THE CHARLEST TAILS HERE THE TAIL AND THE PERSONS

BEST THING FOR THE ROAD

Receiver hip of the Eants Fe Looked On as the Salvation of the Line.

TIGHT MONEY GIVEN AS THE REASON

Treasurer Wilder Regards the Appoint. ment of Receivers as the Legitimate Fruit of the Bear Campaign Against the Company's Securities.

Torras. Dec. 25.-Treasurer Edward. Wilcer, who has held his position practically from the inception of the Santa Fe road, in speaking to an Associated press reporter today, of the receivership, said:

The receivership was not a surprise at the last moment, because the death of George C. Magoun, although not necessarily embarrassing, afforded a pretext for the bears, who have been persistently hammering our securities, to work on the fears and Imaginations of the smaller speculators, and this fact broke the price of our accurities still farther. Naturally such a movement had an effect upon the efforts of Mr. Reinhart. in providing for the interest on the floating debt due January 1, and there was no time for any new arrangements to be consummated. While it is sometimes considered unfortunate for a road to go into the hands of receivers, it is not infrequently, and in this case it was, a very wise move, because it will enable the management to handle the property and financial burden without the natural embarrassment that attends a period of general depression, shrinkage of values and duliness in business.

Its Earnings Were Satisfactory.

"The earnings of the Santa Fe system have been very satisfactory, and under or-dinary circumstances, the floating debt could have been cared for without any trouble or inconvenience, but every one knows what difficulty there has been during the last summer and fall in raising money on any col

lateral security.
"The receivership in this case does not seem to me to indicate anything but a reason able period of protection, until improved conditions, which can be counted upon. during the coming year, shall permit a re turn to the normal conditions to be managed by officers elected by the stockholders. We ertainly need to feel no uneasiness except that the bondholders will have to wait a lit tle while for their interest, but I do not be lieve that it will be unreasonably delayed be-cause our securities are ample if the condition of the business of the financial world was normal."

Optimistic Manager Frey

General Manager Frey of the Santa Fe, when seen today, said he did not feel at all alarmed at the fact of the receivership, but talked hopefully of the future of the road.

"The appointment of the receivers was not a surprise to me, and white I do not want to anticipate the general policy that will be pursued by the receivers, yet, I will say that at the end of the receivership the Santa Fe road will be in the best condition of any road in the world. The road at present is in a better physical condition than it has been for ten years, and that condition, in my opinion, will be improved. Business of the Santa Fe has increased much faster than its facilities and in my judgment the receivers will add to these facilities. "As far as the effect of the receivership

goes it will not be feit by the public, in fact the people will not know that the rold is managed any differently than it has been in the past. It will give to the patrons oil the facilities that have heretefore been given them and, in my opinion, better service.

Business Nearly Normal.

"The business of the road, while it has not been as good as last year, is gradually getting back to its normal condition and will reach it by spring. The death of Mr. Magoun probably brought on the receivership this time, but the real cause of it is the dittot of the heatien world and the tight money market. No money could be realized on the road's securities to meet the January interest, and there was only one thing to do, and I do not believe that the course pursued will be at all disauvicatageous to the business interests of the road or will be felt in the least by any on except the bondholders, and in my opinion

they will not be kept waiting very long, "While Lean't speak for the receivers, yet, in my opinion, no retremehments will be made, but it will not be long, of course, be-fore their policy of management will be made known."

Vice President Robinson to Be Agent. Receiver Wilson of the Santa Fe company

arrived in Topeka at noon today direct from St. Louis. He said the receivers had ap-pointed D. B. Robinson, first vice president. the agent of the receivers, to have full charge of the active operation of the entire system. Mr. Wilson said the receivers had in general agreed that no sweeping changes would be made in the management of the road, but the matter would be definitely determined it a meeting of the receivers to be held in York next week.
Wilson has tendered his resignation

as clerk of the district court to Judge C. G. ester, who is today in Galveston. A reply has just been received accepting his resi nation and appointing George Sharriv temporary clerk of the court. Mr. Wilson said the receivers have just borrowed \$200-000 in St. Louis for the immediate payment of wages due the Santa Fe employes, and would receive their wages promptly not later than January 3, out of money that had been hoarded to meet January interest Mr. Wilson said the Santa Fe shops at Topeka would be filled with additional employes at once, and that the road would be out in tetter condition than it is at present.

Was Prepaced Before Magoun D.est.

George F. Sharritt, clerk of the United Sintes circuit court, returned at Ho'clock last night from fattle Rock Ark, with the papers in the Santa Fe receivership case. The bill of the Union Trust company was sworn to before a New York notary Decem-ber 21. This fact effectually puts pade the impression that the death of George C board, precipitated the receivership, for the parers were drawn and aworn to before Mr. Mingonn died. It is stated in the oill that the Santa Fe has been dangerhear insolvency for a year, and for some mentus a receivership has been known to be only a question of brief time. The company was so hard pressed for money, the bill resites, that on August last its president went to the office of the Union Trust company and borrowed \$200,000 mt T per cent to meet the immediate demands of the company. It is stated that since that time owing the period of financial depression the Santa Fe has been continally embarrassed for money

The company has not repaid to the Union Trust company the short time Isan negoti-ated in August nor has it paid the interest in it. It set forth in the built had in Decembers 1896, the company will have to pay

Bebls that Were Due

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\$4,100,000 as interest on the first mortgage and that in January, 1894, it will have to pay \$250,000 and between Fighr wary and January, 1894, there will become due and payable floating debts of the commany to the sum of \$970,000, the entire floating debt of the comcany being now \$5,020,000. The interest of the guaranty fund notes for \$0,000,000 will be due in May, 1894, and this interest will aggregate \$270,000. These fund notes have been twice renewed and besides there are other dents of the company due or soon to fall due aggregating some \$2,000,000.

