THE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN TELLS WHAT IT CONTAINS.

American Products to be Exchanged for West Indian Sugar and Tobacco—Some Goods to be Admitted Free—Others to Pay a Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Secretary Frelinghuysen submitted to the President to-day a statement of the purpose and effect of the proposed Spanish treaty. The Secretary begins with the assertion that the need has long been recognized of some arrangement by which the natural markets of the large communities lying at our doors should be secured under beneficial terms for the principal products of the United States. Tariff barriers, for the most part greater in foreign possessions, as respects our manufactures, than in the United States, with respect to the crude materials we consume, had hitherto operated as obstacles to the desirable natural movement of trade between our ports and theirs. This had been notably the case with the Spanish Antilles. Our imports therefrom amounted in round numbers to about $72,000,000 in value, a large proportion of those imports being freelisted in our tariffs, and our exports thereto amounted to nearly $17,000,000. It was safe to say that, while under existing circumstances the bulk of the production of Cuba and Porto Rico comes to the United States, this country only supplies one-fifth of the goods and manufactures which those islands must receive from without to meet the absolute necessities of existence. The balance of trade was, therefore, as to those provinces, against the United States in the proportion of five to one.

The Secretary makes a brief mention of the commercial agreement made with Spain last winter and says that the treaty is the result of an effort to remove all impediments to full trade with the Antilles. The object in view in the negotiation of the treaty was to establish such reciprocity of exchange of the products of the United States and of the neighboring Spanish provinces and islands of Cuba and Porto Rico and such mutual shipping privileges as will tend to a greater development of commerce; to remove the restrictions and obstructions to which American trade and shipping have for many years been exposed under the tariff and customs regulations of these islands, and to supplement the treaty of 1795 with Spain by the more modern provisions as to commercial freedom, the protection of the rights of persons and property, and "the most favored nation" clause which do not exist in that treaty.

In his analysis of the provisions of the treaty, Mr. Frelinghuysen says that the new feature in the articles relating to the reciprocal exchange of products is the stipulation that the benefits of the carrying trade shall be limited to American and Spanish vessels. This is regarded as an important provision for the development of our shipping.

Another article corrects a practice which has operated to the disadvantage of American vessels in the West Indian trade. Under existing laws and customs regulations foreign products reshipped in the ports of the United States, when transported by Spanish vessels, are admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico at 25 per cent. less duties than when carried by American vessels. This article gives to American vessels henceforth the same privileges as Spanish vessels in respect of such transshipped cargo as they may carry.

The fifth article prohibits the levying of new export duties on the products of Cuba and Porto Rico admitted into the United States under schedule A, which are chiefly sugar and tobacco. The export duties on sugar have, in view of the pending treaty, been reduced to the lowest rate consistent with the obligations to the Cuban bondholders, to which the revenues have been pledged, to wit, about one-sixth of a cent per pound.

Article VI., providing that no greater internal taxes shall be levied on American products in the Spanish islands than on native products is regarded as important. Heretofore the imposition by the Spanish-American countries of municipal taxes on articles of consumption, The reciprocal abolition of tonnage dues secures still further relief to our shipping.

Articles XXIII and XXIV secure the recognition of the interpretation of "the most favored nation" treatment contended for by this Government as the first essential condition of treaties of commercial reciprocity. It is maintained by us that "the most favored nation" clause of treaties could not be applied in its unrestricted sense to reciprocity conventions, but that when two nations stipulate for special favors or reciprocal reduction of duties upon specified conditions, third powers cannot claim or enjoy like favors except upon the same or equivalent conditions.

The Secretary considers sugar and tobacco the only products of Cuba and Porto Rico requiring especial notice. He says:

The duty on sugar and tobacco is the chief basis upon which we can negotiate any treaties of commercial reciprocity with the tropical countries of America. It was considered to be less injurious to our native sugar interests to grant to Cuban tobacco both raw and manufactured, a reduction of 50 per cent, than to admit free admission to either the raw or manufactured separately. In view of the fact that even after that reduction, Cuban tobacco and cigars will be subject to a heavy import duty and to the internal revenue taxes in addition, it seems that our home producers and manufacturers still enjoy a fair and remunerative protection, especially when under the treaty Cuba and Porto Rico will for the first time be placed on the American footing as to rate of duty much lower than the reciprocal duty levied in the United States.

