LEYH'S BOY DISAPPEARS

POLICE CAN'T FIND ONLY WITNESS OF MANUFACTURER'S DEATH.

POISON TO BE ANALYZED—SEARCH FOR A MAN WHO LEFT EMPLOY AFTER QUARREL SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

Although there seems to be no doubt that George F. Leyh, the aged truss maker, who died at his home, No. 73 Broadway, Brooklyn, on Tuesday after drinking some beer, was murdered, the police have been unable to establish that any person had a sufficient motive for the deed. Neither have any arrests been made in the case, although several persons are being watched sharply. Until the contents of the dead man's stomach and of the beer left in the glass from which he drank are analyzed, it will be impossible to say which poison caused Mr. Leyh's death. Indications point to cyanide of potassium, but Mr. Wuest, the coroner's physician who is making an analysis of the stomach, thinks that the linings of that organ would be corroded if cyanide had been used. The stomach shows, however, that the poison used was one of the more powerful irritants.

No steps had been taken to analyze the beer up to last night, as Coroner Williams says the contingent fund, which is used for those purposes, is limited. It is probable that the District Attorney's office will be called upon to analyze the beer. The bottle from which the fatal draught was drawn is nearly full and the tumbler which was used is about half full. Both show a heavy brownish-white sediment at the bottom. What has dried on the neck of the bottle and the sides of the glass has crystallized and glistens.

Robert Westphal, a fourteen-year-old boy, whose home is at No. 257 Stockholm-st., and who had been employed by Mr. Leyh since October 8, seems to be the most interesting figure in the case. He it was who usually went to the cellar and brought up the beer for his employer's daily luncheon. Although in his statement to Coroner Williams the boy denied that he had brought up the fatal bottle on Tuesday, one of his companions is reported to have said that Westphal told him he did bring the bottle from the cellar. However that may be, Robert was with the old man when he opened the beer, saw him drink a part of a glassful, tasted the peculiar stuff at the request of Mr. Leyh, and then saw the latter fall over in his death struggle. No one else was in the house at the time. Isabella Leyh, the daughter, had gone across the street to a jeweller's a few minutes before, and was hastily called back by the Westphal boy.

The coroner, detectives and newspaper men had questioned the boy so much that he was almost in a state of panic yesterday afternoon. Late in the afternoon two policemen went to Leyh's store, at No. 73 Broadway. They were looking for Westphall. When he saw them the boy ran out through the back door and escaped over the fence. Although the police looked for him at his home and elsewhere, he could not be found. It was evident that Westphall had become thoroughly frightened.

The police have learned that Mr Leyh, who was old, was eccentric and crabbed, and often quarrelled with those about him. So far as has been learned, none of these quarrels was serious, although the police are now looking for a man who left Mr. Leyh's employ after hot words some weeks ago.

Mr. Leyh was industrious and thrifty, and, although his truss and bandage making business had fallen off considerably in recent years, he had laid by considerable money. His accumulations are placed at about $150,000. In addition to this he carried a heavy life insurance.

Westphall said yesterday that Mr. Leyh was grumbling about his luncheon when he drank the fatal beer.

"He said if he couldn't get things to eat he would drink, and then went down in the cellar and got the last bottle of beer," was the way the boy put it. "He poured out half a glass and drank it, then made a face and brought it over for me to taste. 'It's bitter and tastes queer,' he said. Then I began to have an odd feeling in my mouth. Then he fell down in sort of a fit. I started to run out to get Miss Isabella from across the street and was so dizzy that I fell down stairs."

BULLET PROOF CLOTH TESTED.

MISSILES FAIL TO PENETRATE INVENTION OF CHICAGO LAY BROTHER.

A bullet proof textile fabric that will apparently stop a revolver bullet of any calibre was exhibited last night at the armory of the 9th Regiment. The fabric is the invention of Casimir Zeglin, a lay brother of a religious order, of Chicago. The tests were made in the presence of the officers of the regiment and Captain Gowan, 10th United States Infantry.

Shots from revolvers ranging from .22 to .44 calibre were fired at from five to eight yards at the cloth. The regular police and army revolvers were used, as well as several others, including a powerful target pistol. Smokeless and black powder were used.

The effect of every shot fired was practically the same. A black circle showed where the missiles struck, but on the other side the cloth gave only a slight indication of the impact. One or two .22-calibre shots stuck in the cloth. Not one penetrated entirely through the garment.

WORK ON CUP DEFENDER.

