THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1889.

A POPULAR STAR. Lawrence Barrett's Enforced Retirement from the Stage. HOW HE BECAME AN ACTOR.

as Ward Criticised Him Because He Was a Beginner-Sis Connection with Booth-A Successful Business Manager as Well as a True Artist.

as Well as a True Arilet. When Lawrence Barrett predicted, less than a year ago, the physical collapse of his friend Edwin Booth, he doubtless did not sup-pose that the opening of the season of 1880-00 would find him canceling his engagements, forced into retirement by a painful diseas. Barrett's trouble, which is now, after several months of treatment, so serious as to demand rurgical operations, began to show its effects has reason, and is the first illness that has marred his carseer on the stage. There have been many conflicting stories about the early life of Lawrence Barrett. He seems to have distified himself with the stage very young, since he appeared in a minor part at the ago of 18.

of IA Three years later he played Sir Thomas Clifford in "The Hunchback," at the Cham-bers Street theatre, New York. As a youth and young man Barrett was a bard student, and it is reported of him that while he was and it is reported of him that while he was carning his way in business pursuits he was devoted to the drama, and was studying and practicing the actor's art. This was not always serious work, for he sometimes mim-icked people around him to the anusement of his associates. Being one day caught in the act of "taking off" his superior, the latter told him that business was not his (Barrett's) vecation; he ought to go upon the stage. Barrett took the advice, and found employ-ment behind the footilghts. It was now that Barrett took the advice, and found employ-ment behind the footlights. It was now that the ambitious boy was spurred to his best work. A novice is certain to be snubbed, if not ridiculed, and Barrett was endowed with enough feeling and good sense to be stirred up by what was said to him in way of advice or criticism. Like others who have achieved distinction, he resolved to be heard some

The keenest sting of criticism that Barrott The keenest sting of criticism that Barrett has to recail was that given him by a local in a Detroit paper when he essayed his first real part in Julia Dean's company. The no-tice he received was entirely out of propor-tion to the occasion, but Barrett took it to heart and profited by it. Long afterward, when he was honored by the attention of great men, he breakfasted with Charles Dick-ens, Artemus Ward and others in London, and the irrepressible humorist, after listen-ing to Barrett's soler account of his "doing up" away back in the fifties, declared with a rear that he had writton the criticiam, and up" away back in the fifties, declared with a roar that he had written the criticism, and had made it savage simply because the vic-tim was a beginner, and it was always safe to skin a fledgeling. The triumphs of Barrett have been on the lines of his native genius rather than those hit upon by accident. The drama is his pas-sion, and he has been a painstaking worker.

His first association with Edwin Booth was had at a time of life when he could not fail

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by an exemplar. Booth, though but a little the senior, had an old name and was himself an acknowledged tra-gedian. Both were young men. Bar-rett played Othello and Booth Ingo in 1807. Afterward Barrett began a careful study of stage history and literature, spurred to it partly by his admiration for For-rest, who was now at the height of his fame. In 1800 he played again with LAWARNCE BARRETT. Booth, alternating parts with him, at Booth's new theatro, and thus placed himself in com-neyton with the spaced himself in comacknowledged tra-gedian. Both were

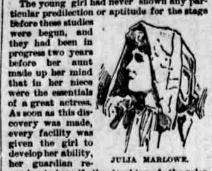
new theatre, and thus placed himself in com-parison with the popular favorite of the time. Some time later Barrett joined the great stock company at Booth's, where were then, alao, E. L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mark Smith, Edwin Adams, D. W. Waller, F. C. Bangs, Emma Waller, Bella Pateman and others. It was at Booth's theatre, in the vival of Shakespearean plays in 1875–70, that Barrett captivated the public, "Julius Consar" ran for 103 nights, and Barrett was seen as Cassius. The pleasurable stage rec-ollections of many theatre goers of this gen-eration date from the time when Barrett, supplemented by Bangs as Antony and Davsupplemented by Bangs as Antony and Dav-enport as Brutas, reproduced the stirring days of Rome in a manner that was irre-mistible. It was at this time that traditional antipathies to fheatrical performance in cer-tain circles were rulely scattered. Not alone church people from the pews, but min-isters and theological students could not let pass the chance to enjoy the classics done by the great actors, Booth and Barrett, in the tour which followed. The importance of those presentations as The importance of those presentations as adventional work became an example in school class rooms where the stage is sup-posed to be a reminiscence. The way that the little seed sown by such a representation crops out in unlooked for places is shown by an anecdote of one of Booth's later tours. an anecdote of one of Booth a mathematical for the con-He was playing in a city noted for the con-servatism of its best people, and some one called at the box office for a very reserved called at the box office for a very reserved called at the box office for a very reserved mat, in fact, a seat in the upper box if it could be had. The purchaser explained that the upper box was just the thing, as the oc-cupant would be "our preacher, and he don't want nobody to see him." "In that case," said the voice from the window hole, surcastically, "we better put him in surcher box, because the superintent of his Sunday school is in this one,

