BURNETT BOTO

HARD TO SUIT.

Boston Courier.

Oh, who's the man that comes in late And strolls about a while,

And right in the midst of the thrilling scene

Goes strmbling down the alsle,

And laughs aloud when others weep, And scowis when others frown!

And who's the man that bellows forth,

So every one can hear, "Well, this's about the rummest seat I've had in a dismal year,

I want to be somewhere near."

And who's the man who sits and yawns Throughout the livelong play
And says: "What a bore the whole thing is!
I wish I'd stayed away.
The acting is bad enough to turn

A child of seven gray. And who's this man! You very well know

If a play you've been to see; For he's always there, and he's always mad Whatever way things may be, And he kicks one long perennial kick-The man who gets in free.

LOOKING FORWARD.

An Answer to Looking Backward. By Richard Michaelis,

CHAPTER IV. "It is in conformity with the laws of na ture, and therefore right that a man should push his son, his relatives and friends, and I would not blame a man for doing this: I should rather denounce him for not doing it -always provided, of course, that said son, said relatives or friends were qualified to fill the positions to which they are appointed," said Mr. Forest at our next conversation. "I remember that I have read in certain books a great deal about the nepotism shown at your time in the distribution of the federal patronage, and that General Grant, was accused of always preferring his relatives and friends in making appointments. I sympathize with that great commander in the sturdiness with which he stood by his friends, and I am inclined to excuse the mistakes he sometimes made in his appointments, because they were mistakes of his heart that was always true to his friends and sometimes was inclined to overestimate their ability or sense of honor. If the ties of blood and friendship are not to be considered, what else should be! And since a man is bound to know the character and ability of his relatives and friends better than the qualities of other people, he should certainly first appoint those next to

him to positions for which they are quali-But the trouble with our political and social system is, that it is bound to breed not only favoritism, but also corruption on the largest scale. One hundred and thirteen years ago, the men at the head of the national government or those who were influential with them were also sometimes filling places, where for little work a good salary was paid, with unworthy women and men, but such sinecures were comparitively few and far between. The number of federal officials, in your days was, if I am not mistaken about 80,000, and the postmasters of the small country towns, who make up the largest part of the 80,000 were paid such a beggarly mission for the sale of postage stamps, that no one could afford to accept such positions except trades people, who kept a store, where they had to be all day anyhow, and to whom the honor and small profits were an object. And then the incumbents of all the offices that could be classed as sincoures, were changed every four or eight years. Our administrations have a very long life. The one ousted twelve years ago lasted twenty-six years. And the number of positions at the command of the government is very large. There's one lieutenant or over-

seer to about each and every twelve men or

women, not to mention the captains, colon-els, etc.; and the amount of bookkeeping

done, is simply enormous. We are keeping books as you know, I suppose in

all the producing as well as in the distribu

ting departments, and more than that: every citizen has an account in the police books. citizen has an account in the ponce soons.
"When you take into consideration our great and growing population, you can form some idea of how enormous this work is. Your aware, that the North American erritory, formerly under British rule, has been shnexed to the United States, and that the population, according to the census of 1990, numbered 414,000,000. It is now estimated at 500,000,000. The complicated sys tem of bookkeeping required by the communistic plan of production, and the short ness of working hours granted to the book keepers, who are all preferred men and women, favorites of the members of the administration, made it necessary to appoint a bookkeeper for every fifty people. Under the former administration we had one bookkeeper for every forty-two people. This gives to the government a chance to provide it its own pleasure, over 10,000,000 of mer and women with clean and easy work. Add to these 10,000,000 of positions about 10,000, 000 officers of the industrial army from the lieutenantships up to the position of colonel; add, furthermore, clerkships in the distributing and many other preferred positions, and you can see at a glance what an enormous power the administration possesses and now tempting this power is."

But is it not necessary for those applying

"But is it not necessary for those applying for the responsible position of bookkeeper to have passed through a course of study in order to be qualified for such important duties?" I inquired.

"Bookkeeping is part of the instruction in our schools," Mr. Forest answered, "and the bookkeeping in the public offices is not well done. So the responsibility, resting on the shoulders of the favorites of the members of the administration, does not harass the minds of these preferred people very much. It is, of course, impossible for an outsider to obtain an insight into the workings of the present administration, and to know how the present administration, and to know how th ooks are kept. But when the late adminis tration we...t out of office twelve years ago, an unfathomable pool of corruption was un-covered. An inventory of the goods on hand was taken, and it was stated that the books showed a shortage of more than four hur dred and thirty-two mulion dollars. Th members of the ousted administration de-clared this statement to be entirely false, that it had been 'doctored' by the experts of the administration, for the purpose of cast-ing discredit upon the members of the old government. The accused officers admitted that shortages were possible, for the reason that all the cierks whose duty it was to measure goods, were inclined to give the people good weight and large measure, but that these shortages would not reach the figure of \$432,000,000, and that the deficiency could not be considered as a proof of want of honesty on the part of the old officers. On the other hand, the new officers claimed that the enormous shortages were due to the corruption of the members and prominent sur porters of the ousted administration, who had always overgrawn their accounts, and had not been charged with the goods taken

out in excess of their credit cards."

