

Daily Globe.

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ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1885.

THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE... THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE... THE ST. LOUIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE...

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 10 p. m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations:

Table with columns: Stations, Wind, Temp, Clouds, etc. Rows include Duluth, St. Paul, LaCrosse, Huron, Moorhead, St. Vincent, etc.

THE HOME REPORT. Barometer, 29.75; thermometer, 36; relative humidity, 98; wind, southeast with rest; weather, foggy; maximum thermometer, 40; minimum thermometer, 33; daily range, 7.

INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 11 a. m.—For the upper lake region, threatening weather and rain, winds becoming variable and generally shifting to west and north, slightly colder.

AMUSEMENT DIRECTORY. ST. PAUL. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Wabasha St.—8 p. m., "Silver King."

THE DAILY GLOBE. First Page—Foreign, Washington, Crimes and Casualties. Second Page—St. Paul News.

THE PRICES. The wheat market was weak yesterday and dull. At Chicago it opened 1/4 higher, advanced 3/4 additional, declined 3/4, rallied 1/2.

NUB OF THE NEWS. Chickpea falls has had five failures within a week.

THE TRAVELING MAN. The lumbermen are anxiously looking for snow.

MISSOURI AND CONNECTICUT. Missouri and Connecticut have been shaken up by an earthquake.

MINNEAPOLIS RUMBLERS. Minneapolis rumblers failed to pay their fines and were jailed.

KAUFMAN'S LABOR RESOLUTION. Kaufman's labor resolution was favorably reported to the council.

HUTCHINSON OF MONTREAL. J. H. Hutchinson of Montreal is in St. Paul ready to build the ice palace.

JUDGE HOLMAN THINKS. Judge Holman thinks the time has come for Dakota's admission as a state.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION. The river improvement convention assembled in Kansas City yesterday.

SPARKS ISSUED. Sparks has issued another circular to registers and receivers of land offices.

MARYLAND MARRIAGE. A Maryland man married on Dec. 5 has been placed in an insane asylum.

DULUTH RAILWAY. The Duluth street railway has been sold to St. Paul and Minneapolis parties.

CLEVELAND BOOM. Cleveland wants to see the Hendricks monument boom and will contribute liberally.

UNFORTUNATE CASE. Another unfortunate case of desertion was brought to the attention of the mayor.

MONTANA MAN'S LIFE. A Montana man's life was saved by his long-man's trick to receive a bullet shot.

PHILADELPHIA WOMAN. A Philadelphia woman cut the throat of her ten-months' old child with a butcher-knife.

GREENSBORO RE-ELECTION. M. Greaves received many congratulatory telegrams on his re-election to the presidency.

WISCONSIN CASE. A Wisconsin case has been standing at the bar.

oldest regular meetings, and now refuses to accept anything.

A large mass meeting in the interest of Ireland will be held on the West side about Feb. 1.

Secretary Manning has issued a call for \$10,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, which will be paid on Feb. 1.

A bold attempt to rob a Southern Pacific train was frustrated by the train being several hours late.

More trouble is anticipated among the Detroit Poles if an attempt is made to consecrate a new priest.

The silver and tariff questions will engage the attention of congress during a greater part of the session.

The land business is demoralized in Sanborn county, and delegates will be sent to the Fargo convention.

The Minneapolis exposition directors have decided to allow the city the privilege of securing a site for the building.

Thomas J. McAfee, released from the Stillwater prison, returns to his second wife, who gave up a fortune to marry him.

The Pinkerton detectives were called to Washington to watch the president on New Year's day during his reception.

A special body of troops will soon be detailed to aid the country of the murderous Apaches on the Mexican border.

An interesting case is reported by Mr. Dunbois, consul at Leipzig, of how he saved an American girl from marrying a bigamous school teacher.

DR. WOODWARD'S LECTURE. Dr. Woodward's lecture last evening was the more entertaining because he did not attempt to branch out into a theoretical exposition of the advantages of industrial education, but confined himself to an explanation of the practical details and results of the five years' experiment of the manual training school at St. Louis, of which he is the director.

