men, unjustifiable demands and other grievances that we have been suffering under since 1900, when the union first took possession of our property. If, on the other hand, this settlement be made now, when not a single witness has been called on our part, or on your behalf, it will be an absolute and distinct surrender to the miners' union, and the troubles above referred to will not only be continued, but so magnified as to be absolutely unbearable.

The hearings before the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission present the first opportunity that the coal operators have ever had of presenting their case before the general public, who are really an important third party, since abstracts at least of these proceedings are published all over the United States, and it is the duty that we owe to ourselves, as well as to them, to prove that the continued and repeated charges of injustice, barbarity and extortion are absolutely unfounded; all of which there individual operators, at least, propose to do.

The case as presented, already shows such weakness that we believe they were almost disheartened when the suggestions for a compromise were made. We believe that any surrender on our part, which would be practically what this compromise would amount to, would be by far the most serious mistake ever made in the anthracite coal business.

WANTS PUBLIC TO KNOW ALL.

C. D. Simpson, speaking for the individual operators, said in his address to the coal presidents:

In making our protest against any present settlement of the question at issue, we desire to emphasize certain points of material importance. During the last five months no consistent effort has been made to inform the public of the true state of affairs. Consequently it has accepted the miners' version and believes we are treating our employes unfairly, defrauding them of their earnings and preventing them from making a decent livelihood.

It is our opinion, and one upon which we are very determined, that we owe it to ourselves to have this investigation continue in order that testimony may be taken which will prove clearly to the public at large that the wages we have paid and the treatment accorded our men have been fair, and that their earnings have been large in proportion to the intelligence required and their willingness to work.

To common labor the daily wage has been small, but no less than it receives from the same class of work in any industry, and more than on your railroads. You do not give mechanics' wages to the man who handles a pick or wheels a barrow.

As to the miners, it can be shown that their annual earnings are more than the amount called "fair wages," which was specified by two witnesses called for the plaintiff. Their wages per hour are greater than those of skilled mechanics working and living in the same region, and they work less hours per day, through choice, and consequently, through the same choice, less days per year, since the operator must employ a large number of men in order to secure the output which might be produced by a fraction of that number.

This is very readily susceptible of proof by our books and those of your own mining companies. You will find that the men who have had the largest earnings are those who have worked steadily, just as a mechanic must, while the small earnings have invariably been to those who have given little time or care to their labor. The advantage given by an unusually good chamber is temporary, and has a relatively small effect upon the average yearly earnings.

Again, it must be remembered, when comparing a miner with a mechanic, that the latter must start as an apprentice, receiving possibly 60 cents a day during his first year. In the second year he may earn a little more, still more in the third, and during the fourth about $1 25 a day. After that his wage is from $2 50 to $3 a day, according to his skill and good fortune in securing a desirable position.

Compare this long period of work and small earnings with the apprenticeship of the miner. An immigrant, just landed on American soil, speaking one or two words of English, utterly ignorant, is eligible as a miner's laborer to a position which gives him the opportunity to learn and to acquire his miner's certificate, while earning between $2 and $2 40 a day. Is there any comparison?

Let the commission bring out those matters. This testimony can easily be secured. Its presentation, and the publicity which can be given to it will be of infinite service to every mining company. The public will have an opportunity of seeing the other side. The men themselves will talk about it, about how much a miner can earn. The mechanic who finds that he is working more hours for less money than the miner, will talk. Unemployed labor will learn of the opportunity for comfortable earnings, and will talk, and the miners, when they enter into a discussion with other workers, will not be long in seeing that they have had the opportunity and have made good earnings, and become jealous, that their field will be entered by others who wish for equally good fortune. Such testimony will clear the atmosphere of much of the maudlin sentiment which is apparent.

Thus far the general effect of the testimony presented has given undue prominence to Mr. Mitchell. In the four and one-half days in which he was kept on the stand, the only point of value ascertained was that he was in sympathy with the miners and was not familiar with anthracite mining. Half an hour would have served the same purpose, and prevented much sympathy creating generalities. He said that others knew the situation better—they would be called. Probably these persons are to be the next witnesses for that side, and if they are men with a good record for faithful work cross-examination will show what we have already stated—that their earnings are sufficient—and this could then be supported by our own witnesses. But our local attorneys, and the superintendents of the collieries are best fitted for such questioning. They are familiar with the details and can bring out the truth.

