

FELL BY THE WAYSIDE.

Some World's Fair Enterprises Which Did Not Make Money.

STEELE MACKAYE'S PROJECTS.

His Spectatorium Entertainment Never Reached a Production, but "The World Finder" May Have a Hearing—Other Interesting Theatrical Notes.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—I have been making an inspection of the theatrical battlefield and in a tender, sympathetic way looking after the victims that have fallen during and since the opening of the World's fair, the 1st of May. The review has been startling, even to me, and I had noted the fate of each as he fell. The mortality list must begin with Steele Mackaye and his great Spectatorium scheme—which, however, was never materialized. Steele is probably the most marvelous dreamer the theatrical profession ever knew, and his ex-Spectatorium vision was his crowning achievement in this line. A few moments of sensible thought would have convinced any ordinary business



STEELE MACKAYE.

ness man that there could not possibly be any profit in his scheme to build the most gigantic theater the world had ever known, which could be opened for no longer than six months had it been completed on time. That there was bound to be a loss was as plain as the nose on his face.

Still, Mackaye talked his plans so plausibly into the ears of several prominent and wealthy Chicagoans that they walked right up to his office in the Auditorium and laid great stacks of greenbacks into his upturned palms, in return for which they carried away Spectatorium stock. The building of the great theater began. Had it been completed, it would have been more ornate in design and finish than any of the fairy structures on the exposition grounds adjoining. Its materials were a framework of steel—the sides and immense arches of the roof—wood and staff, which is a sort of white plaster that gives a building the appearance of a marble structure, very like the fair buildings. But after \$500,000 had been expended and it was found that the building could not be completed before the middle of August instead of by May 1, as had been expected, and even then only by the expenditure of \$300,000 more, the stockholders' eyes were opened, and they saw that their money was hopelessly sunk. They refused to advance more funds, and the enterprise was given up. At last a house wrecking company was paid a substantial sum to remove the building, and now there is not even a trace of the great structure which was designed to seat an audience of 30,000 persons, and across the stage of which it was intended to have run a river of real water 50 feet wide and 12 feet deep.

Next in importance came a novel enterprise called Hardy's Underground theater. A splendidly proportioned lot was secured, the owner taking stock for his pay, and the building went up. The plan of this house was to have a number of underground theaters, their stages one below the other. The audiences were to be carried in a body on a gigantic hydraulic elevator from one show to another until the last one down in the bowels of the earth, was reached. A revolving panorama was to be unrolled between the various stages as the audience descended, heightening the effect so as to make it seem as if the descent was to a vast depth. Well, the projectors, along in June announced that they had struck a pocket of quicksilver in excavating, but hoped to get through it safely. They never made another announcement, and I have always suspected that the flaw was in another kind of "pocket." The grim walls still stand, and I for one have never seen another woman play her favorite character.

Then came the Isabella theater, away out near the fair. It was built with the intention of giving American dramas by American authors. It had a handsome stage and was supplied with 3,000 opera chairs. After three nights' performances by a stock company of 85 persons the manager found himself in hot water, and in less than three weeks the theater was in the hands of a sheriff. It was opened again as a variety theater, but after a flimsy career of a few weeks was closed for good. Another house in the World's fair neighborhood was the Corbett theater, named after the pugilistic champion, who was expected to appear on its stage all through the season, but who did not do so. It had a checkered career for several weeks, when it was besieged and captured by the Salvation Army.

John Brown's Fort War Museum was a failure on a smaller scale. The little old one-story brick building that stood for so many decades in the little town of Harper's Ferry was brought to Chicago, as old Libby prison had been, re-erected within an inclosure and stocked with war relics. It never had a profitable day. Bartow's Music hall, a large vaudeville house, failed because it was surrounded by theaters of a better grade.

Jack Haverly had some sad experiences in Chicago this year. He leased the Criterion theater, a well built and handsome house, opened it in connection with a summer garden and called it Haverly's Criterion Garden theater. Its inauguration was accompanied with a flourish of trumpets, but in two weeks it closed without a

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toot. Haverly's venture with the Eden Musee, giving two performances daily, his "Mustodon Musical," was also a losing one, and he gave up a few days ago and will retire to private life. "No more show business for me," says the colonel. He has made and lost fortunes as a minstrel manager, but says he knows when he has had enough. The Savoy Musical hall, which was opened about Dec. 1, has closed, with salaries for three weeks unpaid; the People's theater, only a few seasons ago one of the most profitable playhouses in Chicago, has just at the holiday time closed its doors for want of patronage, and there are at least half a dozen more of the "up town" theaters—there are several of these, located from one to two miles from the business center of the city—that are in very bad financial condition. I doubt if there are three theaters in Chicago today making any money. Truly, these are troublous times.

In spite of the lamentable fate of his Spectatorium, Steele Mackaye is undaunted. It takes a great deal to daunt the author of "Hazel Kirke" and "Paul Kaurav." The great historical production called "The World Finder," which he was to have brought out on such a colossal scale during the World's fair, is soon to have a hearing, though in a form modified somewhat from the original plans. It will be backed by the Chicago Entertainment company and the entire theater-going public of the city, which, by the way, is another failure of the World's fair year that I had overlooked. The building has been remodeled into an auditorium, with a large seating capacity, and at the rear have been constructed a large stage after the plans of the inventor, who built the double stage of the New York Madison Square theater—upon which will be paraphernalia used in the big spectacle. Above the stage are rooms to be used by the orchestra and the invisible chorus, which will be amalgamated with the scenic production. There are also roomy apartments for the reception of the complicated machinery which is to move the telescopic stages, and the exhibit of electricity will be under the control of one man. Mackaye has added many new inventions, and it is promised that the electrical effects will be a great surprise. If the production proves a success such as the projectors anticipate, the entire theater-going public of the country will be given a chance to see "The World Finder."

The appearance in "The Crust of Society" of the once famous burlesque star, Lydia Thompson, brings up a reminiscence of the days when I was a boy. It was about 25 or 30 years ago that the first "British Blondes" burlesque company landed on the hospitable shores of Lake Michigan. They created a furore, but some of the newspapers pronounced their show immoral. Among these was The Times, which viciously attacked the fair Lydia in its editorial columns. The burlesque took the lady into her own hands and one forenoon in the fall of 1877, accompanied by Paul Markham, the stately, she drove up Michigan avenue to the residence of the great editor, Wilbur F. Storey, waited until he came down his doorsteps en route for his office, and then proceeded to give him a good horsewhipping, Markham lending her stalwart aid. Storey retaliated only by silence and pursued the same course in his newspaper until his death 10 years ago. No advertisement was ever permitted in The Times columns of a woman who had been whipped by a man, and no comment was ever allowed on her performances. More than a quarter of a century has passed since then. Lydia is as fair as ever and doesn't look 10 years older.

Pretty Alice Evans is now playing the leading role in "A Texas Steer." I went into the Grand to see her a few evenings since, but in spite of her winsome face and intelligent performance of the role of Bossy, I couldn't enjoy it. The role was created by poor Flora Walsh, who died so suddenly last spring. She was the very embodiment of the honest, open hearted Texas girl, and her husband, who was written for her by Charley Hoyt, her husband. The



ALICE EVANS.

many good qualities of Flora Walsh will keep her long in the memory of all who knew her, and I for one have never seen another woman play her favorite character.