In the same connection he pointed out distinctly the difference between the systems of industrial instruction as practiced in Europe and that which is sought to be established in this country.

In Europe the system extends no farther than the maintenance of semi-charitable institutions or apprentice schools, where the only object in view is the preparation of pupils for some one particular trade.

The American idea, as embodied in the system adopted in the St. Louis schools and now being introduced into other cities, is to connect manual training with other branches to make it a part of the ordinary education of every youth, not to qualify him especially for any one particular trade, but to qualify him in any or all of the pursuits of life.

The lecturer explained that it was not proposed to substitute manual training for the curriculum now in use in the public schools, but to make it an addition to it—a part of it. Thus the common school course would be relieved of the objection urged against it that intellectual weariness is the invariable result.

By mixing in the manual work with the literary and scientific branches the labor of the school room would be relieved of the constant strain on the mental forces. The work of the manual training department would in fact be a relaxation. It would take the place of the baseball and oblige the necessity for organizing the boat club.

The two or three hours spent by the boy in the workshop, or the girl in the sewing room or the culinary department, would be to the point, where the present prospect would be just as pleasantly spent, and much more profitably, than the same time spent on the base-ball ground or the rowing course.

Another important fact drawn out by Dr. Woodward's remarks is that manual training does not destroy the appetite for the higher intellectual studies. On the contrary his experience justified the conclusion that it sharpened it.

When the boys in attendance at the St. Louis training school finished their course they were more eager to push forward in the pursuit of intellectual knowledge than boys who come out of the average high schools. He also concurred in the views expressed by Prof. Phelps in his address before the chamber of commerce, that industrial education should commence in the primary schools and be pupil led by gradual extension up to the point where, at the age of 13 or 14 years, the regular course of manual training should be taken up.

In conclusion, Dr. Woodward dwelt upon the fact which the GLOBE has heretofore proclaimed that the result of industrial education in connection with our public school system would be to dignify labor. The child will grow to manhood or womanhood with a proper respect for the dignity of manual toil because it has been a part of its education. If the result of his talk to our people on this important subject shall be the establishment of a system of industrial education in connection with our public schools, then the city of St. Paul will always have cause to look upon Dr. Woodward in the light of a public benefactor.

FALSE ACCUSATION. A correspondent writing to the GLOBE from Webster, Dak., under date of the 29th inst., enters a vigorous denial of the statement made by the New York Times that 75 per cent. of the land entries in Dakota are fraudulent. The correspondent says: Now, while this territory no doubt has its full share of scoundrels, yet, every intelligent settler knows that the statement that 75 per cent. of Dakota land entries are fraudulent, to be terribly exaggerated. We think that every one who knows anything about it, will bear us out in the statement that ninety-nine in every hundred of the entries in this district have been made in good faith. What are these official reports, and by whom are they made? It is well known that by far the greater part of the land frauds are perpetrated by officials connected with the land office. "Who is dizzy thinks the world goes round."

THE TIMES was extravagant in its statement beyond all doubt, and our correspondent is correct in his statement that a large proportion of the frauds that were committed have been traced to the land offices. It is in this direction that the general land office at Washington is now seeking to ferret out the corruptions which prevailed under former administrations, and it probably struck the New York Times as being a little curious that indignation meetings should be held in the territory to denounce the land commissioner for making this effort, while there was no public demonstrations of approval. The GLOBE is confident that there has been nothing like the amount of land swindling done in Dakota that has been in other territories. Some time ago the GLOBE published a statement showing the transactions of the various land offices, which made a most favorable showing for Dakota. Notwithstanding Dakota shows a cleaner land record than any other territory, it is well known as our correspondent admits, that instances of fraud have occurred. It makes no difference whether the land officials or others are responsible for the perpetration of these frauds, every good citizen is interested in having the culprits punished and the frauds wiped out. The good name of Dakota is involved in this matter, and we are confident that the good people of that territory will protect its reputation. It is a misfortune that mistaken opinions concerning the condition of land tenures should have been formed by Eastern journals. The best way for the people of the territory to refute these false declarations is to go to work and aid the general government in unmasking what frauds do exist, and in bringing the swindlers to justice.