I asked Mr. Forest what he thought of these charges. "I think they were to a large extent well founded. The temptation under our wretched system is too great. That the leaders should give to their relatives and next friends good positions would not be blameworthy, if the appointees were fit to fill the places give them. But the best places, numbering in all about twenty millions, are not filled with the best and most able men. They go, so far as they are not given to the relatives and friends of the leaders, to friends of the administention, in order to keep the latter in power. They are given to the sons and relatives and friends of the most active supporters of the government. And even this would be toler-able if the favoritism stopped there at the boundary of corruption and tyrauny. But it

"Are you accusing the present administration and all its friends of corruption and tyranny?' I asked, feeling that I should have to end my conversations with Mr. Forest, if he should make disparag-ing charges, even indirectly against my host. I am speaking of a system and I am men-ning only such facts and deeds as F can we," Mr. Forest answered. "I am not accusing men for any pleasure it gives me to do so. I know that your question refers to Dr. Loote and, though it is not a direct one, yet I

one of the best and purest of men among the party leaders; but, he also, is making use of the advantage that our system offers to the

men in power."
"Will you be kind enough to substantiate what you say?" I asked quietly, but sharply "I will leave it to you to say, whether I am coing too far in my statement." Forest continued. "Did not Dr. beete inform you that he has been cherishing the idea of building a laboratory in the large garden of his house? And did he not tell you that he sent for the workmen and that they uncarthed the vault in which you slopt? "Indeed, Dr. Leete said that he intended to build a chemical laboratory." I admitted; "but is not the amount of his credit-card large enough to permit him such an expenditure!"
Forest looked somewhat amused and asked

me if I had ever looked at the total amount the credit-card called for. I confessed that I never had; noticing that the style of living of Dr. Loote was luxurious enough for neybody, I had not troubled myself to ascertain now much the country al-lowed each and every inhabitant per year. "Well," said Mr. Forest, "wa will discuss the wealth of the nation at some other time. Today we will continue to investigate the tendency of the communistic system to breed

favoritism, corruption, servility and sup-pression of opponents. As for Dr. Leette, he is building his laboratory in spite of the fact, that such an enterprise is entirely against the intention and spirit of our institutions. There is a very good inhoratory of the kind in the basement of this college, and Dr. Leete would certainly be welcome, if he should ask permission to experiment there at his pieasure. His influence, if nothing else, would secure him a permit. But vanity causes him to erect a superfluous building, which will give the radicals a new and visible argument against the ruling clique."
"What radicals are you speaking of!" I

"I am referring to the radical communists who object to the present state of affairs, be cause they desire to abolish religious services matrimony and all personal property, tutions that are at present tolerated. will speak of our political parties and their principals later. I simply desired to establish to your own satisfaction, or dissatisfac-tion, the fact that Dr. Leete is creeting for his private use, and in violation of communitic principals, a chemical laboratory, a very expensive affair, for which the credit-cards of ten men would not pay, and thus chal-lenging the criticism of all the enemies of the

administration."
"Cannot Dr. Leete pay a fair rent for the laboratory!" I replied. "I should think that the abundance of labor could not be used to a better advantage than to erect buildings, the rent for which will increase the income of

"But there is no abundance of labor, as you will discover in due time," said Forest.
"And if you will imagine what would happen, if every citizen should demand a similar
outlay of labor and instruments to please his
notions, you will undoubtedly see, that Dr. Lecte is assuming an exceptional position which, not only savors of favoritism, but also, it volves an indiscreet abuse of power, calculated to create bad blood." I could not very well refute the arguments of Mr. For.st, and so was silent.

"But favoritism and the occasional abuse of power for the accommodation of men like Dr. Leete are not the worst features of our present form of government," he continued, "and the fact that influential men frequently re-ceive presents of silks, furs and lewelry for their wives and daughters, and of wine and cigars for themselves, from people seeking the intercession of these powerful men, in order to procure preferred positions for them selves or for relatives and friends, could also be borne although, of course, they are proofs of political corruption. But the worst conse-quences of this damnable communism are tyr-anny and the possibility of brutal persecution

of the opponents of the administration on the one hand, and servility, adulation and calumny on the other. Every man and every body of men who have gained certain advantages or occupy desired positions will defen themselves against all attacks of their opponents. So will political parties try to keep themselves in power by rewarding their faithful workers and by crowding back their opponents. It is, therefore, very dangerous to invest a great governmene with arbitrary powers, which permit the rulers to make the people dependent upon the good will of their officers, even in their daily occupation, all their life long."
"According to your description the present

state of society appears to be an unbearable condition of affairs," I said.
"If you inquire among the members of the different guilds, especially among the farmers," Mr. Forest continued, "you will find that I am describing things just as they are. Every member of the industrial army knows that ability and industry alone will secure a desirable position only in exceptional cases if at all; the political influence is the al mighty factor in every affair of our lives, and the industrial army is governed by officer whom the worker must try to please, by personal adulation, by presents, by a slavish devotion to the orders of the superiors, and indirectly by inducing all the members of his family and all his friends to support every measure and every roof the administration. If the bers of the industrial army could elect their officers, the discipline would, of course, not be so strict as it is now; but even an occasional row amongst the men would be prefer able to the present state of affairs, wher

every one who happens to be unpopular with the ruling party is leading a terrible exist-ence. The number of suicides is therefore becoming larger every year and is today fou times greater than in your times."
"The number of suicides in European

armies-113-years ago was very large," I remarked thoughtfully, "although the men had everything they needed in the line of lodging, food and cicthing."
"Yes," said Forest, "the necessities of life

without liberty are of little value. The sol-diers of your time threw away their lives because they did not consider a life withou freedom worth living, and still their term of service lasted only three or five years, and they had but a comparatively easy duty to perform in times of peace. The service in our industrial army lasts, at the best, twentyfour years of our life. The men and women are at the mercy of their officers, and they can appeal against maltreatment to other members of the administration only to judges who decide definitely such cases, generally by simply sending back the complainants to hele work with an admonition to try to win their work with an admonition to try to win the good will of their superiors, and thus seure promotion." "You have been speaking about politi-cians, Mr. Forest," I said. "Do many men