Alice Evans was born at Sedalia, Mo., Nov. 3, 1871. When quite young she moved with her parents to St. Louis, in which city she gained her education at the Loretta convent. Her first stage experience was with the Comedie Francaise Opera company during the season of 1887-7, when she sang in the chorus. The season of 1887-8 she played Susan with Bartram & Burbridge's "A Night Off" company. In 1888 she joined Hoyt & Thomas' "A Brass Monkey" company for a few weeks, and was then transferred to their "Hole in the Ground" company, playing the Telegraph Girl. She has since been almost uninterruptedly in the employ of Hoyt & Thomas, or as the firm now is, Hoyt & McKee. She is a hard and consistent worker, and her bright appearance assists her materially in her successes.

DAVID ELLIOTT SASSEREN.

To Make Football Less Brutal. There has been so much public clamor against the brutality of football as it is now played that the game will be materially modified before the next season opens. Prominent ex-football players who have great influence over the college teams have been agitating the matter quietly, with a view to making the game more open and interesting to look at, and at the same time to remove the brutal features in the shape of flying wedges, mass plays and rough interference.

A committee consisting of recognized football authorities from Harvard, Yale, Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania will soon be appointed, and it is proposed to change the present rules of the Intercollegiate Football association. It is possible the committee will consist of Walter Camp, Billy Brooks, George Stewart and Arthur Cannon of Harvard; Tracey Harris, Alex Moffat and Phil King of Princeton, and George Woodruff and ex-Captain J. Mackey of the University of Pennsylvania.

Arthur Knipe, the famous half back, will captain the University of Pennsylvania football team during the campaign of 1894.

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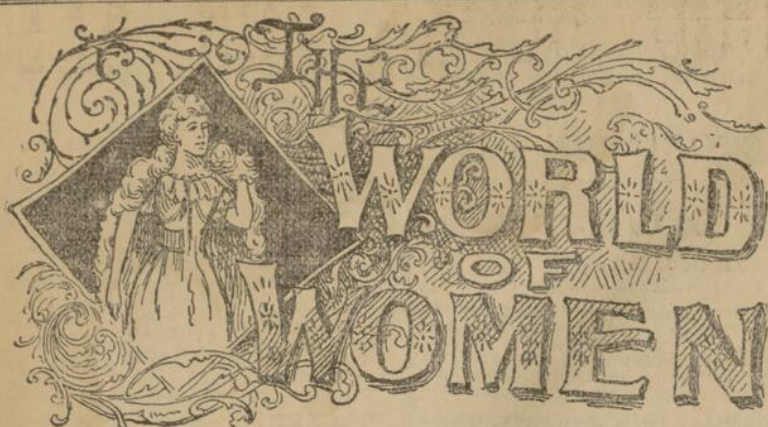
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THE WORLD OF WOMEN

UNIQUE CURTAINS.

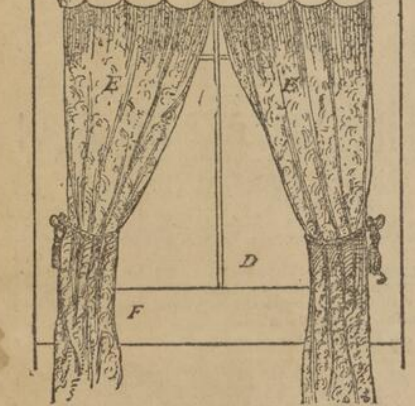
ONE WAY TO GAIN CHARMING EFFECTS AT A SMALL COST.

A Detailed Account of a Plan Worthy of Imitation—Sateen, Denim, Canton Flannel, Scrim and Sheer White Muslin are Inexpensive and Popular Draperies.

The common Nottingham curtains have had their day and are fast being relegated to drapery ice cream parlors and barber shop windows. The sheer white muslins, scrim and other soft draperies are far preferable and can be well laundered at home, thereby saving the expense of sending them out. The cheapest kind of curtains—of instance, cheesecloth, if clean—are far better than none, as they serve to give a finished and cozy appearance to almost any room. In winter colored curtains may be hung over the white with but little expense. They give a look of warmth and comfort to a room.

A certain housewife was at her wit's end how to curtain the three windows of her bedroom with the material on hand, which consisted of 22 yards of salmon colored sateen, with a red leaf and vine running through it. The windows were much too large for the amount of goods in question, and how would they look without white curtains beneath? These she had not, but there were 12 yards of new mosquito net stored away. This was brought forth and cut in three pieces, making three curtains 24 yards wide and 44 yards long. This gave only one curtain for each window—too wide for one, too narrow for two and much too long.

The outlook was rather discouraging, but something must be done, and this is the result: She made a hem and casing



INEXPENSIVE WINDOW DRAPERY.

A white cotton in the top of each piece of net, through which a stout twine was run; then one yard and a half from this another casing was made by running a half inch tuck in the net, through which was run a strong white tape. A steel eyelet was screwed in the window frame at B and B and two more at C and C, the distance of a half yard from the first eyelets. The net curtain was then hung, tying the twine tuck between B and B. The tape in the second casing was then secured between C and C. This drew up the curtain the right length and made a pretty puff lambrequin above.

The 22 yards of sateen were then made into three curtains—two for each window—and the narrow hem at the top was run on a small iron rod, and the bent ends were fastened in the eyelets at C. The net fell over the sateen curtains one-half yard and gave the effect of a transom above. The result was charming in the extreme and has converted the room into a bright and cozy nest. The sateen curtains (B) are held back with ribbon or cord during the day and loosened at night, thus dispensing with shades. DDDD is the net curtain, and F the window sill. This accidental transom appearance proved to be a happy discovery and dispels the darkness and gloom usually made by winter curtains. The mosquito net has the look of sheer muslin and nothing of the effect of a transom above. In opening the windows the curtains are pushed back from the sides instead of the middle, and in summer they will serve the double duty of curtains and fly screens.

The same plan was carried out in furnishing the dining room, only this cheesecloth was used instead of net, and common 10 cent burlap, with an applique of figures of blue denim, took the place of the sateen. Canton flannel (double faced) in any shade would give a pleasing effect, but always manage to have white ones beneath, if only the cheapest, advises Good Housekeeping, from which the foregoing is reproduced. The burlap curtains were held back with a loop and bow of clothline, which can be either gilded, colored or left plain. If certain poles are already in one's possession, they may be used instead of the iron rod. Never use two poles, as they would spoil the effect.

The 5 o'clock Tea Table.

The return of the tete-a-tete service to the 5 o'clock tea table is one of the small changes of the season. Heretofore harlequin sets or silver and china combined have been the most popular furnishings of this small but most hospitable and social board, but the complete sets, including the china tray of a few years ago, are now to be seen in the high class drawing rooms and, it may be added, in the high class shops—which being the cause and which the effect is not known. Some of the most pleasing services are those of a clear, cream porcelain, with handles, spouts and covers tips, in the case of teapot and sugar bowl, of gilt.

Walnut Cream Candles.

Two cups of coffee crust sugar, two-thirds cup of boiling water, one-half saltspoonful of cream of tartar. Boil until it thickens, cool slightly until it begins to thicken; then stir in chopped walnuts and drop on oiled paper.

BAGGING THE BABIES.

A Nightdress That Defies Jack Frost and Keeps Little Feet Warm.

It is not only the baby, but his little brothers and sisters, too, who give anxiety night after night the long, cold winter through. All the careful tucking in and the snug wrapping will fail sometimes. The little feet are "certain sure" to kick their way lustily out in spite of all these precautions. What is to be done? The mother of several little children replies as follows in The Country Gentleman:

For a bit of a 2-year-old five yards of outing will make two gowns, and six yards will make two for the little 4-year-old next in order. There are various



THE BAG NIGHTGOWN.

grades of outing flannel, but the softest, fuzziest is what is needed here and can be obtained at 12 cents a yard. First cut off sleeve halves for both little nighties, then halve the goods left and lay aside one-half. Take the other piece and fold it in the middle and proceed to shape the ends. The shoulders and arm sizes may be formed with the two ends together, as they are the same for front and back, and then the neck may be cut in a shallow slope behind and a deeper curve in the front.