EXPERT MECHANICS ARRIVE AT HERRESHOFF'S—KEEL READY FOR THE PLATES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Providence, R. I., Dec. 4.—Several mechanics arrived here to-day to work on the new cup defender, all being expert shipwrights, coming from Bath, New-York and Philadelphia. The men are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steel bulb angle frames from Phenixville, Penn., and as soon as these arrive the men will be put to work. The bronze fittings for the new boat are being cast in the moulding shop, and will be much like the fittings on the Constitution. The big lead keel has thoroughly cooled, and is by all odds the best piece of work of the kind ever run at the Herreshoff shop. Over its entire surface, top, bottom, ends and sides, there was scarcely a bubble or a seam. It is also the biggest keel of the kind ever cast, being fully two feet longer than the Constitution's and weighing about ten tons more. Workmen are busy smoothing off the huge mass, and the bronze plates will be bolted on in a few days. As the keel rests in the shop it resembles greatly the keel of the Constitution.

SUIT AGAINST MADDEN'S ESTATE.

William L. Woodill, who was the right hand man of the late John P. Madden, when he was the Democratic leader in Queens Borough, has brought suit against Mr. Madden's estate. Woodill alleges the estate owes him $7,500. He and Madden were associated in some street contracts, and Woodill says he did not receive his full share of the profits.

THE RED RIVER RISING RAPIDLY.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 4.—The Red River continues to rise here and at points above this place. It will go above the danger line here before morning. The bottom lands, inhabited principally by negroes, are rapidly filling with water. A number of families have been forced to leave their homes.

The gap in the levee at Bleacher, twenty miles above here, is reported to be widening. There appears to be no immediate danger of loss of life, though there will be considerable suffering and heavy crop and live stock losses. Snow and rain continue to swell the rushing waters. No fear is entertained for the safety of Shreveport.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 4.—Zero weather is reported from a number of places in Northern Kansas, but the sudden fall in temperature is believed to have caught few cattlemen unprepared. In Kiowa County, in the southwestern part of the State, the supply of coal for general consumption is scant.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 4.—General rain and snow storms prevail throughout the State to-day. This is the earliest snow known here in years. Business is practically at a standstill, telegraph wires are down, and railway traffic has been impeded to some extent.

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION MEETS.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Baptist Social Union was held at the Savoy last night. The following officers were elected: President, D. L. Wing; first vice-president, M. J. Ennis; second vice-president, E. H. Conklin; secretary, C. W. Houghton; treasurer, D. C. Ling. After the business meeting there was a banquet, covers being laid for one hundred and fifty guests. George Leask, the retiring president, presided. The Rev. Dr. R. P. Johnston, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, spoke on the Baptist Congress and said in part: "The Baptist Congress is the only place that a man can express his thoughts. A creed that will not bear discussion is not a strong enough creed to please me, and is not strong enough to base our hopes on. If it is true it will stand investigation; if it is not true, God knows we want to get rid of it." The Rev. O. H. Lovejoy, of Mount Vernon, told of his experiences in the coal region at the time of the strike.

ALLEGED PIRATES TAKEN

SLOOP SOUGHT BY POLICE CAPTURED—MAN ABOARD IDENTIFIED AS HIGHWAYMAN.

Edward Murray, an officer of Hastings, has captured the now famous black sloop Stranger, for which the police along the Hudson River and Long Island Sound have been looking for some time, on the supposition that it is the home of the Sound pirates who have been operating along these two waterways for some time past.

About two weeks ago the Stranger was anchored off Hastings on the night James Mullins, coachman for Carl Trube, a resident of Hastings, was waylaid and robbed. The home of another resident of Hastings was also entered the same night and robbed. The next morning the sloop had disappeared.

Every time the black sloop has appeared at any place, it is said that robberies have taken place, and that the sloop would always disappear the next morning early. An employe of A. Zinsser, president of the village, yesterday afternoon noticed a long black sloop slowly round to and anchor off the boathouse of the Hastings Yacht Club. He immediately informed Mr. Zinsser, who in turn told Officer Murray, and the latter hurried to the beach.

In a short time a small boat put off, containing two men, and as soon as they landed Murray placed both under arrest. At police headquarters they described themselves as Captain John Allen Freise, of the sloop yacht Stranger, and Patrick Gallagher, of No. 164 Thirty-fifth-st., South Brooklyn. Captain Freise is a short, stockily built man, dark, with a heavy mustache, 5 feet 3 inches in height, and weighs 138 pounds. Gallagher is also stockily built, 5 feet 6 inches, weighs 147 pounds, of smooth face and dark features. When arrested Captain Freise stated that his was a river junk boat, and that he cruised about buying up boat junk of all kinds, which he repaired and resold. He denied positively ever having been on Long Island Sound, but after a while admitted having been at City Island last year.

After having locked up the men Officer Murray secured a search warrant and rowed out to the sloop. Here he found a monster mastiff dog on guard. Every inch of the boat was searched, but nothing in the line of valuable loot was found. Three large and two small sets of block and tackle, supposed to have been stolen from Peekskill, and answering the description of the goods stolen there last Wednesday, were found in one corner of the deck. Captain Freise carries Custom House license No. 116,808, and his junk license is No. 5,287, issued in this city May 3, 1902.

