Good Prospects for a Restoration of the Came at New Orleans.

N THE WOODS AND ON THE WATERS

Echoes from the Diamond-The Breeders' Meeting-The Dog, Rod and Gun and the Usual Sunday Sport-Ing Grist.



the wane and still the Corbett-Jackson fight than we were in the sweet spring time. Corbett, since his return from over the herring pond, has done a good deal of spluttering, but that is

simply disgusting to hear him mouth about coming all the way from Europe to fight the sable giant, who he now says is bluffing. If the people are not sick of this sort of rot they must have stomachs of cast iron or gutta percha. These two worthies were matched to fight first 'way back in November last, then in June, and yet they didn't make a move in that direction. Corbett went to England, and Jackson continued to chase little Eva 'round the country. If they want to fight so badly, why didn't they fight then?

But without taking up further valuable space, let me say right here that the Californian and the East Indian stand Little show of ever meeting each other in the ring again, but if they do, it must be at Boston or Plattsmouth. Minneapolis queered herself by administering the dinky-dink to Tommy Ryan after his recent decisive defeat of Mysterious Billy Smith. Out of \$4,628 taken in at the door Ryan received but \$625 and Smith \$105, and it is safe to say that the fighters will think twice be-fore trusting their lives in that neighborhood. Jackson peremptorily announces that he will not do combat in the south, and as Boston and Plattsmouth are the only two cities in the north where a fistic seance can be successfully pulled off, it lies between them which gets the big plum. Of course Boston is a few hundred people bigger than Platismouth, but that cuts no figure. Platismouth is close enough to Omaha to counter-balance any excess of population on Bean-town's part, and when it comes to a choice between the two places I think both Jimmie and Petie are liable to carefully weigh their interests and choose Plattsmouth. Anythey are as apt to do this as they are to fight at all.

But to lay all levity aside, if Champion Jim and Peter really are in earnest and want to fight and not advertise, the best thing in the world for them to do is to settle on New Orleans. Jackson is almost. if not quite, as sure of protection, fairness and justice in the Molasses City as the white man. I saw George Dixon fight Jack Skelley there, and in lieu of any untoward happening, the little Haligonian met with an ovation. I think Jackson would be accorded similar treatment, win or lose. On: thing is certain, however, and that is the colored people would not be allowed to atcolored people would not be allowed to at-tend the coniest. An apartment was set off for them at the Dixon-Sk-lley fight, but this would not be the case if Corbett and Jackson met. The management down there know too well the dangerous character of the southern blacks under exciting circumstances, and they would be rigorously excluded from the arena. This I get from Mr.

J. W. Hearne of the firm of Delgado & Co.

of New Orleans, who was my guest over tember 10, 11 and 12 at Peoria; 13, 14 and 15 J. W. Hearne of the firm of Delgado & Co. of New Orieans, who was my guest over

ever conducted with such a degree of satis-faction as it has been in New Orleans, Coney Island, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston or elsewhere, the game has been in the hands of a lot of fly-by-nights and sure-thing men, and fetained in a great measure all of its disreputable elements. Of course there have been good fights seen at all these points, and they have passed off quietly and with seeming eclat, but there was always a rumble afterwards over the gate receipts something of that kind. For instance, whilem kings of Coney Island are all duly tabbed and in Sing Sing; the California managers are dealing faro, running skin race tracks, or engaged in some equally commendable vocation; at Chicago they are hustling to escape the pen, and at Boston they are carrying knives to cut each others first favorable opportunity. So there you are

is raging between the old Olympic and the new Auditorium clubs down in the Pelican capital they could soon have things all right there again. That prince of good fellows. Charlle Nost, president of both the old Olympic and Crescent City clubs, is in the common council down there, and they say he comes preity nearly standing pat on any question he takes hold of, and there is no doubt but Charlie is aching for the return of the good old days. They spent a barrel of money down there last winter to keep any one of the thirteen adverse bills that were in troduced in the legislature from passing, which is evident from the fact that every one of the unlucky number was quietly chloro-formed and laid away 'neath the nodding wild flowers. It takes money to control s legislature, even a southern legislature, for like many of our best northern law-makers, they are susceptible to bribery.

Again, I repeat, if it wasn't for the fighmentioned in the preceding paragraph, they would soon have things about right again down in Louisiana. But there are chances of their getting together, and 'ere's 'opin' that they do, for then things would go sure. They are already figuring on a mighty car-nival, one whole week of fighting, for next winter. All of the red hots remember what all their carnivals have been down there, es cially the Corbett-Sullivan affair. That will always remain green within the memory of the dead game and the true sport as the greatest event since the days of the Panhellenium and Olymphiad. There was where the mighty Sullivan fell, and the great Cor-

If the plans of the New Orleans people do not miscarry the coming congealed season will witness the greatest athletic saturnalia modern world has ever known. Secretary Ross writes me that they are gradually getting affairs in shape and have already opened up negotiations for the performers upon this star occasion. Of course, first and foremost of all these will be Jim Corbett. The carnival would fall flat without Jim. but with him sporting men will gravitate thither from all parts of the known world. To go against him they must either secure Jackson or Fitzsimmons, and Mr. Ross says Lanky Bob will be the man. Then follows Jack McAuliffe and Horace Leeds, Tommy Ryan and Dawson, Dan Creedon and Peter Maher, Georgie Lavigne and Young Griffo, and Hughey Boyle and Jimmy Barry. Was there ever another such a galaxy presented to the sport loving public-could vivid imagination conceive of a more thrilling

Smith lose his laurels to Tommy Ryan, and to one of Smith's friends said: "I never did have much use for those boxers who tie themselves up in a knot when in the ring their every movement showing the shoulder and arm muscles screwed up to the highest tension. All the time Smith was in the ring he had his teeth firmly set and his every movement was with stiffened muscles. I give him credit for being a very game man and a tremendous hitter, but I do not style of boxing. He makes too hard work of it. Ryan is so much different that you would think he was playing. His muscles relax until such time as he strikes or defends himself from a blow, and then he is lightning personified. He is a panther in the ring, casy and graceful in defense and remarkably quick to give punishment.