take an active part in political life!"
"I should say they did," my predecessor
answered. "Many of the men from forty-five years upwards, and many women do little else, except busy themselves with politics. They can live on their credit cards wherever they please, and many of them prefer to spend their time in Washington, hustling around, in a very lively fashion, trying gain favors for their friends and for supeople as address themselves to the hustlers. The lobby in the balls of congress in your days is described as a bad crowd, but to compare it with the hustiers of our days would be like comparing a Sunday school with pandemonium. Millions of people who de-

sire better work or promotion, and who have nothing to hope from the influence they are able to command at home, write to the hustlers at Washington to secure their services."
"But what can the seekers of favors offer to those who live in Washington for the pur-pose of gaining favor for other people, and whom we may call the lobbyists of twentieth century?' I inquired. "In the present day men do not accumulate fortunes."
"Indeed, they do not," answered Mr. Forest with a smile. "But some prople desire to have occasionally a 'high time' and to spend five orten times the amount of their credit cards during each year. Some of our administration leaders keep, what we may style, a 'great house.' They receive guests and entertain them with delicacles and wine. Some of the most prominent lobayists do the same thing. An applicant for favors has to give up a part or perhaps nearly all of his credit-card, and he may look

will meet it squarely. I regard Dr. Leete as credit-card affords sufficient to support peo-

"You can never satisfy the people," Forest said, "Nowadays the elever and industrieus part of the people feel that they are robbed for the benefit of their lazy, awkward or stupid comrades, that they have to submit to the impudence and blackmailing of some of their superiors, or else undergo humiliations and women. ng treatment. And even the men and wemer of the lowest ability, who are benefited by our present system, are not all of them pleased. Some of them would rether do away with personal property and separate house-keeping. In fact, but a very small portion of our citizens are really satisfied. And people who are fend of good cooking, costly means and Havana cigars, certainly cannot pay for such luxuries, and have to depend upon others if they desire to enjoy them. We have in Washington, also, a great many young women, who prefer firstation, fine meals and a fast life to the regular enjoyment in the in-dustrial army or the life of an ordinary good Then prostitution still flourishes in Wash

ington," I exclaimed with amazement.
"Indeed it does." Mr. Forest assented. "Of course these girls hold clerical positions in the different departments, but these positions are sinccures. I understand from friends who have seen part of the secret life at the capitol, (and it is not so very secret either) that the higher officials spend offy times the amount of their credit cards with these women. A part of their income is obtained from those seeking their income is obtained from those scening favors, who willy-nilly give up a part of their credit cards. Another part of the values squandered by influential persons comes from the public storehouse, where only a small proportion of the value taken out by the influential people, is pricked from their credit cards by the elerks, who are fully aware what is expected of them if they de-sire to retain their positions; for if they should treat the leaders of the ruling party like common laborers they would be degraded to class B of their third grade. The glit ter of corruption proves attractive to many men and women, as I have stated before, and the population at Washington, therefore, exceeds that of any other city on the American

"But I cannot understand why the people tolerate such a corrupt and tyrannical gov-erament as you describe." I said, "and I am satisfied that your hypochondriae disposition is beforging somewhat the keemness of your eyesight and the clearness of your judg-

'It is your own fault if you remain in doubt as to the perfect correctness of my statements," Mr. Forest said. "If you, for instance, should desire to take a vacation for the purpose of giving our rulers in Washington one of your enthusiastic lectures, you will cheerfully be granted leave of absence from your duties as professor, and will be received at the capitol in grand style, For the enthusiasm displayed by you for our institutions, as compared with the civilization of the nineteenth century, will pour water on the mili wheels of our administra-tion. You will find the state of affairs protion. You will find the state of affairs pre-cisely as I have described them to be, and by conversing with the rank and file of the supporters of the administration, you will find that they are upholding the present state for the reason that they despair of their ability to improve public affairs, and because they are afraid of a rule still worse, under the radicals.'

How could a state of public affairs be worse than the one you have pictured to me in your conversation," I exclaimed.
"Many people are atraid that the radicals would prohibit marriages, and would force free love with all its consequences upon the people. In fact, the radical newspapers— the only sheets that speak out boldly against

the administration and strike from the shoul-der—are denouncing religion, marriage, sep-arate house keeping and the limited amount of property people are permitted to own."
"But how can the tone of the radical press be reconciled with your statement that the administration is treating its opponents so badiy!" I asked. "If it is the custom of the

government to confine its opponents in in-sane asylums, why are the radical ewspapers permitted to advocate such abom nable principles!"
Mr. Forest laughed and replied: "The rad Mr. Forest langues and replied. The fac-ical editors are favored exceptions. They are doing good service for the administration in scaring the mass of the people into submis-sion. Whenever an election of generals of the guilds is near at had, the radical press is permitted to howl to the best ability of its

editors. Then, a few days before election the administration organs copy extracts from the rabid and nonsensical utterances of such papers, and ask the people, if they desire tha kind of government, urge the voters to stand by the administration which can, of course not please everybody in all points, but which is the best any people on earth ever had, and so forth ad minitum.