The petition sets forth that the company is totally and absolutely insolvent; that with all this debt staring it in the face, it has not enough money to pay the day laborers along its line, and that inasmuch as its creditors are becoming impatient, it is a question of but a few weeks until suits may be brought that will disintegrate and ruin the system, and therefore, in consideration of all these numerous allegations, a receiver or receivers are asked for the property.

What the Company Answered.

Accompanying this bill was the answer of the Santa Fe company. George R. Peck, the general solicitor of the company, in answer-ing the charges, confessed that all the statements were true; that the Santa Fe was wholly insolvent and unable to pay its debts, that the creditors were growing im-patient and were liable at any time to close

n the company. W. Reinhart, president of the company and Mr. Peck made this confession in New York before a netary December 20, the day before the bill asking receivers was sworn This all goes to show that the receiver ship was brought about by the Santa Fe company itself because it desired to give up the fight and get under the protecting wing of the court.

Was Hopeicsely Involved.

The receivership of the Santa Fe was not brought so much by the probable default in January interest payments as it was by the company's utter disability to meet its float-ing debt. The Barings did not bring about the collapse. Mr. Magoun's death aid not cause it, or even hasten it. The company was hopelessly in debt and Mr. Reinhart went all the way to London a few days ago to get a few million dollars-not to pay the to get a few inition dollars—not to pay the interest, as every one supposed, but to pay the floating debt. Mr. Reinhart remained in London a week. He could not get a cent, and when he reached New York City on his retorn his first official act was to order the preparation of receivership papers. It now developes that certain people in Topeka have known since August that the Santa Fe could last but a few months. The officers of United States court were on the lookot for the papers almost daily, and when it was announced that Mr. Reinhart had failed to get money in London ten days ago the reelvership was afforegone conclusion.

HOPES OF THE ATCHISON.

General Solicitor Peck Reviews the Situation and Probable Resutts, Carcago, Dec. 25, -"An early reorganization of the Santa Fe is probable," said Gen-

eral Solicitor George R. Peck tonight, band it is hoped that the reorganization will be completed without the lopping off of the branches.

Mr. Peck returned from Little Rock today. W. H. Rossington of Topeka, attorney for the Union Trust company, came on to Chicago with Mr. Peck. The two attorneys spent considerable time in consultation, but neither would say that anything definite had been determined. Tomorrow Mr. Rossington, on behalf of the Union Trust company, will file an auxiliary bill before Judge Grosscup, asking that the appointments made by Judge Caldwell of the Eighth judicial circuit must be ratified. The bill will ask that the receivership be extended so as to include the Chicago lines.

The immediate cause of the application for the appointment of receivers was the inchility to pay the \$2,000,000 of interest du on January I," said Mr. Peck, "The plication was made after a full understand and with the consent of all interests. Magoun's death may have hastened the action a few days. On the day after he died started west and the action of the cour was at once taken.

Depression Did It.

"The general depression in the business world was more than the company could bear. The main line and some of the tranches paid well, but some acquired lines pulled heavily upon the receipts. One line lone the Cojorado Midland - has fallen off 80 per cent within a year. It never did earn very much. The Atlantic & Pacific line was ene of the greatest factors in the downfall. The Santa Fe is peculiarly situated. The castern and

western ends of the lines earn big receipts but there is a vast territory in between from which there is practically nothing gained, You this bad land must be traversed in order a connect the two ends. Many of the ranch lines run into hitherto undeveloped erritory. Some of the latter did pay well. out with the closing down of the mines, and with the general depression, their re-cipts ran down at a frightful rate. Howall these branch feeders ought to be with the main lines, as they form the

"As to the talk of a plan of a different re-organization, the boundeders and creditors ill shortly meet and appoint committees, he work can go on rapidly. The question of princity of interest may cause much trouble and considerable sharp litigation. There are \$230,000,000 bonded debts outstanding. Of this amount \$150,000,000 are held by the first kondholders and \$80,000,000 by the second. To get these interests and a a tisk of no small magnitude.

Action Was Imperative.

'It seems imperative that the indebted-ness of the company be reduced. The road is undoubtedly good and is capable of paying fix dends on a reduced indeptedness. is one of the biggest cases ever brought be-fore the courts. The appointment of the reeciver, in my opinion, will have no particular effect on business, except that it will top all building and needless expenditure o money, and may prove a good thing. Bust ness will go right along as usual. The head quarters will, as before, remain at Topeka. Today a circular was assest to all the employes and agents of the company directing them to continue their work as heretofore No persons will be discharged, nor will any body lose anything."

Sentiment at S', Lonis.

Sr Louis, Dec. 25.—Mr. E. D. Meikennag, general attorney of the Frisco railroad, which is a part of the Atchison, Toncka & Santa Fe system, said in an interview here this morning in reference to the appointment of receivers: "The directors of the Atchison company believe that within three or foar, or at least aix mouths, they will be able to devise a plan by when the company can be taken out of the reselvers' hands. can be taken out of the receivers hands. This plan will not involve any assessment of k nor shrinkage in values or interest rate of bonds, but will be formulated by use collateral the company has as a basis for collateral trust.