Now you are ready to sew up the sides "cover and what is needed here and can be obtained at 12 cents a yard. First cut off sleeve halves for both little nighties, then halve the goods left and lay aside one-half. Take the other piece and fold it in the middle and proceed to shape the ends. The shoulders and arm sizes may be formed with the two ends together, as they are the same for front and back, and then the neck may be cut in a shallow slope behind and a deeper curve in the front.

How to Make Turkey Scallop.

Marion Harland's recipe for turkey scallop provides an excellent ending for the meat cut from the bones of a cold turkey or chicken from yesterday's dinner.

Remove the bits of skin and gristle and chop up the rest very fine. Put in the bottom of a buttered dish a layer of cracker or bread crumbs. Moisten slightly with milk that they may not absorb all the gravy to be poured in afterward. Then spread a layer of the minced turkey, with the bits of the stuffing, pepper, salt and small pieces of butter. Another layer of cracker wet with milk, and so on until the dish is nearly full. Before putting on the topmost layer pour in the gravy from the turkey, diluting, should there not be enough, with hot water, and season with Worcestershire sauce, catsup and butter.

Have ready a crust of cracker crumbs soaked in warm milk, seasoned with salt and beaten up with two eggs. It should be just thick enough to spread smoothly over the top of the scallop. Stick bits of butter plentifully upon it and bake. Turn a deep plate over the dish until the contents begin to bubble at the sides, showing that the whole is thoroughly cooked; then remove the cover and brown. A large number of economical housewives still practice the dish full of the mixture will be cooked in three-quarters of an hour. This, like many other economical dishes, will prove so savory as to claim a frequent appearance upon any table.

A Dressy Wrapper.

The modern tea gown is usually too elaborate an affair for ordinary home wear when the lady of the house attends to many of the domestic affairs herself. She likes, however, when the more arduous duties are over, to have a comfortable and at the same time pretty gown as a wrapper at hand, which may be quick-



A NEAT FITTING WRAPPER.

ly put on, and present a neat appearance without all the accessories of a regular dress. Such a wrapper may be made of any of the attractive all wool fabrics shown in the shops. Make it with a fancy drawn yoke front and Watteau back. Make it dressy by putting on a turn down collar, cuffs, belt and shoulder caps of velvet or silk. The result will be a trim, neat house gown.

HABITS OF PRACTICE.

Hints Helpful in the Attainment of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The average girl works with the easy portions of a piece of music. She simply passes again and again over the easy spots, always neglecting the difficult ones till weariness sets in, and the whole piece is dropped in its unfinished condition. Why not concentrate upon and master the difficult parts first? The rest will fall into place, and the result will be satisfactory. One way to accomplish this with a piece that grows more difficult toward the end is to practice it backward, page by page; first one alone, then two together, then three, etc. In this manner the burden of repetition falls upon the heaviest portions, and on the final playing through from the first wonderful results will have been found to have been accomplished without any of that repulsion which the mind feels toward ponderous difficulty.

To one who is both a vocal and instrumental musician the difficulty of keeping up two such rich and distinct lines of action is especially great.

Still there are many ways of uniting the two so as to keep both up with comparatively small expenditure of time. A writer in The Musical Courier makes these suggestions: Finger exercise may be made vocal exercise as well. With care and attention both finger and throat muscles may be drilled at once without doing harm to either. Rest may be had from heavy instrumental work by a vocal exercise and vice versa, and by separating difficulties those of each department may be united for the good of the two.

In playing one's own accompaniment, for example, there is much time and vitality wasted by playing and singing together at sight before the technical difficulties of either are overcome or any idea of the meaning of the composition is in the mind.

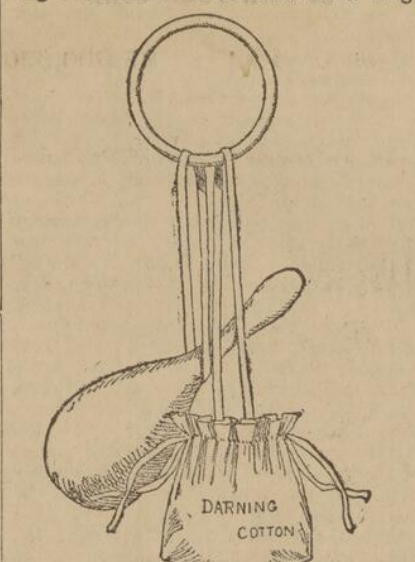
Time, words and accompaniment should be learned independently and made individually perfect before being united. First study the air alone, with a view to pure tone production and correct melody. When this is assured without an instrument, memorize or at least become thoroughly familiar with the words. They are never difficult—most of them come without effort. Next unite them for their proper dramatic action. They are for the most part a senseless blur or mechanical recitation for lack of proper attention.

Next learn the accompaniment thoroughly—which means thoroughly. In uniting do not attempt all at once. Play the accompaniment, reading the melody; next speak the words in connection with the playing; next sing the syllable "la" with the accompaniment; lastly, unite accompaniment, words and song. The result will be astonishing to the most indifferent. It makes a travesty on a song to rush into it unprepared.

Reading part songs separately is excellent practice in uniting melody and accompaniment, and giving a comprehensiveness of grasp that is invaluable. Here a knowledge of chords and keys is again found of most value.

The Stocking Darning.

The old fashioned bags for holding stockings and materials for darning them has given place this season, says The Household, to a more simple arrangement, which merely includes the darning materials. It consists of a large



A SIMPLE STOCKING DARNER.

celluloid ring, upon which is placed ribbon for holding a stocking darning ball to which it is tied; also a bag made of ribbon four inches wide for holding the darning cotton, small scissors, thimble and darning needles. In many the scissors are also suspended from the ring, and a long, narrow cushion stuffed with emery for holding the darning needles.

Recipe For Suet Pudding.

Here is a suet pudding, which may be made with dried or fresh huckleberries, blackberries or other small fruit, or of course raisins or figs or currants. Some economical housewives still practice the plan of using chopped dried apples stewed up in molasses. One cupful suet, a cupful sugar, 2 beaten eggs, a pint bread crumbs, a pint fresh fruit. Steam in a mold two hours. If dried fruit is used soak it over night in a little water.

Secrets In Domestic Economy.

The torn pages of books may be mended with white tissue paper.

Lay a thick piece of cotton flannel under your tablecloth. Even coarse nappery will look a much better quality with a subcover than if spread directly over the bare table top.

If through any blunder in cleaning a fowl the gall or other entrails are burst, the faint which affects the meat may be easily removed by soaking for half an hour in cold water in which a little soda has been dissolved.

Try a sheet of white paper on a dark table cover if you must work at it at night.

Try threading a needle by holding it over something white.

Use one ounce of borax, two ounces of shell lac and one pint of boiling water for a glue or cement.

Shipping Notes.

HONG KONG, Jan. 2.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamship Empress of China arrived here at noon Tuesday.

The Allan mail steamship Mongolian, from Pootung and Halifax, for Liverpool, arrived on Monday morning with her shipment of 300 cattle alive.

The Allan mail steamship Carthaginian arrived at Halifax from St. John's, N.F., at 10:30 p.m. on Monday.

The Allan steamship Peruvian, from Glasgow, arrived at New York at 10 p.m. on Sunday.

Rheumatism originates from the morbid condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism. Get only Hood's.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

PART THIRD.

CHAPTER XV.

"HOW THE NIGHT FELL."