Then the radical editors are simply toler ated as bugbears, while the more moderate writers are not permitted to oppose the ad-

ministration!"
"Exactly," rejoined Mr. Forest. "But I am
afraid the government is playing a very duagerous game. The radicals are undoubtedly
gaining ground and have amongst their followers very desperate men, who may at any
time raise the black flag of destruction. If we had a free and independent people the danger would not be so great. Then the masses of free men would raily to the de-fense of their beloved irstitutions. But as matters now stand, the masses are accusomed to submission under a rule of a minorit and the determined uprising of a body of desperate men would find but a comparative y small number of citizens ready to fight for he present order of things. And it will be a bad day for humanity when the radicals come

"But you said that about twelve years ago the government lost an election. That shows that it can be beaten in a square fight, and you further said that the present rulers are

better citizens than the men that formed the last administration." There is certainly some improvement, but it is nothing very remarkable. It amounted in substance, to a change of men, but not to a change of system. Favoritism corruption and prostitution have decreased somewhat but they have not been stamped out. The still flourish. People who were very enthusi-astic at the time of the election and hoped for a clean and popular administration, have now lost all confidence that under the com-munistic rule there can be such a thing as a just government. In substance it has been as I said, merely a change of personalities and, therefore, the confidence of the people in the prevailing system has been destroyed Consequently, the change has actually don more harm than good. The strongest and most reliable element today in favor of good government is the farming population; but although the farmers are very numerous they represent one guild only. They have but one general and one department chief, and are outvoted by the representatives of the other guilds. And on account of the opposition of the farmers to the administration they are not treated as well as the members of the other guilds."

'Do they not receive the same credit cards as other people?' I queried.
"They do, but they complain that they re ceive the poorest goods, and that their share of public improvements and benefits is comparatively small; and whenever there is a chance to discriminate against their repre-sentatives, that chance is not lost. Th farmers would be the most reliable opponents to the radicals, but the treatment they are re-ceiving from the administration has created so much dissatisfaction amongst the farming population, that we cannot count upon them in a fight for the maintenance of the present system or the present government. To give you an instance of the discrimination against the farmers, I will mention the erection of music halls, theaters and other places of ev lution, recreation and amusement. It is, of course, impossible to build a theater or a concert mil at every country crossroad, but the number of such public places erected in the cities is entirely out of proportion to those erected in the country towns and villages. The administration relies for its support upon the city people, upon such guilds as are re-cruited from the population of the cities, and therefore bends all its energies to benefiting them. Then there is another thing to be taken into account. The nation is frequently left with small lots of goods on its hands, through changes of tastes, unseasonable weather and various other causes. These have to be dis-

best prices can be realized. The members of the alministration are also judges as to what goods are to be sold at a sacrifice. It has been charged by the representatives of the

farming population that such of these goods as are of poor quality are largely given out to farmers, while other things that are in instellars condition are disposed of in the storehouses of the cities, at reduced prices, and that in such instances favoritism and corrunties is coming in. I do not care to endorse all the complaints our farmers make. They may lack foundation to a great extent, but they prove the existence of a deep dissatisfication, and such charges could simply not be made if our administration were not clothed with power hitherto unheard of in the history of maukind, It is the system itself that breeds all these evils." "Have you not, besides the radical and the

administration parties, other parties fighting for the control of the government!" "We have the temperance people who have organized themselves; but they are simply striving within the administration party to secure control of the government. The administration does not discriminate against the members of this organization. It gives them a chance to do their very best, but so far they have not succeeded in making

much headway.1 "I notice that you are not giving the pres-ent system of society much credit for any-thing done under its anspices. Don't you think that the abolition of absolute poverty, the elevation of all men and women to a stan dard at least nearly equal, is a great and priceless gain to humanity! I remember too well the inexpressible sufferings of some of the poor people of my days, and while I am not sufficiently familiar with the present state of society to endorse or to contradict your statements, yet I prize the abolishment of poverty so high that I still cling to the hope, in spite of your arguments to the con-trary, that the present form of society and of production may overcome all the difficulties aseparable from all human efforts and insti-

"My dear Mr. West, I am glad to see you using now in your last remarks in defense of communism the same arguments the defenders of the old form of production used against the communists of your days. This simply proves two facts, viz.: that nothing is per fect under God's sun, and that every form o government is forced to admit this. The abolition of absolute poverty could have been accomplished, as I can and will prove later beyond a reasonable doubt, without a descent into communism and the terrible conse-quences of this worst system of production. The fact that the members and officers of the administration may, at their pleasure, treat the friends of their opponents, members of the industrial

army like slaves; that even the friends of the government's opponents who have gained comparatively good positions, can be place in the second class of the third grade at th yearly regrading, and that favoritism is shown to all friends of the administration, has caused adulation, servility, calumny and corruption, and there was never a time in the corruption, and there was never a time in the history of the Saxon race when there was in public business and social life so little independence and manhood among the citizens. When two hundred and thirty years ago Englana tried to levy a tax upon tea, the Americans rose up in arms, because they would not permit the government to collect a tax upless it granted to the Americans. would not permit the government to collect a tax unless it granted to the Americans representation in the parliament which im-posed this tax. To-day the government con-trols the labor of all men and women for twenty-four long years, without giving the flower of the American people a chance to cast a vote, which shall shape the form and policy of the government is conformity with the wishes of those who produce the wealth the wishes of those who produce the wealth of the nation. This state of slavery which never existed before in the history of civilized nations, cannot last many years longer. It will go down in an ocean of blood. For as the German poet Schiller says: Fear not outrages from free men; but tremble when slaves break their chains."

(To be Continue L)

LETTERS FROM LITTLE LO.

Indians at Rosebud Agency Write to an Omaha Man.

Some weeks ago several sisters from St Francis mission at Resu Bud agency vis ited Omaha in the interest of their wards and wers entertained during their stay here by Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Bahacek. The little Indian boys at the mission were evidently greatly impressed with the sisters'

report of the hospitality and liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Babcock. Their appreciation took the form of the following remarkable letter, just received by Mr. Babcock: Sr. Francis Mission, Resolud Agency, S. D., April 25, 1891.—Mr. Babcock.—Dear Sir:

Our teacher. Sister Cypriana, told us that she saw you in Omaha some weeks ago, and she related us much about you and Mrs. Batcock. You are a good white man and we love you very much, dear sir, and we love Mrs. Babcock also very much. We are glad that you love us too, and we will be good boys and we pray for you. When you die youwil come into heaven, because you are good.