Gallager was later identified positively by Coachman Mullins as the man who held him up two weeks ago. The boat is a low built single stick sloop yacht, with black hull and red cabin. She is about twenty feet in length, and is licensed to carry ten tons. The men will be held until their history can be fully investigated.

MAY END MARSEILLES STRIKE.

PROPOSITION BY THE SHIPOWNERS TO THE STRIKING CREWS.

Marseilles, Dec. 4.—No change in the strike situation took place to-day, but this evening the syndicate of ship owners made a proposition to the strikers which, it is stated, is in the nature of a compromise, and it is believed that an agreement will be reached. Meantime the government has organized a temporary steamship service with Corsica, Algiers and Tunis, furnishing sailors from the navy for the regular steamers. When the steamer Rhone was on the point of sailing for Bona at noon the crew suddenly deserted in spite of the protests and prayers of the two hundred and fifty passengers. The latter refused to disembark, and the steamer sailed late in the afternoon, manned by naval sailors.

SHE HAD MICE IN HER HAT.

THE WOMAN WAS WEARING THREE LITTLE RODENTS AND SHE FRIGHTENED SOME TROLLEY PASSENGERS.

Sergeant Brown, of the Fourth Police Precinct, was the only male passenger in a Clinton-ave. trolley car, in Newark, yesterday morning, when the dozen women in it were frightened by a nest of mice, which one of their number had unsuspectingly brought in.

At Bergen-st. the woman who caused the commotion boarded the car. She took a seat near Brown, in the middle of the car. He noticed after a few minutes that she was acting in a peculiar manner. Her hat did not seem to fit, and she shifted and twisted it, until suddenly she tore it from her head, threw it to the floor of the car and screamed. When the other women in the car looked at the hat they screamed, too. Nestled in the lining were three little mice, squeaking in terror as the women passengers scrambled up on the cane seats and stood trembling.

The sergeant, fearing that some of the women might try to leap from the car, ordered the conductor to hold the door closed. The sergeant killed the tiny mice, and then offered the woman her hat, but she refused to put it on, and carried it at arm's length until she alighted from the car, a few blocks further on. Brown says she would not give her name.

DISCUSS WORK AMONG NEGROES.

"SOAP, SOUP AND SALVATION" THE REMEDIES, SAYS ONE SPEAKER AT EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SERVICE.

At the missionary service at St. George's Church, Sixteenth-st. and Rutherfurd Place, last evening, Archdeacon Russell, head of St. Paul's School, in Lawrenceville, Va., an industrial and academic institution, similar to the Hampton and Tuskegee schools, discussed the achievements of education among the negroes of the South, as one of the partial solutions of the negro problem. He appealed for money for his institution.

The Rev. W. H. Tunnell, warden of King's Hall, Washington, one of the most eminent colored men in the Episcopal clergy, said that the negro was simply the subject of the human problem, as much as the other races of the world, including the Anglo-Saxon. Of the various suggested means of disposing of the negro problem, he said that expatriation was impossible because all the ships of the world could not carry the negroes back to Africa; segregation was impossible because the whites would not leave any State or Territory, and even if the negroes were segregated with a Chinese wall around their domain the whites would climb over that wall; and the Philippines would not welcome the colored people.

"The only solution," he said, "the only panacea for this great evil is the true, simple gospel of Jesus Christ. In the words of a street preacher I once heard, the negroes must be gone to with 'soap, soup and salvation.'"

At the noon meeting at St. Paul's, Bishop Burgess of Long Island preached. He spoke of St. Paul going out on his missionary tours, and compared the Church at Antioch to the Church at New-York. He said, in part:

Now, the question of money is always to the front. When a missionary is appointed the question is not "Can we get a man like Saul?" or "Can we get an earnest man?" but "Can we get money?"

There is something wrong with our American system. The Church of Jesus Christ must be missionary or it must die. We cannot afford to do it in the half hearted way we are doing it now.

At the afternoon conference at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy the Lord Bishop of Thetford, England, said in part:

Every Christian that is worth a nail ought to be a missionary. I don't know how it is here, but with us I know that there is a great dearth and growing scarcity of men fitted for the ministry. Our lads at school and young men at the colleges are a most selfish class. Just see what they spend on their games, on football.

The men we send out to India, China and Japan should be the very best. They ought to be our saints. As the training begins at home, the men should get their technical training at colleges and universities, and there should be the training of natives as missionaries.

RETIREMENT OF WHITE STAR PARTNERS.

London, Dec. 4.—As an outcome of the sale of the White Star Line to the International Mercantile Marine Company the two Imries and W. S. Graves have retired from the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co.

CHARGES FOR HAUGHEY.

TRIAL INSTEAD OF PENSION RETIREMENT TO BE HIS LOT.