The principal cause of the Atchison col-use is said to be the failure of the Atlentic & Pacific to pay over \$15,000,000 that it owes

Special Masters to Chancery Appointed. LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 25. Juage Calawell probated two special masters in chancer today for the Sante Fe system. Judge J. B Johnson of Topeka was appointed master for the Saute Fe proper, and Colonel L. H. Haynelds of St. Louis as master for the Frace rand, with instructions to co-operate with the receivers heretofore appointed in djusting the affairs of the Atchison, Topeka

Santa Ferward. The appointments were made on applications of attorneys, and in following up the rule by which large corporations are placed in the hands of receivers. The special mas-ters will be required to report from time to time, giving statements of the condition of

the statem. Wat ? of Affect the Road in Colsrad s.

DENSER, Dec. 25 - H. Collbran, general agent of the Santa Fermirond, says the approintment of receivers for the property will have no effect whatever in Colorado When asked if he thought the English stock holders of the Colorado Midland, would di botters of the Colorado Siniand, would de-mand a separate receiver for that property, as e. Governor Evans had done in the case of the Union Pacific Denver & Gulf, Mr. Colibran replied: Not at all. The cases are entirely different. The entire stock of the Midland was bought by the Santa Fe road and the English stockholders can do not thing. The only realizes they can have is nothing. The only redress they can have is

would not be affected, as the money for its construction had all been subscribed. Mr. Colloran said the passing of the Santa Fe into receivers' bands would be a great calamity in the east, especially in New I land, where much of the stock was held.

REAVY INTERESTS INVOLVED.

Chicago & Northern Pacific Stockholders

Prepared for Reorganization. New York, Dec. 25 .- The committee representing the first mortgage bondholders of the Chicago & Northern Pacific railroad, of which J. F. Edward Simmons is the chairman, has issued a circular to the holders of those bonds, relative to the condition of the property, and suggesting the first steps that should be taken toward the collection of

In the first place, the committee recognizes the great intrinsic value of the property; but as the income from it consists mainly of cotals received from other roads that use his property, and as some of these roads re involved in financial difficulties and legaoniroversies, it is important that the bond olders should be represented by a commit a with full power to investigate the condition and contracts of the company, and its past fluancial operations, to examine its books, accounts, etc., and to act in the interest of the bondholders, by advising with the receivers, and directing the trustees.

This power can be assured to the comholders only by the signing of the bondhold ers' agreement and the deposit of the bonds thereunder with the New York Trust company. The committee urges the bondhold ers to take these steps at once, and at the same time assures them that they are so cured against any action not conformable to their views by the privilege of withdraw ing their bonds, should the plan of re-organization formulated by the committee fail to secure the approval of the 70 per cent the holders of the bonds deposited. the committee is not interested in any of the ratironds which use or have been using the property of the Chicago & Northern Pacific ompany, it has no object in view other thin the speedy enforcement of all the rights of the bondholders under the deed of

Northern fue fle Wage Schedule, Sr. Paul, Dec. 25.-One week from today he new schedule on the Northern Pacific railroad will go into effect unless some change in plans is brought about at the conferences to be held this week, which is a very remote probability. Under this sched nie railroad officials say the Northern Pa cific men will fare better than those on any other road between St. Paul and Chicago, though in the evening-up of the rates the employes on the mountain division are con-siderably affected. The committees of trainmen are now strongly opposed to the adop-tion of the new schedule and will insist, so far as they can, that the old one be main-tained. They say the unannounced portion of the schedule is much adverse to their incrests, but refuse to tell what the object tionable features are. The final answer to their protest against the changes will be

Fall River Dividends. FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 25,-The list of yearly dividends of the Fall River cotton manufacturers, just issued by G. M. Haflards & Co., brokers, shows the capital stock of thirty-four companies to be \$20,378,000. and dividends, averaging 7.8 per cent. and amounting to \$1,622,249, have been paid dur ng the year. The list does not include pro mills, private corporations, Manufacturing company and the Fali River manufactory, which have paid no dividend during the year. The Pecasset mills de-creased their capital stock in September, having paid 3 per cent on \$800,000. The mid 715 per cent on \$800,000 and

per cent on the last quarter of the year of the present capital of \$1,000,000. These dividends cover a period of business yaryung to a greater degree than has ever before been the case in a single year.

WASHINGTON'S COLORED 400.

They Have Wealth, Are Aristocratic and

Ultra-Eashionable. A negro aristocracy! Sounds odd, doesn't Vot such an aristocracy exists in Wash ington and it is, relatively, at least, the count in wealth, culture, and refinement of that of our best circles of white society,

Washington is a colored man's paradise says the Buffalo Commercial. The term colored man" is the one they invaribly em ploy in speaking of themselves. They tell you they are not negroes; that negroes are the low blacks; that they are colored people, and that white ladies and gentle men appreciate that fact and address them accordingly. The standard of gentility among the whites is fixed by their use of these terms. But, call them what you please, Washington is their paradise; the the spot on earth where a part of their our ber have a social standing, and where the ere something more than mere bewers of

wood and drawers of water.

The cclored aristocracy of Washington really number about 400 all told, and in that respect they stand on on equal footing with Ward McAllister's "four hundred" in the New York metropolls. These Wash colored swells live in fine houses. These Washington are possessed in many cases of large wealth. They keep their own car-riages, and they have servants in abundance who minister to their wants. They have everything, in short, that money and good taste can suggest. But there is one thing they want that all their wealth can't give them, and that is a white skin. The wealthiest colored man in Washington would gladty exchange places with mennest white if it were in his power to

exchange skins also in their church worship the colored "four hundred are quite as exclusive as their white neighbors, and a colored day laborer would heattate as much to enter one of these sanctuaries as a white man of the same de-gree would in presenting ninself at the por-tals of Grace church in New York. There are other colored churches there where the poor and the fairly well-to-do meet on equal coms, but they are not the churches of the four hundred."