In his analysis of the schedules which specify the American products to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico free, Mr. Frelinghuysen says:

An examination of the schedules will show that we have obtained large and important concessions for our manufacturing industries and national products. Free admission is granted to all kinds of meats, fish and fowls, lard, butter, cheese, fruits and vegetables, all kinds of grain, including rice, but with the sole exception of wheat, the duty upon which is reduced from $3.15 per 100 kilograms to 50 cents per 100 kilograms, and flour, the duty on which is reduced from $4.76 to $2.50 and $1.05 per barrel. Corn meal and other flours are free, as also are cattle, hogs, and other live stock, timber, tobacco and cotton seed, flax, wool, and various other agricultural products. The concessions to American manufactured goods are not less important. On the free list of the schedules will be found almost every article of use for building purposes, such as lumber, iron articles, stone, slating, bricks, and similar materials; also a long list of manufactures of wood, as furniture, wooden ware, brooms, brushes, spokes and heat wood, common furniture, and all manufactures of cast iron and steel, and all of wrought iron and steel, except those of high priced articles; underwear, leather and shoes, articles of all kinds of implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, arts, and trades, machines and apparatus, surgical, medical, philosophical, and scientific, of a character and materials and in so pieces of the same; materials and articles for railways, tramways, canals, and other works of public utility; materials and articles for ship building; and other classes of manufactured articles in the production of which this country excels.

The Secretary says that under the tariff system now in force two rates of duties are levied on foreign products. First, when they are imported in Spanish vessels the "third column" of duties is applied, but second, when these products are imported in foreign vessels the "fourth column," much higher duty, is imposed.

Under the proposed treaty most American products which now pay the higher duty will be admitted under the lower rate. Petroleum will pay $1 per 100 kilograms instead of $6.40; glassware, $4 instead of from $11 to $40.20; porcelain, $4.50 instead of from $6.55 to $55.50; stoneware and fine earthenware, $2.50 instead of from $4.20 to $20.16. The reduction on cotton textile goods will be from 50 to 70 per cent, and there will be an equally favorable reduction on linenand woollen goods. Mr. Frelinghuysen mentions many other articles on which the duties will be reduced by the treaty, and concludes by urging the necessity of its speedy ratification.

THE RISE RAIL CONVENTION.

Very Few Changes in the Playing Rules of the American Association.

The American Association ended its convention last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They placed an effectual check on breaking engagements by the penalty they inflicted on Mollane and on the powers conferred upon the President of the association. The President will hereafter have power to suspend drunken players and discipline clubs that fail to protect umpires in the discharge of their duties. The convention inserted a clause ex, ching any player who engages to play with two different clubs at the same time. Any player who attempts to evade the ten-day rule by giving any promise to sign before he is eligible under the rules is to be fined at the option of the Board of Directors. Umpires in the future are to be held to service for one year, subject to suspension or dismissal by the President. Clubs are prohibited from receiving the gross receipts for exhibition games during the championship season.

A new clause in the constitution fines a club from $100 to $500 for leaving the field before the game is concluded or refusing to play within ended upon by the umpire to continue play.

In the playing rules the foul and fair catch was retained, and the rule that the ball must be caught on the first bounder. No change was made in extending the space of either the pitcher's or the batsman's position. The fence in the Polo Grounds, Cleveland, will be as frequent as ever in the championship games, as also delivery as to the interpretation of the rules is pending. The umpires selected by the President are Messrs. Kelly, Lynch, Valentine, Mathews and Gaffney for the West and three from the East. The new Schedule Committee consists of Messrs. Byrne, Williams and Phillips, and the American Association will be represented in the new Messrs. Taylor and Davis. The Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia in December, 1885.

Sweeney, who has been on the black list for two years, was yesterday reinstated, and he can now play with any club.

Murderers Captured.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Dec. 11.—James M. Nolen, the murderer of Calvin Smith, his brother-in-law, in Harlan county, Kentucky, on Nov. 29, was captured near Jonesville, Lee county, on 8 day. An old grudge existed between the men, and while riding by Smith's house Nolen shot him through the doorway. Nolen fled to the mountains, but a brother of the murdered man pursued and captured him. Nolen, aided by the assistance of citizens, effected his escape. The parties belong to leading families in Kentucky.

A party of 8 Italians was shot Wilson Atkins in Pittsylvania county, Va., on Sunday night. Atkins was asleep at a house about two miles from the place where the shooting was done. Palmer surrendered to the sheriff and four citizens, on condition that they would not let him be lynched.

SUSPECTED OF WIFE MURDER.

Trouble in Store for a Prosperous Oswego County Farmer.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 11.—On the Ridge road leading out of the village of Sandy Creek, Oswego county, is a well-cultivated farm occupied by W. E. Carpenter, a fairly prosperous farmer and a deacon in the Baptist church in the village. A little more than a week ago his family consisted of his wife, Betsey, his son Charles, his daughter, and his aged father and mother. Betsey Carpenter was the widow Baldwin when she married Mr. Carpenter about two years ago. She was then 40 years old, a member of the church in which her husband was a deacon, and had in her own name $2,000 in cash and considerable personal property. Mr. Carpenter has the reputation of being a close-fisted and penurious man. The neighbors say that he desired to get control of his wife's money, that he did obtain about one-third of it, and that when she absolutely refused to let him have more he became cross and quarrelsome, and that their disagreement on this subject was the cause of trouble between them.

