

If you want, as you do, a reliable match, a match that will light at the very first scratch, just mind I tell you, and think of this catch, and ASK FOR EDDY'S.

Montreal Daily Free Press

EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR, NO. 308. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1893. PRICE, THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

Russia May Swoop on Turkey's Useless Fleet.

CHRISTMAS WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

Crocuses in Bloom at Christmas—Holly and Mistletoe Out of Fashion—The Pope Nearing His End—Nuncio Jacobini a Candidate—Rise of Asquith in Parliament.

New York, Dec. 24.—The London correspondent of The Times, cables the following European gossip:

The proverb about full churches and green Christmas is no new thing, but it must be a long time since anything so discouragingly verdant in midwinter was experienced in Northwestern Europe. There has been no Saturday as yet this season when London's swarms of golfers have been stopped by the weather from going out beyond the suburbs to play the game on open green turf.

With the exception of an evanescent flurry a month ago, there has been no hint of snow, and hardly a frost worth mentioning. Trees and shrubs throughout Southern England have budded, and there are reports here and there of early-planted crocuses being already in bloom. Closely linked with these are other reports of an exceptionally high death rate everywhere, which is explained only in part by the influenza. Christmas trade is said to be worse than usual, principally because Continental manufacturers, who have an increasing monopoly of British holiday wares, seem this year to have produced nothing at all in the way of attractive novelties.

It is noted that the use of holly and mistletoe, which formerly was the most distinctive feature of the English Christmas, has greatly gone out of fashion among shopkeepers. For every dozen stores that decorated ten years ago there is hardly one to-day. Similar accounts of mild weather and large mortality, come from all parts of the Continent, and are of great interest, centering in Leipzig and Vienna, where ordinarily do a tremendous business in Christmaside, are threatened this year with grave losses.

CHANCES FOR WAR.

Throughout Europe there is estimated to be 130,000 more men under arms than at last Christmas. It is now the universal expectation that when the Christmas of 1894 comes around it will find an altered map. The strain is too heavy. Something must give way somewhere during the coming year. There is no exaggeration in the view of this as universal; a keen and tranquil observer at St. Petersburg, who has been always heretofore in the habit of assuring me, when matters seemed critical, that the world was not so near a heavily armed war, has now changed his mind.

This is true of other students of the international situation less well known, but who hold opinions of great weight. All through what is called the Winter and increasingly so in the spring we may be prepared for a succession of war alarms much more definite and violent than any such recent years. Just at the moment Constantinople happens to be the center of apprehension. Private letters came yesterday from a personage long and intimately connected with British diplomacy in the East, saying that the Sultan's terror of assassination or of a popular uprising had reached the stage of acute panic; that the whole city is in a state of unrest and fright such as existed when Abdul Aziz was murdered, and it is seriously believed that there will be a serious outbreak of some sort during the next few weeks.

RUSSIA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Much of this, doubtless, turns upon the fear that Russia intends a sudden naval descent upon the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. All experts agree that Constantinople is practically unable to offer a defense against such a descent. The Turkish fleet, which is laid up inside the Inner Horn, without coal or munitions of war. The shore forts are quite antiquated and worthless.

If Russia made such an attempt its practical result would be the capture of her chief Black Sea and Mediterranean fleets, a total of eleven vessels, backed by ten French, which makes twenty-one to offset England's thirteen in those waters. In the case of such a demonstration, of course, there would be state of war, and actual hostilities would be a matter of hours rather than days. The space of a single fortnight might cover not only a seizure of Constantinople and its port, but the whole of the Turkish empire against England. I am not saying that such a sinister springing of events is regarded here as likely to happen, whatever may be feared in timid Stambul, but the whole thing is quite and as feasible.

GREEK'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Less spectacular, but quite as serious, is the international aspect of Greece's proposed repudiation of her debts. This is what Tripotiki's financial programme really involves. The Greek exterior gold loans, amounting to over \$100,000,000, of which half has been secured by Germany, are secured by hypothecating certain forms of international taxation. Tripotiki calmly proposes to annul these pledges and declare those taxes available for Governmental use at will instead of for the service of the public debt of \$60 per capita, the Greeks find this an extremely comfortable way out of the dilemma; but the London and Berlin Foreign Offices have served a plain notice that no such thing will be permitted, and I know that steps to enforce this warning are in contemplation which officials here regard as grave in the extreme. Here also everything is felt to have been altered by the presence of the Russian warships in the Mediterranean. This, indeed, seems likely to be the one principal occurrence for which the year 1893 will be memorable. There is nothing any where in the domain of the Old World politics which it can't be said to have changed.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The cleverest of the Paris correspondents, Mrs. Crawford, pieces together from various sources a rather convincing theory that the Czar is nursing Plon Plon's second son, Louis Bonaparte, as the eventual savior of France. This young man, now in his thirtieth year, has been serving as a colonel of Russian dragoons in the Caucasus with an admirable military reputation. He is austere, virtuous in habits, a great church-goer and reads like a prize student. These traits are well calculated to please the Czar, who had him come to St. Petersburg and allowed it to be announced that he is not to return to Tiflis. Promotion of some nature probably awaits him. There is an underground rumor that the dazzling tale of wedding the Czar's eldest daughter, Xenia, who is eighteen years old, lies before him, and that then he will come to Paris with a big imperial dowry to live as a sort of

YULETIDE CHEER.

Many Persons Made Happy in Montreal Yesterday.

What Our Local Philanthropists Did Towards Making the Indigent Forget Their Sad Lot—A Bright Day in Hospitals and Other Institutions.

The Christmas trolley put in an appearance on many a family board yesterday. But there were many who would have no turkey, or Yuletide fare of any kind, if it depended on themselves. There are hundreds in the city who cannot afford the common necessities of life, to say nothing of turkey, and these are helped by various institutions and missions. Others are in public institutions, such as the Deaf Mute Asylum, or the hospital for the insane. Many are confined to beds of pain in hospitals. Some are detained in jails because of their misdemeanors. All these have their lot brightened at this season of the year by kindly hands and hearts.

OLD BREWERY MISSION.