A Young American Actress Who Plays When Adelaide Neilson died she left a void in the hearts of American play goers, who had learned to love her Juliet, her Viola, her

JULIA MARLOWE.

in the nearest of American pay goes, who had learned to love her Juliet, her Viola, her Rosallad. And, strange to say, no American actress appeared to take her place for a long time. A year or two ago, however, a well known but now retired actress engaged the Bijon theatre, in New York, for a single afternoon in behalt of her nices. The nices's name was Julia Marlows. She was not 20 years old then, and her debut as an actress was the culmination of a rather unusual series of incidents. Her home was in Cincinnati, where she Heart. After her conventional studies were ended her aunt took her in charge and com-menced to train her for the stage. It was at first the aunt's intention to fit Miss Marlows for a position in a stock company, where she would begin at the bottern round of the top, with (as had been in the aunt's case) the position of leading lady as the apex of ambi-tion.

The young girl had never shown any par-



her guardian re-serving to berself the teaching of the roles and technique of the stage. There was no hurry, no effort to force the pupil. Finally, when the aunt decided that the girl was far enough advanced, they went east in search of a manager. But managers are proverbially skeptical. None cared to risk the venture. It was then that the aunt rented the the-It was then that the aunt rented the the-atre for that afternoon performance. The next day nine managers sent in offers of management. A six weeks' tour resulted, in which the girl tried her entire repertory. The critics dealt very kindly with the young star-in fact, so favorable were their words that had it not been for their unanimity, fa-voritism might have been suspected. Since Miss Marlowe has again started on the road, her success has been considerable.

Since Aliss anariowe has again started on the road, her success has been considerable, and has come to her in an almost unique way. She has not been advertised to any greaf extent; interviewers are not allowed. great extent; interviewers are not allowed. For a long time the newspapers were even unable to obtain her portrait. In fact, Miss Marlowe seems to have won success strictly on her merits.



REMARKARLE CAREER OF AN AMER-ICAN IN LONDON.

Col. Edward MacMurdo in London Eight Tears-Dies of Overwork and Worry-At Last the Portuguese Government Coucedes His Widow's Claim.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—American enterprise nowhere shows to better advantage than with an Old World background. This thought frequently came to my mind during my several sojourns from

time to time in London. Under the very shadow of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street, as the Bank of England is facetiously called, the American banker, the American broker, the American promoter, the American lawyer, American miners, electricians and manufacturers are successfully carrying on business in direct competition with British business firms centuries old and in defiance of that British conservatism which is traditional the world over. Horace Greeley two or three decades ago

passage for Honduras right away, get into the interior as soon as possible and cable me yes or no from Tegucigalpa, following your cable with full advices. Les Mr. — know how much money you need to see you through. Major, come and dine with me to-night and we will try to make the time pass pleasantly for you until we hear from Sir Thomas." Execut the major and Sir Thomas as an unher enters and whispers, "The direct ors of the San Bernardino Vineyard company are in session in the board room, sir, and I was to let you know." "Very well, they have a quorum. Tell

room, sir, and I was to let you know." "Very well, they have a quorum. Tell them to send for me if I am needed." A ring at the telephone. The colonel listens and replies, "Is that so? Well, if you are sure of it buy me a thousand Lake Shores. And, by the way, how is Ruby? Good. And St. Augustine?" Turn-ing away from the telephone: "Til see his grace now." The Duke of — comes in and there is a whispered consultation with that gray haired aristocrat. And so it goes on with business, covering inwith that gray haired aristocrat. And so it goes on with business, covering in-vestments and operations in every quar-ter of the globe-sheep farms in New Zealand, quicksilver mines in Australia, vineyards in California, railway develop-ment in South Africa and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, prospecting in Norway, Persia and Turkey, and where not? In the midd of the which the man who

In the midst of the whirl the man who had all the threads of direction in his own hands was as cool and collected as if he were in his own library with his books as his only companions. Indeed, in that refuge he had not seclusion, for I saw him there later in the day and often afterward with the cares which he should have left "in the city" pressing for at-tention. While at his house on this occasion he called upon me to admire two Meissoniers that day bought by him for \$45,000; for our American had also become a patron of art, and the walls of his fine old mansion in Mayfair, a few doors from Devonshire house, were lined with interesting pictures. Later I knew how much of the money that he made was devoted to charity and how no poor American who knocked at his door o whose need came to his knowledge was allowed to go away empty handed.