The swollest colored church in Washington is the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian On Sunday mornings Pifteenth street, in the vicinity of the church, is filled with car-riages. The church is small and uitra-fashionable. The most of the members keep entringes, and they use them on these or In this respect they are aping the asions. In this respect to the Eng-worst form of white snobbery. In Engand every gentleman walks to church. may own 10) carriages, but he doesn't use them to take him to and from the church. Some of these days Americans will copy this custom from their English cousins, and American whites abolish the present fushion of riding to church. Washington colored swells will profit by the

FORTUNES BLOWN IN.

Sing Sums Swallowed Up in Northwestern Newspapers.

Some extraordinary revelations as to the newspaper business in the state of Washington are made in a recent issue of the Tacoma News. The positive statement made that "there is not a city of this state which supports its dairy paper, not one." One case is cited where a young man from a Pennsylvania city went to Washington a few years ago with a certified check for \$250,000, and sanz practically the whole amount in publishing a newspaper A inwyer and a financier in the same town lost \$110,000 in another news-paper before they decided to abandon the enterprise A third case is mentioned, where a similar experiment cost another brace of young men over \$100,000. The reason given for these sacrifices is the prida of the sufferers in the reputation of their cits. As one of the victims used to say, "My city would suffer in name, fame and standing among the cities of the country if I should cease to support this enterprise." Indeed the News goes so far as to declare that "if the news-paper proprietors of the state were to unite in an agreement that they would give the people only the sort of newspapers they paid for, there is not a dissatisfied with those appointed by the course."

Mr. Colibran anid the Midland Terminal, the new road being built to Cripple Creek, which is to be a feeder to the Santa Fe,

MITCHELL AT THE PRESENT

How the English Champion Appears Before He Begins Training.

BASIS OF HIS CLAIM TO FISTIC HONOR

Some of the Chief Events in a Busy Li c Mainly Devoted to the Ring-Corbett's Curver as a Bruiser of Pugillats.

If Florida's executive can be appeared Charley Mitchell and Jim Corbett will meet in the ring at Jacksonville January 25. Both men seem to be in earnest, both are

getting ready, and both will no doubt be in the ring when the proper time arrives. The fight is the first in which a heavy weight international champiouship has been involved since 1888. When Sullivan fought

Ryan both were Americans, ditto Sullivan and Kilrain and Sullivan and Corbett. The last-international championship battle was between Mitchell and Sullivan at Chantilly, France, March 13, 1888 This battle ended in a draw.

Even that fight was not, and for that matter the coming one, strictly speaking, is not an international championship affair, as Charlie Mitchell, while head and shoulders over England's best men, has never technically been the English champion, says the Chicago Tribune. When he fought Sullivan France, Jem Smith was Britain's chnical champion. Ted Pritchard, technical champion. Ted Pritchard, a middleweight, wrested the title from him, and then Jim Hall whipped Pritchard, Bob Fitzsimmons in

turn disposed of Hall, so that If one follow the technical lines the red-neaded Australian is the technical neavyweight—champion of England. But that line of reasoning will not do. Champions are the men who have proven themselves the best men macountry crespective of any emblem they might ess in the shape of a belt of greater or less value, presented by some one with more money than brains. Charlie Mitchell has always been regarded as England's best boxer, and is therefore the champion of the Queen's domain.

Mirchell is a Typical Briton.

He is a typical Briton, except that he has pore range than the majority of boxers that have been developed in that country of late years. Even he, however, lacks a greatdeal in height and reach as compared with the American champion, Cornett, or the Australian champion, Jackson

One is rather disappointed in Mitchell when seeing him in lighting costume. The first thought that strikes one is: "He is much too small." This may and may not be true. It has always been contended that a man that weighed 150 pounds was big enough to whip anybody. This is not absolutely true. It a man at 160 meets another at 175 and the fifteen pounds difference is in height and reach, the 160-pound man is at a great disadvantage. That is Muchell's fix exactly

Charlie Mitchell, fit, should step into the ing at not a pound over 183. If he weighs nore he will not be fit. In previous finish fights be has welghed under 160 and there can be no doubt that he could light strong now at the new middleweight limit of 158 pounds. Mitcheil's weight, as can clearly be seen, is from the waist up. He has the broad, flat barrel so common in the English lighter, a splendid neck, and good though et muscular shoulders.

Where he lacks power is in the legs. They seem worully light for a champion, yet his egs are good, as was shown in the trying attie at Chantilly. There was a time when fighter would have been condemned or such legs as Mitchell has inder him, but that time is past. When a man of Bob Fitzsimmons' build can stand supreme in his class one cannot in reason condemn a fighter for being light be-

ow the walst. Mitchell Not a Muscular Man.