A large crowd gathered around the Old Brewery Mission, on Crane Street, near Little St. Antoine, about 2 o'clock. Inside an equally large crowd was making a hearty Christmas meal. For the past two years this mission has given a dinner to those who could not otherwise enjoy the delights of roast turkey and plum pudding. All who are in that sad and unenviable position have only to present themselves at the door, and they get all that is needed. After the adults have been satisfied, the children are brought in and anything that remains uneaten after their onslaught is neatly packed up and distributed among needy families in the vicinity. Four hundred were provided with a hearty dinner yesterday. The scene in the hall was an animated one, and one to make the heart rejoice. Decorations abounded on every side, evergreens, flowers, maces and texts in the room. The number of volunteers, ladies and gentlemen, were deftly carving turkeys, cutting bread, or replenishing the empty plates which kept coming in. At the long tables in the hall sat a motley crowd, principally men. They looked as if they wanted the dinner. It was a delectable assembly, and not a man but was perfectly satisfied. In the main they were a respectable lot, many of them evidently being able to look back to some time when they had not to look to others for a dinner on this festive day. There might be some of that unfortunate class who never do well, whose lives are a constant struggle with adversity, but chiefly they were men who, by stress of fortune, found themselves unable to obtain work. The dinner to which they were treated was, as one of them expressed it, "a sort of make a man feel as if there was some light in him yet." Turkey, beef, and vegetables all in abundance, followed by pie, bread-and-butter, and tea, of the best. The room and the atmosphere of the Royal Temple of Temperance, assisted by Christian friends of the mission, were responsible for the providing of the dinner, and they are to be complimented on the success of their efforts. Members of these councils acted as stewards and assistants. Music added to the enjoyment of the dinner. Mrs. Featherstone presiding at the organ. As each relay finished dining a few words were addressed to them by some of the gentlemen present, after which they separated in an orderly manner. Mr. McConica, the superintendent, was very active in attending to the wants of those present. Among the ladies who encouraged the gathering by their presence and assistance were Mrs. McConica, Mr. and Mrs. Featherstone, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Lockyer, Miss Rickley, Dr. McBain, Dr. Bazin, Messrs. Palmer, Hunt, McKinnon, McKim, Chipchase, Judd, Warren, Seybold, Milne, and Stantun.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

Every year the Dorchester street House of Refuge gives a Christmas dinner to its inmates. In addition to this, as well as to a number of people who come in from outside. Yesterday one hundred and fifty got their Christmas cheer at this institution. In addition to the inmates, a number in the house, there were forty from outside who came in for the dinner. A large proportion of those inside were casuals who got shelter and food from Friday evening to the present. The dinner was a substantial one, with turkey, beef, and vegetables, which was neatly dressed with evergreens. Soup, roast beef and plum pudding, were served without stint by Mr. David McMillan and Mrs. McMillan, the superintendent and matron. In the evening the bread was distributed with equal liberality. At the Home at Longue Pointe the old people had their Christmas dinner at home. Turkeys, geese, ducks, plum pudding, and pies made a good bill of fare, and were appreciated. During the rest of the day the old folk enjoyed themselves in a quiet way, as of old folk, recounting their experiences of life, which have been mostly on the hard side, and recalling former Yuletides.

UNITY HALL, POINT ST. CHARLES.

For the first time in Point St. Charles an effort was made to render Christmas brighter than it otherwise would have been to many who find it hard to keep the wolf from the door. The initiative was taken by St. Lawrence Council, R. of T., and they met with the hearty cooperation of the ministers and the various Point churches. Yesterday afternoon Unity Hall was a comfortable looking place. Willing hands had decorated it, and spread the tables with Christmas fare. The guests were some two hundred in number, men, women and children, all most respectable. They thoroughly enjoyed the fowl, beef, pudding, cakes, tarts and tea which were put before them, and forgot for a few hours the cares and griefs of life. A heavily laden Christmas tree was brought out after the dinner was over, on which were found some gifts for the children. One of the members of the committee acted as Santa Claus, and his advent for the purpose of lighting the tree was the signal for a burst of merriment. The little ones were all made glad by some gift, and the contagion spread to the older folks. Rev. J. Tallman Pitcher, Centenary Methodist Church, and Rev. Thomas Hall, Congregational Church, were present, the former acting as an informal chairman. Among the guests who were active in the management of the feast were Messrs. Isaac Collins, W. Hill, Woodhall, Gardner, Millard and several other ladies and gentlemen. It is probable that this dinner will become an annual event, so long as there is some one to relieve.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

It seems only natural that Christmas time at the Verdun Hospital should be made bright and happy for those who are so unfortunate as to be inmates there. The scientific and rational system of treatment adopted by Dr. Burgess includes that sort

THREE TRAGEDIES.

Capt. Wilton, of North Andover, Kicks His Wife to Death.

A Brooklyn Politician Murdered in a Saloon—An Indiana Lawyer Shot in the Street—Two Murderers Captured, the Third Unknown.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 25.—A brutal tragedy took place in Stevens Village, North Andover, yesterday afternoon, when Captain John Wilton, a spinner in Representative Stevens' mill, beat his wife, Emily A., to death. The murder was the outcome of a family quarrel, and it occurred about a quarter to one o'clock. Wilton and his wife had words in the kitchen, and afterward continued the quarrel in the dining room, where the victim met her death. Mrs. Wilton conducted a boarding house, and she was engaged in preparing dinner for the boarders. She was waiting her husband to cut the meat, but he refused.

He followed her into the dining room from the kitchen, and during the trouble Mrs. Wilton was seen to defend herself with a teapot. Shortly afterward Wilton left the house, telling the boarders that he was not coming back.

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Hugh Scroggins, one of the boarders, went to the dining room and found the lifeless body of Mrs. Wilton. Going to the foot of the court on which Wilton's home is located, he saw a man, whom he supposed to be a Representative, in a carriage and told him that he thought Mrs. Wilton had been murdered.

Mr. Stevens, knowing that the couple often had quarrels, and that the husband drank, did not consider the matter as serious. Still, he hurriedly turned around and drove after Wilton, whom he had seen a short distance back. Overtaking Wilton, he asked him if he was a Representative, and drove to the station house, where Officer Tooley brought the information that Mrs. Wilton was dead. Wilton was locked up. Medical Examiner Howe found that the body was bruised and there was blood on the left ear.

Notre Dame Hospital patients get their Christmas fare on Thursday next, when the institution will be decorated.