Announcement of pending charges against Police Captain William R. Haughey was made at the District Attorney's office late yesterday afternoon. The charges will be filed with Commissioner Partridge this morning. Assistant District Attorney Morgan, who had prepared the charges, would not give the specifications. It was learned, however, that the complaints are based on affidavits made by Antonio Laporti and Frank Tagliano, the same men who made the charges against ex-Captain Moynihan, for which Moynihan has been indicted. It is believed that Haughey will be arraigned before Commissioner Partridge for neglect of duty in failing to suppress disorderly houses when he was in command of the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station. This is the same station in which Moynihan was captain when he is alleged to have committed bribery. Laporti was said to be a keeper of a house in that precinct and Tagliano was a go-between.

Captain Haughey was sent to the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station on October 10, 1900, being transferred from the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station. On June 10, 1902, he was transferred to Highbridge and was succeeded in East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. by Captain Moynihan. About four months ago Haughey was transferred from Highbridge to West Thirty-seventh-st., where he now is.

Inspector Kane, who is in charge of the inspection district in which the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station is included, refused to have anything to say last night. Both Moynihan and Haughey have been in command of this precinct during Kane's time. The same wardmen who served with Haughey in East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. went with him to Highbridge, and then to West Thirty-seventh-st. They are Edward Hallahan and Alfred Reid. Monroe Rosenfeld and Henry Storjohann, who did plain clothes work for Haughey and were reduced to patrol duty by Moynihan a few days after he followed Haughey in the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, are now doing plain clothes work in the West Thirty-seventh-st. station. Rosenfeld is one of the men who gave evidence against ex-Captain Moynihan.

Commissioner Partridge received a brief from Corporation Counsel Rives yesterday advising him that he could not retire Captain Haughey.

Captain Haughey contended that when he was appointed to the force the charter provided that when a man was a policeman twenty years he was entitled to retirement, but Mr. Rives says that the charter at that time stated that the Commissioner "may retire" a policeman, and that it was not mandatory.

The present charter says that when a man has been on the police force twenty-five years and has reached the age of fifty-five years, and there are no charges pending against him, the Commissioner must retire him. Haughey has served thirty years, but is only fifty-two years old.

The pleading of ex-Captain Moynihan to the indictment for bribery was adjourned before Justice Newburger in Part I of General Sessions yesterday until next Monday morning. Terence G. McManus, who represented Captain Moynihan, asked the justice if the captain could plead "not guilty," with permission to withdraw that plea on Monday if he desired. Justice Newburger refused this request.

It was learned yesterday that District Attorney Jerome is so anxious to get a conviction in Moynihan's case that he will conduct the prosecution.

TWENTY-ONE NEGROES ARRESTED.

CHAPMAN MAKES A RAID ON "THE COLORED CANFIELD'S," AND FINDS GAMBLING IN PROGRESS, HE SAYS.

Captain Chapman last night, in a raid made twenty-one negroes prisoners. John Franklin Morgan, known as "the colored Canfield," and who gave his occupation as art collector, was locked up in the Mercer-st. station with a score of negroes captured in the Semona Club, at No. 138 West Third-st. Morgan was doing the honors at the club, in evening clothes.

The club is a three story and basement brick building. A stepladder was put up against the house, while detectives pounded the front door. Those pounding the door got in first. No one had taken the trouble to tip off "the colored Canfield," and the consequence was, as Captain Chapman said, "they were all caught at it."

On the first floor were a number of negroes playing poker, the captain said. Morgan demanded to know the meaning of the outrage on the men who were visiting him. Captain Chapman and his men pushed into the first floor front room and found a poker table with a "kitty." In the "kitty" were $1 23 and six pawntickets, showing some of the players had run short and had pledged pledges. Three card tables were secured, about twenty-five hundred chips and several dozen packs of cards.

The upper floors, according to Captain Chapman, were given over to faro, except for a game of hearts going on in one room.

Morgan was loud in his protests that it was a private house, and that the police had no right to visit it. He was arrested, however, with the other inmates. Morgan gave his address as No. 151 West Thirty-third-st. He was charged with being the proprietor of the house.

TRIED SUICIDE, POLICE SAY.

WOMAN WHO JUMPED FROM APARTMENT HOUSE WINDOW IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

Under the influence of a temporary suicidal mania, the police say, Mrs. Anna Haight jumped from a second story window of the Von Hoffman apartment house, at No. 29 West Twenty-sixth-st., at about 5:30 p. m. yesterday, breaking her right leg and receiving several bad scalp wounds.

Mrs. Haight lives at the boarding house of Miss Van Vleck, No. 317 West Twenty-third-st. Last Tuesday morning she left her room, apparently in good spirits and with plenty of money, and went to visit Mrs. Margaret Todd, who owns the Von Hoffman apartment and has a suite on the second floor. There she was received by a Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Todd's housekeeper, and there she had remained in spite of Mrs. Todd's absence.