At about 3 A. M. on Monday, Dec. 1, Mr. Carpenter's neighbors were awakened by the thumping of the farmer and his son at their doors. They said that they had just found Mrs. Carpenter drowned in a wash tub, and they needed help. Lying on a straw bed in the kitchen adjoining the woodshed they found Mrs. Carpenter clad in a night dress. The tub, about 20 inches across and a foot deep, contained a little water. The Carpenter field an inquest late the same night. The jury said that death was caused by drowning, and the body was buried in the village graveyard.

Soon afterward the neighbors began to buzz about, and the village was soon in a whirl of excitement over the story that Mrs. Carpenter had not committed suicide. On Tuesday the body was taken up and examined by three physicians, who found many severe bruises and abrasions of the skin, as though received in a struggle, and on the head a wound which they declared sufficient to cause death. The body was replaced in the grave, the District Attorney was notified, a new Coroner's jury called, and on Monday another inquest will begin.

Mr. Carpenter was found to-day in his stable, shoeing one of his horses. He said that on the night before his wife's death he was in bed between 11 and 12 o'clock and found Mrs. Carpenter sleeping. He woke up again at about 3 A. M., and put his hand back to see if she was in bed, but she was gone. Then he dressed, took a light and went into the kitchen, where he found the door open, called his son, and they went to the wood house and there found Mrs. Carpenter in the tub. He raised her out and thought she gasped once, and then they went for the neighbors. Those who arrived first say that Mrs. Carpenter's body was as rigid as though she had been dead some hours. It is asserted that in the forest there will be damaging testimony; that Mr. Carpenter's mother, who is so years old and who spent in the room next to her son and his wife, has said that she heard scuffling in their room during the night and the sound of voices. It is also reported and that Carpenter has said that he and his wife had an awful time on the evening before her death.

MORE FAILURES IN SYRACUSE.

Westcott & Co., Stock Brokers, and S. D. Richardson, Dry Goods, Go Under.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 11.—In consequence of the failure of Wilkinson & Co., bankers, Westcott & Co., stock brokers, to-day made an assignment to James S. Crouse of this city, who is a preferred creditor in the sum of $11,195, balance of account for money advanced and indebtedness for the proceeds of stocks sold by the insolvent firm. The amount of the preferences is $52,377, and includes $30,000 due Roswell P. Flower & Co. of New York, being the amount of a promissory note given in August, 1883, for money loaned. Charles E. Smith and Henry Sackmand of this city are preferred for $6,562 and $1,620 respectively. The assets will probably be enough to pay the preferences. Westcott has a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, which, with about $20,000 of real estate, is the chief asset. The branch office of the firm in Buffalo, under the name of Westcott & Wilkinson, also goes down. The Utica branch, owned by Bartlett & Westcott, dissolved yesterday, and the business will be continued by Bartlett. The firm, which was established in 1878, was the leading dealer in stocks in this city. Alfred Wilkinson was the partner of Westcott. R. P. Flower was a member of the firm in 1879. The New York correspondents of the concern were George A. Bonnett & Co. and E. K. Willard & Co. E. F. Lester & Co. were the Chicago correspondents.

S. D. Richardson, retail dealer in dry goods, assigned this afternoon to Alfred Wilkinson. The amount of preferences is $31,937, the principal item being $30,000 due to Wilkinson & Co. Jeffers, Marsh & Co. and James Lowell & Co., of Boston are the other preferred creditors. The amount of assets is not yet known.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors, with the assignee, made a partial examination of the assets of Wilkinson & Co. to-day. The assignee is of the opinion that the preferred creditors will be paid in full, and that the county and city will lose nothing. A great many small depositors will lose their all. It is announced that legal steps will be taken by depositors to test the validity of the transfers of the Grand Hotel property and other real estate made by the Wilkinsons before their assignment. George W. Wright, stock broker, whose money was in the Wilkinson bank, has suspended.

So far as can be learned, the firm of Westcott & Co. has no liabilities in this city beyond the amount it owes R. P. Flower & Co. The Stock Exchange correspondents of both the firms have regarded them with caution for some time, and in consequence have granted no favors. At the office of E. K. Willard & Co. it was said yesterday that Westcott & Co.'s transactions through them had been very slight for a long time. It was said that the two firms did not have a direct interest of over 4,000 shares in the market, and these were amply margined and held for account of the customers who made the ventures.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A HOUSE.

A Leading Business Man of Blossburg, Pa., Shooting a Brother Merchant.

BLOSSBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—At 11 A. M. today George Brown, a prominent hardware merchant, shot Con Elliott, another leading merchant. Brown fired twice at his victim, both shots taking effect in the body. One ball passed through the lungs. Elliott survived four hours, dying at a few minutes past 3 P. M. Elliott leaves a wife and two children. He was proprietor of a large boot and shoe store and hall owner of the Casino Rink in Blossburg. He did a large business in buying and selling bankrupt stock. The circumstances of the affair and the cause which led to it are as follows:

H. J. Wetroth, formerly an employee of Brown, purchased a building lot in the southern part of the town some time ago and put up a house. Brown furnishing, it is said, most of the money. Mr. Wetroth leased the house to Mr. Elliott for two years. The Elliotts began to move in yesterday. This Brown objected to, and last evening went to the house, pried open a door and put on other locks. This morning Elliott, finding the doors locked, broke them open. Brown hearing of this went to his store, got his revolver, and proceeded to the house. He met Elliott, and after some hot words they came to blows, the scuffle which ensued Brown fired the two fatal shots. Brown gave himself up to the authorities, saying it was done in self-defence. He remained at large for some hours, but was immediately arrested when Elliott died. He was taken to Wellsboro, the county seat, to-night and lodged in jail. His examination will take place to-morrow.

Brown has a wife and three sons, and was very highly esteemed in the community. He has always been considered one of Blossburg's best citizens. Elliott had been a resident here only one year, coming here from Canton, Pa.

BAITING COMSTOCK.

An Enemy Making a Picture of Him and the Lawyers Tormenting Him.

Half a dozen noted photographers were at Jefferson Market yesterday to testify that the photograph of a woman in tights is not an immoral picture, but their testimony did not come. The only witness called was Anthony Comstock, who had arrested Charles Conroy for selling him such a photograph in Broadway. Conroy is the man who once stabbed Comstock in the face and threatened him for life.

Lawyer Howe—Do you know your face? Col. Spencer asked Comstock on cross-examination.

"I don't know," Comstock answered testily. "There's no resemblance between me and the sketch. I don't think it is a piece of impudence on his part, and I don't intend to be annoyed by such people."

After the witness had described the arrest of Conroy and his sales had gone over to Dec. 27, Comstock took occasion to say that he was not prosecuting Conroy, but the police.

"I want to say that the last man I should interfere for," he said, "but if he were found guilty I should ask the Judge to suspend sentence on him."

Conroy was then held in the Court of General Sessions, and the crowd followed Comstock.

Conroy—I caused Comstock.

Lawyer Stephenson, when he was arrested for stealing my picture.

"When you say that," Comstock replied, leaning across the desk, "you speak what you know to be false."

"Well, I think it was stolen," a personal quarrel in a minute, interrupted Justice Patterson, and they left the court.

Another Cave In at the Stockton Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 11.—Another cave in occurred at Stockton yesterday, between the Lehigh Valley Railroad station and No. 8 slope. An immense quantity of the surface fell in, making a hole nearly 200 feet in diameter. The railroad tracks were not disturbed.

COHEN DIDN'T DIVIDE FAIR.

One of the Boy Thieves Explains Why the Fence was "Told On."

Abe Finkelstein and Jake Davis, the young thieves who say they worked for Marx Cohen of Mulberry street, were chipper as possible at the Tombs yesterday.

"Harris Cohen, Marx's son, got me to steal first," said Jake Davis. "He's doin' time now for stealin' a coat. He tole me he'd got all the boys to work, and I might as well take a hand in as not. I said I'd do it. First, I and he cracked a dry goods case at West Broadway, near Canal street. We got a lot of flannel shirts. Harris gave me a dollar for my share. Last Saturday I opened a show case at 429 Canal street and stole a $40 set of teeth. Old Cohen got them. He said they weren't worth nothin' and threw them into his drawer."

Harris Cohen," put in Finkelstein, "had a whole gang of boys around lower Mott, Mulberry, Worth, and Park streets workin' wid him. He took all they stole, and brought it to his father's house. Sometimes he'd pay us for it, sometimes he wouldn't. If they hadn't been so grabbin' they wouldn't a been told on so soon. Last Friday I cracked a case in front of 187 Church street. There was four of us together at that job. We got $5 from Cohen, Marx Price, who told Captin McCullagh, worked wid us. Cohen said he wouldn't give him money enough, and he kicked. He said he'd make an jump. He has, too. Won't Harris be surprised, though, when he hears it?"

The boys and Cohen, and his brother-in-law Bergmann, the man who sold old clothes in front of the Mulberry street tenement in which Cohen lived, were held for examination. Cohen's counsel said: "It is sensational to say that all the goods Cohen had on his premises were purchased from these young thieves. I will show, when the time comes, that many of them were bought from H. H. Claflin & Co., and Bates, Reed & Cooley by Cohen, and paid for by him. He has the receipted bills. He has purchased goods indiscriminately from boys, but it is rather too much to say that he taught them to steal, and encouraged them in it. The truth is that he was loose in his purchases."