WITH THE BOXERS I do not see where you are going to find a

All the old time local patrons of the game will remember Tommy Miller. He flour-ished here six or seven years ago, if not ex-actly like a cedar of Lebanon, something after a big, healthy Jimson weed, anyway. Much of Tommy's life was spent on the low side and limited. side, and almost any afternoon you were sure o find him basking in the sun d.wn along lower Capitol avenue. Tommy wasn't ex-actly nutty, but what he did not know about prize fighting would keep a Philadelphia lawyer busy a lifetime finding out. However, he thought he knew it all and didn't see how you could find a man who knew more. Well, Tommy throve along here until one evil day we took him up to Minnespolis to cop some stuff and do lke Weir. We neither copped nor did. The Spider had Tommy suspended on the ropes in seven rounds. Let me see, how many ties are there between Minneapol's and Omnha? I knew once, but, honestly, I have forgotten. But I started out to tell you that some one went into the catacombs over at Indiananolis the other day and came out with a mummy he called Tonimy Miller, and it was Tommy, and our own Tommy at that. They sent him up against a young, husky Fort Wayne lad, and now Tommy is in an asylum. He got a crack in the conk, and never knew his own name afterwards, and the doctor says he can't be cured. SANDY GRISWOLD.

A Whipping Finish. There has been only a slight shifting of the teams in the great championship chase during the past week. By a lucky winning streak Rock Island once more forged to the front and succeeded in fastening on to quite a comfortable lead, not so great, however, but what it can be overcome in a single week's playing. Omaha, Peoria, St. Joe and Jacksonville have also kept up their lick and are still virtually tied for second place. coln has made a big dump and Des Moines fallen still lower in the scale. Quincy continues to play good ball, but bad luck clings to her like the Old Man of the Sea clung to the back of Sinbad the Sailor. Despite the changes in the tram's position the race continges to be the closest, ho test, most pheomenal and interesting base ball championship struggle in the history of the great and glorious national game. It promises to be a whipping finish.



EORIA again this afternoon, and judging from the interest manifest in the great chase for the pennant, one of the biggest crowds of the season will be on hand. The Illinois blackbirds are putting up an

the game and are particularly anxious for today's game. It makes a vast difference to each team no matter which way it goes, but Captain Mac says it is as good as won already. Peoria may be all right some times, but this afternoon the Rourkes will show them where they are wrong. Next Tues-day Big Fat Jakey Strauss will be here with his band of Indians from Jacksonville. They play on the 14th, 15th and 16th. Those games we want. The Yellow Boys from Quincy follow. They are here Friday, Sat-urday and Sunday, the 17th, 18th and 19 h. These games we must have. Then come the leaders, the Rock Islands. They play on the 21st and 22d. Three games we will Then Willie Bill Traffleys will be on have. hand the 24th, 25th and 26th, and Pa won't do a thing to these Grand Army boys. Three as good as saited down. August 27, 28 and 29 the Rourke family will go down to Lincoln and toy with Buck Ebrights tin soldiers.
That makes three more. August 30 and 31,
also September 1, Papa Bill will hie himself
over to Des Moines. That means three
more straight. Then we have St. Joe here September 2 and 3, two games on the latter day and Des Moines on the 4th, 5th and 6th, at Jacksonville; 16, 17 and 19 at Quincy, and 21, 22 and 23 at Rock Island, where the sea

Billy Moran is in Joliet. Grasshopper Ulrich is playing a great field and hitting finely.

Kansas City has lifted Second Baseman Jack Wentz out of the Lexington team. The Phillies have concluded to give Jack Fanning another show for his white alley. Jack Munyun, says McVey, has the great est trick Charlie horse in the arena today. Hugh Nichol has assumed the manage-ment of the St. Joe team. What has become

The Peorlas and Rourkes will meet again temerrow, in Friday's postponed game. Tom McGlone would like to cavort around

third for the Rourke family, and Jack Newell wouldn't refuse the Job. There are but six games booked for the Street park in September-three with St. Joe and three with Lincoln.

Omaha's latest pitching accession, Fred-erickeus Clausen, has been jammed into jail over at La Saile, Ill., for deserting his wife. May they keep him there. Time, 1943. First Boy (looking through

knothole in base ball fence)—He's kickin' agin! Second Boy—Who's kickin'? First Boy-Anson.-New York Journal. That should be a ripping good game at

Both teams are playing grandly and both want this game the worst kind of a way. Buckerino Ebright and his gang of Lincoln clodhoppers are trying to explain to the farmers down at the capital how it all happened. The consensus of opinion ar rived at is that it was Buck's thumb.