According to Mrs. Payne her visitor began to act queerly yesterday, so she informed Mrs. Haight's brother, Henry Tolman, of Pittsburg, of his sister's condition, and also sent for Mrs. Haight's physician, Dr. Albert Dupont, of No. 310 West Twenty-third-st., to make arrangements for removing her to some private sanatorium. The doctor, it is said, was to arrive at 4 o'clock, but for some reason he failed to appear.

As Mrs. Payne tells the story, her visitor suddenly rushed to the window, and, with the cry, "Let me out of here!" threw herself out into the street.

Mr. Haight, a mining engineer, is said to be in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

At Bellevue Hospital, where Mrs. Haight was removed and placed in the insane pavilion, charged with attempted suicide, it was reported last night that her condition was critical.

WANTED TO EARN HIS CARFARE.

A MAN WEARING DIAMONDS TRIES TO SELL PAPERS AT THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A well dressed man, wearing diamonds and other jewelry, whose name was said to be William Morrison, appeared at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance last night, and inquired of Policeman Henry Smith if it was a crime to sell newspapers. He explained that he had dined in a downtown restaurant, and had had just three cents left for carfare, with which he had purchased six copies of a Park Row newspaper. A small crowd soon collected, and several offered suggestions about pawnshops, but these were closed. When a dozen proffered assistance with money, he declined all charity, saying he preferred to earn his carfare.

The car starter at last saw a couple of cigars sticking out of a pocket of the man, and he offered him a nickel for them. This was accepted. The newsboys received the unsold papers, and the man boarded a Third-ave. car.

INSANE MAN FIGHTS TO DIE.

HE IS DRAGGED FROM A WINDOW ON THE FOURTH FLOOR, THROUGH WHICH HE TRIES TO JUMP.

James Skiff, fifty-one years old, who sleeps with his hunchback son on the fourth floor of No. 8 Clarkson-st., tried to jump from the window last night. Richard Quinn, the janitor's eighteen-year-old son, pulled him in, and the two then fought all around the room until a policeman arrived. Skiff was removed to the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital.

Skiff has been bothered with hallucinations of men pursuing him to take his life. He awoke late last night and pushed his feet through the glass in the window. He was half way out, and about to throw himself into the yard, when Quinn, who had heard the breaking of the window, ran up. The hunchback, who was too weak to interfere, was sitting in bed, very much frightened. Quinn grabbed Skiff's legs and pulled him back into the room.

Then the man and boy fought each other, neither getting on his feet. They rolled over and over until they got under the bed. Then the boy landed on top. He managed, by pressing on the bed with his back, to hold the older man until a policeman, who had heard the confusion, ran in. He held Skiff until the ambulance arrived. The man was not injured by the glass or fight, and Quinn was unhurt.

WALL STREET PESTS ACTIVE

SO-CALLED LAWYERS WHO GUARANTEE TO RECOVER LOSSES MADE IN SPECULATION.

There are many stock speculators who are losers in Wall Street, for naturally not all can win; and this fact has opened a field for profit for certain unscrupulous lawyers, who generally succeed in casung the victim into a still deeper mire of financial loss and despondency. At the moment Wall Street is pestered by a class of attorneys who pretend to be able to recover losses made in the stock market. There may be some cases where brokers prefer to pay blackmail rather than go into court to prove the genuineness of their transactions, but in a great many instances the blackmailers are told to proceed, and nine times out of ten they are not heard of again. Many people, especially women, who lose money in the Street brood so much over their losses that they finally persuade themselves into believing that their brokers are responsible for their troubles. And when they hear of attorneys who profess to be able to recover such losses, they gladly pay over the remnants of their bank accounts to these "smart" young men, in the confident belief that their lost money will be restored. The man or woman who loses money in Wall Street should not forget that his or her broker is merely an agent, who buys or sells stocks according to his customer's orders. Save in the case of bucket shops (which are illegal concerns), brokers have absolutely nothing to do with a man's losses or gains, and even in the case of a bucket shop the customer is to blame the more for having trusted his money to concerns that have no recognized standing in Wall Street.

It is a remarkable fact that while several months ago commission houses as a rule advised their customers to take profits, the greater number of margin holders refused to act on the advice, and subsequently not only had paper profits wiped out, but were, in many cases, in debt to their brokers. Yet there were disgruntled losers who would not settle the difference with their brokers, but who even demanded of their brokers amounts equivalent to their losses.