A string of storekeepers went to the Elizabeth street station house yesterday to look at the stuff found in Cohen's rooms. It nearly filled Capt. McCullagh's office. Heaps of clothing lay on the floor, and trunks were piled against the walls. These firms identified things stolen from their stores: Abraham M. Levy, 7 Orchard street; Gerber & Krauss, 423 Canal street; Isenstein & Groggen, 43 Broadway; L. Stein, 101 Franklin street; Levi Wilder & Son, 86 East Broadway; L. M. Herry, Worth street, near Broadway, and Foster Black, commission merchants, 187 Church street. Most of it was cheap stuff. Capt. McCullagh said that he believed Cohen said that kind of goods to peddlers, and if any valuable property was brought to him he disposed of it privately. Boys, he said, were the only thieves that Cohen employed, and they had been trained to be wonderfully shrewd and sharp.

WON BY THE NEWBURGH BIRDS.

Lots of Money on the Westchester Roosters Pocketed by the Other Crowd.

A main which had been arranged to take place on Thanksgiving Day, but postponed, was fought early yesterday morning in Westchester county, on the banks of the Hudson. The fowls represented Newburgh and Westchester county. The conditions were that each side should show eleven birds and fight all that fell in for $50 each battle and $250 on the odd fight. Invitation cards cost the holder $5, and none but those having them were permitted on the grounds. Nine pairs of birds fell in.

FIRST BATTLE.—Newburgh sent in a brass back and Westchester a blue-red, each weighing 4 lbs. 3 oz. They dashed together like a flash, the brass back receiving a cut in the back on the fourth buckle. On the next dash the blue red was severely cut under the left wing, but not disabled. The fighting was fast. The brass back finally, by superior endurance, tired his antagonist down, and cut his throat. Time, 8 minutes.

SECOND BATTLE.—Newburgh entered another brass back, and Westchester a gray, weighing 4 lbs. 6 oz. They were quick fighters. They buckled rapidly with terrific force, the gray giving the first wound. The brass back freed himself, and the gray was cut badly, the cutting him severely, and finally winding him up with a grand blow. Time, 10 minutes.

THIRD BATTLE.—Newburgh sent in a high-stationed gray, to which Westchester replied with a yellow. The ginger was high-bred, and made a quick break at the gray, going clean over him. The ginger, not fast on his pins, was cut badly, receiving a deep gash under the wing. In the third buckle the gray received severe wounds on the neck and neck, and was finally counted out. Time, 10 minutes.

FOURTH BATTLE.—Newburgh matched a blue henny, cock against a gray from Westchester weighing 4 lbs. 3 oz. The gray made play for the chest, but the latter was very quick and cut his opponent badly. In the third buckle a movement to make the feathers fly as he set his foot on the gray's neck and knocked him over. The gray was cut badly in the neck. Time, 7 minutes.

FIFTH BATTLE.—The fight was one of the best of the main. Newburgh sifted a black-breasted red, and Westchester a white, each weighing 4 lbs. 3 oz. The white cut the red severely in the breast at the goof and a cross in the side at the second buckle. The red fought very cautiously, and cut the white badly under the wing. In the 7th round the white had to stand off. Then the red went for the pile, and after running himself into the pit, cut the white badly in the breast. The white looked as if dead, but rallying, he came up for the 8th round and made a set up, and with a desperate effort flew out of the pit among the spectators. Time, 15 minutes.

SIXTH BATTLE.—Newburgh set forward a dark red and Newburgh a white pile, weighing 4 lbs. 2 oz. The red got in a good thrust under the wing, and then commenced on the neck. The white got up his head, and then they came together rapidly, thrusting until both were exhausted. They will fighting at each other for some time, until the red went up straight in the air, and coming down, fell on the back of his head, and died, breaking the spinal column. Time, 20 minutes.

SEVENTH BATTLE.—Westchester pitted a pyle henny cock against a Newburgh gray, weighing 4 lbs. 3 oz. The pyle had things his own way, and soon reduced the dominion to submission, and he was counted out at the end of 10 minutes.

EIGHTH BATTLE.—Westchester matched a black breasted red against a blue tassel from Newburgh. In the first by the clock not alive. He kept circling around, trying for a cross buckle, but was cut badly in the loin, and finally, at the end of 10 minutes, gave him a deathblow.

This gave the main to Newburgh, with a score of 5 battles to 3 against Westchester. About $5,000 changed hands on the result.

$238 for $5 at Brighton Beach.