We think it highly desirable that any attempt at a compromise should immediately stop, that the investigation should continue and that one or two of the individual operators, with your representatives, should collect and tabulate figures of earnings for the purpose of presenting them in evidence. After that our witnesses can appear.

After struggling through the last five months with their losses and annoyances, it is a little matter to wait a short time more. A good fight is never useless, and if, in the end, we should not win, it will be better to have ended with the dignity of a strong effort than to weakly go on our knees now, when we know the other side has practically exhausted its resources.

MITCHELL TO WRITE A BOOK.

Scranton, Penn., Nov. 25.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is to write a book. He announced this to some personal friends in this city on Sunday. The book will deal with the question of capital and labor, and give the detailed history of the 1900 and 1902 strikes. A Chicago firm is to publish it.

J. J. ASTOR OFFERS $10,000.

HE WILL GIVE THAT AMOUNT IF PROPOSED HIGHWAY GOES ALONG EAST BANK OF HUDSON.

Members of the Automobile Club of America indulged in their usual Tuesday night "talk" at the clubhouse at Fifty-eighth-st. and Fifth-ave. last night. Much of the discussion was about the proposed highway between this city and Chicago. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides and photographs taken along the proposed route. Colonel John Jacob Astor, who is an enthusiastic member of the club, is interested in the scheme to build a highway through this State and offers to contribute $10,000 toward building the road, provided it goes along the east bank of the Hudson.

JEWEL ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

MRS. PAUL E. DE FERE LOSES PROPERTY VALUED AT $1,500.

No reasonable explanation has yet been offered as to how $1,500 worth of jewelry was taken from the bedroom of Mrs. Paul E. De Fere, at No. 686 St. Mark's-ave., Brooklyn, while the family was at dinner on Monday night. Mr. De Fere is a lawyer, being a member of the firm of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, of No. 40 Wall-st., Manhattan, and he formerly was a partner of Controller Grout and Justice Gaynor.

POLICE PICKET HOUSE.

SCHMITTBERGER SAYS IT IS A GAMBLING PLACE, AND HE WILL CONTINUE THE GUARD.

Under orders from Captain Schmittberger ten uniformed policemen acted as pickets all night Monday in front of No. 160 West Forty-fourth-st., a four story dwelling house, which Captain Schmittberger says is a gambling house. The proprietors, he says, are Westcott and Jolly. No one was allowed to enter the premises on any pretence.

Captain Schmittberger said yesterday that one of the alleged proprietors called at the station house after his being turned away. He remonstrated with the captain for the harsh treatment accorded his place by the police.

"I told him," said Captain Schmittberger, "that the policemen were going to stay there and hold out as long as the proprietors of the place maintained it. It is against the law for us to break in the doors to get evidence, but, mark my word, we are going to get in that house if it remains what it is, even if we have to get a balloon to effect an entrance."

An interesting item about the alleged gambling place was mentioned by the captain. He said he had called up the Buildings Department yesterday and informed the right persons there that in the house a spiral stairway was being erected from top floor to cellar, without the necessary permit for the improvement.

"The purpose of that spiral stairway," said the captain, "is to provide a safe and hasty exit for all hands in case of a raid on the premises. It will offer an outlet to the rear from every floor. I suppose the Buildings Department will take the proper action in the matter, as no permit has been issued."

At the Bureau of Buildings it was said yesterday that no complaint had been received from Captain Schmittberger, and the first information there regarding the house came from a reporter. This information was regarded as a complaint, however, and a special inspector was sent up at once. Yesterday afternoon it was said that the special inspector had been informed that there was no one there who could let him in, but that from information received by him he had "put a violation" on it. The inspector had observed a spiral stairway under course of construction in the rear, but it was in the form of a fire escape, and, it was said, it was not certain that a violation would hold merely for a thing of that kind.

If the placing of a fire escape involved any serious injury to or alteration of a wall, a permit would be required, but under ordinary circumstances, it was said, the bureau would not be inclined to interfere, any more than it would with the putting up of a sign or a flagstaff. The inspector learned, however, that alterations were in progress in the interior, and it was on account of that work that a violation was put on. If the architect or builder, however, filed plans for the work as soon as the plans are approved, that approval, if granted, would operate to remove the violation.

Thomas Jolly, who said he represented the owners, called on Superintendent Perez M. Stewart at the Bureau of Buildings yesterday. He said that every facility would be given the representatives of the Buildings Department, and that all the inspectors they wanted to send would be admitted. At the same time the contractor for the ironwork was at the bureau to file his plans.