Mitchell's back is not a muscular one as compared with other fighters. Fitzsimand Corbett's back, too, is a study. Mitch ell's muscles, on the other hand, are of the soft, pliable kind that scarcely show them-selves under the layers of flesh. Take the call of his leg, for example. It is as plump and rounded as the radded members of a ballet dancer. He is not likely to ever be-come muscle-bound and should always have that "looseness" of action so much to be de sired in a fighter.
Charlie Mitcheil is really an Irishman.

his ancestry ranning through pure Irish lines, although he was born in Birmingham. He first saw the light of day November 24. 1881. His first fight was with Bob Canning ham, at Selby Oak, Birmingham, January H. 1878, for £5 a side. He defeated Cun ningham in fifty minutes: afterwards he de-feated C. Smithers for £10 a side, with the hare fists, at Wolverhampton, November 22, 1879, in nineteen minutes; fought a lraw with gloves with Blli Kennedy, ther lightweight compone for a purse at Lon-uon in 1879; fought Bially Gray, the black who weighed 170 pounds; Mitchell weighing 182, at Manchester, and defeated him with bare knuckles, for a purse, in one round of eleven minutes; fought Caryadoff, the continental champion, known as the Belgian glant, a 224-pounder, at the Eldorado, Antwerp, in February 1881, for 1,000 frames, with gioves, and won in four rounds and sixteen minutes; defeated Tom Tully in a glove fight, Marquis of Queensperry rules, in six rounds: fought Jack Burke with knuckles June 16, 1881, at Ascot for £100, the fight lasting one bour and seventeen minutes and ending in a draw when darkness came Burke weighed fifteen pounds more

than Mitchell. Mitchell did not figure in the ring unti April, 1882, when he cogaged in a middle-weight competition at Chelsea, in which he carried off first prize. His last engagement was in Billy Manden's London championship ompetition of December, 1882, open to all England, which he won. Men from all parts of England competed, including several heavy weights, such as Knifton, W. England . Wallis. Mitchell won all his heats easity, much to the astonishment of his op onents and admirers. The best he won is of massive silver, with the inscription: Won by Charles Mitchell of Birmingham, hampion of England, December, 1882. Cleary Was Easy for Mitchell.

After Mitchell arrived in this country he was matched to box Mike Cleary four rounds, Queensberry rules. The match was lecided at the American Institute, New York City, April 9, 1885. Cleary proved no match for Mitchell. He came up gamery for the third round, but the body blows he had received had so weakened him that he stag gered to the scratch, and after a few fectual attempts to get in his right hand he was knocked down, when the police came on the platform and ordered the mes to stop. Mitchell was then matched to b x John L. Sullivan, with gloves, four rounds. The con-test was decided at the Madison Square garden, New York, May 22, 1883. Mitchel acceeded in knocking Sullivan down, bu Sullivan's weight and powerful blows proved that he was more than a match for Mitchell.

Captain Williams stopped the fight in the third round. Mitchell at this point had been beaten down by Sullivan's heavy blows and was badly used up. !
Arrangements were then made to have Mitchell meet Herbert A. Stade for \$3,500. The fight was to have been decided October 23, 1883, but it fell through. Mitchell, not being abxious to lay idle, agreed to box William Sheriff, the Prussing with small gloves, six rounds, for \$1,000 a site. The batwas fought at Harry full's, at Flushing, I. I., October 2, 1881. After six roun is had been fought Harry Hill decided Mischell the winner. He, however, reversed his decision and ordered the puglists to fight another round. A wrample ensued and Harry Hill decided the fight a draw. Mitch-oll's next match was with Joe Den-ning, a heavy-weight puglist of Brooklyn. N. Y. The conditions were four rounds. The contest was decided at Turn Hall, N. Y. March 26, 1844. Denning was no match to ditchell, and at the end of four rounds Mitchell was declared the winner

Mitchell was then engaged to box Jake
Kilcain of Baltimare, which was decided at

Boston in April, and the contest ended in Billy Edwards Comes to Grief. Mitcheil's next encounter was with Billy Edwards of New York, ex-champion light-weight pugilist of America. The conditions were four rounds, Queensberry rules, for

gate money, and it was decided in the Madison Square garden, New York City, May 24, 1884.

In the third and last round Mitchell was first to the scratch looking confident and smiling. Edwards was slow to the call of time. Its tried to lend with his left, but the blow was more of a push and lacked strength. Mitchell went at Edwards like a buil at a gate. He planted his left heavily on the mark, and Edwards, who was suffer ing from terrific blows he had received, fell or was knocked down. He again got on his feet, but was knocked down by a swinging right-hand blow, which southin down with a rish and nearly knocked him through the ropes. Edwards lay for a few seconds, and Captain Williams jumped on the stage for the second time and ordered the fight stopped. Mitchell then matched to box four the rounds with Dominier McCaffrey. The con-test was decided at Madison Square Garden, New York, October 13, 1884. Four rounds were fought. The referee decided the bat-tie in favor of McCaffrey. Mitchell was then matched to box Sullivan

our rounds, Queensberry rules, at Madison Square Garden. Sullvan appeared on the stage in a canadila condition and said be was sice, and begged the audience to excuse Mitchell and Madden then gave an ired with imprecations on all sparrers.