The usual five races were run at Brighton Beach yesterday. The last race was the great feature of the day. In it Shelly Barnes, a field horse, almost entirely overlooked by the knowing ones, netted his backers $238.80 for a $5 note.

The first race was for a purse of $250, with selling allowances; three-quarters of a mile. Pools—Quickmarch, $100; Gypsy, $60; Magnum, $40; Jersey Mail, $35; Carlyle, $30; the field, $30. Gypsy was never headed, and won in 1:20. Jesse James second, Yorktown third. Mutual pools paid $30.95.

The second race was for a purse of $250; a selling race; 1¼ miles. Pools—Velocity, $100; Warren Lewis, $85; Sister, $35; Harriet, $25; Lizzie, $20; the field, $80. Nettie won in 2:09¾. Lizzie second, Warren Lewis third. Mutuals paid $10.45.

The third race was for a purse of $400; mile and three furlongs. Pools—Footeral, $240; George Singerly, $140; Little Dan, $50; Arsenic, $45; Hickory Jim, $35; Singerly, after a hard fought race, won in 2:26. Footeral second, Hickory Jim third. Mutuals paid $24.75.

The fourth race was for a purse of $250; one mile. Pools—Miss Palmer $100; Myrtle, $75; Alfred $45; Miss Palmer won in a walkup, Myrtle second, Alfred third. Mutuals paid $10.80.

The fifth race was for a purse of $250; seven furlongs. Pools—Hugo, $300; Blue, $90; Arsenic, $50; Hugo and $225, the field, $20. Shelby jumped out of the work, and won with hands down by three lengths in 1:34. Burton second, King Crab third. Mutuals paid $258.85 for first and $44.25 for place.

Messrs. Hirshkind & Co.

All the signs on the big clothing store at 396 and 398 Broadway are blue. The proprietors of the store, Messrs. Hirshkind & Co., think that that color will fitly indicate the feelings of their competitors before the end of the season. They have been established forty years, and have always had a reputation for square dealing and reasonable prices. They can sell a good, strong, warm overcoat for $2 and all-wool cassimere suits for $10. They especially call the attention of workingmen to their goods. They claim to make a great window display, as they think it would not harmonize with their reputation for solidity and honesty.

Mr. Murphy Did Not Play for Money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of the 9th inst. it is said that I was a contestant in a game of hand ball for $50 a side. Allow me to say that there was no money put up on either side or by any one interested. The match was for a gold medal offered by an amateur of the game, a gentleman well known in political circles.

As I do not like to be considered in matters of sport anything else than an amateur, you will greatly oblige me by publishing this. PETER MURPHY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

Harvard College and Football.

The students of Harvard College held a meeting at Cambridge on Wednesday night to devise means whereby the game of football could be retained at Harvard College. A committee was appointed to revise the present playing rules to suit the faculty. A resolution was adopted declaring that the decision of the referee in the recent Yale-Princeton game was just and proper, but that Yale lost the game only through a defect in the rules.

Sporting Notes.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* is informed that Hickok has given the trotting filly Hinda Rose, 4 years old, a trial at Palo Alto in 2:19¾.

Jerome Phelps, a prominent Detroit club man, is the latest to join the faculty. A resolution was adopted declaring that the decision of the referee in the recent Yale-Princeton game was just and proper, but that Yale lost the game only through a defect in the rules.

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If Your Lungs are Destroyed

Do not expect that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make new ones for you. It can do much, but not impossibilities. If, however, you have not yet reached the last stages of consumption, there is hope for you. But do not delay. Procure the "Discovery" at once. The fatal hour when help is impossible. The discovery has arrested the aggravating cough of thousands of consumptives, cured their night sweats and hectic fevers, and restored them to health and happiness.—ADV.

THE COUNCIL'S PASTORAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTER TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE UNION.

Education of the Priesthood and the Laity—Dangers from Evil Books, Sabbath Breaking, Loose Divorce, and Liquor Selling.

The pastoral letter of the members of the Baltimore Plenary Council to the Catholic clergymen and laity of America was made public yesterday. It is over thirteen SUN columns long, and embraces the entire range of "religious improvements" which Pope Leo XIII. last year invited all the Archbishops in America to go to Rome to discuss with him, and which he desired should be put into practical operation in the United States.

The first improvement suggested in the letter is that the Catholic seminaries of the country extend and enlarge their present curriculum, so that candidates for the priesthood may have a wide acquaintance with every department of religious learning before they assume the duties of their calling. The faithful priest, the letter declares, must expect to be a student all his life, and he will have no leisure hours to spend in miscellaneous reading if he is to follow the desire of the head of the Church. The letter recommends the priests to make the increase of the seminary fund one of their most important tasks, and urges wealthy laymen to found scholarships either in their own dioceses or in the American College in Rome.