NOT A DEBATER. The citizens of Mansfield, O., invited their townsmen, Senator JOHN SHERMAN, to debate some night during the holidays the tariff question with Professor SUMNER of Yale. The professor telegraphed his willingness to meet the senator, but Mr.

SHERMAN declined to accept the invitation. Mr. SHERMAN is not going to debate anything now until after the Ohio legislature has met and finished balloting on the senatorship. The Republican majority of three is too narrow a margin for Mr. SHERMAN to be taking chances on. Mr. SHERMAN is particularly wise in refusing to discuss a question on which he is sure to be turned down.

HYDROPHOBIA INOCULATION. Now that the Newark children who were bitten by a mad dog are in Paris under the treatment of PASTEUR every thing connected with them is of public interest. The children are said to be getting fast and PASTEUR predicted they would. They are permitted to play out doors during the daytime. Every morning they go into the chemist's laboratory and are inoculated. The process of inoculating is described by the Herald's Paris correspondent, who was permitted to visit the laboratory on Christmas morning at the hour that the children were to be inoculated. He says that the children all burst into the room laughing and received PASTEUR'S Christmas greetings with demonstrations of affection. Mr. PASTEUR said to the correspondent, "Every day two rabbits have to be sacrificed in order to obtain virus to inoculate the little children from Newark. Here are the two victims for to-day," pointing to two large white rabbits which were tied to a table near the window. What followed is thus described by the correspondent.

M. LOER, M. PASTEUR'S nephew and principal assistant, then caught one of the rabbits by the ears, took a pair of sharp scissors and cut off all the fur from the top of the rabbit's head. He then stretched the rabbit out flat, and held down a square piece of wood. The rabbit's feet were then tied with strong cord to each corner of the piece of wood. M. LOER then sprinkled chloroform on a piece of paper and held it to the rabbit's nose until the animal became unconscious. He then took a very sharp knife and made a slit about an inch long through the skin of the rabbit's head just between the eyes. The skin was then stretched apart with pincers, and a sort of wedge of silver wire was inserted so as to hold back the skin and to expose the bare skull. With a small auger, M. LOER then bored a hole right through the animal's skull. Into this hole M. LOER inserted a needle, like the point of a syringe, and injected right into the rabbit's brain a solution of virus prepared from the brain of a mad dog. The syringe was then withdrawn, the wedge of silver wire removed, the wound dressed, the skin carefully sewed together and the rabbit was labelled with the date and quality of the inoculation and put into a cage. In exactly six days this rabbit will die of rabies, and the Newark children will be inoculated with the virus taken from its brain.

THE next person who voted against the pension bill was WILLIAM P. BRUSH of the Eighth Wisconsin district. This gentleman would doubtless feel remarkably cheap if he knew the price at which the entire country valued him.

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THE old war horse CURTIN must give up his place as chairman of the foreign affairs committee to FRANK BELMONT of New York. The latter's chief qualification seems to be that he is "so English, you know."

THE next senatorial contest in New York promises to be unusually interesting. About one thing only seems to be determined and that is that BELMONT must bid a fond farewell to national legislative halls.

THE story comes from Baltimore of an aged bridegroom, who had just married a comely maiden, going mad during the honeymoon. It is not the first time, however, that a pretty girl has turned a man's head.

THE cigar-makers' unions of the East and the Pacific coast are up in arms against each other because of the actions of a Western agent. Doubtless the trouble will all end in smoke.

A COUPLE of girl burglars were found in a New York house and arrested. Thus one by one the most privileged occupations of men are being usurped by the persistent gentler sex.

THE English recently hanged a man, and as it was a very cold day, provided him with a comfortable overcoat. Frenchmen will soon go to England for lessons in politeness.

THE report that a band of detectives had started to Washington to guard the president having been officially denied, the office-seekers are preparing to make another raid.

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SECRETARY BAYARD is said to be decidedly deaf. The persistent gentlemen who have in vain been asking for consularships can well believe the statement.

THIS government owes it to the adventurous seamen supposed to be cast away somewhere in Behring sea, to make every effort possible to rescue them.