There is a very energetic move being made secure a Western league franchise for Omaha next season, but Omaha doesn't know whether she wants it or not. The Western association is the best she has ever had so

Frank Selee of the Bostons declares tha he believes that the championship will get there again, but says: "It cannot be denied that at the present time five or six teams are in the race, and liable to get to the front. If the Philadelphias could get some pitchers they would be dangerous. The Baltinores have had a bad streak, but they are liable to come again, and very strongly New York is in the race every minute, and playing fine ball. It's one of the prettiest contest I ever saw."



HERE great encampment of hunters and fishermen up at and from the latest grapevine advices they are hav-

time with rod and gun. Up to date the fishing has not been all that it might be, but now, as the spawning season is over, the Izaak Waltons are anticipating a great improvement in this line. The black bass and pickerel still haunt the deep water, but as the grass frog, crawfish and grasshoppe season is now rapidly developing they will soon be ru-ning their noses up next to the rushes and investigating the shadowed pools and shallows. The middle of August should furnish great sport with Micropterus Salmoides. Just now the boys are doing their finest work with a species of fish made out of ivory or celluloid. They are fashioned somewhat after the Atlantic flounder, only they are much smaller and rounder, about the size of a balf dollar. Some men have been known to eat up stack after stack of these fish and then get up from the table with a gaunt and hungry look in their

it ought to be the nimrods of the party are having royal sport with the upland plover, doves, gilligatoo birds and mud hens, Jack Morrison having thus far carried off the banner. He made a bag of thirty-seven turner societies. All the Scandinavian sopiover and twenty-one doves in a single afternoon's shoot and that night raked in a Webster street depot from Washington half,

barrel of blue fish, interspersed with an occasional white. In the party are Colonel Barlow, the Mickadoo of the Yangtse and Kiang, Major Fred Wells, Billy Walters, Ed. Reinnart, Vic Gladstone, Ed Nicholson, Charlie Mitchell, Buckerino Hendershot, Cholly Beck, Kid Warner, Gus Stephens and Lou Jones. So far the neighboring farmers have missed but few chickens.

Henry Stallenberg of Florence bagged nine plover Monday afternoon in an half hour's shooting. He reports the birds plentiful. F. T. Dorr, with a party of friends, was out after plover the other day, and when they got through with their day's sport six quall were in their bag, so Mr. Dorr says. I wo of the birds were old females and full of eggs, about ready for their second nesting. This would make a splendid case for the Oniaba, Bemis Park and Raymond Gun clubs to inquire into. Any man who calls himself a sportsman, and shoots quali at this time of the year should be taught a lesson that would last him through the balance of his spor y career

George Hoagland and son, Billy, are still idling the summer away at Lake Washington. They are both inveterate anglers and have made some superb catches in these lovely

Joe F. Bass of Drummond, Wis., formerly manager for Chaffee, the lumberman, was in a few days ago with about forty fine pelts taken from animals he killed last winter. Among the collection he had almost every-thing from a skunk skin to a moose hide, besides four handsome moose heads. says there is the greatest sport up there to be found anywhere in the world, and during the last deep snow fall he ac ually run a big sull moose down on snow shoes and cut his broat with a razzer, which he always carries

Dr. Coples of Percival was in town the other day, and he reports an absolute dearth of plover down his way. He added, however, that the pastures in which Webby had his famous race for life before a drove of steers, is still there. Also that a section hand found the watch last Sunday which Mr. Webb lost on that memorable occasion. It had left the tall grass where Webby lost it and gone up to the tank for water, where the hired man picked it up. You will remember, it was a Waterbury.

Dr. F. N. Conner was seen on his bicycle last Sunday with his trusty Lefever strapped to his back. He was on his way to Sunday school, I suppose, and has his gun with him to keep the striking butchers off.

Hugh McCaffrey and Tom Bruner put in a day last week near Gilmore after the whist-ling uplands and went into a pasture whose owner was keeping his birds for John J. But he was absent and Hugh and Thomas fairly mowed them down, as most of them were tied to stakes so Hardin could get them without wasting too much ammu-Billy Hardin of the Bluffs has made some

splendid bags of plover during the past two He kiifed six y-two in one afternoon and says they are hog fat. Our old friend, au compagnon du gun formerly of Sidney, Ia., has located in this city. He says the hot weather has burnt

up all the water in the lakes round about his old home and the fish have all taken to Fred will do a whole lot of hunt ing this fall, that is, if he can find his ram-Hon. Charles Withnell is pursuing the

Anyway Charlie says they are Pender.

Ed Rose of Pender was in the city several days last week He says there will be slathers of chickens up his way by the time



HE Nebraska associa tion of trotting and pacing horse breeders will hold its annual meeting at the fair grounds, commencing September 4, and contlauing throughout the 7th. The meeting is to be in confunction with the fair, and being the largest and most successful meet-

ing ever held by this time-bonored organi-zation. Secretary Briggs writes from Superior that he is fairly overwhelmed with applications, and that he never knew anything like the rush that is marking the prepara tory work of the association this year. This alone insures a profitable meeting, and the public can rest assured of seeing a great field of horses. This is made manifest by the large number of entries made so long sefore the closing day, and the one question is, will there be room and accommodation for

Already, in the stake races there have been ninely-seven entries made, and the balance of the program will be as well if not better what the banner meeting of racing people is to be on Tuesday, Wednes day, Thursday and Friday, September 4, 5 and 7 next.