Women in particular are bad losers in Wall Street, and brokers have had so much trouble with some of them who do not understand speculation that their accounts are not generally desired. Indeed, in most cases, they are refused. The lawyer shark naturally finds the woman speculator an easy victim. After receiving a large retainer, he goes to the commission house through which his client has operated, and in a blustering manner demands the privilege of examining the books of the firm, a refusal being followed by a threat to bring suit against the house on the ground that his client's buying order for stocks had never been executed. The mere suggestion that their name be attacked generally is disquieting to conservative and legitimate commission houses, and it is on the strength of that idea that some firms would rather settle such a claim than be accused in open court of an act such as that on which the lawyer bases his confidence that he will be able to recover money for his customer. Of course, if the brokers decide to pay the lawyer gets the better part of the settlement as his fee, while the speculator finds herself little better off than before she engaged the so-called man of law.

In a recent case, in which a woman speculator had lost money and brought suit against her broker to recover it, the affidavit presented to the court stated that no actual transactions had been made and that deponent was therefore entitled to recover all the money originally deposited as margin. An effort was made by the plaintiff to compel this brokerage firm to produce its books in court, and in answer the attorney for the brokers proved by affidavits from every broker concerned in the operation that each and every transaction had been made and recorded in the usual way on the floor of the New-York Stock Exchange. Naturally the case was thrown out of court, and the judge told the lawyer and his client that their case was simply based on guesses, as proved by the affidavits produced by the defendants, which identified every transaction in the account. In this case it is interesting to note that the brokerage house, when asked by the woman's lawyer for permission to examine its books, agreed to grant the permission on the condition that if its books showed that the transactions had been made on the floor of the exchange and were correct, the woman client would allow judgment to be taken for the amount of her indebtedness to them. The lawyer blustered some more and declined to agree to the condition.

People who deal through New-York Stock Exchange houses may rest assured that their transactions are conducted according to the rules of the exchange, which provide for expulsion when orders are "bucketed." Stock Exchange firms buy and sell on orders, and if speculators have their margins wiped out by a declining market, they cannot blame their broker. In a rapidly falling market a broker is compelled by the laws of business, common sense and honesty to protect himself, and if a customer fails to respond to a call for additional margin, the broker has no recourse but to liquidate the account; indeed, he would not be a safe broker to deal with if he did not. People who operate on small margins frequently lose their money and then blame their brokers for the loss.

ENTER SNOW, UNHERALDED.

IT COMES WITHOUT FROST AND WITHOUT WIND.

The weather man was caught napping last night, and late in the evening the snow man made his appearance, but despite his formidable attack he could not assemble his forces, as his advance guard, Jack Frost, had made no preparations for his coming. In fact, the weather man was so confident that he could arrange too cold weather for the snow man last evening that he openly asserted there was no chance for his coming.

"It's a shame," exclaimed the fair patrons who flocked from the theatres and amusements, while their dainty frocks were unstarched by the first appearance of winter. And little consolation was obtained from their older companions, who immediately thought it just, and that nowadays we should have some of the real old November snowstorms that made the sleigh rides on Thanksgiving Day an accessory to the turkey.

It was a peaceful little storm, with no blustering winds, but just dainty little flakes that soaked everybody through who happened to be unfortunate enough to be out in it.

wealthy cigar dealer, who departed this life on board the steamship California when four days out from Gibralter for the United States, had been successfully preserved in brandy so that it might be buried on shore. The carpenter made a tin-lined coffin, into which 24 cases of brandy were poured, after the corpse had been carefully placed inside the receptacle; and then the coffin was hermetically sealed.

A few years ago on the death of a prominent shipowner of London, Mr. James Park, his body was cremated at Woking in the orthodox way; his ashes were collected and inclosed in a glass bottle and handed to the master of the first of the firm's sailing ships leaving London for dispersal. On arriving off St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight, the bark's head was brought to bear magnetic north, thus pointing directly toward the deceased's native village in Scotland; the captain broke the bottle and the ashes were scattered to the four winds of heaven, all in obedience to a clause in the deceased's will. Last February, Captain Franklin Fowler, a well known Boston pilot, died, and, his body was cremated. At his oft expressed wish, if the report be true, his ashes were taken down the harbor and scattered over Massachusetts Bay by his friend Pilot F. B. Weelock. Evidently, some like an earthy bed, some like one at the bottom of old ocean, and some as near absolute annihilation as possible.

A TEN MILE "PRO" LAP RACE.

An appetizer for the six day race that starts at midnight Sunday will be the ten mile professional lap race which is to be held in Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. Frank Kramer, the National Circuit champion; Eddie Bald and Iver Lawson will start from scratch, and the handicap men will cut out a hot pace from the crack of the pistol and force the champions to do their best. Gougoltz, Kaser and several of the foreign riders will compete in the ten mile handicap, while E. F. Root, the New-England amateur champion, who is to ride as team mate with Frank Galvin in the six day race, will make his professional debut in this race. The twenty mile motor paced race between the Welch champion, Jimmy Michael, and Harry Elkes, the American champion, on Saturday night, should prove an interesting paced race. Both have the latest equipped French motors, so there will be little or no advantage on either side. Another feature of the meet on Saturday, and which will be one of the attractions during the six day race, will be a cycling act by Dan Canary, the trick rider. Most of the American riders entered in the six day race will arrive in town to-day and go to Vallsburg, where they will do light work to keep them in condition. Over eighty entries have been received for the amateur race to-morrow night.