The Buildings Department officials said they had nothing to do with enforcing the law against gambling houses, and that they could take no cognizance of anything except the question as to whether the proposed alterations were in violation of the buildings laws or not.

At midnight a relief detail of four policemen left the West Forty-seventh-st. station to relieve the policemen that patrolled the front of the house all the evening. When it arrived at the station house the relieved squad reported that there had been only a few attempts to enter the house and none had left it.

EXPOSITION DESIGN SELECTED.

CHARLES HOLLOWAY WINS LOUISIANA PURCHASE COMPETITION.

St. Louis, Nov. 25.—The contest for the design for the official emblem of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was decided to-day. The winner is Charles Holloway, of Clinton, Iowa. His design contains five figures. In the centre is a woman representing the territory of Louisiana, by her side stands Columbia, placing around Louisiana the American flag. The colors of France have fallen from her, and lie at her feet. In the background is a boat containing two figures—Progress and Rectitude. In front of Columbia sits a female figure representing France, holding in her lap the treaty for the Louisiana territory. Draped over her arm is the tricolor of France. She holds in one hahd the sword of Municipality.

The border contains four large figures, typifying Agriculture, Commerce, Art and Science. Above are two small figures of Genius and Progress, crowning Art and Science with a laurel wreath. In the lower corners are two shields, bordered with the colors of France and the United States.

The design will be used for the official seal, posters, medals and all documents connected with the exposition. The color scheme comprises red, white, blue and yellow, representing the United States, France and Spain.

Mr. Holloway was born in Philadelphia forty-two years ago, and came to St. Louis when eleven years old. He was a student in the St. Louis Art School for several years. He was the winner of the prize offered by "The Chicago Inter Ocean" for a figure typical of Chicago. In that contest Mr. Holloway's design was a woman, on whose breast were the words, "I will."

FOR A LARGE HIBERNIAN HALL.

THE A. O. H. HAS IMPORTANT PLANS FOR ITS BUILDING—A MEETING TO RAISE FUNDS.

The trustees, auxiliary committee and county officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met last night at the Hoffman House and completed arrangements for the meeting to be held on December 7 at Carnegie Hall. The meeting is to be held for raising money for the Hibernian Hall, to be built at One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st. and Fifth-ave. It is to be a lyceum and school building, containing a library and art rooms, where instruction to Irishmen may be given, similar to that now offered at Cooper Union. The order has already obtained the lot for the building, and the total sum needed to finish payments on this and to erect the hall, is about $250,000. This the order must raise by appealing to its friends.

ACTION FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Washington, Nov. 25.—President Roosevelt to-day informed Representative Hepburn, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, that he would appoint at once a representative from each of the government departments to confer with his committee as to the creation by Congress of a Department of Commerce and to furnish any information desired. Mr. Hepburn is confident that a bill creating the Department of Commerce will be passed at the approaching session of Congress.

EXPLOSION FOLLOWS MUSIC.

WHEN WIFE PLAYS "IN THE DEAR OLD SUMMER TIME" HUSBAND IS KNOCKED SENSELESS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Doty moved into No. 362 West Fifty-fifth-st. yesterday. They were married recently. Mrs. Doty had the piano opened in the parlor on the first floor. Last night the Dotys went to the theatre, and returned home about 11 o'clock. Mrs. Doty sat down and began to play "In the Dear Old Summer Time." Her husband went upstairs to their bedroom to light the gas. As he entered the room he detected a strong odor of gas. He ascertained that the gas jets were all turned off and then struck a match. That was the last he knew for some time. The gas pipe was leaking near the ceiling, and the minute he struck the match the gas exploded. He was knocked senseless to the floor. Mrs. Doty, who was on the floor below, felt the force of the shock, and she, too, was knocked senseless.

The explosion made a terrific noise, and could be heard for many blocks. There was a shower of glass from the front of the house, and smoke issued from the windows. Daniel F. McMahon, the "Two Spot" of the Tammany Triumvirate, is said to have appeared on his stoop directly opposite the Doty house, lightly clad and in a straw hat.

RECEPTION FOR DR. KENNEDY.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB ENTERTAINS THE RECTOR OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN ROME.