A Veritable Gunners' Paradise.



HERE is but little doubt, I will say in answer to innumer able inquiries, but one of the best countries in the world for feathered game, and for fish of all kinds, is that ying adjacent to the Elkhorn road travers westward. In many of

the localities, chicken, quall, piover, grese, ducks, yellow legs, crane and the sand piper family, as well as many varieties of fish, car be found in a single day's hunt.
The season for chicken shooting is nov

drawing near, and all the country between Norfolk and Chadron is overrun with these royal birds; there will be great shooting also on the Albien line between Humphry and Oakdale, along the Verdigre branch and all through this region. At almost any of the stations good chicken shooting, coupled with first-class accommodations, can be ob-tained, and in numerous localities plover and wild fowl are always to be found abundance in scason. These may all be found on a single trip.

For a man who only has a few days, and especially desires to shoot chicken, the stations between Oakdale and Long Pine and north of Norfolk offer the greatest inducements in the way of accessibility and amount of sport within reasonable distance of the towns. Men with more time who are bent on camping for a week or longer and enjoy the greatest vari ety of shooting, and good fishing, most any of the stations will answer, or those west of Long Pine to Chadron. The latter affords many excellent grounds by a drive of from six to ten miles back from the railroad, mucl of which have never yet been shot over, and where an abundance of all kinds of game bound, from the stately Canada goose lordly swan and sandhill crane. From Atkinson, Newport, Stuart, Bassett, Wood Lake, Johnston and Valentine and other points the drive can be made to point where fishing can be had in addition to superb hunting. The best accommodations can be had at many of the ranches and farn houses where parties do not care to camp out Many of the Elkhorn's agents are the posted as to game and are always ready to introduce sportsmen to reliable persons who will give the necessary information and as-sistance to insure the best of sport. Throughout this entire territory you will find but few farmers who will object to your shooting on his premises and legitimate sportsmen ar always welcome. September and October are the great months. There is but little fear of and healthful and saucy is an old suit of went to Atkinson, drove out twelve miles, put up at a ranch all night and hunted back the next morning, killing ninety-seven chickens, a number of ducks and geese.

Athletic Carnival at Ruser's. The Danish Turner club of this city will hold its annual picnic and gymnastic contest at Ruser's park August 19, Sunday. The German, Bohemian and Danish turners will all take an active part in the performances. There will also be a tug-of-war contest bestarting at 1:30 p. m., and they hope to have from 800 to 1,000 men in line that day. This festival is arranged to raise funds for the traveling expenses of the Omaha team at the Danish International Gynastic tournament

at Chicago this fall. Questions and Answers.

Questions and Answers.

HAVELOCK, Neb., Aug. 7.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bee: Please answer the following to decide a bet: A, B, C, D are playing seven-up; B deals and turns up the 7 of clubs; A begs; B runs the cards out and still it turns clubs. A says there being no change made after the beg, Jack does not count; B says jack does count; B obliged to run the deck out without asking consent of any of the players. Is A right?

A. Clifton. -A. Clifton.

Ans.-(1.) Jack counts. (2.) Players can

agree on running deck out or NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, Aug. 8.— Fo the Sporting Editor of The River Is here any special compensations in whist, hat is, what does a player yet who holds t is, what does a player get who holds trumps?-Member Bee Building Whist

Ans,-Six months, OMAHA, Aug. 8.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bee: In a game of high five, or double pedro, A has 40 and B M. A huys trump for 12 and makes 12, B making low, game, Counting 52 game, who wirs?—Jess. Ans.-It is a lumber yard to a wooden toothpick that B wins, toothpick that B wins.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Aug. 4.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bee: Will you please state in your paper, for the purpose of deciding a bet, which language has the nest words, the German or the English burguage, and oblige?—Fred Luchsingerl.

Ans.—Never counted them.

Ans.—Never counted them.

IRWIN, Ia., Aug. 7.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bee: If a bateman bats a fly tip and it is not caught, only roufled, by an infielder, and is not thrown to the base before the bateman touches the base, and the first base is occupied and that runner reaches second before the balk is there, is either man out? Please answer by mail.—Horford & Harmon.

Ans.—No questions answered by mail in this department. Neither man is out, it is a foul ball. The man on second, however, must return to first.

must return to first BATTLE CREEK, Neb., Aug. 8.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bee: To decide a bet, please inform us in the Sunday Bee how old Corbett was when he fought his famous fight with Jackson, and at what time it occurred?—Reader.

time it occurred?—Reader.

Ans.—Twenty-one, so he says, 1891.
OMAHA, Aug. 7.—To the Sporting Editor of The Bre: Please tell me in next Sunday's Bee where the best trout fishing is within 100 miles of Denver. Also, what kind of shooting would one find at about that distance from Denver at this time of the year?—Sportsman.

Ans.—The best trout fishing is 100 miles southwest of Denver. Turtle doves.

NEW MARKET, Ia. Aug. 7.—To the southwest of Denver, Turtle doves,

NEW MARKET, Ia., Aug. 7.—To the
Sporting Editor of The Bee: Will you
please tell me what the best record is
and who holds it, for running 109 yards,
I have a book giving the record of a man
by the name of Seward making it in 94,
seconds, and would like to know if it is
correct. The time he made the record was
in 184, or about that time. Please let me
know if Seward's record is official. Enclosed find stamp for reply?—O. B. Roberts.