Please dear sir, come to St. Francis Mission,
because we like to see you, and please
tell Mrs. Babcock to come also. We will dance and sing and read and spell when you come, and we have arithmetic and geography and more. We like to learn and to worn now. We carry wood and we spit wood and clean the yard and do more. Andrew marked his horses. He marked them A. G We boys have horses in our topees and we ride on them. We like to eat meat and candy and cakes and pie, and bread and beans, and peas and potatoes, and carrots and cabbage and more, and we like to smoke. We wish you a beautiful horse and all good things and

we wish that you and Mrs. Babcock always remain good and then you will come into the house of the Great Spirit, that is, into heaven. We like to eat bread with molasses on. Pentecast seven boys and nine girls will be so happy to receive first holy communion. We Indian boys will pray you, dear sir, and for good Mrs. Babcock, when we receive the holy communion. Some boys and girls are tap,ized on holy Saturday. We got some Easter eggs, Some were red, some blue, some yellow and some purple. There are 100 Indian children here in St. Francis Mission and we all love you much. We live in South Dakota, near you much. We live in South Dakota, near Nebraska, that is on the western continent. Last week we bought nice things and cakes in the store, which the sisters fix every month for us. We get tickets-if we are good and diligent and the reverend mother gives us paper money for our tickets. For every ticket we get 1 cent. Ottmar had last time \$1.12, George had \$1.69, Andrew had 90 cents, Joseph \$1.53 and all boys and girls had some We have four mules—one is white and three

We have four miles—one is white and three are black. The mules' names are Jack and Billie and Dan and Jim.

When we have picnic we all go on horse-back to White river and we like that very much. The sisters and the girls drive over there in wagons. Piease, dear sir, come to us when we have picnic. We are plowing now, and Frank and Paul work in the bakery. Jake and George lears to be carrenters, and Jake and George learn to be carpenters, an Ottmar and Andrew work in the blacksmit shop. The snow is gone two weeks ago. Some Indians are becoming soldiers We will not fight with the white man when we are big Indians, but we all have horses and guns now aiready. Taobdahisma is baptized on holy Saturday and his name is now Andrew, and he also will go to first hely communion. We have some your git the cats; six little cats. We have three little ve are black, one is yellow. And we seen and five calves. We begin to have a sacep and five calves. We begin to work in the garden and in the field. We have a nice new church, but no big bell. All boys want to see you here in St. Francis Mission. We have two maps in school and we have a wind mill for to get some water. Picase, dear sir, give many regards to Mra. Babcock and to all white boys. We thank you once mere for your kindness. That is all we have to say, dear Mr. Bab-

We remain your loving Indian boys of St Francis mission.

Responsive Chords. Boston Consier.

nearly all of his credit-card, and he may look to his future subordinates for a rich compensation."

"But why are people not satisfied with their legitimate income!" I asked, painfully surprised to see that wire-pulling and corruption work quite as prevalent as they had been 113 years ago. "Is not the income a large taken into account. The nation is frequently left with small lots of goods on its hands, through changes to fastes, unseasonable weather and various other causes. These have to be disposed of at a sacrifice, and the loss charged up to the expenses of the business. The goods the administration can dispose of at any time when it chooses to claim that the

SATURDAY'S SPORTING SALAD.

The Inevitable Grind About the Game and Players.

TENNY WILL START AFTER ALL.

Movements of the Pugs-Wheeling Notes - The Track and Stable and Breezy Miscellany.

The announcement is made that Tenny will positively start in the Brooklyn handicap unless the track is very bad. Later than a week age Mr. Pulsifer, in the most emphatic manner, declared that his horse would not start in the handicap. His trainer said the chances were 1,000 to 1 against his starting, though he hoped to get him ready for the Suburban. Every confidential friend of the stables had the idea that Tenny would start, and inasmuch as the horse himself, unfortu nately, could not speak, this evidence was the best that was obtainable.

The trouble with the horse was located in the coronel of one of his feet, a trouble which could not be detected except by experts upon a careful examination. It is now claimed that his lameness was the result of a rheumatic affection, which he had overcome. Certain it was that Mr.Pulsifer and his intimate friends are playing him in every winter book they can find open, which is the best evi-dence possible that the norse will start. At the St. James hotel last evening Mattle Cor-bett, the bookmaker, who is friendly with Mr. Pulsifer offered to bet \$1,000, play or pay, that Tenny would beat any named hors n the Brooklyn handicap. No one seemed lisposed to accept, when somebody suggested that Mr. Phil Dwyer, who was present, had a horse entered that he thought a good

"Prince Royal is a good horse," said Mat-e, "but I'm after higher game." "I don't take that as a bluff into a bet," quietly said Mr. Dwyer, "but I will take that bet of \$1,000, play or pay, that Prince Royal will beat Tenny, and will take it just about as often as it is offered. Tenny is a good horse, but there's been too much mystery

about him this year. The news of Tenny's starting will create decidedly unfavorable criticism toward hi owner, and will leave on many the impreion that the stories which were pub by papers, who accepted his word in all faith were very much exaggerated for the purpos of affecting the betting market. Tenny' victory under the circumstances would be ex tremely unpopular.

At New Orleans Tonight.