IT is to be hoped that one of the first resolutions which the new congress will make will be to do FRED JONES POWELL long-desired justice.

WHILE going for our usual braided weather we can hear of the terrible Eastern storms and take comfort by comparison.

Isn't it pretty near time to be looking for "the flowers that bloom in the spring, trails?"

ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITIES. New York World.

THE Sage-Linnets Nevada's concert is a Minneapolis show which is being made into a picture by the permanent posters of "The Mud-Puddle Steam Laundry," "Top-noodle & Thimbleberg, Shirts-makers," and other glaring advertisements on the wall in the rear of the stage and of the sweet sizer.

FROM HAND TO MOUTH. Society the world over is delighted with the concession of the crown prince of Germany in selling sausages with his own hands at a recent charity fair in Berlin, and yet just as good men as Fritz eat sausages with their own teeth every day in the year.

WITH ALL DUE MODESTY. Atlanta Constitution.

W. D. Howells expresses the opinion that the great American novel will never be written. This is a roundabout way of saying that Mr. Howells is very busy.

ONE PHASE OF THE COMPACT. Boston Record.

Mr. Parnell is engaged in picking out his prime minister. It looks now as if the choice would fall on Mr. Gladstone.

TROUBLE IN THE INWARDS. Philadelphia Times.

This country does not need coast defenses half as much as it needs defenses for jobbers on the inside.

MINNEAPOLIS KNOWS IT. Philadelphia North American.

When an investigating committee stops work you may know that the trail is getting too fresh.

SWEET ARE THE USES OF ADVERSITY. Providence Journal.

Mr. Parnell has kept his head well in adversity, and probably will be able to do it in prosperity.

depression has had the effect of awakening in the English heart the desire to gain more freedom for England. Consequently, Gladstone has retained his personal hold on the affections and confidence of the English people simply from the fact that he has been a commoner and is in sympathy with the masses. The power of the throne and all the nobility combined has not been sufficient to crush the grand old man. Now that he is in alliance with the uncrowned king of Ireland it is hardly probable that SALISBURY or the queen, or their combined power, can overthrow any movement led by GLADSTONE and PARNELL. It is more probable that the proposed plan of the SALISBURY ministry for overthrowing the Irish party will result in bringing PARNELL and GLADSTONE to an agreement and the formation of an alliance which will be infinitely more than that it will cause their defeat. The future movements of these eminent leaders will be watched with increased interest.

GOOD OMEN FOR DULUTH. The sale of the Duluth street railway will probably mark an important epoch in the prosperity of that city. It has passed into the hands of a company of gentlemen who know how to make a street railway service efficient, and the fact that these enterprising gentlemen have taken hold of this street railway line, and have invested their money in it is encouraging to Duluth's interests. Duluth is to be congratulated in a double sense for securing the aid of gentlemen who will be serviceable to the city, and for possessing inducements strong enough to attract such enterprising parties.

YOUNG LOCHINVAR, who rode out of the West and carried off a bonny bride, has been belted down, upon a square piece of wood. The rabbit's feet were then tied with strong cord to each corner of the piece of wood. M. LOER then sprinkled chloroform on a piece of paper and held it to the rabbit's nose until the animal became unconscious. He then took a very sharp knife and made a slit about an inch long through the skin of the rabbit's head just between the eyes. The skin was then stretched apart with pincers, and a sort of wedge of silver wire was inserted so as to hold back the skin and to expose the bare skull. With a small auger, M. LOER then bored a hole right through the animal's skull. Into this hole M. LOER inserted a needle, like the point of a syringe, and injected right into the rabbit's brain a solution of virus prepared from the brain of a mad dog. The syringe was then withdrawn, the wedge of silver wire removed, the wound dressed, the skin carefully sewed together and the rabbit was labelled with the date and quality of the inoculation and put into a cage. In exactly six days this rabbit will die of rabies, and the Newark children will be inoculated with the virus taken from its brain.

THE cable declares that the czar has restored ALEXANDER to his rank in the Russian army and to the royal confidence. ALEXANDER will probably refuse to be entrapped into any imperial burlesque. He has shown his ability to get along very comfortably without Russia.