IN THE JAILS.

Even the birds behind the gloomy bars of Governor Vallee's cage, and in the Women's Prison, knew that it was some day more than ordinary, as they got a respite from work and had some little additions to their rations.

MACKAY INSTITUTE.

The children in the Mackay Institute had a good time. They made a toboggan slide for themselves and worked up an appetite for the sumptuous dinner which was provided for them in the evening. There was a special tea, and finished the day with games. Mrs. Ashcroft and her assistants did all they could to make their young charges happy. The institute was tastefully decorated and had a homelike look about it.

BOYS' HOME.

In the Boys' Home, Mountain Street, Christmas is a high festival, and is always honored royally. Sixty-five boys sat down to a splendid dinner, presented by Mr. McGowan, a member of the board, and had a special tea, and finished the day with games. Mrs. Ashcroft and her assistants did all they could to make their young charges happy. The institute was tastefully decorated and had a homelike look about it.

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FROM A CRANK'S BRAIN.

Plot to Kidnap Baby Ruth—Threats to Kill the President Also.

ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 25.—Up to tonight the police have found no trace of the recipient of the two letters which contained the outline of a plan to kidnap Ruth Cleveland, although they think the individual is identical with a crank who was in Abilene in the week. He talked wildly about property rights, and said he would soon have his share. Little attention was paid to him and he went on east, saying he would be heard from. Wednesday, in one of his haunts, two letters were picked up, but not until late last night were they given to the police. The first letter is dated Minneapolis, Kansas, Nov. 27, and says:

I have all of our plans for the White House in good shape. All we have to do is to get to work when the bugle sounds to come on. We can send Grover to his death and beat the clock who is in the White House. Let us make a clean sweep and get the whole thing up. We have everything there that is needed. The time will be set after the holidays and he will go up before Feb. 21. If we get this done at least \$15,000 is in it. You said for us to hold for \$20,000, and we may make it out of the girl. We start for the White House when the word comes. Watch your mail. We have the assistance right in Washington. Address me as Tom instead of R. F. Answer to Chicago; I will be there soon. Let us get to our places. Be on your guard and burn this.

The letter is signed by R. F. Rock. The second is dated Topeka, Dec. 10, and is signed with the initials R. F., and says:

Since I wrote you to Minneapolis we have concluded to make two jobs of the White House business. One will be to kidnap the child first. We can get her right all right. We have this arranged. Mollie M. will take her and hand her over to us and we'll keep her until the reward is offered. We will have a hundred men on the job, and we must act our best to capture the child which we can and will do. It means thousands to us. Obey orders and say as little as possible to Robert. He wants to beat us in the trip to get the child, but we can beat him if we play our part right and we'll show Grover a trick or two. Answer to Chicago and meet me there.

The letters are evidently written in all haste and are full of errors. But they are not to be taken as a joke, for they are full of threats to kill the President, and the envelopes were torn so that the address could not be read. That the gang referred to means what is intimated cannot be doubted, but their ability to carry out the plot is questionable. The child, who is now in the hands of the police, is being kept in a safe place, and the police are watching for any further developments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—A story comes from Abilene, Kan., that the plot to kidnap Baby Ruth Cleveland early next month. The alleged purpose is a heavy ransom. Nothing is known of the matter at the White House, and the police are watching for any further developments.

MAURER IN A SALOON.

New York, Dec. 25.—George Clancy, No. 66 Sands street, Brooklyn, a well known politician and a brother of Representative John M. Clancy, of that city, was murdered yesterday in the saloon of Daniel Kelly, at No. 50 Hudson avenue, by Timothy McDermott, of No. 53 Hudson avenue. Clancy was shot in the back, and he died instantly. The police are watching for any further developments.

SHOT THE LAWYER DEAD.

THREE HAD TO DIE. Dec. 25.—Ex-Prosecuting Attorney W. C. Hulse, of Sullivan County, a Democratic candidate for Congress, was assassinated in Sullivan, 24 miles south of here, yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, while walking along the streets. A man with a wig and a mustache emerged from a doorway and fired two shots at him from a shotgun. Hulse died instantly.

RE-SHERIFF LEMUEL WILLIS WAS ARRESTED AS BEING THE ASSASSIN. He denies the charge, but was locked up.

Willis shot Hulse three months ago for alienating his wife's affections, but Hulse recovered and went to Chicago, apparently cured. Willis was arrested for the murder of Hulse, and he is now in jail.

UTAH'S NEW GOLD FIELD.

The Ore Averages \$16 per Ton, and the Cost of Extraction is But \$3. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 25.—Lewis T. Lake, better known as the Camp Floyd district, the scene of the recent gold discovery, is developing into a bonanza. The district is located about 13 miles from Lehi, a local station on the Rio Grande Western Railroad. The gold, supposed to be mainly in a chloritic state, is found in a blanket vein and has been traced for a distance of 10 miles. Experts and mineralogists say the belt extends over to the Wasatch range, and to within a few miles of Lehi city. By the use of the cyanide process the gold is estimated at a cost of \$2 to \$3 per ton, including all expense of labor and milling. The ore averages \$16 per ton.

ANOTHER WARD LINER LOST.

New York, Dec. 25.—The steamer Seneca, which returned to Havana Sunday morning with fire in her forehold, was sunk in the harbor at that port this morning in order to save her. The Ward line people are much exercised over the numerous disasters of the past year. The company's steamer, the City of Alexandria, was burned on the way from Matanzas to Havana, November 1st. A few weeks ago a dynamite cartridge was found in the hold of the City of Washington. In the case of the City of Alexandria the fire was preceded by an explosion among the freight. In the present instance the flames were discovered among the freight in the forehold. Had it not been discovered in time to put back the indications are that the loss of life would have been greater than on the City of Alexandria when 11 of the crew were lost.

CONGRATULATIONS ALL AROUND.

Rome, Dec. 25.—The French Ambassador last evening congratulated Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, upon the victory of Italians over Dervishes, near Agordat, last week. To-day the British Charge d'Affaires called upon Baron Blanc and congratulated him and the Italian Government in behalf of the Queen. In diplomatic circles the opinion is that the victory will strengthen the relations between Italy and England, and to the prospect of peace in Italy's ability to deal England some time in the Egyptian Sudan.