The sporting men in this city are specu tating on the probable outcome of the fistic encounter between Andy Bowen of New Orleans, the light-weight champion of Louisiana, and Billy Myer of Streater, Ill., who are to fight tonight for \$3,000, cf which \$500 will go to the loser. The fight will be decided in the Olympic club, in the same ring in which Fitzsimmons defeated Jack

Dempsey. The men are confined to weight, and neither must weigh over 134 pounds in full ring costume five minutes before the fight The directors of the Olympic club have decided that a future all contests shall be fought with the "Police Gazette" champion boxing gloves, and they have already been secured for this contest. It will be the second time Bowel and Myer have fought in the ring. On May 12, 1800, they fought for \$3,000, in New Orleans, and Bowen won in twentyminutes. Myers claimed that he was in n condition, and he has never been satisfied with the result of that meeting. A large delegation of western men are expected witness the contest. e heavy betting on the result. men have been specially trained, and each is confident of winning. Myer believes he wil knock out Bowen inside of an hour.

Right Off the Bat.

"Tug" Arundel has bobbed up in Detroit. "Old Hutch.," Anse's star pitcher, is a

There is a one-armed batter at Jefferson ville, Ind.

Old man Galvin seems to be one of this spring's young bloods. Lucky for the New Yorks that they re

tained Bassett and Whistier. Jack Crooks is now "only a private." It is Captain Lehane, if you please. Syracuse has gobbled up Smalley, th Californian released by Washington.

riage doesn't interfere with big Jake's bit "Johnny" Clapp, who caught for the Reds

here in '80, is now a policeman in Ithica Frank Foreman learned to pitch while at ending Niagara university at Suspension

Beckley is a fine, every day hitter.

bridge. Jimmy McAleer is a star outfielder. He is batting hard and his leg seems to be all righ Cooney says McPhee is the greatest second baseman in the country, and Cooney is jus

about right. Kansas City is after "Pnenom" Smith. II be lassoed the trap will be for Al. Maul.

Two triple plays have been made in th eague-one by the Chicagos and one by th hiladelphias. Hemming has been unfortunate so far in

having costly errors made behind him at critical moments. How are the mighty charley-horsed! They that Harry Stovey is booked to warm th

bench for Boston. Cooney is the smallest player in the leagu and he hails from the smallest state in the union-Rhode Island. Lew Dockstader claims that Arlie Lathan

will be a burnt cork artist in his newm in-strei company next fall. Cincinnati has refused to waive claim to Elmer Foster and Kansas City thus failed to get the brilliant fielder. The Phillies have relieved Mayer and Del chanty has been sent out to play in cente

field and Brown put on first base. Thornton is pitching as well as any of the league pitchers. The pitchers, like other players, have their on and off days. John B. Foster says that Bug Holiday i batting the ball as he did in 1889, when he cut such a figure in the association.

Kansas City refers to Elmer Smith as a "nas been" and says he has a glass arm. Up in Chicago they say that Harry Staley' pitched bails wandered down toward the

Whew! One cruelly caustic critic down in

Alvord is doing good work for Cleveland And to think now anxious Cleveland was t get rid of him previous to Tebeau's injury. This has been a very frigid week for "Lit le Nic." Three straight defeats for Rockford was the way Davenport rubbed it

"Pop" Smith has been signed to captair and play short for the Washingtons. Gi Hatfield goes to third and Jim Davis will go

Talking of nicknames somebody has give Billy Moran's the Joliets, of the "two Eved League," the title of "The Convicts!" That The fate of a loser is terrible. A few brief

weeks ago the Louisvilles were haited at home as heroes. Now they are called "Chap-mat's Misfits!" Slagel, the Hoosier phenom, heralded as a "better man than Russie," has been sent back to the farm by King Kel. He is likely to sign with Ft. Wayne.

Pitcher Keefe, and Charley Snyder says he will go behind the bat himself. Visner has also been marked for slaughter.

Pfeffer, Cooney and Anson took part in the first triple play of the league season at Chi-

Washington has released both Smalley and

cago yesterday. The contest was one of the nest ever played in the city of wind.

The American association is now the only professional baseoull organization ou side the national agreement lines. The California loague and indiana loague came in this week. Tom Lovett's work against the Bostons last Saturday was phenomenal at this time of the year. He held the Beautown sluggers lown to two bits-one of them a mere

Speaking of Lincoln's twirler the Evening Wisconsin whispers: "That little runt, Staf-ford, is a phenomenon. His speed is some-thing appalling, and sweet Clara, how he

does pound the ball." Among all the good players in this broad land none is more modest or unassuming than the great Hutchinson of Chicago. While be is conscious of his power and his importance, ic carries them both like a man.

One year ago this spring the Brooklyns offered Lovett to Boston without bonus. Boston wouldn't take him. And last Saturday he let the Bostons down with two hits. Just now Brooklyn wouldn't let Boston have im for \$10,000.

There isn't a harder man to catch napping at first than Hamilton. He is as quick as a cat. In Philadelphia last Monday, John Ewing delayed the game at least five min-utes passing the ball to Connor, but never with any effect, Anson's opinion that the four western clubs would lead the four eastern clubs has

been widely quoted. The old man has made no bets to that effect, but it is understood that he is willing to nake a bet—if ne can get the Ansonian odds thereen.

If Milwaukee desires to see pasebali die in Milwankee desires to see baseban die just let them encourage the pool rooms that have blossomed out up there. There is a law to close them up and unless the Milwankee club urges its enforcement they will allow themselves to passively drift into bankruptcy. The moment the new Columbus mayor wa elected the Columbus Post came out wit a double-leaded announcement of wide open baseball pools. That seems to have been a false alarm, but to countenance such a proceeding would be to consign the Columbu-ball club far deeper in the financial hole than they now are.—Times-Star. And with no pool rooms in Omaha the attend ance at the ball park would be doubled.

Inside the Ropes.

