uncalled for repeal of the Missouri compremise. "Well, after

engaged him in conversation of lively interest | that will tax the wisest and most patriotic een to keep American citizens from imbruing their hands in their brothers' blood."
"Then, for I can remember his exact words ts baneful effects on this country if ex-ended, and delivered the most terrible in-

3TC

vective upon that institution, it seemed to think."
me, that ever fell from the lips of man. I And remember he said at the close something like this: 'Come what will, you may count on Abraham Lincoln to stay with you to the bitter end on the side of free soil and the rights of free men. "But I do not pretend to remember more.

When the speech was finished I found myself las made of it in the campaign of 1858 to standing at the top of the reporters' table, alarm the conservatives and warn them shouting and yelling like one possessed.

ment I had quite forgotten my duties as re-I turned to my fellow reporters, They porter. were in the same fix and for the same reason, The speech was not reported and never can be reproduced from memory.

"But I learned one lesson from this mis adventure, There were but two good newspaper shorthand reporters in Illinois at that time. I went back to Chicago and chartered one of them for the Tribune when he migh known as Hon, Robert R. Hitt, congressman from Illinois and long chairman of the com-mitte on foreign affairs."

KEEN AND SHREWD POLITICIAN. During the senatorial campaign of 1858, hich engaged Mr. Lincoln's activity before became an avowed candidate for the presidency, Mr. Medill met him often on political business. When he went to Springfield he dined several times at the Lincoln house and partook of the fare provided by Mrs. Lincoln's hands. Even at this early time Mr. Medill formed the opinion, which his subse quent experience only confirmed, that Mr Lincoln was of all the "practical politicians" of his day the keenest and shrewdest. organizing a party, securing the doubtful votes by presenting the issues rightly before them, and in all the details of work of a campaign Lincoln had no equal among republicans in Illinois in those days. To send quinine to a farmer sick with the prevailing illness of the frontier, was said to be one of his favor ague." ite devices. He had a master hand at circulars. He sometimes addressed them, "To my friends," signed "A. Lincoln." nes he wrote the addresses and circulars which were signed by the central

It was in this campaign of 1858 that Mr Lincoln delivered in the representatives' hall at Springfield that famous speech-famous for its radicalism-calling for the ultimate extinction of slavery as a thing in itself "radically wrong." Such sentiments were far in advance of the public sentiment of that time, even in the radical northern states, and Mr. Lincoln was considered by not a few of his friends to have committed political hari kari by this speech. But, knowing Mr. Lincoln as he did, Mr. Medili felt assured that the speech was no dithyrambic outburst of sentiment, that a deliberate motive lay behind. It was not, however, until years thereafter, when Mr. Lincoln was president, that opportunity offered to confirm this surprise. For, with all his bonhomic most secretive man even to his close friends. But, visiting at the white house in the course of the civil war, Mr. Medill found the president in a mood which seemed favorable to confidence, and squarely put to him the ques

With what seemed like affected surprise Mr. Lincoln exclaimed, "O!" Thon, lapsing into reserve, he put the counter question "What do you think was the reason?" Getting no answer, he saw fit to lay aside his reserve, and made this characteristic "Well, after you fellows had got me into

speech at the state house in the spring of

that position of standard-bearer I concluded to take a stand that reflected the real heartfelt thoughts of our party on that terribl slavery question. It was ground we could further, he drew a picture of slavery and afford to be beaten on in the preliminary baneful effects on this country if exsomething that would make everybody

And he did, "He then," says Mr. Medill, "made the issue on which he was after ward elected. He went deeper into the heart of the great issue than even Seward

Those who remember this Springfield speech may also recall how much use Dougagainst the "reckless demagogue," ponent, who would emancipate the And in his reply to these attacks Mr. Lin-coln illustrated another phase of his character by his artful defense of the speech, as repeated and explained by self on the stump, it appeared to the most cautious voter as the inevitable outcome of the question from the very nature of things. NEWTON MACMILLAN.

IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE,

Conspicuous Part it Played in the Politica History of the Country. On the question of the constitutionality o

the entire income tax the supreme court was evenly divided, four members being on each side. If Justice Jackson had been in his place, says the Globe-Democrat, the court would have decided one way or the other on the general question, and from what is the general question, and from what is known of Jackson's opinions as a strict constructionist it is reasonable to assume that through which he was about to pass he had he would have taken the negative side and the law would have been annulied. The imthe law would have been annulled. The importance of the figure 1 is very conspicously shown in this circumstance. Oftentimes the result of a presidential election has hinged brain. He was evidently intoxicated, on the vote of a single state. For example, New York turned the scale in 1844, 1848, upon the cabinet officers and addressed them 1880, 1884 and 1888, If Colorado, which the as "Mr. Stanton," "Mr. Seward," etc., with democrats had expected to carry, had re- out the official handles to their names.