From the window of her room, Crystal, Lady Dymally, watched the twilight of that overcast February day close down. She lay on a broad, low sofa, half buried in cushions, her small face gleaming out like marble against their rose tints, the large blue eyes, so brilliant with happy love-light a few brief weeks ago, dim with watching and much weeping now.

Outside the wind was rising. The trees rocked in the gale, the darkness deepened, the first heavy rain-drops began pattering against the glass. Inside the gloom deepened also, until the little, pale face was barely visible. All day long she had been alone, sick in body, sick in soul, crushed of heart. Now she was straining her ears, for the first sound of that familiar step on the stairs for the first note of that gay whistle, with which he was wont to herald his coming. To her this twilight hour was the hour of the twenty-four, for it almost invariably brought Eric, to dress or dine.

Her maid entered to light the lamps, but the soft little voice sent her away. "Not yet," she said, gently. "I like the dusk. Has—has my lord come home?"

"No, my lord has not come home," the Frenchwoman answered, with a compassionate glance at the drooping figure. "Alas! was not my lord's defection as well known in the servants' hall as in the salon or chamber?"

Where was he to-day?—the child wondered. Where was he now? Was he with her? That wicked, beautiful, brown woman! Oh! to be able to win him back, her very own, her husband, and hold him from them all! Was God punishing her for loving too greatly, for worshipping the creature instead of the Creator? She did not know—it might be wicked—this unreasonable worship of hers; but wicked or worthy, it would last until her life's end. She could see her face now as she lay—the room was lined with mirrors. What a pitiful, pale face it was! And he liked rosy bloom, peachy plentiful flesh and blood. The dancing woman had had these—she had nothing left but the moonlight shadow of her pearl face, and her true and tender heart. Good and pleasant things but not likely long to hold a sensuous, changeable, beauty-worshipping, thoroughly selfish man. Dimly she knew this, and with a half sob, buried that poor wasted face in her hands. He had fancied her from the first, only for her pretty flower-like looks; let her lose the charms, as she was losing fast, and her last hold on her husband's heart was gone.

She lay thinking so intently, that she did not hear the door pushed gently open and a tall figure came in. It came softly over, and knelt on one knee beside her, and so, in the practice of the room, looked down upon the colorless, wasted face, the locked hands, from which the wedding ring hung loose. Suddenly her eyes opened.

"It is I, Crissy," he said. The bewildered look changed to electric surprise and joy. She flung her arms around his neck, and held him as though she would never let him go. "Poor little soul!" he said, more moved than he cared to show. "You have been alone all day, and have got the horrors. Were there none of them here—my mother—France—all day?"

"Yes, both. Your mother stayed an hour, and then went to make some calls with Terry. France stayed and read to me all the morning. She is so good—my own dear France. They are all good but," the clinging arms came together, he can feel her passionate heart beat; "Oh, my love! I only want you."

"Poor little Chris!" he said. "It is all he can say. He lays his face beside hers for a moment, and is still. He is thinking of this time to-morrow—he knows as surely as that he rests here, that the bullet that kills him ends her life. And it is for that dark daughter of Herodias, he has forsaken her. All at once loathing to Felicia, of himself comes upon him. What a black and brutal wretch he is! how utterly unworthy of this spotless wife, whose heart he is breaking. If the past could but come again! If what is done could be undone, how different he would act, how happy he would make her. But it is too late for all that—the end has come. "Crystal," he says gently, "I've not been a very good son of a husband, I'm afraid—I never was a very good son of fellow at any time. I've done enough to forfeit all right to your love, but—your care for me still?"

"Care for you!" she whispered. And then the clinging grasp tightened, and she can say no more.

"Yes, I know you do," he says, with a stifled sigh, "it's awfully good of you, Chris, for I have been a brute, that's the truth. And look here, I don't mean this really, you know, but if anything happened; if—with a slight laugh—"I chanced to die for instance—"

But she interrupts him with a shrill cry, like a child that had been struck. "Eric!"

"Polish child! Do I look like dying? It is only a supposition, case—let me put it. If I chanced to die, say to-morrow, would you forgive me all my wrongdoing, my neglect? You would not have one bad thought of me, would you?"

She half raises herself, and tries to look at him. But, still laughing, he holds her so that she cannot see his face. "Answer, sweetheart—would you?"

"In all my life, Eric, never, so I could have nothing to forgive. If you died?" she catches her breath with a sort of gasp as she says it—"Do you think I could live? Oh, love, that is all past. I can never have any life now apart from you!"

"You think so," he says, uneasily; "but you are young and—you only think so."

"I know so," she answers, under her breath; and instinctively he knows it too.

"Well," he says, at length, after a long pause, "regrets are useless, but I wish with all my soul the past three weeks could come over again. I ought to have made you happy, little wife, and I have not. If—the time is given me, I swear I will. Now let me go; I have letters to write, and much to do this evening."

"You,"—she pauses, and looks at him with oh, such wistful, longing eyes—"you are going out, as usual, Eric?"

"No," he says, smiling down upon her. "I am going to remain in, as usual, Crystal. Lie here until dinner is announced; I will write my letters in your boudoir. You know I must always be alone when my epistolary attacks come on."

He unlocks the clasping arms and

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

goes. And Crystal nestles down among her pillows, and shuts her eyes to keep back the joyful tears that come to woman alike in bliss and in pain. Just now her bliss is so great, that it is almost pain; she cannot, cannot realize it.

He passes through the dressing-room, into the pretty mirror-lined, satin-hung room, leaving both door ajar. He lights the lamps himself, draws pens, ink, and paper before him, and sits down to write. He must leave a few parting lines with Bovil for his mother and Crystal in case of the worst. He wishes he had made a will to-day instead of going to Asnières but it is too late for that. The title and estate go to a distant cousin of his father's, unless—yes, there is one unless. It is something Crystal has never spoken of—he thinks himself it is unlikely.

"By Jove!" he says, and his breath. "I hope so, for her sake, poor little soul. It will console her, and dead or alive, a fellow likes to perpetuate the title."

He begins his mother's letter first. It will be easier. He writes, "Hotel du Louvre, February 26, 18—. My dear mother," and there he stops, and gnaws the gold handle of his pen, and pulls his number mustache, and stares at the blank sheet with troubled blue eyes. What shall he say? It will almost go as hard with her as with Crystal. Absolutely these preliminaries are worse than the thing itself.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we urge all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

A. S. Brosseau, D.D.S. Surgeon dentist, 7 St. Lawrence street. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth fixed without palates. Dentistry according to the newest methods.

BIRTHS. STATE—On the 25th December, 1893, at 143 Park avenue, the wife of Alfred T. State, of a daughter.

MURPHY—On December 30th at 736 La-guachetiere street, the wife of John Murphy, engineer, of a son.

BUSSEIERE—On the 27th inst., at 121 St. Margaret street, the wife of Louis Busseier, of a son.

DUNTON—On December 28, at 159 St. Luke street, Montreal, the wife of Robert A. Dunton, of a son.

HOLT—December 29th, at 103 Sherbrooke street, the wife of T. Gratian Holt, of a son.

MARRIAGES. BROWN—DESAULTES—At St. Andrews Quebec, on Monday, the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dugas, W. A. Brown to Miss M. L. Desautels, both of Pointe-aux-Lacs.

DICKSON—BEATTY—At Lansdowne, Ont., on December 21, by the Rev. John Fairlie, James D. Dickson, principal of the High School, Niagara Falls, Ont., to Jean, youngest daughter of Wm. Beatty, Esq.

PLEWELLING-BULLYMENT—On Monday, December 25, 1893, at Brampton, by the Rev. Mr. Rankin, Miss Charlotte Bullyment to F. W. Flewelling.