Ans. No answers by mail No Stew. Ans.—No answers by mail. No, Stew-rd's mark was never verified. The record is 44-5, made by Johnson, Bethune, and one two others.

or two others,
OMAHA, Aug. 6.—To the Sporting Editor
of The Bec: My Dear Sandy—Please answer the following inquiry in next Sunday's
Bee: What is a heetic flush in poker, and
what beats it? and oblige.—Anxious Sub-Ans.-A player always has a heetic flush after going up against a full hand with a pair of deuces. Nothing beats it.

NOTED NICKNAMES.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Paganini was called the Devil Fiddler from his marvelous skill. Charles II. was the Mutton Eating King, from his fondness for spring lamb. Lord Brougham was called Blundering

Brougham, from a political mistake. Daniel O'Connell was called the Big O Great O. Irish Agitator, and Liberator. John Calvin was the Pope of the Reforma tion, from his influence among the reform

James Fenimore Cooper has been called the Scott of the Seas, from his stories of marine

The duke of Wellington was called the Achilles of England, from the victory at Admiral Semmes of the Alabama was called Old Beeswax by his men, because

John Bunyan was the Inspired Tinker from the vocation he exercised even while engaged in preaching. Pericles was dubbed Onion Head by hi personal enemies, on account of the peculiar

shape of his skull. Thomas Jefferson was dubbed Long To om his height, and the Sage of Montic Ilo. rom his place of residense. Queen Anne of England ws called

her fondness for that intoxicant. Joseph Hume, the politician, was called Adversity Hume, because of his frequent predictions of ruin to the English people.

Abraham Lincoln was the Rail Splitter from his farm work. He was also called Honest Old Abe, the Martyr President and Father Abraham. Thomas Hobbes, the philosopher, was called the Bear, on account of his ferocious manner and his habit of swearing on even the small-

est provocation General Grant was called Old Three Stars in allusion to his symbols of rank; also, Uucle Sam Grant, Unconditional Surrender United States and United We Stand Grant. Samuel Woodworth, the author of the "Ole Oaken Bucket" and other poems, was called the American Goldsmith, on account of

resemblance in character to the author of the "Deserted Village." William Henry Harrison was called Hard Cider, from the favorite tipple during his canvass for president; Log Cabin, from the miniature cabins hauled to the meetings Tippecanoe and Old Tip, from the victory he

won, and was also called the Washington of the West by his admirers. Henry Clay was called the Apostle of Liberty, because of his earnest speeches in favor of the independence of the Spanish-American states and of the insurgents in Greece. was also called Gallant Harry of the the Great Commoner, the Great Pacificator the Judas of the West, the Old Chief, th Savior of His Country.

Washington had innumerable nicknames. He was called the American Fabius, in allu-sion to the fact that he pursued a cautious policy, and without ever winning a battle d to harass and worry the enemy; the Atlas of America, the Cincinnatus of the West, this name by Byron; the Deliverer of America, the Father of His Country, the Stepfather of His Country, the Flower of the Forest, a name given by the Indians, and Lovely Georgius, a name bestowed by the British soldiers engaged in the war.

JURY REFORM.

Massachusetts Has a New Law with Excelleut Provisions.

A new jury law has just gone into opera tion in Massachusetts, and some of its pro-visions are manifestly so good that they might well be embodied in the code of other states, says the New York Post. For instance one section reads: "The Board of Alderme of any city shall not strike any name from the jury list, as prepared, except of a person who has been convicted of a crime and has not been pardoned on the ground of his innocence of said crime, or of a person who is not qualified by law for service as a juror." intention here was to do away with the favoritism by which men of influence were in the habit of ridding themselves of the duty of serving on juries. The penalty for a vio-lation of the section quoted is severe, it being provided that if any person is guilty of fraud in the drawing of jurors, either by practicing on the jury box previously to a draft or in drawing a juror, or in returning into the box the name of a juror which had been lawfully drawn out and drawing of substituting another in his stead, or in striking a name from the jury list, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500. An additional official safeguard is thrown around the selection of jurors by the requirement that the mayor of any city shall present at the drawing and verify by personal inspection the result of the ballots announced by the aldermen appointed for the purpose. The law was framed to counteract the corrupt influence that had previously provailed in the making up of juries to the cities of the state. in the cities of the state.

San Francisco averaged \$1,170 a perform-

TARIFF FOR A DEFICIT ONLY

Miss Gail H. Laughlin Discusses Protection Vs. Free Trade.

WILSON BILL FULL OF INCONSISTENCIES

Protection Fosters Industry While Trusts Thrive in Free Trade England-Dectine of Prices on Competitive Manufactures Under the Protective Law.

Miss Gail H. Laughlin, a recent graduate of Wellesley college, participated in a tariff debate with members of three upper classes. The debate was largely attended. The speech of Miss Laughlin attracted widespread attention and won commendation from tariff experts and distinguished men.