electors who declared for both Jefferson and though nothing had happened. Burr in 1801 had cast for somebody else the vote he gave to Jefferson! There would have been no tie in that event, the house of representation of the income that the hour for the insuresentatives would not have been called upon guration ceremony had passed. The speaker to make the choice and Burr would have kept on, although President Lincoln sat before of the margin by which the country was saved from the infliction of having Burr in the presidency gives a chilly feeling to the study of the faces below was the study of the the presidency gives a callly feeling to Americans even today. One vote transerred from the nineteen negatives to the thirty-five affirmatives in the presidential impeachment case of 1868 would have given the latter the constitutional two-thirds required for convictio; and Johnson would have been re-moved. One electoral wote out of the total of 369, if changed from the republican to the democratic column in the disputed count of 1877, would have defeated Hayes and made

Tilden president. Facts like these show that the popular estimates of the first of the numerals need readjustment. We have mentioned the case of Hayes, who had just that margin in the electoral count. His title to the presidency, however, was as good as that of Monroe, who got all the electoral votes cast except one, or as that of Washington, who got every vote. Marcus Merton, chosen in 1839 by a majority of only a single vote in a total poll of over 100,000, was just as fully and as truly governor of Massachusetts during his term a Grover Cleveland, with his plurality of 192, tion: "Why did you deliver that very radical 854 gained in 1882, was governor of New York during 1883 and 1884. The tariff of 1846, an act which has filled a more con-spicuous place in political discussion than any other measure in its field, possibly excepting the Morrili tariff of 1861, was saved by the casting vote of Vice President Dallas. In crises the presence or absence of this fortunes of statesmen, policies or parties.

ANDY TOYED WITH MOONSHINE

A Stiff Bracer Provokes a Red Face and a Wierd Harangue.

SCENE IN THE SENATE IN 186

brave. The two shins lying head and stern, Easter Eggs and Legends-Class Distincenveloped in smoke as they repeatedly caught fire from each other, and neither one tions in Schools-The Naval Hero of in position to fire an effective shot, a sudden and awful silence ensued. Presently a call the Revolution - Gleanings from the Magazines. come from the Scrapis: "Have you struck?" to which Paul Jones answered, "I have not yet begun to fight!"

Noah Brooks tells the following story in his personal reminiscences of Lincoln in the April umber of the Century:

All eyes were turned to the main entrance, where, precisely on the stroke of 12, appeared Andrew Johnson, vice president-elect, arm in arm with Hannibal Hamlin, whose term of office was now expiring. They took seats together on the dais of the presiding officer. and Hamlin made a brief and sensible speech. and Andrew Johnson, whose face was extraordinary red, was presented to take the cath. It is needless to say here that the unfortunate gentleman, who had been very ill, was not altogether soher at this most important moment of his life. In order to strengthen himsenate chamber, with possibly other physical conditions, had sent the flery liquor to his

As he went on with his speech he turned upon the cabinet officers and addressed them mained in the territorial stage a year longer the democrats would have elected the president in 1876.

Suppose just one of those seventy-three secretary of the navy?" and then continued as

ing. Seward was as bland and serene as summer day; Stanton appeared to be petri fied; Welles' face was usually void of any ex-pression; Speed sat with his eyes closed; Dennison was red and white by turns. Among the union senators Henry Wilson's face was flushed: Sumner wore a saturnine and sarcas tle smile; and most of the others turned and twisted in their senatorial chairs as if i long-drawn agony. Of the supreme bench Judge Nelson only was apparently moved, hi lower jaw being dropped clean down in blank horror. Chase was marble, adamant, granite in immobility until Johnson turned his back pon the senate to take the oath, when he ex hanged glances with Nelson, who then closed

up his mouth,

When Johnson had repeated inaudibly the oath of office, his hand upon the book, he turned and took the bible in his hand and facing the audience said, with a loud, the atrical voice and gesture: "I kiss this book in the face of my nation of the United

PAUL JONES' FAMOUS ANSWER. Miss Molly Elliot Seawell has a sketch of "Paul Jones" in the Century for April. She quotes a portion of Jones' own account of the battle between the Bon Homme Richard

well served with grape and Cannister shot to of our strength as a people,

exchanged eggs.

ame the seas.

parents who hope or imagine that the social esition of their children is to be established association with the children of influen-l people. Falsehood, meanness and unworthy ambitions are quite as dangerous to character when the little man who sugests them has no patches on his breeches as when he has, and unfortunately there are no custom, proceed in a body to a shrine of outward signs on the moral nature, like holes great antiquity cutside the village, after in trousers, to serve as danger signals to which they scatter among the wine shops of in trousers, to serve as danger signals to our darlings. Then again, those of us who our darlings. Then again, those of us who the town, where feasts have occupy comfortable houses in desirable local- for them and their guests. itles will generally find on investigation that accommodations were insufficient, and many the average of the class of children which ate in tents. The fetes which follow the

the convex earth, and the white albumen be-

he Easter egg emblem has the heathen leg-nds for its origin; in fact, all our most

racious festivals come down from similar

CLASS DISTINCTIONS IN SCHOOLS.