I wish my story could have a different ending. A man of such masterful intellect, executive abilities so rare, such capacity for devising and carrying on great undertakings, of such generous impulses, should have had, it would seem, the full span of life to bring his plans to perfection and fill to the brim the measure of his usefulness. But it is the old story of bending a bow to the breaking point. One day a few months ago he dropped de d from paralysis of the brain, the result of overwork. With a constitution which should have carried him to three score and ten he died at the early age of 48. The im-mediate cause of his death was the worry of mind brought on by the bad faith

of the Portuguese government. Under a concession obtained from that government he had built a railway from the seacoast at Delagoa bay to the Transvaal border, just opening to the world a short and easy route to the heart of those great South African mining regions, which rival our west in the treasures of gold and silver and copper, and surpass all other countries in their store of diamonds. It was a great work undertaken by the plucky American in the face of difficulties which had daunted the enter prise of the capitalists of every other country. The road was hardly built, however, before the treacherous Portuguese committed one of the most outrageous acts of spoliation known to the

Nineteenth century. On a triffing pretext, manufactured to order, the concession was canceled and the government took forcible possession of the road in which millions of American and British capital had been invest owner of the controlling interest in the Delagoa Bay railway, having never relinquished his American citizenship, appealed to the United States for protec tion and redress. Pending an inquiry by the Washington government as to the facts his death took place. Fortunately Col. MacMurdo's widow, an American lady, was equal to the emergency. She took up with firm grip the reins which had dropped from her husband's lifeless hands. Within the last three months she has visited Washington and in person as well as by able attorneys laid the case, covering a claim for damages to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000, before the state department. The American and British governments co-operated at once to bring the Portuguese to their senses, and with signal success, for in the New York Herald of June 16 appears a Lisbon dispatch that the justice of their claims is conceded. The Portuguese agree to pay for the losses incurred through the act of spoliation. In any event Col. Edward MacMurdo, from whose life history I have given a single chapter illustrative of American enterprise in foreign countries, will be remembered in Africa as well as in Europe and America as one of the master minds of his time. MOSES P. HANDY.

ABOUT THE LEAGUE

Probably the National League Will Have Eight Clubs.

THE BROTHERHOOD BULLETIN.

in Which Show That the New Ventur Is a Little Unreliable-The American Asaccistion a Thing of the Past-About the Atlantic Association.

The baseball situation is still in a very un-matisfactory condition. No one knows just what the lines will be as to nert season's campaign. The National league will do bust-ness as susual, but just how many clubs they will have is still an open question. I thought at one time that they would keep all ten clubs going, but events now indicate that when the season opens the League will have sight clubs and no more. Some of the evi-dence that leads me to this conclusion is pub-le, such as the signing of Wilmot by Chicago and the attempt to sign Hoy by the same club. The baseball situation is still in a very ut

Ic, such as the signing of Wilmot by Chicago and the attempt to sign Hoy by the same club.
Both of these men would have been released for a consideration by the Washington club. This move in selling the releases of two of the best men on their reserve list; the fact that the Washington club has no grounds, and private remarks made by President Hawitt from time to time suggest that Washington will be lost in the shuffle for a new deal. The only thing calculated to discredit this conclusion is the reported statement that Henry R. Vanderhoist, of Baltimore, has purchased an interest in the Washington club, but that report has not been confirmed, and it wouldn't signify if it was. If the Lengue wants eight clubs and does not want any more Washington would have to give up the ship. The willingness of Glasscock and Denny to sign with Indianapolis and the terrific salaries guaranteed them are out of all proportion the toinability of the Janes Distribution of all reportions the sign of the color single statement is seen to pay.
The Rush, the president of the club, certainly must have some security somewhere, because as Indianapolis cannot stand the present salaries, it surely cannot afford the color sal figures promised to the seven men who let the Brotherbood.
The begins to look as if Mesgra. Brush and figures promised to the sellout the indianapolis cannot stand the present salaries, it surely cannot afford the color sal figures promised to the seven men who let the Brotherbood.
The begins to look as if Mesgra. Brush and figures promised to the sellout the indianapolis cannot stand the present salaries, it surely cannot afford the color sal figures promised to the seven men who let the Brotherbood.

even if it does, I expect New York to get either Denny or Glasscock or both, for Ward, O'Rourke, Gore and some others will never again play hall in a team owned by the pres-ent New York club. They may possibly be enjoined and engaged by the New York club, but they are not likely to do much more ac-tive service than is found in running one's self in the bench. There would be plenty of room then for Denny and Glasscock. The League is doing fairly well in scenting

room then for Denny and Glasscock. The League is doing fairly well in securing players for 1800. They have so far engaged fifteen promising youngsters and have signed a nucleus of professional first class experts to train and steady the teams. Chicago has Anson, Hutchinson, Burns, Wilmot and Mar-tin Sullivan: Boston has Clarkson, Hardie, Ganzel, McGarr and Smith; Philadelphia has Delehanty, Clements, Schriver, Gleason, Thompson, Mulvey, Myers, Docker, Day and Anderson; Pittsburg has Beckley, Miller, Sun-day and Hecker; Indianapolis has Glasscock. Anderson; Pittsburg has Beckley, Miller, Sun-day and Hecker; Indianapolis has Glasscock, Denny, Boyle, Russie, Buckley, Getzein and Summers; Cleveland has Zimmer, McKean and Beatin; Cincinnati and Brooklyn have a full team, and New York, so far, has only secured Joe Hornung and Sam Crane. The indications are that Hattleid, Welch, Murphy, O'Day, Tiernan and Whitney will stand by Mr, Day. This will make forty-three good men outside of the regular champion teams of Cincinnati and Brooklyn and the young-sters referred to. sters referred to. The Brotherhood players are breaking

little now, and it begins to look as though it would end in a goodly number of men re-turning, if there is not a stampede, to the Longue.