A KIDNAPPING STORY.

Pittsburg Millionaire Manufacturer Stolen From His House.

BYERS WAS BROUGHT TO MONTREAL.

H. B. Shields is Arrested—He is a Manufacturer of Niles, Ohio, and Mrs. Byers Accused Him of Taking Her Husband Away From Her—Dr. Tallman Takes Another Story.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25.—Henry B. Shields, of Coleman, Shields and Co., iron manufacturers, of Niles, Ohio, and manager of the Girard Furnace at Girard, Ohio, was arrested at Hotel Grace, at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, charged with kidnapping L. M. Byers, of Pittsburg, Penn., a member of the wealthy iron manufacturing firm of A. M. Byers and Co., of that city. The warrant was sworn out by Mrs. Byers. Shields arrived in this city yesterday morning and registered at the Hotel Grace under the name of J. B. Perry, Boston, Ohio. The arrest was made so quietly that no one about the hotel knew of it. The prisoner was taken before Justice Murray and admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

Attorney George S. Baker, who represents Mrs. Byers in Chicago, says:

"On May 13 last Henry B. Shields took Mr. Byers from the hotel in Pittsburg where he was staying, and he took him to Chicago. Here he was placed in charge of Dr. W. Lewis Tallman, house physician of the Great Northern Hotel. Mr. Byers' mind was at that time temporarily weakened by various ailments, and as we have learned, by innuendoes, and finally charged against his wife, which grew stronger with each repetition. Mr. Byers was worked into a state in which he was easily handled. Shortly after his arrival here he was placed under the immediate charge of a woman nurse named Dilze, who received her directions from Dr. Tallman. For more than three months Mrs. Byers made diligent search and inquiry for her husband, and during this period, she says, Mr. Byers wrote frequently to her, but none of these letters reached her, and when he would inquire why he received no word from her, it was told that she no longer cared for him. Mrs. Byers says she estimated the value of her husband at \$100,000, and she appeals to Mr. Byers, her husband's partner and brother, to tell her the whereabouts of her husband, but that he denied any knowledge of him, yet Henry B. Shields is manager of A. M. Byers & Co.'s furnace at Girard, and Shields is also related by marriage to A. M. Byers.

"After a long search, E. M. Byers and his nurse were found in St. Paul. Mrs. Byers went there and found him. The next day Dr. Tallman arrived, and together they returned to the Great Northern Hotel in this city. It was while they were here that Mr. Byers was again taken away, this time by Dr. Tallman, with the nurse, lay ill. Dr. Tallman, with the nurse, took his patient to Montreal, where he registered the party as 'Dr. R. M. Brown, J. L. Smith, and Mrs. Alma Dolson, Chicago.' Since then Byers has been taken to various parts of the country, has been maintained at the most expensive hotels, constantly under a physician's care and with a nurse. He has drawn personally but little money from the firm, yet it is estimated that his abduction last May there has been spent from some source for his account a sum approximating \$15,000.

"At various times," continued Dr. Baker, "we have asked Dr. Shields, who is a physician, whereabout, but each time we were put off. The people who have had him under control have refused every proposition we have made. We know from statements made by Tallman and his nurse that he wants to go to his wife, but is held in duress and detained in the manner related herewith."

"The firm of A. M. Byers & Co. is one of the heavy iron manufacturers of the country, with a capital of \$1,500,000. The company owns large mills in Pittsburg, a blast furnace at Girard, Ohio, and other interests, and A. M. Byers is also heavily interested in several other corporations. He is said to be worth upward of \$4,000,000.

"Mrs. Anna Hays Byers is the daughter of the late Richard Hays, who, at the time of his death, was a prominent capitalist and banker of the Iron City. She is one of the most prominent charitable workers in Chicago, where the Byers mansion is situated, and until recently was prominent in Society. Dr. Tallman ridiculed the story of the alleged kidnapping, and the allegation that his patient is insane. He said:

"Mr. Byers was suffering from nervous prostration, so when Mrs. Byers went down to Atlantic City last May he came out here to try to recover his health. He put himself in my charge, and I recommended it. He was doing finely, and in August went up to St. Paul to the races in charge of a trained nurse. Mrs. Byers went up there and created a scene. I went up there and brought her entire party back here. Mrs. Byers said she would have nothing to do with him, and she said she would have nothing to do with him. She quarreled with him continually. On the fourteenth day he came and told me he could stand it no longer; that he was going away where he would have a chance to get well. Since then I have seen him but once. His friends know where he is, for he writes to them occasionally. Mrs. Byers persisted in calling her husband weak-minded, and was at the time talking about 'people kidnapping him.' She had Mr. Shields arrested on the kidnapping charge, because Mr. Byers came to Chicago with him last spring."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Movements of Ocean Steamships, Dec. 25. ARRIVED AT FROM Kaiser Wilhelm II. New York.....Glenca La Bretagne.....New York.....Have

THE WEATHER.

TONTO, Ont., December 25.—11 p.m. The storm over Iowa on Saturday night has since crossed the Lake district and is now over New Brunswick. It has caused local falls of rain in Southern and snow in Northern Ontario; also snow in Quebec and Northern New Brunswick. It is being followed by an area of high pressure from the Northwest.

Equilibrium, 36-48; Capillary, 28-32; Mercury, 48-52; On Apple, 4-18; Wind, 4-18; Kingston, 60-60; Montreal, 30-32; Quebec, 30-34; Halifax, 28-34.

PROBABILITIES.

Lakes—Northeast to Northwest winds; fair; colder weather and snow thrusts.

St. Lawrence—Northeast to North winds; fair and cold.

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SPORTING WORLD.

Opening of the Ice Track Yesterday in Ottawa.

A Large Attendance Present—Around the Various Rinks—A New Kind of Ice Sled—The Piscatorial Club—The Corbett-Mitchell Fight.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—The Ottawa Winter Trotting Club gave their inaugural races at Lansdowne Park this afternoon in spite of the soft weather, and had a splendid track, everything taken into consideration. Threatening weather kept many away, but the attendance ran close to 1,000 which is a splendid record for the opening day. The "Novelty" stakes brought out six starters and it went to that much talked about Jimmy Mac in the first heat, he had an easy thing and came home in 2:37 which was his first trip over the ice this season. Albani took second in 2:39, and Matthew W. with only Ansonia to beat won the third heat.