Miss Laughlin said:

Mr. President: The elections of 1892 cave all branches of the government into the hands of the party pledged to the reversal of the policy under which, during the last thirty years, this country has seen such prosperity as had never been seen in the history of the world, during which the wealth of the country has increased fourfold, from sixteen to sixty-four billions of dollars. Before we enter upon a reversal of such a policy it is well to pause and consider existing conditions and the first principles of a protective tariff. And the first condition to be taken into account is the greater cost of production in America than in foreign countries. Nobody will deny that wages are higher in America than in foreign countries. It is plain, therefore, that the cost of production must be greater. The American cannot pay \$2 for the same work for which the foreigner pays \$1 and manufacture his goods just as cheaply. It is the mission of the tariff to equalize this difference in cost of production. A protective duty is one levied on articles of foreign production such as are or may be produced in this country, sufficient to measure the difference in cost of production in America and in foreign countries. For example, if a foreigner can manufacture an article so cheaply that the cost of production includ-ing the cost of transportation to America is 80 cents, while it costs the American manufacturer \$1 to produce the same article, then the tariff would be 20 cents, a sum sufficient to measure the difference in the cost of production and enable the American to compete with his foreign rival.

There are no words sweeter to the demo-

cratic tongue than free competition, and they are fond of asserting that the tariff prevents free competition. But it is the tariff which makes free competition possible. If in a race one who intends to enter is crippled before the start there can be no competition. If the cost of any article to a foreigner is 80 cents, while to the American it is \$1, it is plain that the American cannot enter the race until the cost of production is equalized. Without such equalization the result is foreign mon-opoly. It is free trade, but it is not free

Excessive profits are often claimed to be article which costs the foreigner 80 cents and the American \$1, and on which there is a tariff of 20 cents may sell for \$1.50, an excess of profit. How would the removal of the tariff prevent such a profit? If it were removed the foreigner could sell his goods for less than the cost of production to the American, drive the American out of business, and, with the monopoly thus secured, put the price up again to \$1.50. But such profits are impossible with the competition between home manufacturers. It is a law of economics, which has no exception, that where any busin as yields excess of profits and the supply is unlimited men rush into that business and by increasing the supply lower

the price.
The attributing of trusts to the tariff is equally absurd and may be met with the same line of argument. Such a claim would have more force if trusts existed only in many more trusts in free trade England than in protected America. Every even to the failure of the crops, has attributed to the tariff by the democratic party. As the tariff is not the cause of trests, neither do we claim that it will prevent trusts. The tariff is not a panacea It will not cure the halt, the lame or the blind, or raise the dead-except our halting

leams and our dead furnace fires.
It is true that the tariff sometimes meas ures more than the difference in the cost of production, and in such a case there might be excessive profits for a time, but internacompetition would soon lower the price There is a tariff of \$2 a keg on wire nails while the nails are selling for \$1.65 a keg The tariff on steel rails under the McKinley bill is \$13.44 a ton; the difference in cost of more than the difference in cost of produc tion, but nevertheless American steel rail: have recently sold in the American marke for exactly the same price as English steel rails in the English market. How much ower would the price be under free trade dinary conditions, but internal competition prevents it from creating excessive profits. Let us examine the shibboleths of the dem ocratic party and we will find that they have more sound than soundness. The "markets of the world" vanish in the light of fact According to Mulhall, American manufac-tures equal one-third of all the manufactured products of the world. We consume them of their equivalent. The home market then one-half that of all the rest of the world combined. According to Mulhall again, the American home market is five times as great as the amount of imports into all the free trade countries of the world, including England, ten times as great excluding England Protection countries reserve their home mar kets for themselves, hence they are not open to us except at a price. If the free trader would turn his attention from foreign countries to our home market, he would learn more things than he has as yet dreamed of

in his philosophy.

The argument against the constitution ality of the tariff is so absurd that it needs little attention. The first protect-ive tariff act was passed by the congress of 1789, introduced by James Madison and signed by George Washington. It would seem only fair to suppose that the men who made the constitution knew a little more about the spirit of the constitution than Grover Cleveland or the democratic party Buy where you can buy the cheapest. This can be more quickly answered by illus gives us the sweating system; such a maxim would lead us to buy the pearl buttons manufactured by Austrian convicts rather than those manufactured by American la

All democratic eloquence culminates in the cry, "The tariff is a tax." Suppose it were; taxes are the price of government. But the tariff is usually not a tax on the con sumer, because when our manufacturers are driven out of business we are at the mercy of the foreign monopolist, who may charge whatever prices he pleases. In 1870 tin plate was selling for \$12 a box. Americans went into the business; English manufac-turers dropped the price to \$7—to \$3.50— to anything to undersell Americans. There was no tariff sufficient to measure the dif-ference in cost of production. Americans were driven out of the business, English manufacturers secured a monopoly and put up the price again. The McKinley bill put an additional tariff of \$1.29 a box on in an additional tarill of \$1.29 a box on in plate, and yet a year after the passage of the McKinley bill tin plate was selling s: a lower price than it had been for years before the McKinley bill, but the price of English tin plate at our ports had dropped by the amount of the tariff.

by the amount of the tariff.

Most of all, the tariff is needed to protect labor. Senator Frye states that when in Paisley, Scotland, he secured the pay roll from the superintendent of the cotton thread manufactory of Coats & Co. A short time afterward he secured the pay roll for the same month from Coats & Co. in Pawtucket, R. I. The wages paid in America were from two to three times as great as those paid in Scotland. The same work, the same kind of machinery, the same class of employes, the same employers, and wages from two to three times as much: and wages from two to three times as much! Under such circumstances competition is impossible unless the difference in cost of production due to high wages is measured by a protective tariff.

Let's Swap.

The time to make a good trade is when the other fellow wants to trade.