The Catholic Club of New-York last night tendered a reception to the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College, Rome, at which nearly four hundred persons were present. Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, president of the club, presided at the formal welcome to the guest, and delivered the address of welcome. He said in part:

Upon your return to Rome and when reporting to our Holy Father, you will be glad, I am sure, to convey to His Holiness the renewed assurances that the Catholic Club of New-York is still the united body of Catholic laymen increasingly loyal to the Holy See, and affectionately devoted to the august person of the Vicar of Christ, Leo XIII.

Monsignor Kennedy, in responding, said that he was profoundly moved at the reception, which, he realized, was not to him personally, but, justly, to the institution that he had the honor of representing, and said that it would be gratifying to the "Holy Pontiff, that great man who occupies the chair of St. Peter, the admiration of the whole world, Catholic and non-Catholic, Leo XIII," by whose permission and encouragement he was here. "I am sure he will be delighted," he said, "when I tell him of the loyalty expressed and the interest manifested in our college."

Other speakers were the Rev. John E. Burke, president of the college alumni association; John J. Delaney and W. Bourke Cockran.

Among those present were Archbishop Farley, the Rev. Drs. Burtsell, D. J. McMahon and H. A. Brann, President Charles V. Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, John Wanamaker, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, Justice E. W. Hatch and Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

MANY INSPECT THE SIBERIA.

NEW PACIFIC LINER IS EXCELLENTLY EQUIPPED—SHE WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC TO-MORROW.

The latest addition to the fleet of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Siberia, the sister ship of the Korea, which recently cut down the transpacific record from 12 days, 20 hours and 40 minutes, held by the China of the same company's fleet, to 10 days, 15 hours and 15 minutes, was opened to inspection yesterday. Several hundred persons visited her at Pier No. 40, at Clarkson-st. They were entertained at luncheon in the spacious dining saloon and were afterward taken through the vessel by her commander, J. Tremaine Smith, and her chief engineer, George H. Fergusen.

The Siberia is one of the four large steamships launched in this country this year. These four are among the largest and fastest steamships which have been floated from American shipyards. On her trial trip, with several thousand tons of water ballast and of pig iron to sink her to her load water line, the Siberia made 20½ knots an hour, according to her engineer. The Siberia and the Korea will not only be the fastest but the largest steamers on the Pacific Ocean. They are 572.04 feet long, 63 feet beam, and have a gross tonnage of 12,276 tons. The horse power of the engines is 19,000.

The Siberia has a number of characteristics which differentiate her from the transatlantic steamer and which indicate the character of her service. As she will be used in a climate warmer than that of the North Atlantic she has been provided with awnings from stem to stern and a special system of ventilation. The dining saloon, which will seat more than two hundred persons at one time, is at the extreme forward end of the deckhouse on the upper deck. The forward ports can be opened and the saloon swept with the breeze while the passengers are at the tables. Every convenience for comfort in the way of roomy staterooms has been provided. Besides 220 first class passengers, the vessel can accommodate fifty-four Steerage and 1,144 Chinese steerage. The steamer carries a crew of 250 men besides the officers. A novel feature of the ship, not found on a transatlantic liner, is the armory. It is on the bridge deck. In it are stored arms for the use of the officers in case the Chinese passengers should decide that they would like to take command of the vessel. The officers wear them when the crew is drilled in order to indicate to the Chinese that the officers are ready for any insurrection which they may contemplate.

The decorations of the interior of the ship are in keeping with the character of the vessel. Every aid to navigation is provided, and the hull is divided by thirteen transverse water tight bulkheads and one longitudinal bulkhead. The vessel could float if four of her compartments were filled with water.

The Siberia was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, of which Mrs. Collis P. Huntington and H. E. Huntington are the two principal owners. On the wall of the social room at the forward end of the promenade deck is a tablet containing the last public utterance of Collis P. Huntington in San Francisco.

Some of those who visited the ship yesterday were R. E. Griscom, J. V. Pattison, naval architect of the International Navigation Company; E. H. Harriman, Edwin Hawley, R. P. Schwerin, Arthur Lederer, George Naylor, Howard Ball, J. T. Smith, John Van Sickle, Horace See and George H. Daniels. The steamer will be open to the public to-morrow, Friday and Saturday.

KAISER WILHELM ENDS ROUGH TRIP.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived here last night from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, after being delayed about fifteen hours by rough weather. When the steamer left Cherbourg the weather was fine, but on the next day she encountered a strong gale, with high head seas, which lasted forty-eight hours and compelled her to reduce speed for two days. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse came in this time commanded by Captain O. Cuppers, formerly commander of the steamer Hohenzollern, of the same line, her former captain, Hogemann, having gone to take charge of the new flyer, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The engineer, William Bohm, has also gone to the new steamer. Her present engineer is F. Ziganke, formerly of the steamer Grosser Kurfürst.