Mitchell's next glove match was with lack surke of England. These rivals, who had Burke of England. These rivals, who has met three times, fought at Chicago May 16 1886. Burke wasfrairly outclassed by Mitchell after six rounds had been fought, and at the end of the tenth round Mitchell was declared he winner.
Mitchell's next match was with Patsy

Cardiff of Minneapolis They fourth with soft gloves at Minneapolis June 11, 1887. Cardiff weighed 185 pounds and Mitchell 158 pounds. The battle ended in a draw. Mitchell then left the United States for England, and while in the land of the he gave boxing exhibitions with

Smith, the English champion. In the spring of 1887 he returned to Amer-ica, and with Billy Madden and Jake Kilrain gave boxing exhibitions until Kileain was matched to fight Smith. Mitchell's last battle was with Steve Gallagher, better known as Reddy Gallagher. They fought at Cleveland August, 1887, and Mitchell won. March 13, 1888, Mitchell fought John L. Sullivan for £500 a side. The battle was fought at Chantilly, France. Thirty-nine rounds were fought, and the contest ended

sleven minutes. It can thus be seen that Mitchell has fought, and that, too, well. It will be no-ticed that early in his career he met man after man with bare knuckles. It has often been claimed that he would not put up a finish fight, but the claim does not hold One finds him meeting Sullivan with bare knuckles, and to a finish. Mitchell is game enough. He is tricky and likes to make money without figuring for it, but once inaide a ring he will stay there as long as any body

in a draw. The fight lasted two hours and

Corbert Has a Britiant Record. Corbett's record is too well known to need any repetition. He is only 28 years of age,

in the prime of his life as an athlete and has been well tried and not found wanting. His early battles were of little importance Of his mills with Joe Choyaski he himself has this to say:

There has been so much said relative to my meeting with Choynski that I'll tell you all about it. My brother and Chovnski's were both employed in the city hall. One av they became lavelyed in an argument specting our relative ability. Up to that me I had never seen Chevnski. The result of that argument was that Choynski' brother brought him to my father's livery stable and I stopped him in one round. After that Choynski began to box with professionals. He also circulated the report that I could box, but could not fight. We made a match to fight in private in the old familiar stable on a Sunday. When the time came fully 1,000 people who had received "quiet" tips on the event were parading up and down in front of When the time came fully 1,000 my father's house. The family was greatly disturbed, fearing that my fight would get me into trouble with the law, and my father persuaded me to give it up. He gave me a awful talk. Til go up and tell him I won't fight,' said I. I went to Choynski's house and his brother came to the door. Before I had a chance to say anything he O, he'll be there quick enough: you t get anxious? This made me mad, needn't get auxious.' and I told him to trot his brother out and I would fight him any way. Choyaski came out and we walked ten miles over to the and hills and went at it with bare knuckles. I knocked him out in two rounds, and then eng over and punched his brother's nose The next time we met was in the Olympic club, a year afterward. It was with big cloves, and I knocked him out in four rounds."

Made a Game Fight.

The last time Corbett and Choyaski fought vas on a barge, and it was in this battle that Corbett gave an exhibition that proved nim game to the backbone. It takes game ness and generalship for a lighter with one broken hand to secure a draw, and for that reason Corbet's victory over the game Cnoynski, with both hands broken, is a little short of marvetous. It marks the Califor-nian as the best tried man in the business. Corbert knocked out one of his hands early in the fight, and along about the twentieth round he broke the knuckles of the ther one. He gamely went on fighting and in the twenty-seventh round feinted Choyn-ski into a duck and caught him with an upper cut with his wrist on the nose and knocked him out. Jack Dempsey, the best cond in the profession, was behind Choyn-Ski in that fight.

Corbett's next fight was with Mike Bren

ann the Port Costa giant. The latter was big and powerful. Corbett knocked him out in two rounds, and his stock took a boom. When Corbett was only 18 years of age lack Burke, the Irish lad, came to San Fran Burke had fought Sullivan, Mitcheli and Dempsoy, and was considered one of the best men on the day. He and Corbett boxed eight rounds, and although Corbett had the better of it, the set-to was declared a draw. Corbett defeated in rapid succession Cap am James C. Daly in two rounds, Frank Smith of Salt Lake in three rounds, George Atkinson in two, and Frank Glover, the well known Chicago heavy weight, in two rounds. He also bested Prof. Donaldson, Prof. Miller,

and Dave Campbell in four-round goes.

In February, 1800, Corbett went to New Orleans on his own hook. He hunted up Kilrain and arranged a six-round go. The man who had fought seventy five rounds with John L. Sullivan six months before, was a plaything in the hands of Corbett. latter easily got the decision. New Or and Corbett went to New York, where the arranged a four-round go with Dominick McCaffery. The latter was no maten for the ngile youngster. Corbett made a show of Dominick, who, up to that time, had been credited with being elever in the fourth round McCaffery was hanging ver the ropes with hands up appealing fo mercy.

Corbett's Draw with dackson.

Next came Corbett's battle with Peter jackson. It was for a purse of \$10,000, be-fore the California Athletic club, an organization that was hostile to the young Carl fornian and the members of which had be freely at odds of three to one that Jackson would defeat Corbett. The match created a great deal of interest in England and Australia as well as in this country. Wesearre predicted that Jackson would make shor work of the ambitions youngster. They were banly disappointed. The fight was far from being satisfactory. Both men fought autiously at the outset. One seemed afrair the other might obtain an advantage. A great deal of science was displayed, and Jackson succeeded in drawing first blood Jackson succeeded in drawing first blood.
Toward the close the men fought more victously, and through landed some powerful blows on his opponent's body and head. They would have knocked out an ordinary man, but the negro scemed made of too tough material. Both men were severely punished and completely exhausted. After fighting four hours and four minutes they were hunt to continue and they were until to continue and it was decided no contest. The truth of the matter is that neither man was at his best in that contest. Jackson had a sore leg and Corbett was a sick man. His throat was so badly merated that he could not take any badly accepted that he could not take any solid tood for the days before the fight, and he had two chills during the progress of the mill. In spite of his being badly handi-cipped he did what no other puglist ever did—made a draw with Jackson in a finish Corbett was next matches to fight John L. ullivan. The details of that nattle are to

fresh in the memory of the sporting public to need more than a passing notice. Suffice it to say that Corbett, a four-to-one shot. whipped the mighty champion in twenty one rounds without a mark or taking a hard breath. Corbstt's record speaks for itself.