The three-minute class had nine starters, the winner being R. Stewart's Ansonia. The following are the summaries:—

Novelty Stakes—	
Burke's Jimmy Mac	1 0 0
McIntosh's Ansonia	2 1 1
Leppin's Matthew W.	3 2 2
Stewart's Ansonia	4 3 3
Isabelle B. B.	5 4 4
Plouffe's Rocket	6 5 5
Time, 2:37, 2:39, 2:41.	

Three-minute class—

R. Stewart's Ansonia	5 1 1
M. Plouffe's Jubilee Queen	1 3 9
W. Blais' W. B.	2 4 2
J. Burke's John L.	3 5 3
J. Pascoe's Harry	4 6 4
P. Wright's Roger Wilkes	5 7 5
P. Briscoe's Glenary	6 8 6
J. Stannard's Baby	7 9 7
C. Wright's Maud Patchen	8 0 8
Time, 2:50, 2:47, 2:54, 2:52.	

A New Sled Sleight.

The skeleton cutter has been in use for ice racing in Canada for years, but American genius comes out this winter with a sled which is a new kind of sled on the ice or snow. It is little else than a sulky on runners, and weighs but 30 pounds, the weight of a bicycle. It is made of steel and hickory. The braces are all hand-tempered forged steel; the arches are of the best hickory, bent by hand so that there shall be no checks nor splits, such might occur if the bending were done by machinery. The arches that support the driver are divided, and the entire length from the center of the top to the runner, is lined with steel. The forging is so made that the steel tapers from a very thin piece to a thickness of three-quarters of an inch in the center of the truss, securing all possible lightness, and at the same time making it strong enough to bear the weight of the driver. The shafts are similar to those in the track sulky, and the seat is the same and so attached as to do away with a large part of the horse motion, yet allow the runner to bear easily on the snow. The seat is as high from the ground as in the pneumatic sulky, and the horse is hooked as far back. It is to be regretted that the inventor could not have worked in a pneumatic runner of some sort.

FOOTBALL.

The Game Not Barred at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 25.—Since Thanksgiving the rumor has been current about the college that the faculty intended to take some radical action in the restriction of college sports before the beginning of another athletic season. College closed Wednesday for the Christmas recess, with no action taken by the faculty on the subject of athletics. From what members of the faculty say, however, it appears that the students themselves have saved the big game for next year. Early in the season the college authorities had begun to feel that the Thanksgiving game in New York must go. The students disapproved the criticism of the faculty this year by their orderly behavior on returning to Princeton and quietly retiring to their rooms the night of the victory over Yale.

The members of the faculty are especially pleased with the classroom work done by the football players—Ward, Balliet, Taylor and Blake are high graders; Trenchard, Brown, Wheeler and King average well in the college work. It is pretty well understood that the students themselves have vindicated their right to another season's trial, and they will doubtless be given it.

It was admitted by one of the college authorities that the growing roughness of football had been discussed in faculty meetings, and the question of faculty restriction debated in case the playing rules were not modified by the football authorities. Action was not taken on the subject, chiefly because the football men are themselves agitating changes that will eliminate the rougher and more undesirable features of the game. It is said that the subject of intercollegiate athletics will again be taken up for discussion by the college authorities after the Christmas recess. Changes in the game are likely to come. They will have the encouragement of the Princeton faculty, but they will be instituted and put through by the football representatives of the colleges most concerned.

No Triple League for Harvard.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 25.—Captain Waters was seen last night in regard to the rumored conference of football men in New York to discuss a desirable change in the rules. He said that he had heard nothing whatever of the scheme until some one told him yesterday afternoon. He saw George Stewart only a day or two ago and Stewart did not mention the plan to him. Captain Waters says: "There is no feeling against such a conference; on the contrary, it is believed that considerable good to the game might result from one. It is wide speculation, however, for the papers to talk of a possible triple league between Harvard, Yale and Princeton, or of a league of more than three. Harvard's policy in this respect is set and nothing but dual arrangements will be made hereafter."

The election of a captain for next year's Harvard eleven was to have taken place last night, but owing to the sickness of some of the men who played against Yale and previous engagements of others it had to be postponed until after the Christmas vacation. In addition to the election there was to be a meeting of the whole varsity squad to talk over last year's work and the prospects of the eleven next year. The attendance was too small even for a profitable talk.

It is rumored that Captain Waters and W. C. Mackie, the right guard, are to return to the law school. As both men have played on the eleven but three years, they are eligible to play again under the new time limit rule, which will govern Harvard athletics in the future. Their experience would add a great deal of strength to the eleven. If this rumor is true it is very likely that Waters will be re-elected captain.

SKATING.

This Winter's Prospects.

The ex-champion amateur skater, Joseph F. Donoghue, who by his prowess on steel runners elevated himself to the premiership both in America and abroad, holds the championship for several years, and who suffered his first defeat in a long time at the hands and feet of John S. Johnson last winter, at Red Bank, N. J., is in the field again this winter, and means to make a great effort to regain his former position. To that end he has been taken great care of him-

self for some time past, and has indulged in all the practice on skates that has been possible so far.

In an interview with a reporter, Joe has delivered himself:

"I have been training at Newburg, where we have had plenty of good ice, for the past two weeks, but I do not expect to be in prime condition before the first of January. I am in the best of health, and feel confident of defeating all comers. After my one hundred mile race against Franky on the ice at Stamford last winter I was not myself. I had never skated that distance and did not train properly. Both of my legs were so affected that it hurt me to walk even up to last July. Whenever I sat down to put my shoes on my legs 'went to sleep,' and I could not get around without considerable pain. My foot also bothered me. A small bone was fractured during my race with Johnson, and it took a long time to heal. Now, however I am all right again, but I do not care to try any more hundred mile races. I want to go to the rink, Hagen, Norens, and all the rest of the cracks. I prefer to meet Johnson in three races, at one, three and five miles, and I am confident of winning them all. I should like to arrange similar races with the others. Franklin, whom I defeated by about ten minutes, I will race at Stamford, I should like to meet in three mile race, and give him a good showing up. He can't skate fast enough to keep warm, and yet he is continually talking about what he can do against me. He is amusing, that's all. My younger brother, Jim, is going to good just now. He is training at Newburg, and I think he will make the best of his hustle along pretty lively. If he can get on a match with anybody, the chances are that he will race at Manhattan Field. I understand that Johnson and the other skaters in the West have been training since Thanksgiving. They are in the pink of condition. They should be in the pink of condition in January, when the regular racing season begins."