There can be no doubt that the League will be doing business as usual in the summer of 1800, and the chances are that Washington and Indianapolis will be temporarily laid

made him a knight, so that he is now Bir William Leng. He continues his in-dependent work, and his pen today is no less vigorous than it was when Reade tod about it. A regular feature of his paper is a letter to the editor over the signature "Arcturus." Sir William him-self is "Arcturus." Bir William him-self is "Arcturus." Bir William him-self is "Arcturus." And everybody knows it, but by means of the letter he gives a freer vent to his opinions as a man than he might care to express as an editor. A brother of Sir William, John Leng, edits a powerful paper in Scolland. If is mid that no two men could be more unlike. In physical appearance there is no suggestion of brotherhood. Men-tally they are vigorous and aggressive, but whilo Sir William is a deeply grained Conservative, not to say a rank Tory, John is the broadest kind of a Liberal. They are radically opposed to each other makkes almost incessantly and Sir Will-im abhors tobacco. John Leng was elected to parliament last September as a Gladstonian. His personal strength was of great that the Conservatives made no more than a formal opposition.

more than a formal opposition. FREDERICE R. BURTON. 15

THE GAY SEASON IN DRESS

OLIVE HARPER DESCRIBES SOME CHARMING NOVELTIES.

Row One Lady Made an "Extravagant Disuer Dress" at Trifling Cost-From "Over the Water," That Is, "Imported" from New Jersey-New Hats and Bonnets.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Dec. 26.-Can any one imagine a more extravagant dinner dress than this one, which is made of golden brown velvet and rich straw col-ored satin, with the front of the skirt covered with masses of superb ostrich plumes shading from cream white to seal brown through orange and yellow? If they can, will they please send me word forthwith? This splendid gown was worn at a recent dinner by a young married lady whose husband has more "family" than fortune, and, as the has plenty of time on her hands and plenty of brains in her bright little head and an industrious turn, she made this gown herself, using all the old plumes she had and perhaps buying one or two.

The front of the skirt is of the best portions of an old gown, which had been



back of the skirt A DINNER DRESS. is simply of box

plaited velvet. The waist is of the satin with bretelles of velvet and the sleeves are of velvet, with puffs and applique of the satin, on which a thin line of feather can also be laid. The same decorates the waist and high collar. The whole dress is exceedingly tasteful and novel, and no one who saw it imagined that it was made in this country.

A rose by any other name would smell



NOW THE CHASE IS STARTED.

It Is a Healthful, Animating Spe Excitoment Attending the Finish-The Exercise Not its Monotoneous as Simple Riding.

Riding. The paper chase, so popular at this time in England and America, while it may not have all the charms of a real hunt, novertheless de-hund horsemen and horsevomen because there is no limit to the gams. The sport is really chasing across country after make-believe hares. All of the excitement of a genuine hunt is coupled with this pas-time, and is is often the preliminary for a run-after a live fox with hounds. The paper chase on be so arranged that the enjoyment is shared by those who do not ride across coun-try, and the riders are generally followed at adjurtions by a concourse of a gentlement and distance by a concourse of a gentlement and distance of all descriptions, from a posch and four to a common farm wayon. Bys and girls on poules, and even foot peo-ple, manage by strategy to find a vantage point comowhere along the cours.

Weil. 8 0 THE START.

THE START. The center of attraction is, of course, the gay vestments of the riders, the slock, high the sentlet sex, who never show to better advantage than on a hunting day morning. The men whar scarlet costs and white leather breaches, with top boots, and the iadies some sober riding costume, as a rule. Occasionally a leader of fashions will appear in a habit of mount she can compand the adoration of the crowd, and may be win the honors by the or ganized by getting a gentleman and a held to volunteer as hares. These are pro-vided with canvas bags strapped to their moulters and fillest with bits of paper, torn houlders and fillest with bits of paper, torn on stores and fillest with bits of paper, torn os to be feathery. The two start together and soon dash into a wood, when the bounds, who ran the remaining riders, get the word and ground and hold on the "cost," which is the torn paper strewn after the hare.

and gradually follow up the "scent," which is the torn paper strewn after the hars. The hares may show themselves occasion-ally to draw on the pack, but they sometimes manage, after they have started the fun, to lose themselves in a wood or a hollow and throw the pack off. The run is across coun-try of course pack throw through modifiends now try, of course, now through woodlands, now up ridges and knolls. Finally the hares are seen away across the meadow, and fence after fence is taken by the pack and many of fall is had. Now the spectators may enjoy the fun, for the field is in full view. One after another horses go down and the rider are spilled, possibly into watery ditches, but



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ITALIAN THEATRES.