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My name is Margaret Latham. My more intimate friends used to sportively call me "Doc," for reasons which will shortly appear. For the last ten years I have resided in a far-away South American city, among a people whose customs are very different from my own.

I was born and bred in the hard, narrow, right life of a family which would shortly flourish in a New England village. I had when a girl, two dominant desires. One was to get away from my people, the other to become a physician. The love of healing was inbred in me—I mean to heal as I would be healed. I can heal—and to heal principally women.

I don't say this as a man-hater—quite the reverse. I state it only as my peculiar inclination. One of my besetting sins, and which injured my prospects in life, was an irresistible tendency to get into quarrels generally at the very time and in the very place where, of all others, I should have acted decorously.

When I was 15 I told my parents I would like to be a doctor. Women physicians were little heard of at that time, and my family scorned the idea and threatened to send me to bed for an indefinite period if ever I mentioned the subject again. So I nursed the thought and intent in secret. It grew stronger and stronger. One day I read in a newspaper of a woman who had commenced medical practice in a Western town. She was the first female physician of whom I had ever heard. It gave a renewed strength to my determination.

At the age of 18 I commenced keeping a private journal, and I tried to do so as a course of medical study. He told me that I could manage to "pull through" on \$1,000, but that it would be hard work, involving much deprivation and relative hardship. On \$1,500 he said I could get on more properly. I tried to do so, but I could not make further effort unless I had that sum.

I went from the college and erred for half an hour. I terminated my cry with a laugh, went back to my native village, kept my merchant father's store for two years, and a half longer, returned to Boston with necessary \$1,500 and commenced my medical studies.

I went to Boston very full indeed of good intent and resolution to abandon my madcap pranks. I made in Boston one very dear female friend, and I was so much in my nature I ever met. She seemed to accept my odd make-up, though, possibly, she did not understand it; but, for that matter, neither did I then, nor do I now care.

The years that I spent in the earning of my money to pay my education, I spent in occupying in attaining that education were years of close, hard living. I deprived myself of many things my nature craved. I dressed very plainly and fed myself meagerly. I was obliged to deny myself amusement and recreation, and to do so with an expensive dress. I appreciated and craved food much above the quality of 20-cent meals. I was passionately fond of the drama. I enjoyed all the elegancies and luxuries of life. Wanting in these my life was a hard situation, and I tried to comfort myself by the belief that in all this necessary denial and pressing forward toward the one aim—my education—I was doing the right thing.

Was I? I answer, as now I see life and its necessities, "No." As now I look back, I saw other women dress. I longed for choicer food, cozy apartments and the gratification of many tastes. I look back with loathing on my hard, narrow, pinched and relatively severe life. I tried to do so with my friends, some of them wealthy. As my situation became known to them their sympathies were enlisted in my behalf. Offers of money followed. I took it; more: I took it almost greedily. I clutched it to my breast, and I might as well have had a sack of gold, for I would not have parted with it for anything but a package of soiled bank bills—mine! mine!—which I would not touch one to make my life and surroundings more pleasant.

I found when I had sufficient means that I had the courage to spend them for what I had so earnestly wanted. The saving, calculating, cost-to-a-penny habit of years clung to me.

Anything beyond my old plane of expense frightened me. I was cursed with a mania for saving, and I was not content with a pile of any sort and paid for it a good price. I would be paid for days at the thought of parting with so much money. Had a million been placed in my possession I should have felt the same.

Isabel and I went on a trip to England together. I wished for a course of study at one of the great London hospitals. We arranged the trip and set a time for our departure.

But when I came to think the matter over by myself I found that I was in a different light. I felt that for this girl to accompany me would be for both of us a misfortune; that I should be ever leading her into trouble through my whims and humors and that her gentle and sensitive nature was not able to stand the strain that would be put upon it through my possible acts. I went to England alone and without giving her any explanation whatever.

I studied in a great London hospital for a year—rather a hard experience for a woman in my situation. My work was regarded by the English medical student.

I returned to America a qualified physician. I had gained my end and had paid dearly for it. The strain had been too much. I was at the start splendidly equipped as a medical vigor, but my health broke down. I was ready to commence life, but now life's corner-stone and foundation to build upon—health—was wanting.