DEATHS. SPIER—In this city, on the morning of the 24th inst., Catherine Spiere, widow of the late William Spiere, architect and builder, aged 92 years and a number of years, funeral on Thursday 26th inst., at 2 p. m., from his late residence, to Christ Church Cathedral, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

FORCE—Reginald Anthony Force, of consanguinity, January 2nd, in his 24th year, the second son of Anthony Force, funeral service at St. George's Church, on Friday the 5th inst., at 2 p. m., thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

COOKE—Suddenly, on January 1st, at his late residence, 616 Dorchester street, William Cooke, aged 63 years, funeral Thursday at 2 p. m., New York papers please copy.

BURGESS—On December 28, 1893, Mary Burgess, eldest daughter of the late George Burgess, aged 76, funeral private from 211 Bishop street.

DELADELEIN—On the 27th inst., at 45 Lussan street, Joseph Anne Deladelein, son of Theodore De Laudelein, aged 19 days.

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Private and Local Telephone Systems, Burglar Alarms, Hotel, Elevator and other Annunciators, Hotel Room and Fire Calls, Electric Bells, Push Buttons, Etc.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, No. 1214, Circuit Court, J. L. Phillips et al., Plaintiffs, vs. R. Koimatoir et al., Defendants. On the 12th day of January, 1894, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of the said Defendant, No. 1979 Notre Dame St., in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of large stock of fur-nishings, etc. Terms cash. Jos. Breux, B.S.C. Montreal, Jan. 2, 1894.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, 3000, Rebeca Deschamps, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of communi de Norberg Alard, contractor, of the said place, plaintiff, versus the said Norbert Alard, defendant. The plaintiff has instituted an action in separation de biens against her said husband. Alard, 5th Dec, 1893. Aug. Germain, Notary and Chiffreux, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

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BAZAAR GOODS

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Opaque Window Shades, 50c
Cheerful Table Covers, 50c
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yard
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Colored Bed Quilts, 85c
Stair Oilcloths, 10c
Curtain Pins, 1 gross box, 25c

Brocette and other Furniture Coverings all reduced.

S. CARSLEY.

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Trimmed Millinery, nearly half price
Ladies' Felt Hats nearly half price
Millinery Ornaments all reduced
Millinery Trimmings all reduced
Evening Flowers all reduced

Tweed Varsity Caps, 14c
Boys' Scotch Caps, 23c
Boys' Sailor Tams, 23c
Boys' P and O Caps, 18c
Boys' Leather Tams, 68c

All imported Millinery at special Reductions.

S. CARSLEY.

BABY LINEN REDUCTIONS

Infants' Christening Cloaks, \$1.50
Infants' Christening Caps, 45c
Infants' Christening Robes, \$1.35
Infants' Complete Outfits, from \$7.50
Infants' Bibs, 4c

Infants' Night Slips, 36c
Infants' Rarrows, 28c
Infants' Day Dresses, 72c
Infants' Knitted Chemises, 22c
Infants' Knitted Jackets, 40c

Hand Embroidered Robes and Cloaks at Bargain Prices.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Men's Silk Ties, all colors, 15c
Men's Strong Braces, 20c
Men's Elastic Braces, 20c
Men's Linen Collars, 5c
4 Ply Linen Collars, 10c

Men's Handkerchiefs, 5c
Men's Silk Handkerchiefs, 13c
Men's Mufflers, 25c
Men's Silk Mufflers, 85c
Men's Cardigan Jackets, \$1.85

Men's Dressing Gowns and Jackets all Reduced.

S. CARSLEY

NOTRE DAME ST.

SPORTING WORLD.

An Expert Compares American and English Football.

He Advises the Adoption of the Rugby Game—Corbett and Mitchell Released—Ice Trotting This Afternoon—Death of a Noted English Oarsman.

Football at present occupies an unique position, as far as the continent of America is concerned. The question on both sides of the line has been, since the season closed, "How can we improve the game?" In this Canada of ours, the discussion as far as it has been carried on, leads one to suppose that our football enthusiasts are desirous of adopting more and more the undesirable features of the American College game, such as interference, mass plays, etc., and make our game a wide departure from the good old game of Rugby.

Whilst we in Canada show a disposition to adopt the American principles of the game, our cousins over the line are thinking out plans for the elimination of such plays as some players wish to adopt here.

A HARVARD MAN'S VIEWS.
R. Acton played last season on the Harvard eleven. Not only has he played this style of game, but also Rugby in England. In speaking recently about the American game and the proposed changes he said:

"You cannot draw any comparison between the English and American games that will signify very much, because the game has changed so much here that there is little ground to base comparisons on. This talk of danger in the game they play here is all nonsense. There are fewer serious injuries in the American game than in either the Rugby or Association game in England.

"The mass play in American football causes a good many bruises, and a man feels sore and lame from playing the game the way we play it here, but that isn't anything permanent. In the English Rugby game you are most liable to break your collar bone or injure your shoulder. This is because there is so much tackling in the game that when a player gets tackled round the ankle on the dead run it lands him on his head every time. I broke my collar-bone twice.

"As to the style of game, it is hard to draw any comparison. For example, in England there is no such thing as making five yards in order to keep the ball. Neither side has the ball, but it is placed between the two teams, and anybody gets it that can. So far as five yards are concerned, they would give you a present of it. Of course, they wouldn't do that—they would fight for half an inch on principle—but what I mean is that they don't attach any importance to short distances.

"It would make a better game here if they did not allow either side to have the ball to start with. That would do away with all momentum plays and the other objectionable features. I agree thoroughly that these plays ought to be stopped. They are uninteresting to both spectators and players.

DO AWAY WITH INTERFERENCE.
"Another change which has been proposed would improve the game—if all interference in front of the runner were done away with. In the English game the players run behind, and as soon as a player is tackled he passes the ball to another, who advances it in turn. This makes the game full of surprises and keeps up the interest.

"Then, again, the kicking and catching on the other side is far superior to ours. A player over there will scoop up the ball from the ground with his foot in a way that would astonish the football public here. There is no reason why the players here should not be equally proficient in handling the ball, if it were not for the fact that the rushing tactics make the other departments of the game of comparatively trifling importance.

"My personal preference would be to have more rather than fewer players on a side. If fifteen players were allowed, the mass plays would become too cumbersome and uninteresting, and would be abandoned. Football ingenuity would be directed in other channels, and we would see new developments in the game.

"There is little training and no coaching in England; at least, not such coaching as they have over here. The newspaper reporters are the only coaches. They are old players and are absolutely impartial, so their advice is worth something. When you get through a game you go home thinking you are a great player, and in the morning when you read the papers you find every play dissected, and all your hidden faults exposed, and you begin to wonder what you were doing while the game was going on.

TRAINING OVERSEAS.
"I suppose it is necessary to pay more attention to training here, as the season is so much shorter and the men have to get into condition quickly. Nevertheless, I think the thing is overdone in the large colleges.

"I heartily approve of a conference to talk over the game. I think an open game and more passing and kicking will come next year, anyway, but the game ought to be changed in many ways. I say, as any college so inclined send delegates. They all have good men, and their ideas are worth considering. I am sure the game will ultimately be changed until it is more like the English. Why not adopt the English game? It is superior to ours. Then the teams of the two countries could meet. The material here is fully as good, if not better, than over there, and the players learn new plays, and different ones, very easily. I think a team could be formed here to play the English game, which would make a good showing against the English players.

AQUATIC.

Death of a Famous Oarsman.