ITALIAN THEATRES. General Characteristics of This Country's Play Houses—The San Carlo, at Naples. The most colebrated theatres of Italy are the Carlo Felice, at Genoa; San Carlo, at Naples; La Pergola, at Florence, and La Scala, at Milan. The architecture of Italian the structure is massive and the supports are heavy. The front of the proscenium is so low that speciators on the upper floors do not see more of the stage than could be seen from the site cannot be seen from below on account of the great extent, as those in the particlors cannot be seen from below on account of the great extent, as those in the particlors cannot be seen from below on account of the great patrons. If the fronts of the stages are subdivided into logas, occu-pled by regular patrons. If the fronts of the stages are subdivided into logas, occu-pled by regular patrons. If the fronts of the stages are subdivided into logas, occu-pled by regular patrons. If the fronts of the stages are subdivided into logas, occu-pled by regular patrons. If the fronts of the stages are subdivided into logas, occu-pled by regular patrons. If the fronts of the stages are subdivided into logas, occu-pled by regular patrons. If the fronts of the stages are subdivided into logas, occu-pled by regular patrons. If the fronts of the stages are subdivided into logas, occu-pled by regular patrons are subdivided into logas, occu-pled by regular patrons. If the fronts of the stages are subdivided into logas, occu-ties the stages and the stages and the stages and the stages are subdivided into logas and the sta



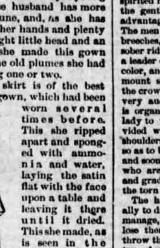
THE SAN CARLO.

THE SAN CARLO. Theatres are numerous in Italy, each little for heating at least one which is a matter of local pride. As a rule, they are isolated and on the outside do not attract notice. The poorly decorated, and the corridors are nar-row and cramped. The stages, however, are spacious, and are deep and well adapted for the ballet, the popular Italian entertainment. The opera features of Italian amusements have made celebrated some of the house de-voted to music. San Carlo at Naples is the pidest and most famous. It was founded in 137, burned in 1810 and soon afterward re-stored. It has an area of 14,000 square feet.

1737, burned in 1816 and soon afterward re-stored. It has an area of 14,000 square feet. San Carlo has presented the grandest musi-cal compositions in the life of Italian opera, having been contemporary with almost all great composers. This house seats 2,600 peo-ple and is next in size to the famous La Scala in Milan. The stage covers 5,500 square feet. La Scala at Milan was opened in 1776 and derives its name from the Church of Santa Maria a Scala, which stood on the site. La Scala covers an area of 41.000 square feet Maria a Scala, which stood on the site. La Scala covers an area of 41,000 square feet and seats 3,000 people, the largest capacity of any theatre in Europe. The proscenium opening is 83 feet and the stage is 85 feet wide and 130 feet deep. This house, like some others in Italy, has many modern im-

provements, including electric lights. Eames, the Billiardist

. By defeating Moses Yatter in Boston re-cently Fred Eames again won the champion-ship of New England in the ten inch balk line



"All right, all right! Gimme one off on one side for the preacher." Barrett had his experience as a manager

after his successes with Booth. It was his superior talent in business that led to the great and successful combinations of 1887-80. These two representative tragedians are warm friends personally, and are great ad-mirers of each other's talents. When playing together they may be seen frequently arm in arm in the streets, and they occupy adjoining study rooms in their hotel. The rivalry which among stars of every profession often extends to the littlest things is no known between them. While they were taying at the Hoffman house, New York, during their last engagement, a young lady was introduced to Mr. Barrett by a mutual friend. The matter of autographis being mentioned, Barrett offered his and had his mentioned, Burrett offered his and had his pen in hand to write it, when he stopped and asked if Booth's would also be acceptable. The young lady "would be delighted, of course," and Barrett went personally to Mr. Borth's room and returned with his col-league's autograph on the top of the sheet, placed his own beneath, adding the date, "New York, 1889," as a souvenir of the inci-dent.

The Late Carl Formes.

In his prime the late Carl Formes ranked with the greatest, if indeed he was not the greatest, of bassos. The dead singer was born at Muelheim, on the Rhine, on the Th of August, 1810, and was the son of a sor-ton. He made his theatrical debut at Co-logne as Sarastro in Mozart's "Zaenberfloete" in 1842. In 1849 he sang for the first time in London. From that point on fortune smiled on him. He had already established his repuon and for many years after his English debut his career was a succession of Wiumphs. In 1857 he paid a visit to America, and after hat he led a roving life. The volume and outpass of his volce were not more remark-ible than its superb quality. Many can still wmember the electrical effect it produced on it was heard in conjunction with Car atta Patti's enchanting soprano. Like many artists he lacked the business instinct and prodence which might have helped him to a mence. At the time of his death he was

A French Theatre in New York.