The private schools in our cities, says tobert Grant in Scribner's, are eagerly pa-

renized by that not inconsiderable class of

attend the public school in such a district is much superior to what paternal or maternal fancy has painted. In such a district the children of the ignorant emigrant class are not to be found in large numbers. The and the Scrapis:

"I directed the fire of one of the three Cannon against the mainmast With double headed tendencies and capacities for good have While the other two Were exceedingly slways been, and continue to be, the basis

و واله والمواجزة والمواجزة

ford to pay high prices when

you can get them so cheap of

Louise Inc. in Guiney in Harper L. 11718

Were, as I have since understood, on the instant of Calling for quarter, When the High Laces ring I await O Storms! farewell. Tho at my sill your daggered thunder cowardice or treachery of three of my under officers induced them to call to the Enemy, play
Lawless and loud tomorrow as today,
To me they sound more small
Than a young fay's footfall;
Soft and far-sunken, forty fathoms low the English Comodore asked me if I demanded quarter, and I having answered him in the most determined negative, they renewed the battle with redoubled fury."
What Paul Jones calls a "most determined

In long ago, And winnowed into silence on that wind Which takes wars like a dust, and leave hich takes wars like a dust, and leaves but Love behind.

Hither Felicity Doth climb to me, And bank me in with turf and marjoram Such as bees lip, or the new-weaned lamb, With tasseled harberry spines, Bluets, and columbines.

One grosbeak, too, 'mid apple buds a guest With bud-red breast, Is singing, singing! All the hells that rage Float less than April fog below our hermit-

As Easter represents a new birth into the MARRIAGES EXTRAORDINARY: tauquan, it is easily seen how the pagan idea

that the egg was the beginning of all kinds of life should become purified in the minds A Novel Breton Custom with Many Pic. of the Christians, and accepted as the typical offering of good wishes and emblematic of turesque Features.

The peasants of Brittany and their quaint dress and customs have long furnished rich material for the artists and writers who flock has been the unquestioned type of the new life from the very dawn of the Christian era.

In Russia as early as 1589, eggs colored red, typifying the blood of Christ shed as an atonement for our sins, were the most treashomeward that a unique ceremony takes ured of exchanges at Easter. Every believer went abroad at this season with his pockets place in the picturesque commune of Plougastel. Since time immemorial it has well supplied with Easter eggs, as the rociety man of today attends to his well-filled card case. When two Russians met for the first been the custom there not to marry during Advent, and so, early in January, each year time during the Easter holidays, if they had not met on the day itself, the belated Easter there is a day set apart for the wholesale wedding of those who have succeeded in arcompliments were passed, first by solemnly shaking hands in silence; then the elder (or the younger, if he out-ranked the elder) would ranging their affairs of the heart during the holy season. The number of couples united on these occasions is generally above a score say: "The Lord is risen," and his companion would reply, "It is true;" then they kissed forty-six were married in a single day,

There is no better example of the proverbial thriftings of the Bretons than this custom. The families of the young people combine and secure from the innkeepers a considerable abatement in the cost of the eatables and drinkables, which are consumed in large quantities after the ceremony. A great numer of people from neighboring towns are which is made exceedingly attractive by the picturesque costumes of the partic pants. The maidens wear white caps, from which stream ame the seas.

The Syrians believed also that the gods rom whom they claimed descent were tatched from mysteriously laid eggs. Hence the infer that our present custom of offering gold-fringed sash of blue silk. The men gold-fringed sash of blue silk. The men gold-fringed sash of brown clark round. wear short trousers of brown cloth, round

The religious ceremony is preceded by the in order to conform with the French law, it is necessary to read to each couple that is necessary to read to each couple that lengthy portion of the code which relates to marriage. The strain upon the voice of M. Nicole, the mayor, was so great at the last occasion that he was compelled to devote two entire foremoons to the forty-six couples. After the ceremony at the church the newly wedded pairs, observing an ancient weddings last a week and are marked by a vast consumption of food and drink, the singing of Breton songs, and general mirth

For generations none of the inhabitants have ever married outside of Plougastel, for he or she who seeks a male in the world be-yond the narrow bounds of the commune is ndemned to perpetual and complete cotracism.

each other and ceremoniously drew from their respective pockets the Easter emblem, and claim that the world was The Chinese claim that the world was formed of the two parts of an enormous egg. From the yolk of the egg stepped forth the human being, whom they call Poon-koo-Wong; he then waved his hand and the upper his late castle, the egg shell, went upward and became the concave heavens of

jackets of varying shades of blue, clous festivals come down from similar belts of the same color, green vests and brees, but purified with the light of Chris-black hats, ornamented with white and blue civil one at the Mairie, or town hall.