Oxford oarsmen all over the world will undoubtedly deplore the loss of T. C. Edwards-Moss, who died of typhoid fever in England, December 16, aged 38 years. The deceased leaves a record behind which probably has no parallel in modern aquatic history. As each of the Oxford crew in recent years he was regarded as invaluable, and his premature death is a blow from which the dark blues may not rally for years to come. The London Field of December 23, summarizes the record of Edwards-Moss as follows:

His rowing record is a brilliant one, and he is one of the very few who can be considered in the first class. At Eton he was captain of the boat in 1873 and 74, and both years he won the Pulling. In 1875 he got in the Varsity crew, rowing No. 7, and Oxford won.

The following year he rowed stroke, the boat being rigged in the reverse to what is usual. The experiment did not answer, however, and Cambridge won. In 1877 he was back at his old place, No. 7, when the famous dead heat took place after the Oxford boatman sprang his oar above Barnes Bridge, when they had a good lead. In 1878, however, Edwards-Moss was again successful in winning the University race, still rowing No. 7. Besides taking the Varsity pairs with Ellison in 1878, he won them in 1875 and 1876, when he was President of the O. U. B. C., and gained the Varsity Sculls in 1877. In

that year he also won the Diamond Sculls at Henley.

In 1878 George W. Lee, of America, who immediately afterward became a professional, was admitted as a competitor for the Diamond Sculls. Lee had the reputation of being very fast, and in the first heat Edwards-Moss had to meet him. Although the American showed great speed, and held a decided advantage, the English amateur never gave him a rest, and toward the finish was seen to be creeping up. The excitement was intense, but it hardly seemed possible for the Oxonian to win. Suddenly, however, when within a couple of lengths of the winning post, Lee stopped sculling, utterly unable to take another stroke, and, to the unbounded delight of the spectators, Edwards-Moss won by half a length. Lee subsequently stated that he thought he had reached the end of the course, having misunderstood the marks. Edwards-Moss made one more appearance at Henley after his brilliant victory, and was once again successful in winning the O. U. B. C. rowing at No. 7 in the Leander Club eight in 1880.

Latterly he has coached the Oxford crew at Putney for the annual race with Cambridge, and no one was more fitted for the post. His place will be very difficult to fill next spring.

SKATING.

The National Skating Races.

REX BANK, N.J., Jan. 2.—The National Skating Association proposes to hold its championship races here on the 25th, inst., and if the Shrewsbury River freezes over before that date much sport may be looked for at this place. The North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club will have charge of the affair, as they made a bid for the race and the proposition was accepted. The events will be a one-quarter mile, one mile, two miles, five miles and ten miles.

Among those who are expected to compete are Champion J. S. Johnson, Joe Donohue, Howard Mosher, Clark and J.C. Emmett.

Race Date Changed.

The Canadian Skating Association has changed the date of the race meeting from January 27 until February 5.

M.A.A.A. Rink.
The New Year's day report of the M.A.A.A. Rink was unavoidably omitted, but it was a red letter day in the annals of the rink. Fully 1,000 people were on the ice. The weather being fine every one enjoyed themselves to the hilt.

The Royal Scots' Band discoursed a fine program of music under the leadership of Mr. Cooke. Last night the attendance was large.

ICE TROTTING.

Racing To-day.

There will be a matinee at the Montreal Driving Park this afternoon, when two good races are on the card to be decided, viz., a 2.50 trot and pace and a 2.35 dash. The sport will start at 2.30, and as the track is in first-class shape, some fast time should be made. A colt race is being arranged to take place next week.

CURLING.

For Charity's Sake.

There was an interesting curling match at the Thistle Rink last night for a barrel of meat, between the teams skippered by Harry Stewart and D. McIntyre, jun. The former won by the small majority of one shot. The rinks were made up of the following players:

CLASS 1.
A. Murray vs. J. Robertson.
W. Lyall vs. W. Wilson.
R. Wilson, a bye.

CLASS 2.
W. T. McLaurin vs. Jas. Currie.
G. W. Sader vs. J. H. Robertson.
E. A. Peel vs. Jas. Paton.

CLASS 3.
W. Swan vs. T. R. McArthur.
W. Young vs. W. A. Morrison.
T. O. Lyall vs. J. W. Wilson.
G. Chappell vs. White.

CLASS 4.
D. W. Lockyer vs. J. Baird.
E. A. Cowley vs. W. Rodden.
R. A. Brown vs. W. H. Murphy.

DOUBLE HANDED MATCH.
J. H. Hutchison and S. E. W. Adams vs. J. B. Hutchison and W. R. J. Hughes.
J. Robertson and J. P. Griffin vs. J. N. Hickey and J. W. Wilson.

W. Walker and W. A. Morrison vs. J. Simpson and T. O. Lyall.
W. P. Scott and E. A. Cowley vs. A. L. Lockyer and D. R. Brown.
R. Wilson and R. Costigan vs. R. Peel and P. D. L. Lyall.

W. T. McLaurin and R. K. Kendall vs. N. Mann and James Baird.
W. Lyall and D. Cameron vs. B. Telford and R. White.

That Challenge Match.
The challenge match between F. Fournier and W. M. Kearns was played last night. Each rink included three green players. The result was a win for W. M. Kearns' rink by two shots. The rinks were:

F. F. Fournier vs. F. F. Fournier.
J. Hickey vs. J. Hickey.
J. Hickey vs. J. Hickey.

F. F. Fournier vs. F. F. Fournier.
J. Hickey vs. J. Hickey.
J. Hickey vs. J. Hickey.

THE RING.

Corbett and Mitchell Released.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 2.—In the Criminal Court of Record this morning, the attorneys for Corbett and Mitchell, appeared, and confidentially expecting that Judge Phillips would decide the case against them, but their clients in the Circuit Court, where arrangements had been made for hearing by Judge Call to-morrow, on a motion that a writ of habeas corpus be issued and the men be released. But as soon as the Criminal Court opened J. B. Christy, the prosecuting attorney of the Court, said that no information against Corbett and Mitchell had been filed with him, or with the judge or clerk, and he saw no reason therefor, why they should not be released and their bondsmen be relieved of any further responsibility.

The Judge so ordered and the case was ended then and there. This is a triumph for Governor Mitchell and the opponents of the Duval Athletic club for it means the case out of the Circuit Court and thus prevented the rendering of the favorable decision which the club had hoped for. At the meeting of the city council this afternoon, Mayor Fletcher sent in his veto of the five-ounce glove ordinance.

A 105 Pound Scrap.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—In answer to the challenge of Connie Sullivan, the New York, boxer to fight any man living at 105 pounds, Jimmy Farry, the local bantam, Boston, the necessary papers and coin in acceptance of Sullivan's offer, the contest to be at 105 pounds, all particulars to be agreed upon when Sullivan announces his willingness to make a match with Farry.

BOWLING.

Third Teams Play.

The third bowling teams of the Vics and M.A.A.A. met last night, and the M.A.A.A. team came out winners with a majority of

416 pins. The M.A.A.A. scored 2010 and the Vics 2503.

THE SNOWSHOE.

St. George's Out.

There were 35 members of the St. George's club to their club last night, when a pleasant time was spent.

THE GUN.

Shooting at the Club House.

The following is the result of the New Year's Day shoot at the Athletic Club House.

W. Coughtry	9
C. Henry	9
D. Robertson	9
C. Ashton	9
J. Paton	8
W. L. Cameron	8
R. Lucas	7
J. Moore	7
J. Greiver	6
G. Gahler	6
W. F. Robertson	6
D. Higgins	4

In shooting off ties Coughtry took 1st, Henry 2nd, Robertson 3rd, Aubin 4th, Paton 5th.

OPEN HAND-GRAP.