A presch Theatre in New York. Not long ago there was opened in New ort city the Theatre Franco-Americaino. In French quarter has about 5,000 inhab-ints, and they have long desired a play-ne of their own. The opening night was to occasion of a very considerable colobra-ter in the stock company which holds the price is made up of very good people, and the price masses was very creditable.

advised the young American to "go west" and grow up with the country. Nowadays the middle aged, if not the young American, goes east and finds his fortune, or having a fortune adds to it just as surely and with much less wear and tear of mind and body. Let me give you an instance-one of many. In the early summer of 1881 an Ameri-

can just turning 40 years of age embarked on the Britannic at New York bound for London. He wished to place some bonds on the London market and expected to do his work and be home again in six weeks or two months. At the start luck was against him. The Britannic went ashore on the coast of Ireland. The first news that came to the shipwrecked traveled by wire across the ocean's bed while they were steaming across its surface. It was the tidings o the assassination of President Garfield; tidings sad enough to everybody, but meaning more than sentimental and patriotic sorrow to those now going to England to secure British gold for the promotion of American enterprises. Foreign money markets make little disbetween American commonwealths. The assassination of a ruler, whether in the big United States or little Honduras, was thought to mean revolution. Down went the prices of the best American securities, and, as to floating new ones, to think of it was

folly. Col. Edward MacMurdo, a boy hero in Walker's Nicaraguan expedition away back in the fifties, lucky and unlucky miner in the far western territories, gallant Union soldier in the war of the rebellion, found himself stranded in London. He went there to spend a few weeks. He stayed eight years, and before that eight years passed his name was as well known on the Royal Exchange as any except such as Roths-

child, Baring and Drexel. A year ago I saw him in his office in St. Swithin's lane, just across the way from the Rothschild banking house, neighbor to the Mansion house and within a stone's throw of the Bank of England. I should have said in his offices. for it took a large building to house the headquarters of his many enterprises. He sat at a desk of American manufacture in a room whose most conspicuous ornaments were portraits of Lincoln and Grant, a United States flag, and a map of the western hemisphere. In an anteroom sat a duke, a lord or two with historic names, editors, engineers, miners, brokers, and various other people awaiting summons to the presence chamber of the man to whom all did homage as a king of business. Clerks, stenographers,

ing and going all the time. He touched a bell. "Send in Mr. ----." Mr. ---- entered. "Colonel," he began, "I wish to see if I can interest you in a Montana mine." "What kind of a mine?" "Silver." "Thank you very much, but nothing would induce me to take on any more silver mines just now. Glad to make your acquaintance. Good day. Now for Maj. B-

typewriters, messenger boys were com-

Enter Maj. B----, "Major, I hope] haven't kept you waiting too long about that Honduras affair. All the reports that I have about your enterprise are favorable, but I must send one of our own engineers to investigate." "Only too glad to have him," said the major. "Boy," said the colonel, "ask Sir Thomas to come here." Enter Sir Thomas. "Sir Thomas, can you sail for Honduras next Saturday?" "Well, col-onel, I haven't quite finished that South African business." "I know, but that can wait. I understand the situation pretty well. I wish you would take

A New Record. As a rule, it is not considered a great chievement to break the record for the first twelve hours in

a go-as-you-ple walking match. But whenever it is 30 14 done, it is generally thought worthy of notice in sporting papers and among those interested in tan bark hustlers, During the recent walking match Detroit, Howarth covered 79 miles in 12 hours, less 114 minutes, ing the record by 8 miles. When Lit

HOWARTH. tlewood made the great world's record of 625 miles at Madison Square Garden last May, he covered 71 miles during the first 12 hours. Howarth's total in the same race was 536 miles.

Rubinstein's Jubilee. The official jubilee of Rubinstein's fifty

years' musical career, which coincides with his sixtieth birthday, was celebrated recent ly in St. Petersburg with a meeting presided over by Duke George of Mecklenburg-Stre-litz. The platform, with the celebrated musician in the center, was crowded with no fewer than fifty-six deputations. The great

pianoforte manufacturers presented the piant with two beautiful grand pianos, and announced their intention of presenting two in-struments each year to the most successful supils of the Conservatoire. At the back of the platform rose a gigantic bust of Rubin stein surrounded by musicians and choris-ters, who played and sang specially composed pieces under the direction of the com-posers Tchaikofsky and Aronsky. This re-lieved the official stiffness and duliness of the

An Old Musical Society.

One of the oldest musical organizations in the west is the Milwaukee Musical society, organized in 1850 under the direction of Hans Balatka. It has among its members nearly all the first class musicians in Milwaukee. It is a kind of union at the present time that guards the interests of its members. This was shown a few weeks ago when the Arion club wanted to import musicians from Bos-ton. The Musical society met and boycotted the Arion club, making it impossible for the club to hire a musician in Milwaukee for less than \$25 for a single performance.

ceremony.