So Badly Do

What Is Our

We Want to Trade

Just Now we Are the

Other Fellow

And so hadly do we want to trade that we are willing to give you from 150 to 200 cents in merchandise for one of your Good boliars. We Have 24 Selected and

Special Bargains,

Something from each department, which you can buy on above basis until next Saturday night at half past nine, AND NO LONGER.

3. So much down and so much per

One-Two-Three Plan? This

That we will practically lend you the money to pay us with. This comes about through our One-Two-Three plan, which is "Evolved" for just such times as these.

Cash at time of purchase.
 So much down and so much per

99 People Out of 100 Seem to Eat and Sleep as Usual.

How we will laugh—and soon—at our Unwarranted Apprehensions, but all the same such times as these are the Buyers' Times. Remember, we are the Other Fellow and WANT TO TRADE.

These are the Planks at the People's:

1. Aou get exactly WHAT you want 2. At the PRICE that you want.

FURNITURE. 1. 250 Folding Tables, regular price \$1.25; this week 68...
2. One lot Beed Rockers, latest style, regular \$4.50 goods; this week \$1.98.
3. \$1.25 solid oak, high back, cane seat Rockers, sells everywhere for \$3.50; this week \$1.68.

Rockers, sells everywhere for \$5.50; this week \$1.68.
4. 1,000 Folding Hat Racks, worth 25c; this week 7c.
5. 20 dozen Maple Folding Chairs, finished light, worth \$1.50; this week 69c.
6. 500 Bittle Stands, regular value \$1,25; this week 38c.
7. A lot of solid oak Center Tables, worth \$2.50; this week 94c.
8. 20 only, Medicine Cabinets, solid oak, worth \$3.50; this week \$1.49.
9. 12 only Infants' Cribs, with high sides, worth \$5.00; this week \$2.47.
10. One lot solid jak Book Stands, regular price \$2.00; this week \$9c.

PARLOR FURNITURE

11. 5-piece solid oak Parlor Suits in olush or tapestry, worth \$5.00; this week 12. Extra large size Divans, plush up-holstery, solid oak frame, worth \$10.00; this week \$4.09.

3. At the TERMS that you want. 13. Silk Tajestry Parlor Couches, spring edge, fringed, worth \$15.00; this week \$7.98. 14. One lot of Plush Reception Chairs, fringed antique, worth \$4.00; this week \$1.67. 15. 150 Chenille Couches, spring edge, worth \$15.00; this week \$7.89

16. 500 odd pieces Parlor Furniture, consisting of gilt chairs, divans, reception chairs, bamboo goods, etc., at exactly one-a dy former prices.

CARPETS

17. 2.000 yards Ruglish Linoleum, regular price \$1.00 per yard; this week 37c.

18. One lot 3loquette Rugs, worth \$1.50; this week 74c.

19. One yard remnants of ingrain, worth 50c; this week toe.

20. Haif yard and one yard remnants Brassels, worth 50c and 60c; this week 10c and 15c.

21. One tot Misfit Russels Carnet real. 10c and 15c

21. One lot Misfit Brussels Carpet, real value \$15.00; this week \$6.75.

22. One lot Brussels Rugs, regular price \$2.00; this week 94.

23. One lot Velvet and Moquette Rugs, \$100.00 to the second Moquette Rugs, \$100.00 to the second Moquette Rugs, \$10.00 to the Brussels Carpet, extra heavy goods, worth \$1.25; this week \$8c.



Formerly People's Mammoth Installment House.

Send 10 cents for postage on big '94 catalogue. Write for Special Baby Carriage Catalogue - Mailed Free.

he importation of foreign labor at foreign What is the difference between importing pauper labor and importing free the products of that pauper labor? It is tariff, by creating new manufactories, cre-

ates a demand for labor. The great mistake of the democratic party is in dividing the people into consumers and producers. We are all consumers, we are all producers. The farmer consumes the products of the manufacturer, the manufacurer consumes the products of the farmer. Republican policy was crystallized in the McKinley bill. True to the principles of the protective tariff this bill admits free all products which cannot be produced in this country, except luxuries, and puts a duty sufficient to measure the difference in the cost of production on all articles which are or can be produced in this country. Nor is the McKinley bill a return to the old war tariff. Those who claim it is are guilty of the grossest ignorance or the most culpable perversion of fact. The average rate of duty in the McKinley bill is lower than that of any other protective tariff act in this century, except the compromise tariff of 1833, lower than the free trade tariff of 1846. The McKinley bill puts on the free list 55 per cent of our imports, puts an average tariff of 45 per cent on the remaining 45 per cent, making an av-erage duty on all imports of about 21 per The Walker tariff put a duty of 25 per cent on 88 per cent of our imports, making an average duty on all imports of about 22 per cent. The rate under the McKinley bill

s lower on an average, but the principle is Nor has the McKinley bill created a Chinese wall about the country. During the first year of its operation both exports and imports increased. It has protected labor. The reports of the labor commissioners of New York, Massachusetts and Indiana have proved this. It did not increase the cost of living. The report of the senate committee of investigation showed this. It has created new industries. The democrats have called the tin plate industry bogus; republicans are not afraid of the facts. Since the passage of the McKinley bill between forty and fifty tin plate factories have been built, with a capital of \$3,500,000. During the first year over 13,000,000 pounds of tin plate were manufac-tured in this country, in the second year nearly 100,000,000 pounds—seven times as much. Not exactly a bogus industry.