Johnson has, it seems, abandoned his proposed visit to Europe this winter, and after his match with Adolf Norens will come east, for the purpose of competing in the annual championship races under the auspices of the National Skating Association. In a letter to a friend in this city he says: "I am very glad indeed to know that Joe Donoghue will be a competitor in the championships. He claims I taught him when he was in poor condition, otherwise I would not have beaten him. Everybody who witnessed the race knows that Donoghue's assertion is untrue, that he was in good condition, and that I defeated him fairly and squarely. I am pleased to learn that when I defeat him again he will have no excuse to offer."

AQUATIC.

Yale Hopeful of Meeting Oxford.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Yale's crew is very hopeful of a contest with Oxford this coming season, the announcement having been made last week that Nickell, who pulled No. 5 on last year's Oxford crew, was in the country to arrange an international race in America. It seems strange that the crew should think of coming over in 1894, when, in spite of all the inducements offered last season, enough men could not be scraped together to pull against Yale, or even the best club eight. Philip H. McMillan, of this city, who is president of the Yale navy, was surprised at the rumor, and said: "We have had no correspondence whatever with the Oxford eight, and the idea of coming to America this summer originated with them. There is no doubt that Yale would accept Oxford's challenge to row at New London, but, of course, two conditions must be met. We must get the Yale faculty's consent, and, what is more formidable, we must beat the strong Harvard crew this year to gracefully accept the challenge, should one be made."

BILLIARDS.

The State of the Game.

The experts have succeeded in working up more interest in billiards this year than there has been since Ives beat Schaefer for the championship. Schaefer's gallant finish in the Chicago tournament, followed by his victory in New York, easily established him as the champion, although Ives holds the emblem, and since the New York games the title has been in the direct line of a new ball line. The anchor is condemned by all who have failed to master it, and 500 will doubtless stand as the record. It was thought that Ives had reached the top in Chicago, when he established his wonderful record. Schaefer showed that for cool-headedness and positive control and English and speed he is the king of them all. No matter what change is made in the playing rules, it would seem that the challenges Ives for the championship, it would have to be played under the same rules in vogue when the young man from Michigan won it.

BICYCLING.

The Six-Day Contest.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Of the 18 contestants who started in the six days bicycle race in Madison Square Garden at midnight, four have already left the track for good. They are Bartholomew, Greer, Berlo and Forsythe. The first two left because they were physically disabled, while Bartholomew after covering 30 miles claimed he had been defrauded by the scores, and quit the field in high indignation. The 100 mile race, which was six hours and twenty minutes, held by Arthur Robb, of England, was smashed by Van Emburg. He made the distance in five hours and thirty minutes. Hosmer has broken the record in the 100 mile race, which was 175 miles and seven laps, made by Prince in 1891. Hosmer made 206 miles and four laps.

The score at 6 o'clock was: Hosmer, 305.1; Waller, 304.9; Martin, 304.2; Schokk, 290.3; Starbuck, 297.8; Albert, 279; Van Emburg, 254; Meixell, 245.9; Golden, 254.2; Ashinger, 220.1; Barton, 213.1; Fuller, 202; Foster, 196.

THE RING.

The Corbett-Mitchell Fight.

Corbett training in Florida and Mitchell raking in big American dollars at Boston is the status of the big glove contest which takes place at Jacksonville on January 25th next. Mitchell is certainly acting funny for a man who is sincere, and the very fact that he is not undergoing the most vigorous training leads me to believe that he does not intend to be on hand when he should. If Mitchell can fit himself in three weeks he is truly a wonderful man, for Corbett, who is far the more temperate and the younger of the two, figured on six weeks' active training. Mitchell's utterances are all backed by good enough sense, excepting the one that he will bet \$5,000 that he will soon be the first knockdown. There is no particular reason why he should be any more able to reach his top opponent than was Sullivan, and Mitchell's request that the referee keep outside of the ring looks very much as though Mitchell intended to initiate the tactics of Carney and other foul fighters. Mitchell always has been a problem for Americans to solve, and it is possible the thing will work itself out all right this time. The Englishman is due to arrive at Jacksonville on Tuesday, and when he settles down to work, people will have more confidence in the assertions of his friends that he will be there to keep his word.—N. Y. Press.

Mitchell Thinks There Will Be No Interference.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—Charles Mitchell arrived in this city from Boston yesterday morning. The Englishman breakfasted at the Hoffman House and left for Philadelphia on the 1.15 train in the afternoon. Mitchell will be the guest of "Doc" Robb during his stay in Philadelphia.

A friend wired Mitchell that it is rumored that Gov. Mitchell will not allow the fight to come off on Florida soil. When he heard of this move he said he would remain in Philadelphia until he was sure that his fight with Corbett would be allowed to take place without interference. He will keep up his training, however.

The report that the Governor would interfere was circulated yesterday, but the sports in this city put little faith in it. If Mitchell receives word that the fight will go on he will leave Philadelphia for Jacksonville to-morrow. "Jim" Hall and "Steve" O'Donnell will meet him in Florida next week, when the real work will begin. Mitchell expressed himself as feeling exceptionally well. He is perfectly confident of giving Corbett a hot fight and said he would enter the ring weighing about 172 pounds.

CURLING.

At the Rinks.

The weather yesterday was somewhat against the curlers, but in all the rinks many friendly matches were played. The Thistle, Calumet, Heather, St. Lawrence and Montreal clubs each entertained during the day and a most pleasant time was spent at each rink.

The Day in Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 25.—Winnipeg curlers celebrated Christmas Day with a big bonspiel, the Granites beating the Thistles by a narrow margin of three points. The hockey and skating rinks were also the scenes of exciting contests and local horsemen held a race meeting on the Red River.

FISHING.

Piscatorial Coon Club.

A special meeting of the Piscatorial Coon Club will take place at their headquarters, at noon, next Thursday, the 28th instant, to make arrangements for their annual drive next month. Every member is requested to be present.