The letter recommends Catholics to pay up all outstanding church debts as soon as possible, in order that the money now regularly swallowed by the payment of the interest on the debts may be saved and devoted to educational work. In this work the popular education of the laity, the letter declares, should be made as important an element as the education of the clergy. Religion and morality must be made the groundwork of such popular education. The interests of civilization require that religion shall not be divorced from instruction in the schools. "To shut out religion from the schools and keep it for home and church is, logically, to train up a generation that will believe the dangerous doctrine that religion is only good for the church or home, and not for the practical business of real life."

To insure perfect education of the Catholic young, the priests are directed to multiply and improve the parochial schools until every parish is thoroughly equipped to give every Catholic child a complete education with religion as a basis.

The letter emphasizes the value of marriage as an element calculated to insure that Christian home life that will be a perfect aid in counteracting the dangerous influences of the public schools." Every Catholic is directed by the letter to make a Christian marriage a bounden Christian duty. The letter reiterates the Catholic doctrine that marriages are to be absolutely indissoluble, and deplores the havoc wrought by the divorce laws" of the United States. These laws, it says, are fast loosening the foundations of society.

Parents are exhorted to have prayers and Bible reading at least once a day. They are likewise exhorted to hang the walls with pictures of saints and the great and good men of the earth, so that the minds of the children may be kept pure by such surroundings. This is what the Bishops and Archbishops say:

No indelicate representation should ever be tolerated in a Christian home. Artistic merit in the work is no excuse for the danger thus presented. No child ought to be exposed to the temptation of a bad picture, and in its own home. But let the walls be beautified with what will keep the inmates in mind of our Divine Lord and His saints, and with such other pictures of the great and good as will be incentives to civic and religious virtue.

Immoral, vulgar, and sensational novels must also be rigidly excluded from the home. The history of the United States might especially be better declared, to be made the subject of home reading and seminary study by the young. No home should be without a copy of the Bible, and the head of the family should subscribe for one or more Catholic periodicals, to aid in supporting and widening the scope and influence of the Catholic press.

The letter urges the duty of avoiding neglect of the Sabbath, and urges Catholics to use all their influence against any movement tending toward a relaxation of the reverent observance of the Lord's day.

Even when the evidence put forward is popular condemnation of the liquor traffic, the Bishops deem it worth doubt and some caution from those who desire the amendment or the abolishment as it is those who are the most earnest themselves by inclination. Now for the first time in advance we have a Catholic voice which would render necessary work or product such as be enjoyed and are consistent with the sacredness of the day. Let the Christian Sabbath be kept holy, let its duties be fulfilled, let its hours be devoted to piety and charity, and to place these reasons only as an excuse for a mistaken zeal, and a misapprehension of the facts. But no community can afford to have either gain or amusement at such a cost.

The letter protests against Sunday liquor selling in these words:

There is one way of profaning the Lord's day which is so shocking that we cannot but wonder that it ever to utter against it a special condemnation. This is the practice of selling liquor to our fellow men on Sunday, of requiring them to violate the sacred laws of God and man, and of making them, as a rule, the occasion for indulging in intemperance. We are not ignorant that Sunday laws are not to be repealed, but we believe all authority for their enforcement, and we implore all citizens for the sake of our country, our peace, our Christian civilization, and our salvation, to direct the attention of pastors to the necessity of the abuse, to invoke all aid from the magistrates and the press, and to use every legitimate means to put down the evil. We do not, we cannot, we will not, we dare not, we should as soon as they can the dangerous, and, and to combine a moderate and temperate use of the liquor, and the home and space of the people, and the spiritual good of the Church, that it does not seem to be a reproach to our Catholic citizens, that it does not seem to serve Sunday as they might, that it does not keep away from drinking, and that it does not keep away from the home to your families, where they rightfully belong. Turn a deaf ear, the Sabbe to every temptation, and then Sunday is to be a holiday for all the family.

The letter fires another bombshell of disapproval against the Masonic lodges and the other secret societies. It forbids priests, however, from condemning any society merely because it is secret, without first finding out that it deserves to be under ecclesiastical ban. They should assist all Catholic temperance societies, on the other hand, and indicate the societies to join them. The letter also urges the increase in number and membership of beneficial societies designed for the welfare of Catholic workingmen.

The letter especially commends to the attention of the clergy and the laity the demands of the Catholic missions among the Indians and negroes.