W. Coughtry	14
C. Henry	10
D. Robertson	10
J. Paton	9
W. L. Cameron	8
W. Coughtry	8
B. Greiver	7
R. Lucas	7
J. Moore	7
W. F. Robertson	7
D. Higgins	5
T. W. Lesage	5

"W. Coughtry received one shot handicap, Kearney five shots, W. Coughtry two shots, B. Greiver two shots, Moore five shots, and L. W. Lesage two shots.

Competition open to shooters who have never taken a first, second or third prize.

C. Ashton, D. Robertson, J. Paton, W. Coughtry, B. Greiver, R. Lucas, J. Moore, W. F. Robertson, D. Higgins, T. W. Lesage.

CHESS.

The intercollegiate chess tournament, which began at New York Dec. 28, has become one of the notable chess events of the year—not because the players possess any great reputation or phenomenal skill, but because they do represent the rising generation of chess experts in America. They have been selected by rigorous competi-

tions as the best players among many thousands of young Americans at four of our great institutions of learning—Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia—and their regular annual tournament cannot fail to awaken great interest in a game that mentally develops every man who studies it faithfully.

If there were need of any argument as to the worth of chess, it would only be necessary to give the names of the legends of warriors, tacticians, mathematicians and statesmen who have been its ardent devotees during the 2,000 years of its existence. Homer says the game was played at the siege of Troy, when the Greek chiefs had a great deal of time on their hands waiting for a chance to restore beautiful Helen to the throne. Tamerlane, the Tartar conqueror, who marked his path by pyramids of human skulls, was an expert chess player as he was of war. Charles I. and King John both continued to play the game when affairs of state even demanded their immediate attention.

Philip II of Spain, Henry IV of France, Charles V. Pope Leo X. and the great Swedish, Charlemagne, Napoleon, Richelieu, Marshal Saxe and numerous other notable characters in history found amusement and profitable mental exercise in the royal game. Chess is a game of strategy, and it is played by man in intricate, absorbing interest and infinite variety of combinations.

The contestants in the intercollegiate tournament are the following named: Columbia—E. Hynes, '94, and E. Libaire, '94 substitutes, F. H. Bowman, '94, and E. Mitchell, '97.

Harvard—L. B. Schofield, '95, and T. Spalding, '95 substitutes, E. Goldmark, '94, W. L. Van Kleeck and James Hewins, '95.

Princeton—R. E. Ewing, '94, and E. P. Roberts, '94 substitutes, E. P. Stewart, '96; R. L. Becker, '97, and W. V. Deffen, '95.

Yale—R. L. Rose, '94, and A. E. Skinner, '95 substitutes, H. A. Bryant and J. W. Maples.

The Challenge cup, valued at \$500 and donated by a few of the alumni of each college, was first battled for at Christmas time 1892, and was won by the Columbia representatives, Edward Hynes and Edward Libaire, who were called upon to defend the trophy during the present tournament.

In last season's struggle Hynes won six straight games out of six played. He comes from a family of chess players, and six years ago as the champion of the Labor donkey club he defeated J. H. Todd of the Columbia Chess club and won the championship of the college, an honor he has retained with little difficulty since.

Hynes has played as many as five simultaneous blindfold games with the best experts in the college, and outside of college circles has defeated Jacob and played drawn games with such noted experts as Houghton D. Scrabble and J. H. Blackburne. Hynes is also a checker player of decided merit and is champion of New Jersey. His home is in Newark, N. J.

Edward Libaire, Columbia's other cup winner, is a New York boy, 21 years of age. He is not an experienced player, but he managed to win three out of six games he contested last year. Of the Yale representatives in the present tournament A. E. Skinner is a veteran. He played last season's games out of six played. He comes from a family of chess players, and six years ago as the champion of the Labor donkey club he defeated J. H. Todd of the Columbia Chess club and won the championship of the college, an honor he has retained with little difficulty since.

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second in 1891, when he made the much better showing of 8 games to Steinitz's 10, with 5 games drawn.

Dr. Tarrasch is 31 years of age and a native of Breslau. This place is famous as the cradle of such experts as Zukertort, Lasker, Harwitz, Riemann and Schottlander, and in such an atmosphere it is not remarkable that Tarrasch became a chess player and a good one. His reputation rests mainly upon his victories in three successive international tournaments—at Breslau in 1888, at the British Chess association's Manchester congress the following year and at the German Chess association's Dresden congress in 1892. His playing in these three tournaments was unprecedented in chess history, for he won every game in the Breslau and Manchester tournaments and only lost one game in the contest at Dresden.

The proposed match for the championship of the world between William Steinitz and Emanuel Lasker will probably be the next truly great chess contest. Steinitz has held the championship a quarter of a century, defeating one after another such giants as Paulsen, Anderssen, Blackburne, Zukertort and Tschigorin, and proving himself to be the greatest player the world has ever seen, with the possible exception of Paul Morphy, the wizard of the royal game. Those who have not seen Steinitz, and who have formed their idea of his physical appearance from pictures of his mother head, are generally of the impression that he is a large man. He is about 5 feet tall, however, has a small, slender body and walks with the aid of two canes. The coming match with Lasker will probably be the last Steinitz will play, and the question that is agitating chess circles is, Will Steinitz be compelled to say, with John Lawrence Sullivan, "I went into the arena once too often?"

Emanuel Lasker, the aspirant for the world's highest chess honors, is a native of Prussia and is only 25 years old. Consequently Steinitz has been a champion of the world ever since Lasker was born. This view of the proposed combat between these two experts makes one appear an experienced giant and the other a mere stripling. But Lasker has made good use of the 13 years he has been studying chess, and players generally believe he will give a good account of himself, even against such a monarch of the royal game as Steinitz.

EARLE H. EATON.

Turkman C. W. Williams' Troubles.
Horsemen generally heard with regret the recent report that C. W. Williams of Independence, Mo., was in financial difficulty, for Williams is one of the most enterprising turfmen in America today. His career up to date has been of a meteoric character, and although the meteor appears to have struck with a dull thud just now it will without doubt soon be blazing across the turf firmament again with all its old time brilliancy.

In 1875, when Williams was 18 years old, he was driving a milk wagon in Chicago. He was a poor boy, but he became a telegrapher. Then he started a creamery in Independence, bought two brood mares and was soon possessed of two colts. Williams took

one of them in hand, trained it with rare patience, drove it to a 3-year-old record of 2:12, the best mark for the age at that time of the horse's history, and then sold his great horse to the famous Axel-ford for the enormous sum of \$105,000.

Williams had a farm called Rush Park, and he started the world by building a kiteshaped track, which was a decided novelty in building. He then, of course, proved the fastest in the country, the famous trotters were sent to it to lower their records, and from a little town Independence grew to be one of the greatest turf cities in America. Williams organized a new bank, started a horse paper, built a hotel and an electric street railroad that cost \$150,000, refused Marcus Daly's offer of \$125,000 for Allerton, the other colt that in the meanwhile had captured the world's trotting record for stallions, and for the two meetings of 1891 and 1892 he offered \$80,000 and \$100,000 respectively, the largest purses ever hung up in the history of harness racing at those dates.

In five years Williams rose from obscurity and small possessions to world-wide fame and wealth. He made money rapidly, but he expended it lavishly in building up Independence as a horse center, and when Allerton went lame and the big slump in harness horse values occurred his land was very young man, and his reverses will doubtless be only temporary.