Tom Clark of Philadelphia and Mike Haley of Norfolk are likely to meet for \$500 a side Frank Slavin is back in New York, wel leased with his reception at John L. Sulli an's hands. George Dixon and Abe Willis have been

natched by the California Athletic club for une for a purse of \$5,000. Jim Mace has notified his Australian friends that he will probably leave England for the Antipodes before the end of the year Frankie McHugh has posted a \$200 forfeit

and is willing to go against. George Dixor who recently vanquished Cal McCarthy. William Hunt and Tom Burke, shoe-nakers, are matched to fight to a finish for \$50 a side near Cincinnati a week from to

Dick Moore gave Frank Glover a terriol whipping, and the latter has been suffering from hemorrhages ever since the fight, and nay die

Lachie Thomson and Arthur Ackers have signed articles to fight at ten stone eight pounds for £400. Thomson is champion of Bob Minor, the one-armed pugilist wrestler

has issued a challenge to Frank Wilson and "Wing" Collity to meet him upon the mattress in any style. Peter J. Nolan may re-enter the ring if he can get a match with Frank Slavin. Pete has a backer who will cover any amount of

noney the Australian may put up. Nunc Wallace has issued a challenge to fight Cal McCarthy at seven stone twelve pounds for £500 or £1,000, either in England

or America, give or take expenses. Tommie Comer is matched to fight Tom e. Comer has been defeated but twice date. and Lou Bezinah was the victor in both of

·Billy Wilsor, the colored heavy-weigh champion of the northwest who fought Patsy Cardiff, Joe Choynski, Mervine Thompson, and a dozen others, has arrived in New York. He will try and arrange a match with George Godfrey, Jack Ashton, Jim Daly or any of the heavy-weights in the prize ring.

Maurice Barrymore, the actor, has won any number of trophies in amateur contests of agility and strength, first and chief of which is probably the Queensbury cup The Queensbury cup is a trophy contested annually uron the Littlebridge grounds, London, ann is the prize for the amateur middle-weight championship of England. Barrymore won it is defeating the then champion of that

weight in the amateur class.

Terrence Lynch, champion of South Africa, Tasmania and New Zealand, now in Frisco, fights at about a hundred and ninety pounds, and says he is ready to meet any body. In 1882 he was champion of South Africa and going to New Zealand whipped Donovan and Witkinson. He also defeated all comers in Tasmania, but was unable to get a match in Australia with Peter Jack on, who had retired from the ring to open

The impending battle between Jemmy Car ney of Birmingham and Dick Burge of Newcastle, for £1,000 and the lightweight championship of England, is creating great interest in Manchester, Birmingham and up in the Beach country. Squire Abington is nacking Carney, while Burge is backed by a well known patron of the prize ring in New-castle. Carney is now the favorite owing to his superb condition. Verrall is so confident he will defeat Gibbons, the American, that he has made another match with Alf. Suffolk

Miscellaneous, Sport.

Powers defeated De Oro in their pool game at Chicago by 46 points and thus won first prize in the tournament. They are matched for a continuous game, May 14, 15 and 16, for \$500 and the Brunswick-Baike-Collender cnampionship emblem.

Frank Ives defeated Eugene Carter in their great billiard match at Chicago 500 to 478. The struggle lasted for fifty-three images and was witnessed by 1,500 people. Ivesteet run was 70, and his average 9.23-53. Carter's best run was 72, average 9 1-53.

Tenny is again seen on the Westchester course taking gentle exercise canters. The slightest sort of lameness is still perceptible. and among trainers Tenny's future is the subject of much discussion. His owner, however is not despondent about him. Duncan C. Ross and George Robinson

wrestled for £100 recently at Christ church Australia. The match resulted in a draw Robinson won the American side-hold and Cumberland. Ross won catch-as-catch-car and Graco-Roman. The collar-and-elbow style was drawn. "Black Joe"-Jack Slavens-an American

darkey, and Chong Shook, an anglicized Malay, met in a skin glove battle at London recently. The battle, which was hard an ierce, was postponed at the end of two hours ighting until next morning, when "Black Joe" alone showed up, and was dectared the

American tennis players will have to look to their laurels, as the latest advices from England are to the effect that the Renshaw, are coming here. September will see the advent of Mrs. Edwina Pedley, the champlot of India, and the only lady who has ever de feated the Renshaws in a match. for the special purpose of trying the skill o Miss Robinson At the Westminster aquarium some days

ago a sensational billiard performance was accomplished, Taylor, the well-known professional, making no less than 1,467 break, with the spot stroke barred. The the biggest thing ever accomplished in English billiards, being 777 higher than previous records made by John Roberts last year.

The Gaive ston Athletic club has decided to offer a purseof \$600 for Tom Moneghan, the champion of Texas, and Jack Burke of Chicago to fight for. The men have signed the articles and the fight will be decided accordarticles and the fight will be decided according to Police Gazette rules in the club gymnasium on May 18. Both men are lightweights, and Moneghan has fought seven battles and never been defeated. Burke is a pupil of Jack Burke, the Irish lad, and he also has engaged in numerous prize ring en-Oarsman Connor in an Interview said he

would rather have his races with Stanbury on Toronto bay, but Scattle had made a good bid and there the centest would likely take pince. Scattle had offered \$5,000 for it. If Toronto would offer \$5,000 he would be pleased Teronto would offer \$6,000 he would be pleased to row there. He has not the least doubt that the race will take place somewhere. Hankan is coming to the front again. He weighs 116 pounds—more than ever before—and is in good condition. Since Stanbury has decided to come to America Hanian thinks he would regain the championship of the world if he rowed for it in America.