ARE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Man gers of the Daval Club Feel Certain of Fulling Off the Fight.

WILL HAVE THE LAW ON THE GOVERNOR

Lack of Any Statute Expressly Prohibiting Jim and Charles from Meeting is to Be Proven to His Excellency's Entire Satisfaction

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 25.-In view of the letter from H. W. Lang, Governor Mitcheld's private secretary, to J. R. Tyson of this city, emphatically stating that the governor would use all means in his power to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell contest, the Associated press correspondent today interviewed J. E. T. Bowden, general manager of the Duval Athletic club, regarding the governor's position and the prospect for the contest. Mr. Bowden is absolutely conficent of the ability of the club to bring the contest to a successful Issue. He said:

"I am more firmly convinced that the match will take place than I have been at any period since the contest was first talked of. In this sentiment my associates unite, and so strongly do we feel that the match will take place that we are rushing the arena to rapid completion and making the neecessary and suitable arrangements.

"But, Mr. Bowden, recent telegrams from this city have been published of a character likely to impair the attendance and have aused some anxiety among those who have heretofore feit assured that the contest would take place. What have you to say in regard to those telegrams?"

Explanation of the Manager, "Just this. The entire talk and uneasi

ness was occasioned by the publication of a lotter written by H. W. Lang, Governor Mitchell's private secretary, on November 21. Its publication so long after it was written induced people to think some new utterances had been made by the governor or by his authority, when, in fact, such was said, or thought Governor Mitchell would not do everything he conceived it was his duty to do under the law to stop the match. We at the same time are assured by our knowledge of Governor Mitchell's sincerity of baracter that he will not interfere if it hould be demonstrated in an authoritative way that the contemplated match is not violation of the law. We expect at a very early date -not later than the present week-to get an adjudication of the question. If our position is sustained we will continue our course. If, however, the contentions should be determined against us, we will at once declare the match off. The city council has passed an ordinance legalizing contests of the character of this one contemplated, and the public sentiments of the city, county and state is overwheimingly in favor of the match coming off. As to the legal view, I may add that the consensus of opinion is largely in favor of the club. We are meeting a very encouraging reception and the box seats are going daily to the best people in the coun-

Will Return Advance Money.

"Suppose you should, by some book or crook, fail to bring this contest off, what about the attitude of your ciub as to the re lemption of these tickets! "There is but one answer to that ques-tion," repried Mr. Bowden. "The club is composed of gentlemen of wealth and unquestioned standing and integrity, and I

will say every cent placed in our hands for certificates will be refunded should the contest not come off from legal interference.
"There are many other things," said Mr. Bowden, in conclusion, "that I might add as to the ability of the Duval Athletic club to being off this match, but their publication would be untimely at this juncture. We wish to express our entire confidence in Governor Mitchell's honesty of purpose to enforce the law and our equally strong con-viction that should a court of competent meiadiction decide we are within the law, no one will be quicker to obey or more readily abide by its adjudication than Governor

Witt Welcome Mitchell.

Billy Thompson, Mitchell's manager, re-turnered from St. Augustine tenight. He is well pleased with the training quarters on Anastinas island. A large force of work men are putting the quarters in shape and when Mitchell arrives he will find an ideal place prepared for him. He also will meet with a hearty reception from St. Augustine people as the following message sent to him this morning indicates

Charles Mirchall, Washington: As you are aware. Mr. Thompson has selected quarters for you here. St. Augustine is yours your confort is ours.

SENATOR FRANK GENOVAR.

How He Spent Christmas. PHILADELPHIA, Dre. 25.—Charley Mitchell spent Christmas in this city. He and his trainer, Harry Darrin, were up with the lark, and after a hearty breakfast they made a fou mile round trip to Indian Rock. The latter part of the journey was made up hill, and Mitchell, in his heavy sweaters, perspired profusely. The return journey was made in fast time. After a good rubdown and an hour's rest. Mitchell again with his dumbbetls, and then sparred for thirty minutes with his trainer. Talk ing of Governor Mitchell's latest interview Mitchell said:

"I have received no news from Jackson ville, and all I know of the situation is what I see in the papers. I shall fulfill my part of the contract and go to Florida and train up to the day of the light. Then, if it is prevented, it will not be my fault. If we do not meet in Jacksonville, you can depend upon it Corbett and I will light comowhere else. We will surely fight, for it has come down to a personal matter now, and if necessary to a personal matter now, and if necessary to et him I will forego the purse and fight in private. I believe Corbett feels the same as I do about fighting, but I don't believe he will meet me without a purse." Mitchell will leave for Florida at 7:20 to-

morrow morning, and will reach Jackson ille about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning Mitchell's party will consist of Harry Dar-rin, the English sprinter: Jack Fogarty of this city, who made an agreement yesterday to act as trainer, and Mrs. Ennes, a German woman of this city, who will cook the food Mitchell cats until after the fight.