WITH THE BROADSWORDS.

The Recent Contest at New York Won by Duncan C. Ross.

The broadsword contests recently held in New York to decide the championship of the world, and incidentally lure the American dollar from the pockets of amusement lovers, were exciting displays of skill and strength. The contestants, including Duncan C. Ross, Charles Walsh and Fred Lund, were mounted and thoroughly protected with armor like the knights of the middle ages.



A BROADSWORD CONTEST.

Can C. Ross, Lieutenant W. J. Kendall, Charles Walsh and Fred Lund, were mounted and thoroughly protected with armor like the knights of the middle ages. The main feature of the fight was to deal a clean blow on the front or back of the armor, which counted one point. A blow on the helmet did not count as a point, although not a foul. Striking the horse of an opponent caused the swordsman offending to lose one point, as did hitting a man below his armor.

The swords used were the regulation cavalry order, and although the points were all the edges of the blades were keen as those used by men in the service.

The match was won by Duncan C. Ross, who has been the hero of many desperate contests with the broadswords.

A New Thing in Billiards.

One of the surprising features of the billiard match in Chicago between Jacob Schaefer and Frank Ives was the use by the referee, Harry Rhines, of a magnifying glass to decide claims of "freezes" on the "anchor" turn.

Few billiard lovers have ever seen a magnifying glass used as that implement was employed in the Chicago match. The fact that its use there occasioned a good deal of comment was noteworthy. The introduction of such an aid, which it is conceded will be better than the exercise of the keenest eyesight in deciding "freezes," introduces into billiards something which is not only novel, but which may do away with all possible claims of the eyes of the referee as at fault, says the New York Herald.

Experts at the game know that the billiard balls are not always at perfect rest when played upon a table which is put upon a springy floor, when the restiveness of a large audience may impart motion to the platform. It was this condition of affairs which undoubtedly induced Harry Rhines in the Chicago match to employ a magnifying glass to decide whether or not the ivory balls were frozen. He felt that he was justified in using means that would decide beyond question whether or not the balls were in contact.

A Bicycling Novelty.

The latest novelty in the wheeling line is a bicycle equipped with a fire extinguisher and ax. A number of firehouses in and about Boston are furnished with them, and the firemen on their rounds the fire season, little time in advance of the regular apparatus. The fire extinguisher will hold two gallons of fluid and is easily detached from the machine.

New Strength Record at Harvard.

Edward Klein, Harvard '95, of Deerfield, Mass., has succeeded in breaking the strength record at Harvard. The highest number of points previously scored by any one man under Dr. Sargent's methods of measurement was 1,848. This was set by Jackus in 1884, and was made by S. L. Foster, '85. Klein's total is 1,456.

Christ Church's New Pastor. Rev. L. N. Tucker assumed the pastorate of Christ Church on Sunday. There were large audiences morning and evening. Mr. Tucker has a pleasing, pleasant presence and a good delivery, and his address was well thought out, and he reached the fire season. He trusted they would all work together to build up Christ Church in particular and advance the cause of the Redeemer generally. He had no doubt but that with united effort much good could be accomplished, but that with conflict among the workers only ill could come. Those present were very favorably impressed with Mr. Tucker, who bids fair to be a great power for good in the community, and under his guidance Christ Church will surely advance to the place that those who founded it intended it should occupy.—Vancouver World, Dec. 18th.

For Sale, the West corner Craig and Alexander Streets, Alfred Benn, 60 Temple Building.

WORKINGMAN AND THE TARIFF.

Some Sensible Views Expressed in a Clear Way by Gen. J. Gibbon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Gen. John Gibbon, United States Army, retired, has some convictions about the effects upon workingmen of a tariff, and he has presented them in a plain way that can be understood by anybody who can read the words. His argument is as follows:

If a man intends to keep out of debt, his living expenses must never exceed his income. All the living expenses may be placed under three heads—rent (including fuel), clothing, and food.

If a man can limit the cost of these three things so that the total outlay will not exceed his wages, or, in other words, he will always be rich, since he will never be in debt.

Anything which affects wages or the price of rent, clothing, or food will change the relation between the two sides of the equation, and which is a fact to be paid.

If wages fall, then the total cost of rent, clothing, and food must be reduced or the man goes in debt. If wages rise, then the man can afford to spend more for rent, clothing, and food.

If a tax is placed on anything coming into a country from abroad, the price of that thing to the consumer is raised.

A tax of 5 cents a dozen on eggs coming into the State of New York from Canada raises the price of eggs to him who eats them—that is, to the multitude—and the same is true of any other imported article on which a tax is paid.

If a man's food costs him more because of the existence of a tariff, then his wages (if they remain constant) will not go as far in supporting himself and his family, and he must cut down his expenses beyond the necessities of life.

But rent and clothing are increased in price if a tariff is placed upon them or the materials of which houses and clothing are made, viz., lumber, glass, wool, etc.

If a tariff is placed upon labor, then labor will rise in accordance with the same principle which governs the price of houses, food and clothing.

This is the general principle, but it may be modified by the universal law of supply and demand, for if the supply of any article in a country is far in excess of the demand, then the price of that article cannot be raised by any tariff placed upon it. Hence, the tariff on wheat of 20 cents a bushel cannot affect the price of wheat bread in this country, the crop of wheat being so large that the demand cannot be met by the supply.

If the number of eggs produced in the State of New York is beyond the demand, the import tax on eggs from Canada of 5 cents a dozen cannot increase the price of eggs in New York. Just so, if labor is superabundant, no tariff placed upon it when it comes into the country can raise wages.

Wages of certain kinds of labor engaged in specific protected industries may be raised by a protective tariff on the article produced, but it does not follow that they will be, for the manufacturer pays always, not what he can, but what he must, and what he must pay depends upon how much of that particular kind of labor can be had.

It makes no difference to the manufacturer, so far as he is personally concerned, whether his wages are reduced or his living expenses are increased by a tax upon the materials of which the goods which they are made, or upon clothing or on food.

That a particular article is increased in price by a tariff is all very well for the man who produces it. But in considering the welfare of the manufacturer, the needs of the multitude are too frequently lost sight of.