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For a repaired price of \$5,000, John B. Ewing, Voltario stud, this county, has bought of M. Young, McGarthiana stud, the bay stallion, Ben D'Or 13, by Imp. Bucadon, dam Kate Walker, by Embrys Lexington. Ben D'Or was a high class race horse, and has already sired such good ones as Bandusia and Equity. He will take the place at Ewing's establishment made vacant by the loss of the establishment made vacant by the loss of the noted Volturno, who has just died. The lat-ter was lifteen, by imp. Billet, dam Spright-ly, by Lexington, and won a number of fine races, including such events as the Brecken-ridge stakes and Louisville cup. In the stud-he sired Vole, Van Leland, Anne Elizabeth and other wlaners. His owners valued him

The Track and Stable Fergus dropped dead on the track at Ben-

Sarah Bernhardt was asked to name four of the get of Elector and she responded by suggesting Cleonatra, Theodora, Marc Anony and Justinian.

Adjoining the Guttenburg race course is & stand with a sign: "Watches, diamonds and jewelry bought here." This is for the benefit of the backers of form. Ed Corrigan is trying to get up a match

race between his Longfellow filly, Ethel, and Ed. Gardner's Ida Pickwick, for \$5,000 a side, The latter filly won the Belle Meade stakes it Nashville yesterday.

The trotting season at Belmont Driving park in Philadelphia has commenced. The inaugural winners were Post Bov. Planter, Black Frank, Lady Bowells, Sallie C. Black, York, Elastic Starch and Hudson. Athens broke the western record at Nashville in the third race, covering a mile and three-sixteenths in 2:014. Bertha was the favorite, but she was beaten by a head in a

driving finish. These were the winners: Fred Taral (4 to 5), Philoral (3 to 10), Atticus (9 to 5), Addic (2 to 1), and Mantic (3 to 5). Straddlers of the Byke.

Harry Irving has presented a cup for Eng-ish cyclists to race for. The Canadian Wheelmen's association are indeavoring to make arrangements whereby ourists may cross from the United States nto Canada without the customary annoysnce of having their machines held for

The League of American Wheelmen have nitered their rules so that the championship races and the national meet can take place this year at the same time and in the same city-Detroit. The original plan for the most

on July 16, 17 and 18 contemplated no races. A novel match will take place in a week in A hovel match will take place in week in the England. A cyclist and a pigeon will be the contestants, distance one and three-quarter miles on a road near West Conrafolk. The cyclist riding a safety and receiving five minutes start. Stakes £10 a side. It looks like dead snip for the wheeler.-American

THOUGHTS IN A LIGHTER VEL N

In the Way. Chicago Tribune.

Miss Kajones was doing her best to entertain the two young men.
"By the way, Mr. Ferguson," she asked,
"do you take any interest in politics!" "I don't take any active part in political matters, but I am strongly in favor of a third party movement," answered Mr. Furguson,

glaring at young Hankinson.

A New Complaint. Washingtonian Charlie was complaining for two or three

"Mamma," he said, "I guess I've got that new-what do you call it! "Influenza," suggested mamma, "O, no. dear, It is simply lassitude."
"Lassie-tude!" cried Charley. "Why. a

can't have that, can her More likely I've got laddie-tude?" An Encouraging Project.

Ciothier and Furnisher.
Tailer - Do you think you could manage to settle up your account by the first, sir! You know you spoke to me the other day about a Jagway-Yes, sir, and that account will be

paid with one possible exception. Tailor(eagerly)—And what is that sir? Jagway (calmly)—That is in case my uncle doesn't die.

General Palmer Tells Another Story. Chicago Herald

"I recollect a good many years ago I went to Springfield and asked a man to vote for a friend of mine who lived in my county. The candidate, by the way, lived in the same candidate, by the way, lived in the same county. I said to this man: 'Will you vote

for my friend? 'Yes,' says he, 'as I live in hell I'll fight for the devil."

A Safe Confidence. Chicago Tribune. Boster-Yes, sir, I have a record for whipout in five minutes. Did you ever hear of—

Brown-Go on, Mr. Boster. You are per-fectly safe in talking to me. I never boxed in my life.

Suburban Coloring. New York Weekly
Artist (with elevated eyebrows) —Humph! You've been having your house painted, I

Suburban host (proudly)-Yes. Looks Artist (wih cutting irony)-Why didn't ou put on more colors! Host (apologetically)-The store I went to

only had six colors. Advantage of Distinction. Laste.

First Voice-I'm the editor of the Dally nion, and I want two in the dress circle. Ticket Seller-Then show your wad. Second Voice-I'm one of the reporters, Ticket Seller-How many, Billy? A Brilliant & fort.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly. Mr. Rogers - I hear that Havens made a witty speech at the dinner last night. Mr. Shultz-Yes; it was quite short, but ery loudly applauded.

Mr. Rodgers - What was the nature of his emarks. Mr. Shultz-He said: "Gentlemen, although the committee has asked me to speak on this subject, I do not feel that I have been

sufficiently Depewtized to do so." Then he

Worth Considerable. *Does de coh't tax me fibe dollahs fah hittin' ob Sam Stoperi" asked the defendant. rive dollars fine is the penalty." replied the Judge, with a ting of impatience in his

"Well, Jedge, I doesn' want'er git de bes' on nobedy, and I tells oer, hones', 'twas wuf moh'n dat."

Catching at a Straw. Free Press. Mrs. Lovelace (before a millioner's widow)
-Harold, dear, no you see that sweet little Harold, dear, do you see that sweet little
bonnet! Isn't it a perfect gem!
Mr. Lovelace (suddenly become deaf)—
Here comes our car, Eunice, and I have signaled the driver to stop. We must be in
readiness to get aboard. Conductors are a
good deal like time and the tide; they wait

An Appropriate Headline.

New York Sun. Telegraph Editor Here is an item about a man being killed by electricity in Detroit— steppted on a live wire and died instantly. Editor-in-chief Boll it down and run is under the head "Live Current Evente."