INTELLIGENT BOAT. Masticating a Tile in Obediance to Pointed

Instructions. Among the arrivals yesterday, reports the Cleveland Leader, was Mr. J. R. Southard, who halls from Newark, N. J. Mr. South-

and sells caskets for a Cleveland burial case company-ultimate receptacles they are called in Boston. As would naturally be exnected. Mr. Southard is far from being a joliy drummer, but is very asiemn, instead. "You know Thompson of Oscaloosa, don't you? he asked. "Weil, I met Thompson fown in New Mexico awhile ago, and he

told me of a cultured goat whose acquaints ance he had recently made at some watering place or other. He said: I went out to tak a row one day, after a night of pollification and nefore I started I put on my latest and shiniest slik tile. I got into the boat and rowed a while, and then supped beside a rocky shore. I looked up as I stopped rowing and there stood a goat gazing very attentively off in the distance. He was a fine animal, with fatherly beard and a patriarchal expression, and I watched him for some time. I fell to runniating upon the noble characteristics of the tribe to which he belonged, how they could climb and leap where no oth animal could obtain a footbold, and quite like a naturalist. A gust wind suddenly disturbed my peace of wind suddenly disturbed by peace of mind by catching on my tile and carrying it tuesing and tumbing to a rocky crag above me. The gort saw it as it settled down and started for it. He picked it up while I was looking for a way to get up the orks, and carried it back to where he was tanding. There he set it down again, after which he commenced looking in the same direction as before. He looked awhile, and then put his forefeet on the top of the hat and looked again. Then he reached down and took a good mouthful of the suk, stripping it half way around

the crown. Once giore he looked off inte ne distance and again he took a juley nouthful. I began to wonder what he was colding at and seeing that the hat was of to further use to me, I rewed on a little past the orag. I was at once confronted with proof that the goat was a cultured animal Painted on the rock in big letters was; 'Chew Thompson's Hest Plug.' I went back to the hotel convinced that 1 had been a goat that could read."

HISTORY'S FIBS.

t Will Not Do to Believe All that Ponderous Books Tell Us. Chicago Tribune: There was probably no

each man as Rountus. There never was such a person as Pope Joan, the so-called female noning.

Wellington at Waterloo did not say: "Up guards, and at 'em! Alfred the Great did not visit the Danish

amo disguised as a minstrel. The existence of the Colossus of Rhodes is ousidered by some historians extremely ioubtful.

There is no historic authority for the statement that little George Washington out down the cherry tree. Cromwell and Hamuden did not attenut sail to America just before the outbreak

Philip III of Spain was not roasted to eath by a roaring fire because court diquette fornade any one to come to his ssistance. He died a natural death.

Pocahoutas did not save the life of John

Smith, it has been ascertained that this worthy man was the most ablebedied prevaricator of his century Sensea was not a half Christian philosooher, but a grasping money lender and usurer

who died worth over £3,000,000. Casar did not say: Et tu. I "Et tu, Brute." Eye itnesses to the assassination deposed that he died fighting, but silent, like a wolf."
Richard III. was not a hunenback, but a pidier of fine form, some pretensions to good ooks, and great personal strength and cour-

General Cambronne did not say: "The guard dies, but does not surrender." The words were the invention of a Paris journal st, and attributed to him. Sappho, the poetess, was not a wanton beauty, nor did she throw herself from the Leucadian clift to be cured of an unworthy The latest investigations prove her

espectable married woman with a large Queen Elizabeth was not the angelic creaare represented in the history and poems of her own times. Her bair was red, her temer red hot. She sometimes drank too much nd at any provocation would carry on like a

GRANDMA AT THIRTY-TWO.

she is Mrs. Hattle Gothele and She Lives in Lowell, Mass. The youngest grandmother in all the ountry round tives in Lowell, Mass. Her name is Mrs. Hattie Gothrid and she is only 32 years of age. The New York Recorder advertised for her, and offered a reward of a

eautiful china tea service. Mrs. Gothrie lives with her husband and family in Hindreth street, Lowell, opposite the Hildr th burial ground, the resting place of her townsman, General Benjamin '. Butler. She is the daughter of John and 'hoebe Conger, and was bern in Wells, VL., May 10, 1861. She was married to Charles E. Gothrie, September 13, 1876, at St. Albana, Vt., by Rev. If. Speasor, paster of the Methodist Episcopal church. She is the mother of three children, the first of whom is Maggie Adelaide, Maggie Adelaide was been in Follows. Adelaide was born in Fulford, Canada July 21, 1877, and was married before she was 16 years of age to Nathan Birchenow, a young man in the employ of Benjamin Blake, a Lowell grain dealer. The grandchild who has thrust such honors upon the head of the prize grandmother is named Eva, and was born September 14, 1893. There are four generations of the family living in the Gothric house, and the young grandmother's grandmother is still living, making five generations in existence.

FASHIONS.

The Princess May waist, which can be fastened in the back, and which has a surlice effect in front, is a pretty model dresses of plaid cheviot, serge or sacking for school girls. The skirt is in circular form and trimmed with rows of braid. Black rimmings are as fashionable for misses as

for their elders. Long white mousquetaire gloves of suedo are worn with evening frocks of any color If short sleeves are worn the gloves need not meet the sleeves if the arm is pratty chough o warrant its exposure, if otherwise there s no need of taking the public into one's confidence upon the subject. In every inrance, however, the glove must cover the

two wings has those seen upon the famous statue of Mercury, are worn in the har. Those worn by the modern young women are rold or silver and arcoften leweled to add to their brilliancy. Equally pretty and infinitely less expensive are the feather wings which match in color the costume of the

Beawn's Bronchial Troches are excellent or the relief of hourseness or sore throat. They are exceedingly effective. Christian

AMUSEMENTS

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Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 26 and 27, LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF

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