The Brotherhood has held its meeting and issued its first bulletin. Among the seventy-three Lengue players alleged to be signed, in that bulletin at least, six have put their names to League contracts. The bulletin claims sixteen American association and four claims sixteen American associate proves what minor league men. The list proves what awful prevaricators the Brotherhood league awful prevaricators the Brotherhood league leaders have proved themselves. Al John-son declared that the Brotherhood had signed 118 men; when it comes to a show down they could only produce a list of ninety-one men, to which two have since been added.

If they have misrepresented other things on the same scale their league is not half so stable as they think it is. But it is stable enough to count on them to start the season unless the law steps in and tells the players-the old leaguers-that they "can't do it, you know."

And the Amercan association? What of it? It is dead, beyond resurrection. The Ath-letics will join the Atlantic association, and St. Louis will get into the Western associa-tion if it can. There isn't one chance in a hundred that the American association can be galvanized into life. The actual dem of that once great league will throw the Louisville and Columbus players on the mar-ket, and the National league will surely get the good men of both teams. The Atlantic association will have a strong

if not compact six club circuit, with Worces-ter, New Haven, Hartford, Baltimore, Ath-leffes and Newark. This would mean that and Newark. This would mean that Philadelphia will be asked to support three clubs in 1890, while Boston, Pittsburg, Cleveland, New York and Chicago will be asked to support two. Neither Pittsburg, Cleve land nor Philadelphia can stand the pres unless there are no conflicting dates, and that s practically unavoidable.

A scheme has been talked of that includes putting American association teams in each National league city to play on the exact schedule adopted by the League at twenty-five cents admission, and to work in with the Brotherhood teams, who will arrange their schedule so as not to compete with the other clubs at all. This would be a pretty schem and would surely be a vast injury to the National league, but the Association clubs wouldn't get enough to more than half support them. Who would make good i The Brotherhood say the schemers. Oh, no, the Brotherhood will have its hands full and will want all the money it can raise to make good its own deficiencies the first season. The

scheme will not go into operation. The Buffalo Brotherhood people think that they will have a clear field. They are quite liable to find themselves mistaken, for a good International league club with a quarter tariff will divide the patronage there, and there is pretty sure to be such a team there. The National league will carry the war into W. I. HARRIS. Africa.

ORIGINAL OF "EDITOR HOLDFAST."

Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place" a Real History.

[Special Correspondence.] SHEFFIELD, England, Dec. 15. - Few English novels, barring those by Dickens have been more widely read and admired in America than "Put Yourself in His Place" by Charles Reade. I doubt whether it is generally understood that the exciting, sensational events in the story are not only founded on facts, but, in many instances, are exact reproductions of occurrences in this town many years Take the great flood, which Mr. ago, Reade described so vividly-the account in the book is an accurate record of what happened here some years before the story was written. Sheffield is the scene of the story wherever labor troubles are dealt with.

Besides the main incidents at least one of the important characters has a counterpart in real life. Everybody remembers and admires the independent young editor, "Holdfast." His real name was William Leng, and he still lives and is the editor of The Sheffield Telegraph. Years ago the queen, in recognition of his distinguished services to politica-

as sweet, but a dress would never be perfect in feminine eyes unless it was at least suspected of being imported. I know one lady who makes a point of wearing her new clothes over to New Jersey, and then stretches the truth ever so little by saying, mysteriously, "They are from over the water," to her admiring friends.

Some of the prettiest dresses of the eason look so much like cloaks, and the cloaks look so much like dresses, that it is hard to tell them apart. Those which are made for outdoor wear have undervests of chamois skin, and these keep a person very warm and comfortable.

Some ladies like to bundle themselve up to the eves in furs, but others again like to have a reputation of such robust health and active circulation as makes them independent of furry garments. Such like a gown of dark blue ladies cloth of tricot, trimmed with cashmere colored passementerie in close pattern. The skirt is made in box plaits, showing a narrow band of the passementerie be-tween them and a scarf like drapery, which crosses the bust and falls to the feet like fringed panels. With a gown like this a young lady can step out at a brisk walk that brings the blood to her cheeks and the light to her eyes. Another handsome though quite sim-

ple walking costume consists of a beaver cloth redingote braided in black, the cloth being dark gray. Around the bottom is a band of almost any kind of fur, and the same kind of fur trims waist and sleeves, and there is a pretty collar of the same. Across the foot of the skirt of the gown is a deep band of the same kind of fur.

The bonnet which is shown with this costume is small and of irregular shape, and trimmed with red velvet berries and gray velvet leaves,

I saw vesterday some very handsome hats and bonnets, among them a Tam O'Shanter hat of rich black velvet with a band of beautiful black fur all around it.



Another evening bonnet had the crowr almost flat, of pink satin, and a brim of beautiful half blown pink roses. There was also a very tiny green velvet bonnet, as much in the form of a Scotch cap as possible to get it. This had neither strings nor trimming beyond the little folds that culminated in the coronet Doif poifft. When this was perched on top of a pretty golden haired girl I came ner buying it on the spot, and only two things hindered me. One was I hadn't money enough, and the next was that I couldn't get the girl, too, and it would be of no use to me without her, for I couldn't see myself in it if I bought it for myself, and so couldn't enjoy looking at it, as I could if I had her to wear it. CAUGHT.