It is infinitely more important that food, clothing, and house rent should be as cheap as possible to the masses of the people than that a few favored individuals should be able to charge a higher price for the articles which they produce and the masses pay for, of more moment than millions of people along the Canadian border should be able to eat eggs at 45 cents a dozen than that some few hundreds of men owners in the United States should be able to sell their eggs at 50 cents.

In all controversies over the tariff it is remarkable that whenever it is proposed to reduce an import tax on any article, opposition comes, not from the poor man, nor the laborer, but from the rich. Propose to reduce the import tax on coal, and there is a cry from the mine owner. Suggest a reduction in the tariff on iron or iron ore, and forthwith the owners of mountains of iron ore protest, and even out on the Pacific coast, where the lumber mill owners can look upon thousands of square miles of the finest timber in the world, which they are slowly converting into lumber and shipping it to the Canadian border, and make the proposition to remove or lessen the tariff on lumber and the cry at once goes up, "We are all ruined," and the poor man has to continue to build his cabin of lumber with its price increased by the import tax.

Workers may rest assured that, as wages, in special individual instances, may be increased by a tariff, there is no question that every item of clothing they wear, food, the building of their homes, of lumber and glass used in their houses is increased in price by the tariff placed upon it. Increased wages, important as they unquestionably are, are not as important to him as cheap living, and he had much better fix his eyes on the price of living, which he can affect by his vote, than on his wages, which he cannot.

TRAIN ROBBERS FOILED.

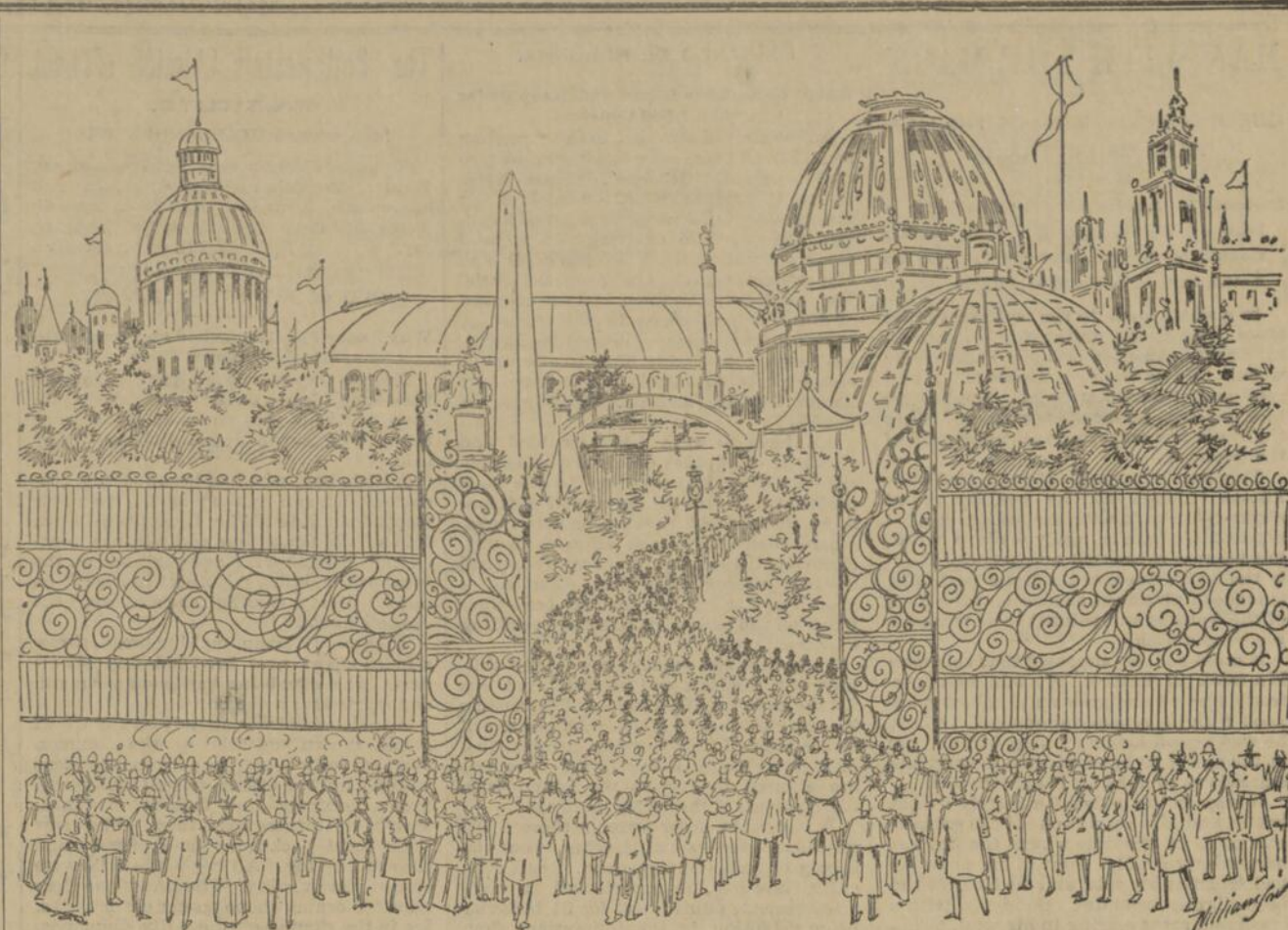
Their Nerve Forsook Them at the Critical Moment.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—The south bound passenger train of the Mobile and Ohio railway, which left the Relay Depot at St. Louis at 9.15 last night had a close call with train robbers. As the train approached Pittsburg crossing a stop was made as usual, when eight masked men boarded the cars, four on the engine and four on the passenger cars. They ordered the engineer to stop the train, and the train stopped. The robbers then got into the express car and began operations on the safe. Finally they ordered the passenger to open the strong box, which he refused to do. The robbers were amateurs and lost their nerve at the stand made by the passenger. By this time the crew and passengers began to show up and the robbers jumped off and fled.

Forest Lawn is the scene of the attempted hold-up of the same train last May by three men who have not been identified. It is thought that some high-voltage were engaged in last night's attempt. The robbers were all heavily armed.

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Public deposits on hand.....	101,240,661	104.
Loans from other banks, secured.....	150,000	
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which he received yesterday afternoon at the Theatre Royal speaks well for the drama

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