Among the passengers were Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States; First Lieutenant Federico de Monte Verde y Sedno, military attaché of the Spanish Legation at Washington; G. Amsinck, Captain A. Atkin Higgins, Lieutenant F. T. Arnold, Lieutenant Leopoid Bredow, Professor Gamgee, J. C. Kennedy, George J. Malcom, F. Pritchard, W. Von der Porten, William L. Strauss, Frank Slosson, Isaak Stern, C. Sloan, Edward M. C. Tower, J. Leroy White and "Eddie" Bald, "Jimmy" Michael and M. Binsson, who will enter the six day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain JOHN A. DAPRAY, 23d Infantry, to Fort Sam Houston.

Captain ROBERT BOYD, assistant surgeon of volunteers, is honorably discharged.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the medical department are ordered: Major JOHN L. PHILLIPS to Fort Columbus, to relieve Major WILLIAM H. CORBUSIER. Major CORBUSIER on being relieved will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell to relieve Captain WILLIAM F. LEWIS. Captain Lewis on being relieved will proceed to the Philippine Islands.

Colonel JOSEPH P. FARLEY, ordnance department, will proceed from the Watervliet Arsenal to the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, and the Midvale Steel Works, Nicetown, Penn.

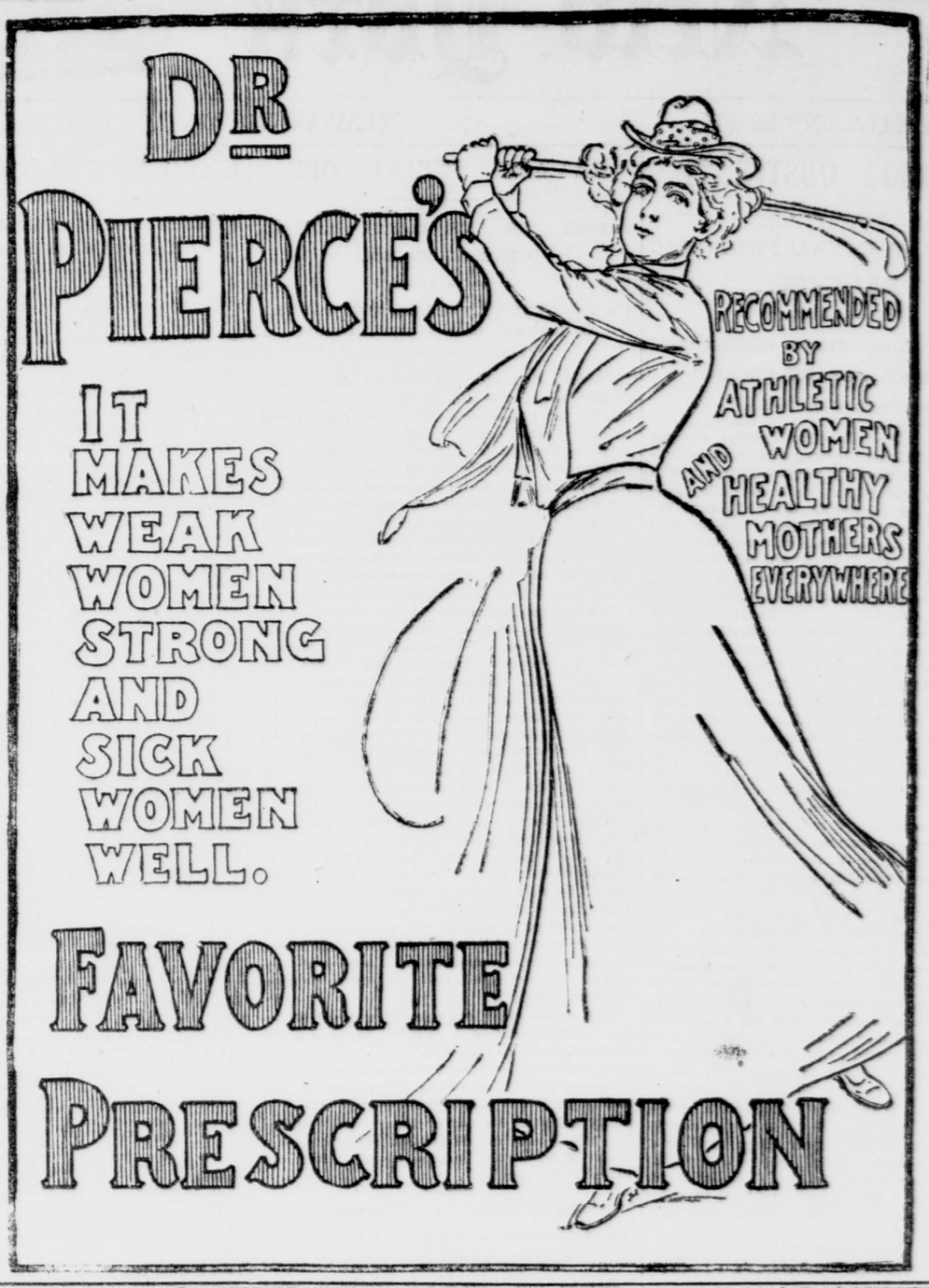
First Lieutenant RICHARD P. STRONG is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines.