Not only has the McKinley bill built up ur industries, thereby developing our resources, and protected our labor, but it has also provided a revenue sufficient for the expenses of the government and ushered in an era of marvelous prosperity.

For such a policy as this the democrats offer us a tariff for revenue only, a tariff which performs only one of the functions of a protective tariff and which would deliver over our home market to the foreign manu-facturers. They offer us incidental protec-Incidental protection is a delusion. the tariff protects every industry which needs protection, it is a protective tariff pure and simple; if it protects one industry need-ing protection and not another, it is favoritism. But these are as nothing before the magic phrase "tariff reform." Since the appearance of the Wilson bill, "Tariff reform" has ceased to be a term to conjure with. Men will no longer swear by, but at it. The report of the committee is enough to condemn the bill. It claims to be a bill provide revenue and it creates a deficit

It denounces protection as unconstitutional, and yet does not claim to be "purged of all protection." The only attempt at consist-ency is in the putting of so-called "raw materials" on the free list, a consistency not ap-preclated in the senate finance committee. "Raw materials"—what are they? As soon as man's labor has been put into a product it ceases to be "raw." Wool is "raw material" to the manufacturer, but not to the shep raiser; lumber is raw material to the furniture maker, but not to the lumberman, the only fair way is to protect everything which needs protection. One of the most striking illustrations of

the lack of practical sense shown in the Wilson bill is the change from specific to ad valorem duties—a system beautiful in theory but a failure in practice, a system giving dishonesty an advantage over a system denounced by flearly every secre-tary of the treasury from Hamilton to Man-ning. The author of the bill claims that specific duties blind the public to the rate of the tariff, and calls attention to the fact that the tariff of 8 cents per hundred pounds on salt—1, c, one-twelfth of 1 cent a pound— is at the rate of 80 per cent. The bill retains a specific duty of a cent and a half a pound. a system denounced by nearly every secre-We have a contract labor law to prevent a specific duty of a cent and a half a pound

that this is at the rate of 84 per cent?
It is a bill of inconsistencies. southern product of rice carries a duty of said that wages are determined by the law 184 per cent while the northern product of of supply and demand; exactly, and the barley has a duty of but 20 per cent; from hoops to bind the southern planter's cotton are free, while the same hoops if used to bind the northern farmer's hay carry a duty of 30

> Moreover, the bill strikes a crushing blow our industries. It has so reduced the tariff on cutlery that the workmen are clamoring for its defeat. And well they may, for the price per dozen of certain grades of English knives at our ports is less the amount actually paid in America for the labor put into a dozen knives of the same kind. It puts wool on the free list. It is plain that it is imposa protective tariff, to compete with his Australian rival, who pays one penny acre rent for his land, or with the So American sheep raiser, who has his land free and hires labor at 15 cents a day. It is an industry of the first magnitude that the Wilson bill would so ruthlessly destroy. Forty-seven million sheep are owned by the wool growers of this country (or were beowners to drive them to the slaughter house); over \$100,000,000 are invested in the business and the yearly product is worth from \$60 \$00,000 to \$70,000,000. Petitions free wool have been presented to congress Nor would this bill by its destruction of this American industry accomplish what it claims and give us cheap wool. The increased demand for foreign wool in the American market would soon increase the

but enough has been shown to illustrate the incompetency and inconsistencies which mark the Wilson bill, enough to show its disastrous effects, if the thousands of unem-ployed had not already shown them. One little instance will show its lack of practical sense. Hydraulic hose is classed with wear-ing apparel, with the idea evidently that it

is some new kind of stocking.

Instead of revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the government the bill creates a deficit. It is claimed by certain supporters of the bill that increased importations would meet this deficit, but with the lower wages and the scarcity of work caused by the destruction of our industries by this bill such a thing could hardly be hoped for Moreover, an increase in importations of \$250,000,000 a year would be n cessary to bring about this result. Do the supporters of the bill expect us to pay for this increase of importations with our increase of ex-portation? They say they do, but history does not seem to give support to their ex-pectations. During the years from 1846 to 1860 the balance of trade against us was \$420,000,000 and that balance we paid for in gold, exporting during those years \$430,-000,000 in gold; and the secretary of the treasury was obliged to issue bonds, a course upon which our present secretary

has already entered. Finally, the Wilson bill introduces no new principle. It does not claim to be "purged of all protection." It is, in fact, only more tariff tinkering, a tattered and torn Mc-Kinley bill. What excuse is there for such tariff tinkering in the midst of such busi-ness depression? The author claims that it contains the "principle of growth." Does he propose to re-enact this so he every few years? If a protective tariff is unconstitutional and a robbery, why not eradicate "at one fell swoop" such a vicious growth, instead of dragging the process on year after

of this bill, which is the cutgrowth of ignorance and incompetency; which para-lyzes our industries and yet claims to introduce no new principle; which purposes to provide a revenue for the government, creates a deficit; a bill the very proof whose passage has caused such business depression, such widespread distress, as has not been seen in this country since the last democratic tariff.

The possibility of using water as a method of telephonic communication is now being developed, and it is almost a certainty that before long moving ships at sea will that before long moving ships at sea will be able to communicate with one another, though they are outside the range of vision, and that a warning of the approach of ice-bergs, derelicts or other ships will be given

by electrical apparatus attached to vessels. Charles Frohman, who will employ about 250 people this season. says there is not a member of his companies who will receive less salary than last year.