SALVATION ARMY ASKS FOR BIDS.

The Salvation Army will give Christmas dinners for twenty-five thousand of the city's poor, and asks for tenders for a supply of the following articles at the lowest price: 20,000 pounds of turkey and chicken, 500 pounds of beef, 8,000 loaves of bread, 1,000 pounds of beans, 3,000 pounds of vegetables, canned or fresh; 500 bushels of potatoes; 3,000 shoes, clothing, toys and dolls for children; 1,000 pies, 2,000 pounds of candies, 2,000 pounds of coffee, 1,000 pounds of tea, 2,000 pounds of nuts, 1,000 oranges, 1,000 pounds of butter, 50 barrels of apples, 12 barrels of sugar and 2 barrels of pickles. Gifts of cash or goods will be gratefully received by Commander Booth Tucker, at the Salvation Army Headquarters, No. 120 West Fourteenth-st.

SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS TO-DAY.

FOOTBALL.—Reception to Yale eleven, Yale Club, 8:45 p. m.

THE RACETRACK.

SHOO FLY AND PRINCE BLAZES THE WINNING FAVORITES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Dec. 4.—Shoo Fly and Prince Blazes were the winning favorites, and, after his race, the latter was run up to $1,100, and bought in by his owners, Durnell & Herz. Sarner was claimed out of the second race by Mrs. C. E. Durnell for $700. On account of her temper, the stewards have ordered the refusal of further entries of the mare Nannie J. Weather clear and cool; track muddy. Summary:

First race (five and one-half furlongs)—Shoo Fly, 112 (Gannon), 8 to 5, won; Pure Dale, 105 (Hoar), 12 to 1, second; War Cry, 108 (Otis), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:17⅘. Brookston, Pathos, Hedge and Robert G. Lansing also ran.

Second race (selling; seven furlongs)—Brandy Smash, 113 (Landry), 9 to 1, won; Sarner, 101 (Fuller), 2 to 1, second; Scotch Plaid, 108 (Buchanan), 13 to 5, third. Time, 1:41⅘. Kiss Quick, Optimo, Henry of Franstamar, Sue Johnson, Tom Kingsley and Nannie J. also ran.

Third race (selling; six furlongs)—Optional, 95 (Fuller), 4 to 1, won; Moroni, 101 (Robbins), 5 to 1, second; Russellton, 105 (Prince), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:25⅘. Ben Frost, Boundless, John Potter, Chanterelle, Shut Up, Parnassus and Kabyle also ran.

Fourth race (six and one-half furlongs)—The Lady, 115 (Buchanan), 13 to 5, won; Jack Demund, 109 (Hoar), 6 to 5, second; Travers, 104 (Haack), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Dr. Scharff and Death also ran.

Fifth race (selling; five furlongs)—Mathilde, 98 (W. Hicks), 3 to 1, won; Agnes Mack, 101 (Fuller), 4 to 5, second; St. Vitus, 98 (Scully), 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:08⅘. Flora Levy, Solver and Anzeiger also ran.

Sixth race (one mile and seventy yards; selling)—Prince Blazes, 107 (Buchanan), 1 to 3, won; Flaneur, 102 (D. Gilmore), 12 to 1, second; Flop, 107 (Helgerson), 7 to 1, third. Time, 2:00⅘. Bean, Ceylon, Mary Moore, Ecome, Joe Collins and Saragamp also ran.

ENTRIES FOR FRIDAY.

First race (selling; one mile)—Lady Midas, 103; Miss Blarney, 107; Judge Magee, 110; Maid of Enid, 110; Potheen, 111; Mary Moore, 114; Ornelia, 115; Swordsman, 118; Irving Mayor, 119; Ecome, 122.

Second race (maidens; six furlongs)—Pageant, 95; Showman, 95; Piquancy, 95; Suburban Queen, 100; Oronte, 103; Lemoyne, 107; Ace of Spades, 107; Bedlam, 107; Ravomen, 107.

Third race (selling; six furlongs)—Doeskin, 95; Moderator, 95; Nannie J., 97; Moabina, 100; Light Hunt, 102; Travers, 102; If You Dare, 105; John Peters, 107; Guatamas, 109.

Fourth race (handicap; one mile)—Jessie Jarboe, 104; Rolling Boer, 108; Kilogram, 108; Jack Demund, 109.

Fifth race (selling; one and one-sixteenth miles)—Atheola, 89; Hattie Davis, 94; Prince Blazes, 98; Pat Garrett, 98; Georgia Gardner, 98, Compass, 98; Pierce J., 101; Vesuvia, 103.