NAVY.

Commander T. NELSON (retired), duty as inspector in charge of Sixteenth Light House District, Memphis, Tenn.

Lieutenant CHASE to Washington.

Captain J. G. EATON, member naval examining and retiring boards.



NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, November 25.

SOUGHT COMFORTER IN VAIN.—The return of a certain Southern Senator has brought forth an unusual display of Senatorial humor in the hotel corridors. The story is that this Southern statesman, after a visit to Oyster Bay, went to a Long Island beach and spent a night there. The season was ageing rapidly, and the weather was chilly. The next morning the Senator complained bitterly of the suffering he had endured that night on account of the cold.

"Couldn't you get any extra bedclothes?" inquired a sympathetic bystander.

"No, suh," was the mournful reply. "I got up and tried to find a comforter, but when I got downstairs I found the bar was closed up."

"A WISE DOG."—The efforts of an unreasoning brute to remedy the damage done by a presumably intelligent man are graphically set forth in a pathetic but amusing letter recently received at the Department of Agriculture. An extensive breeder of Angora goats in Arizona writes to Secretary Wilson that "a fool hunter my place come already by, and my good sheep dog Doc, him took for a coyote and him have already shot." After dilating on the remarkable intelligence of his two dogs, "which never once them goats have leaved alone, coming the house by for water several times a day alretty, but always each one by himself alone," and describing how one of the dogs, having found a blind goat, brought him immediately to the barn, the Arizona man says: "Mine good slut was left me yet, and she finds that the managing all these goats are too much work for her herself, so what does she do but come the barn by and take her two pups, and she take them out and teach them the work of minding these goats how to do; and when those pups bite a goat she bite them and they is most as good dogs as their father was, and them not three months old." He concludes his communication with the sage reflection, "that some animals have a good deal of sense I have often thought, but we—that genus homo—too proud to admit such things, it 'intinct' calls."

SHORT HISTORY IN WOOD.—Composite in the character of its historical associations is the cane recently presented to President Roosevelt by the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Haggerty, of St. Louis. In this walking stick is wood from a tree on the battlefield of Wilson Creek, trees at Gettysburg, Grant's log cabin, Sherman's house, the house in which Lee surrendered, the Springfield home of Lincoln, the Morro Castle at Havana, and the Spanish cruiser Cristina Regina. The ferrule of the cane was made from iron taken from cars dumped into a creek by General Marmaduke. A short history of the Civil War in wood seems a fitting title for this unique cane. The donor, the Rev. Dr. Haggerty, was a chaplain in General Sherman's army.

WAS NORTH DAKOTA ASHAMED?—Back in the days when North Dakota was little more than an overgrown Territory and was hardly to be held accountable, it elected a Republican legislature which sent a Democrat to the Senate, and the vote of that Senator passed the Wilson Tariff bill. Twice the Wilson-Gorman measure encountered a tie vote in the upper chamber, and each time Senator W. N. Roach cast the deciding ballot. In the Senator's term an admiring Postmaster General named a new postoffice for him, and Mr. Roach returned home a great man. When the country began to feel the effects of the Wilson bill, however, those North Dakota Republicans who were virtually responsible for its passage began to hear things from their constituents, and Senator Roach failed of re-election to the Senate. Last summer the Senator died in New-York, and no sooner was it known than Roach postoffice was discontinued, and now no monument remains to the man whose vote passed the Wilson-Gorman Tariff bill.