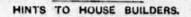
the pack is seldom broken, unless there are a succession of fences near together or a lane. If the scent leads down a lane and across it, the hounds are pretty certain to be thrown into confusion. Several horses go down and the luckless riders must be helped up by their more fortunate acquaintances. Often the spectators following in carriages do not know the direction of the course and turn into a lane or road that crosses the field of the hunt. The riders and the spectators then bed or the num. The riders and the spectators then become mixed up, to the discomfiture of the former. The end of a paper chase is when one or both of the hares reach the sanctuary, or

goal, where they are safe from the pursuers. This is generally chosen in an open place, and the close of the chase can be seen from all parts of the country surrounding it. By the time the horses get within a few hundred yards of it the most laggard of the hounds and the throngs of carriages, the pony rider sight, and the finish is the climax of all excitement and overybody within sight en-joys it. The hounds see the sanctuary and can measure the time that it will take the hares to reach it. Every one of the rider puts his or her hunter to the best speed, and on the pack flies, over fences, ditches, hedge and brushwood, all straining every nerve to be first at the goal. If one of the hound touch a hare with the whip before the sance uary is reached the one touched is captured but the other may dash on across the lin and then turn and bid deflance to the baffled pursuers.



IN THE SANCTUARY.

Paper chasing may be attended with all the discomforts of a mounted hunt, but may also be made a very healthful as well as pleasurable sport. The exercise is less monotonous than simple horseback riding, and for those who engage in it has unbounded at-tractions. For those who cannot ride, the sport is equally healthful and pleasing. They witness all of the incidents of the start, the chase and, perhaps, if they are lively, the fluish, and are borne up all through by the excitement that animates the riders themselves.



Sound Sense for Those Who Wish to Have Their Own House.

[Special Correspondence.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26 .- No one should ever build a frame house without covering the outside wails with sheathing and paper as well as with weather boarding. No one can afford to build a home with out such protection from the heat and cold. There are other things which may be omitted and pay for the cost of sheathing and paper. Parts of the building may be omitted which may be added to it in time. For instance, colored glass, outside or inside shutters or a porch.

In making a contract for a house it is well to bear in mind that a bond or a contract will not supply the deficiencie of knowledge or good intentions. If a builder does not know how to do good work a bond or a carefully prepared contract will not supply the deficiency. If his intentions are not good such in struments may save a certain amount o money, but not worry and vexation.

A shingle roof will last twenty-five or thirty years if carefully put on. To be thus lasting its pitch should be not less



tourney. The game was not the most brill-iant of the tournament, but it was well played throughout. Eames played with the greatest coolness and displayed great skill in position work. Yatter was more or less nervous from the start, and frequently complained of his hard luck. He is a good player, but is hardly equal to Eames, although durbut is hardly equal to Eames, although dur-ing the tournament he played games fully up to the standard of those put up by his conqueror.

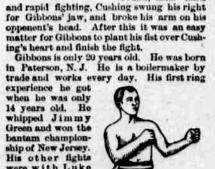
It was while playing against Eames that the late Harvey McKenna made his famous runs of 2,107 and 2,121 at the straight rail game.

Two Plucky Scrappers.

CUSHING.

Here are likenesses of Mike Cushing an Austin Gibbons, two well known light weights, who hammered each other recently

for the 125 pound championship. The defeat of Cushing surprised nearly everybody who knows anything about pugilists, for he has held the 126 bound champion ship of the world since 1884. From the moment they entered the ring until Cushing fell unconscious from a right hand smash in the stomach, it wasa genuine fight. In the twenty-third round, after hard



were with Luke Clark, whom he defeated in six rounds; George Young, of London, in three rounds; George Butler, of Newark, in eleven rounds; Jim Liddy, of Elizabeth, in five rounds: Frank Allen, in eleven rounds; Frank Moore, of Eliza-OIBBONS.

beth, in nine rounds, and Jack Kenny, in seven rounds. He was never defeated and never fought a

draw. Cushing was born in Elizabethport. He is 24 years old. He did his first fighting in 1883, when he defcated James Ciarke, of Elm Park, in ten rounds. He also defeated Joe Harris, of Elizabeth, in two rounds, Ned Harrigan in three rounds, and Jimmy Liddy in five rounds. He fought three rounds with Jack McAuliffe, and the referee ordered a fourth. In that round he was disqualified for fourth. In that round he was disqualified for clinching. At a New York Athletic club competition Cushing defeated J. L. Day, James Barry, Horton and Ellingsworth. Ho fought Jack Hopper for thirty-two rounds and was beaten; the last fourteen rounds he fought with a broken arm. His last fight was with Harry Bartlett, of England, whom he beat in fourteen rounds.