Sixth race (purse; seven furlongs)—Flora Levy, 83; Aurie B., 87; Cologne II, 95; Graden, 103; Stratton II, 105; Ordnung, 105; Nobleman, 112.

MR. WHITNEY BUYS LADY FRIVOLES.

Newmarket, England, Dec. 4.—At the bloodstock sales here to-day the trainer, Huggins, in behalf of W. C. Whitney, bought Lady Frivoles for $15,435.

FISH AND GAME LEAGUE MEETS.

MANY RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Syracuse, Dec. 4.—The annual session of the New-York State Fish, Game and Forest League was held in this city to-day. The report of the legislative committee dwelt upon the bills which were fathered by the league last year. John C. O'Conor, of New-York, assailed the legislation enacted last winter relating to the holding of game in cold storage in the closed season. He said that the measure was iniquitous and should be repealed. The New-York Association for the Protection of Game, he declared, would work to have this done. In the course of his remarks he said that the legislature, Governor Odell and Theodore P. Gilman, of the State Controller's office, were enemies to all fish, game and forest legislation. He was answered by Chief Game Protector J. W. Pond, who denied the statement.

The recommendations of the legislative and law committee, to be submitted to the next legislature, all of which were adopted, follow:

Making the closed season for grouse in Ulster, Sullivan and Greene counties from September 16 to November 30, the same as in other sections of the State.

Making the closed season for gray and black squirrels and quail from September 15 to November 30.

Giving to special game protectors appointed by boards of supervisors, or regularly employed by a protective fish and game association, the same powers the State game protectors have in the search of property.

Amending Section 108, prohibiting the sale of wild ducks and geese in the open market between March 1 and the beginning of the following open season.

Prohibiting absolutely the selling of grouse and woodcock killed within the confines of the State.

Prohibiting the spring shooting of webfooted fowl, and making the open season from September 16 to December 31, inclusive.

Amending Section 141 of the game laws, so far as they relate to the keepers of cold storage plants giving bonds or keeping game during the closed season. This amendment will make the law read so that it will be illegal for persons to have game or fish in their possession in the closed season.

Amending Section 173, so that the game protectors will have equal rights in New-York and Kings counties as in other sections of the State for the pursuance of their duties.

Prohibiting the sale of venison in the Adirondack Park.

A resolution was adopted in opposition to a proposed measure legalizing the using of nets in the St. Lawrence River. These officers were elected:

President, Robert B. Lawrence, of New-York; vice-president, H. K. Wicker, of Lockport; secretary, Ernest G. Gould, of Seneca Falls; treasurer, A. C. Cornwall, of Alexandria Bay; legislative committee, Charles H. Mowry, of Syracuse, chairman; J. C. O'Conor, of New-York; F. C. Eddy, of Syracuse; R. P. Grant, of Clayton, and W. S. Gavitt, of Lyons.

ADMIT RACE WAS "FIXED."

WITNESSES IN A NASHUA, N. H., CASE GIVE SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY BEFORE BOARD OF REVIEW.

The board of review of the National Trotting Association had its third day's session yesterday. The first case taken up was that of the National Trotting Association against William O'Neill, of Lexington, Mass., and W. R. Cox, of Nashua, N. H. Thomas Lutton, of Rockville, Conn., who owned Gambet, one of the horses in the race at Nashua last July, out of which the case grew, admitted that he knew his horse would not win. He said he had not consented to his horse losing, but admitted that after winning the first heat Gambet in the second got away from the driver, and also won the heat. He admitted that there had been an arrangement to "split" the winnings. Finally he said: "Why, the judges knew as much about the race being fixed as the others."

Bedoine, a driver, of Hartford, Conn., who was behind Gambet in the race, was the next witness. He said it was "fixed," and admitted that he was a party to it. He admitted that he had been expelled for improper racing about six years ago. He had been temporarily reinstated. He said that the four drivers in the race had agreed to divide the purses. C. H. Cook, the driver of Bell Mine, owned by Mr. Levy, of New-York, said that he did not object to the fine imposed as the result of the race, but he had been suspended and wanted to be reinstated. Cook also brought the name of C. J. Hamblett, vice-president of the fair association, into the case. He said: "I saw Mr. Hamblett, who said to me, 'I've got you into this fix, and will get you out of it.'" The witness understood, he said, that Mr. Hamblett could "fix" matters. E. H. Mason, speaking for the Nashua Fair Association, said that Mr. Hamblett was one of the best known lawyers in New-Hampshire. He felt sure Mr. Hamblett had nothing to do with improper racing. Timothy O'Connell, of Rockville, Conn., said that the "job" on the race was so evident that if he had a boy nine years old who could not see it he would kill him.

William O'Neill, of Lexington, Mass., who is one of the defendants in the case, said that he was