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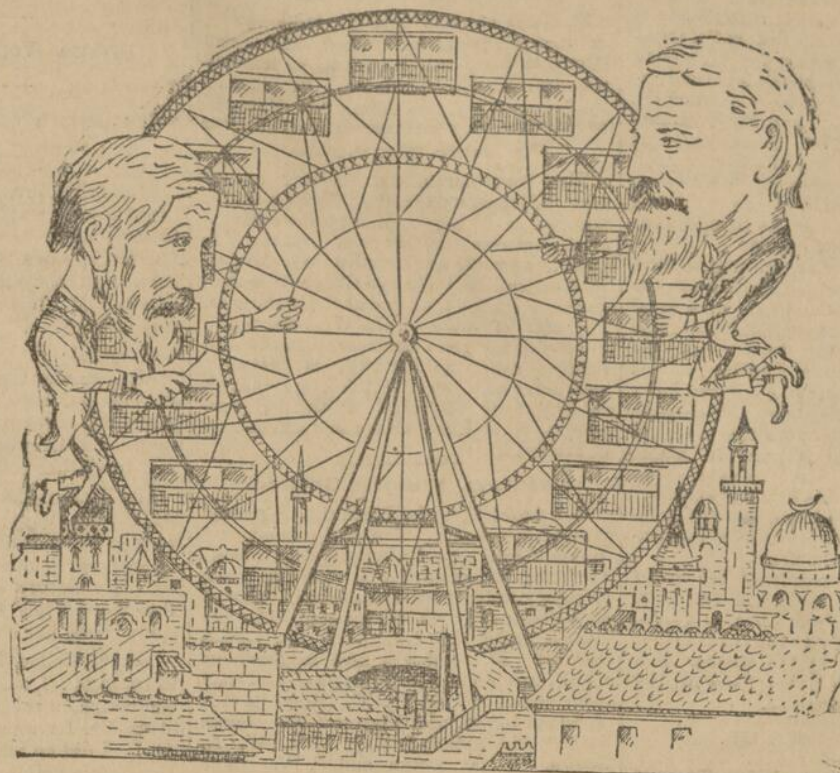
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Stopped at Last, but—



Nothing can stop

the tidal-wave of public appreciation, crested with

Art Portfolio Coupons, which

Trade and Commerce

Dividends Payable.
Bell Telephone Co., quarterly 2 per cent., January 15th. To shareholders of Record December 31st.
Canadian Pacific Railway Company's half-yearly 5 per cent. per annum, February 17th. Books closed January 20th to February 19th.

Appointments To-day.
Montreal Saw Works Co., limited, annual meeting, 15 St. Helen Street, 3.30 p.m.
Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, special meeting, 17 St. James Street, at 12 noon.

FINANCIAL.

The New Year Opens With Weak Markets.

Both New York and Montreal Stocks Declined—Cable and Street Railway Decline One Point Each—Canadian Securities in London—Financial Notes.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1894.
The first day's business of the year on the Stock Exchanges was not a very encouraging one. Both the local and New York markets were lower, in the latter the "bears" having quite a field day. In New York at the opening all the stocks with the exception of Atchafalaya were lower, especially L. & M., which was influenced by unfavorable cables and lower prices in London. Later, Atchafalaya was sold by Boston houses, which caused the stock to decline. Sugar and New England were the principal features of attack by the bears. With respect to Sugar, Washington dispatches said it was thought by the House would be put on sugar. The following figures will show the extent of the principal fluctuations to-day:

Highest, Lowest, Closing.
Sugar, 80 1/2, 79 1/2, 79 1/2
C. & N. W., 100, 99 1/2, 99 1/2
New England, 100, 99 1/2, 99 1/2
Rock Island, 100, 99 1/2, 99 1/2
Atchafalaya, 111, 110 1/2, 110 1/2
C. & N. W., 100, 99 1/2, 99 1/2
In the local market business was restricted and the market on the whole weaker. The principal sales were in Pacific at 7 1/2, Cable at 133, Gas at 178, and Street Railway at 155 to 156. Bank stocks were a little more active at steady prices. Money locally is unchanged, call loans being quoted at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent.

To-day's highest, lowest and closing prices, the number of shares sold, and the net changes from Friday's closing prices for actual sales were as follows:

Sales. High, Low, Close, Chan.
125 Pacific, 114 1/2, 114 1/2, 114 1/2, 1
25 Cable, 133, 133, 133, 1
50 Gas, 178 1/2, 178 1/2, 178 1/2, 1
125 Street Ry., 155 1/2, 155 1/2, 155 1/2, 1
100 Rock Island, 100, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 1
100 Atchafalaya, 111, 110 1/2, 110 1/2, 1
100 C. & N. W., 100, 99 1/2, 99 1/2, 1
100 Peoples, 117 1/2, 117 1/2, 117 1/2, 1
Increase—Decrease. Total shares sold 65.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, stock brokers, 16 St. James Street, report the closing prices on the local stock exchange as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	Jan. 2, 1894.	Dec. 29, 1893.
Atchafalaya	111 1/2	111 1/2
Canadian Pacific	100	100
Cable	133	133
Gas	178 1/2	178 1/2
Rock Island	100	99 1/2
Street Ry.	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atchafalaya	111 1/2	111 1/2
C. & N. W.	100	99 1/2
Peoples	117 1/2	117 1/2

Messrs. W. L. S. Jackson & Co., foreign exchange brokers, Notre Dame Street, report the exchange markets as follows:

IN NEW YORK JAN. 2, 1894.

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Atchafalaya	111 1/2	111 1/2
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Peoples	117 1/2	117 1/2

NEW YORK GOSSIP.
Messrs. Miller, Powell & Co., 13 St. John Street, have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

There was a little burst of good feeling in the stock market at the close of the year, but it did not extend to the first day of the new year. The decline in the price of L. & M. and some other active stocks in London unfavorably affected prices at the opening to-day. For the first time since the war and neglect, there is a selling movement in Sugar developed which gradually extended to the whole list and continued until the close, which was at about the lowest prices of the day. The street was flooded with vague rumors of trouble here and neighboring cities.

Not one of these reports could be traced to a reliable source, and there is not a particle of evidence that they are true, but there is plenty of evidence that business is downhearted and that everyone engaged in it is downhearted and less than troubled in mind. The most discouraging feature of the situation is that there is absolutely no evidence of improvement in the immediate future, consequently we look for still lower prices for the sugar, whiskey and O. P. and other industries. London and New York stocks like sugar, trunk lines and fancy stocks like sugar, whiskey and O. P. and other industries. Total sales, 227,200 shares.

Financial Notes.
Money in the local market is quoted at 5 1/2 to 6 per cent.
The bank of England rate of discount is now 3 per cent.
In New York call loans were quoted at 1 per cent. at the close.
Paris Rentes opened 98.25 and closed 97.85.
French exchange in London opened at 25.15, and closed at 25.16.

Consols in London opened at 98 7/16, closing at 98 7/16 for money, and opened at 98 9/16, closing at 98 9/16 for the account.
Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co. have received the following cable from London: Grand Trunk first preference opened at 42 1/2, second preference opened at 42 1/2, and closed at 42 1/2; Canadian Pacific opened at 74 1/2, and closed at 74 1/2.

New York Gossip.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

East bound shipments, 113,616 tons, against 60,570 tons same week last year. Philadelphia.—(Special.)—The first interest on the Reading receivers certificate is being paid to-day, and a block of the certificates has sold at interest at 100 1/2. N. E. directors held a meeting to-day, at which the situation was discussed informally. It was decided to take some steps to protect stockholders' interest. An adjournment was taken to Thursday.

Some improvement is noted in the iron trade. Jay Gould always used to regard this is the barometer of the situation. Mr. Wilson, one of the Atchafalaya receivers, says that a statement will be issued this week, and that he does not think an assessment will be called for on the stock.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. James Street, have received the following quotations by direct private wire from New York:

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Rock Island	100	99 1/2
Street Ry.	155 1/2	155 1/2
Atchafalaya	111 1/2	111 1/2
C. & N. W.	100	99 1/2
Peoples	117 1/2	117 1/2

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