HOW THE TRIBUNE IS QUOTED.—The discoverer of Mendel's law, Professor W. J. Spillman, said to-day that he doubted if there was any other publication in this country which was quoted so extensively as The Tribune. "Some time ago," said Professor Spillman, "I explained to a representative of The Tribune the scientific formula which I had discovered, now known as Mendel's law, and its value to science. The statement appeared in The Tribune on Sunday, October 4. The next day it appeared in a Washington paper. A few days later I was in Atlanta, and was there greeted with the statement in an Atlanta daily. When I returned to Washington I found the same statement clipped from papers all over the country and forwarded to me by friends. It was only a few days ago it was reproduced in a Washington paper, credited to 'American Medicine,' which had altered it slightly and had used it as an editorial, but in every instance it was the same statement I had given The Tribune. I think the reason The Tribune is quoted so widely, and especially on scientific subjects, is that it is invariably so accurate."

PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Friends of Representative John R. Thayer, of Massachusetts, are reported to be busily engaged in preparing Mr. Thayer for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Somehow or other, Massachusetts seems to believe that after many years the Presidential honor is about to return to the State of the Adamses. Hitherto it has been assumed that the favorite son was Richard Olney, but Mr. Thayer's friends assert that he represents the young Democracy of New-England, and, without having violently attacked the recent heresies of his party, he is sound on the currency and safe on the tariff reform issues. It is also intimated that, now he has a Presidential bee in his bonnet, Mr. Thayer is likely to be a more prominent member of Congress. Indeed, he has been suggested as the minority leader in a tariff for revenue campaign.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box, 25c.

GOOD CROWD AT HORSE SALE.

BIDDING, SLOW AT FIRST, GROWS SPIRITED—COLONEL PURCELL CREATES AMUSEMENT.

In spite of the bad weather, there was a large crowd at the second day's auction sale of W. D. Grand's annual horse show sale at the American Horse Exchange. Among those present were ex-Fire Commissioner Scannell, ex-Sheriff Walton of Kings County and William Faversham, the actor. There were a number of Southern horse owners present, who have been in the city attending the Horse Show.

The prices for horses were low at first. Edna West, a bay mare, which has won three blue ribbons, one red and one reserve ribbon at the Horse Show in five exhibitions, brought only $150.

Saratoga, a brown gelding, was sold to "Joe" Weber, of Weber & Fields, for $500. Sporting Life, a bay gelding, which took a third prize last week, was bid up to $560, and was then withdrawn, as much more had been expected. The horse is the property of J. H. Jones, of Lexington, Ky.

Colonel Purcell, of Manassas, Va., who caused amusement at the Horse Show by his eccentric appearance, was cheered when he drove a team into the ring. He made a speech, praising his horses. The team sold for $150. The colonel drove around the ring, cracking his whip, until the auctioneer stopped him. The crowd laughed. When the price was announced, he would not take it. He immediately withdrew the team. "The gate!" shouted the crowd. The colonel got the gate. He next appeared on a black colt, which he, declared, had been ridden only three times. He would not sell it. The colonel finally sold a horse for $125. It was bought by Charles Halloway, of this city.

In the late afternoon and in the evening the bidding became more spirited, especially when the record stock from Shultshurst began going under the hammer. The total sales for the day amounted to $38,530, an average of $335 a head. Of this sum all but a few thousand dollars was bid for the animals consigned by John H. Shultz. His eighty-two horses sold for a total of $30,075, at an average of $368. Summaries:

Saratoga, br. g., 6, Chesterwood—Wildwind; Joseph Weber, New-York	$500
Bright Light, 2:08¾; br. m., 11, pacer, by Dark Night—Maid of the Mist; M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill	600
Susie T., 2:09¾; blk. m., 9, pacer, by Ambassador Nell; Miss K. L. Wilson, Gault, Canada	500
Belleflower, 2:12¾; b. m., 13, trotter, by Electioneer—Beautiful Belles; W. H. Orr, Reading, Penn	1,100
Talfa, 2:20; ch. m., 11, trotter, by Allerton—Cypress; to D. C. Palmeter, Chicago	1,100
Lena N., 2:06¼; former world's champion pacing mare; b. m., 12, by Sidney—Miss Helen; J. H. Phillips, Farkville, L. I	850
Sunland Belle, 2:08¾; b. m., 10, pacer, by Bourbon Wilkes—Xenemia; John H. Phillips, Parkville, Long Island	1,200
Con Axworthy, 2:21½; ch. g., 4, trotter, by Axworthy—Clorine; S. R. Jones, Boston	525
Edna Ryan, 2:25; br. m., trotter, by Prodigal—Edith Ryan; J. H. Phillips, Parkville, Long Island	710
Dorothea A., 2:29¼; ch. f., 4, trotter, by Altivo—Mary Osborne; Alexander Witzman, Vienna	525
Nancy Stam, b. m., 9, trotter, by Stamboul—Nancy Lee; Peter Kellogg, city	670
Rose Artus, 2:30; b. m., 5, trotter, by Artus—Beautiful Rose; E. R. Strong, Flatbush	500
Addie N., b. f., 3, trotter, by Advertiser—Lady Nutwood; G. Rousens, city	625
Dolly Phoebe, br. m., 8, trotter, by Hambletonian Wilkes—Dolly Smith; A. M. Hamilton, Wheeling, W. Va	675

SALES IN KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 25.—The best sales for the second day of the Fasig-Tipton thoroughbred sale were:

Chestnut filly, by imp. Kantaka—Jennie; J. B. Todd	$1,125
Bay filly, by imp. Kantaka—Hinyara; J. B. Todd	1,225
Chestnut filly, by imp. Kantaka—Cherub; Dr. J. G. Lyman, New-York	1,100
Chestnut filly, by imp. Kantaska—Nattot; E. O. Pepper	950
Bay filly, by imp. Kantaka—Nellie Stanley; Dr. J. G. Lyman	600
Boanerges, ch. h., 8, by Spendthrift—imp. Llandrino; W. A. McGagan, Jr., Little Rock, Ark	1,000
Hanwell, br. h., 10, by Hanover—Attractive; E. L. Davis, Lexington	6,000
Sara, b. m., 10, by Tremont—Saline; George H. Lindenberger, Louisville	1,200
Sallie of Navarre, ch. m., 4, by Henry of Navarre—Sallie McClellan, by Hindoo; S. S. Brown, Philadelphia	5,000
Bagolpo, b. m., 14, by Macduff—Sonora; George H. Lindenberger	1,000
Vintage, b. m., 10, by Hayden Edwards—Come and Go; E. A. Tipton, New-York	2,100
Merry Thought, br. m., 9, by imp. Pirate of Penzance—Raybelle; R. H. McPotter, New-York	2,000
Clarette, b. m., 7, by Candlemas—Intrepid; Earl Sellers	1,200

BAILLIE CANNOT RUN.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STRONGEST CANDIDATE FOR CROSS COUNTRY CONTEST WITHDRAWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—On the eve of the intercollegiate cross country run Pennsylvania's chances of winning the yearly contest received a killing blow when the university athletic committee sent word to the track management that J. K. Baillie, the best distance runner, would be ineligible to compete for the red and blue. Baillie was thought by the management to be in good standing in the Law School, but a letter from Dean Lewis to the committee stated positively that he is repeating his first year in that department and what second year studies he takes are only allowed him by courtesy of the faculty. As no man repeating a year is eligible under the Pennsylvania rules, the committee immediately ordered his name dropped from the team.

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If they will get a bottle of
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It Stops That Distress After Eating.
Druggists, Grocers or Main Depot, 13 Stone St.

JENKINS WINS WRESTLING BOUT.

HE DEFEATS "JOE" CARROLL, DESPITE THE LATTER'S GREEN TRUNKS—GARDEN HALL PACKED.

"Joe" Carroll, who is heralded as the champion wrestler of Ireland and England, went down in defeat last night at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall at the hands of and the legs of the sturdy American "Tom" Jenkins. The bout was announced for the championship of the world, and if both men have the privilege to try for this title Jenkins had not much trouble in winning it.

The match was under catch as catch can rules, all holds being allowed. While it lasted it was interesting and at times fast. It was apparent in the first few minutes that Jenkins was too heavy for his opponent. His weight was announced at 190 pounds, while Carroll, it was said, weighed 170. Jenkins looked much more than twenty pounds heavier than his rival. There were several preliminary bouts before the principal one, and when these were over the two big stars came into the ring. Both men looked in the pink of condition. Carroll wore green trunks. These were said to have been bought in Ireland and smuggled to this country. They fooled the Custom House inspectors, it was declared, and were now about to fool Jenkins. But they didn't.

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