The few friends I had in Boston may remember how suddenly I disappeared; how I then returned with a word in my hands of remembrance. That they should deem me ungrateful I did not wonder. But I left them in the way I did because I dared not reveal myself to them. I could not do as I have done here. Nor could I thank them for their kindness and sympathy. I was in a fashion that comes from generous giving. Remember that all you can carry into the life hereafter will be what you have given, not what you have saved.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Four Bouts at the Olympic Theater and More to Come. The St. Paulites Defeat a Stillwater Team at Polo—Other Sports.

Sparring at the Olympic. The give-and-take sparring was resumed at the Olympic theater last evening, the house being well filled. After the usual prelude Trainer of Montana and Fenning of Milwaukee were called out and exchanged fair specimens of bone and muscle, the Montana man being the heavier, and if possible the quicker of the two, for he soon had Fenning wind and chased him about the stage administering taps at will. The next to step up were the dwarf-giant, Hadley and Patsy McCarthy, both of St. Paul. The latter is a very young man and looked like an infant before the powerful African. McCarthy is however, a trained prize boxer, and tapped Hadley the greater number of times during the first round. In the second McCarthy injured his right arm and was unable to do anything with it. Hadley noticed this and immediately took advantage, chastising his opponent around the stage and hitting him as he pleased. He even appeared to think he was covering himself with glory, punching a defenseless foe. The Magoon kids made another good showing of science, and it was not a very easy matter to decide which secured an advantage. After this match Black Frank of Mexico and another descendant of Ham from Charleston, S. C., sparred four rounds. The former possesses no science, but a mighty frame, and it stood the Charleston man to keep out of his reach. In the last round they sparred with whitened gloves, and when the round ended their complexions were greatly changed.

To-morrow night Hadley will be placed before ex-Policeman Barney Smith, whose name in St. Paul is well known. This match will no doubt be an interesting one as they are evenly matched in size and strength, and if there is not a knock-out it will be because there is a mutual understanding that there is to be no slugging.

Minneapolis Sports. Charles Mott gave an exhibition in feats of strength at the Dania fair last night. He manipulated a 125-pound dumb bell and carried a mermaid statue.

In a practice game last evening, Frank Billiter made a run of 221 points, three-ball, French carom billiards. He is rated the strongest amateur player in this section, and stands ready to make a match.

Last evening the games in the Christmas ball pool tournament were played off in the usual order. Max Bauman winning by pocketing the thirteen balls three times in 59 shots. Max Blooston put them down in 63 shots, and William Keating and Fred McKay abandoned the game when they found they were thoroughly out of their depth. McKay had particularly hard luck. On the last game he "scratched" twice. Each of the contestants have made better runs, and did not show up in their customary fine form. Bauman is a cool-headed player, and is thoroughly conversant with the rules of the game. The contest was for the Nicolet house Christmas gold medal.

At 8 o'clock last night the twenty-six-hour bicycle race between W. M. Woodside, champion of Ireland, and C. W. Eck, champion of Canada, started in the Washington roller rink, before a fair audience. Woodside's machine acted badly, and at 11 o'clock he had changed three times. Eck pulled to the lead and at 11:30 he was four laps ahead, with both cyclists spurring and working very fast, with a view to lowering the record. The race was started with Woodside riding his Columbian racer. In the second mile the saddle broke, giving Eck a prestige of two laps, Woodside taking his saddle safely. The fourth mile he changed back on his Columbia, which had been repaired meanwhile, and when he got under way Eck had a lead of four and one-half laps. Woodside then spurred brilliantly and gained a half lap on Eck. At the end of the race Eck had carried 17 1/2 miles and Woodside 17 1/2.

The official score to the present writing is as follows:

Table with columns: Miles, Hrs. Min. Sec. Rows include Eck, Woodside, etc.

Eck took his lead in 2 hours and 49 seconds, establishing a new American record. He then took a rest and Woodside forged ahead, making the following record:

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Woodside was seven miles in the lead, when Eck resumed the struggle.

A Libel Suit On. NEW YORK, Dec