The letter refers to the great interest that Pope Leo has always manifested in America, and repudiates the assertion that Catholicism is opposed to American institutions. It says:

To be a true American the Catholic has no need to lay aside a jot of his devotion to his Church and his religion. To maintain the inheritance of freedom which our forefathers bequeathed to us, we should if ever occasion called for it—be imperilled, our Catholic citizens will be found to stand forward, as one man, ready to pledge anew "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

T. Kelly.

T. Kelly's establishment, in "West Seventeenth street, second door west of Sixth avenue," is one that deserves the success to which it is entitled by its enterprise and liberal spirit. It addresses itself first to the wants of workingmen's families by supplying them with fine and excellent dry goods, garments, and articles of all kinds found in such stores at prices and on terms to suit their circumstances. The advertisements of this house should be carefully studied by all at this season when the wardrobe and household stuffs must be renewed. Everything that can be called for in the way of dress goods of all grades, including silks, satins, velvets, and velveteens, can be found at Kelly's at low figures; while clothing for men and boys, including suits and overcoats, may be had at prices that will astonish the inexperienced. Ladies' and misses' cloaks and sacques are provided for those who cannot indulge in the costlier real seal garments, and other wraps are always offered at comparatively low rates. The whole family can be supplied with shoes at Kelly's, and housekeepers will find everything they need in the way of table, household, and bed linen, table and bed covers, chair and bureau scarfs, and all at moderate prices and easy terms.

$3,025 for a Stradivarius Bass Viol.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—In the suit of Henry A. Green agt. the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company to recover $4,000 for a Stradivarius bass viol, which was injured while being unloaded at Rochester, the jury rendered a verdict to-day of $3,025 for the plaintiff.

The principal ground of defence was that, under the decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, the bass viol was not a "personal" baggage as defined by the law, and that therefore Mr. Green was not entitled to recover. The jury deliberated upon the case for about three hours, and came to the conclusion that the bass viol was made by Stradivarius, and was very valuable. The Supreme Court will pass upon the question whether a fiddle is personal baggage within the meaning of the law. If the ruling of the lower court is sustained, then the verdict stands.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 39, 59, 60, 64, 101, 133, 172, 2-3, 219, 235, 237, 243, 246, 252, 253, 290, 303, 305, 307, 311, 313, 314, 316, 317. SPECIAL TERM—Clear. Nos. 854, 828. SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Case on Bidwell and Ward, 594, 595. Adjourned. Part II.—Motions reserved. Nos. 560, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2610, 2614, 2666, 2438, 2674, 2677, 2683, 2686, 2691, 2734, 2747, 2747, 2761, 2762, 2768, 2121, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487. Part III. Clear. Nos. 2664, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2685, 2687, 3037, 1147, 1148, 2779, 2684, 2682, 2119, 2639, 2640, 2643, 2448, 2441, 2664, 2641, 2626, 2724, 2818, 2821, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843. Part II.—Short causes. Nos. 3711, 3710, 3414, 3408, 3393, 3393, 3342, 3336, 3401, 3346, 3276, 3389, 3270, 2884, 3577, 3521, 3398, 3748, 3493, 3565, 3566, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3678, 3678, 3737, 3738.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Will of Henry McCullough, 10 A. M. Miscellaneous, 11 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—No. 189. Ins. 200. Part I.—Motions reserved. Nos. 1457, 1458, 1459, 1462. Day calendar.—Nos. 1357, 1480, 1481, 1268, 1361, 715, 674, 675, 676, 678. Part II.—Short causes. Nos. 414, 416, 286, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1012. Part III.—Case on. Nos. 1658, 1661, 1703, 1716, 1725, 1726, 1730, 1731, 1733.

COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar. Equity Term.—Principal adjourned. Adjourned—Court. No. 1148, 1049, 1050, 1052. Part II.—Case on. Hammond agt. Kelly.

CITY COURT.—Part I.—Short causes. Nos. 2380, 2709, 1724, 2608, 2704, 2801, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2710, 2447, 2448, 2850, 2571, 2861, 2861, 4018, 3621, 4043, 4024. Part II.—Short causes. Nos. 2880, 3282, 3658, 3488, 3782, 3500, 3412, 3804, 3822, 3834, 3854, 3855, 2893, 1661, 3970, 3004, 3910, 3174, 3638.

AMUSEMENTS.

Thalia Theatre.

Millocker's popular "Beggar Student," which was given at this house last evening, served as the occasion for the début of Miss Sofia Neuberger, a young lady who had already achieved some success in the concert room, and who may be congratulated on having made a most excellent impression in a new field, to which she brings a bright and clear, if not very powerful, soprano voice, a pleasing presence, and quite decided dramatic talent. Miss Neuberger already sings well; with somewhat more of voice she would, without doubt, be justified in aspiring to the higher fields of serious opera. She is, however, wise, in confining her efforts, for the present, at least, to the lighter work, for which she is eminently fitted, and will undoubtedly become a favorite.

Of the general performance of this operetta it is not too much to say that to such as had previously seen it only as presented by our English-speaking companies it was a revelation. The combination of brains and technique on part of the stage manager and actors does much for a work. This one has hitherto been given in