

THE TRAINED JOCKEY.

The Ups and Downs in the Life of a Professional Horseman

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 .- (Special Correspondence)-So familiar has racing become in America that the successful jockey is a personage of considerable importance. Owing to their enormous salaries and regal gifts they are just closed than is generally supposed. enabled frequently to retire with fortunes of several hundred thousand dollars twelve any kind, however, the claim of various years after first touching the saddle.

Almost every jockey who has attained he at first performed menial duties-but identifying himself more and more with the from the other. stable, learning its secrets and eventually law has been passed which fixes the lowest weight to be carried by a horse at seventyfive pounds. This raised a great cry among turfmen; but when the education act was passed preventing boys under 12 being en-gaged in a racing stable, they gave up all

ope of producing any more good jockeys. Americans, however, are not hampered by any restrictions as to the age of stable boys, and consequently we find little mites there who look as though they had just emerged from kilts. So important is it considered to get an early training that most of the boys start in at the age of 8 or 9 years. A great many of them are taken from asylums and homes of different kinds. Colored boys, however, who seem to predominate generally come of their own accord. GETTING A MOUNT.

Horsemanship seems to be a natural attribute with some of them, and as soon as this makes itself evident the boy is "given This apparently unimportant phrase means everything to a stable boy, it is the open sesame to all stable fellowship. To "get his mount" constitutes his sole aim, for not until then is he recognized

by the fraternity.

This was illustrated to me in rather at amusing manner. During the races, while the horses were in the paddock, numbers of stable boys, black and white, employed the time by playing marbles. Standing by one group was a young colored jockey, lately graduated from stable duties, who coached each player in racing terms. "Head yer marble this way, boy! Oh, yer weak in the dukes. Shoot over here and ketch him when he gets to the post! I say, there, you're foulin'! Yes, y'are! Don't lie to And thus with a threat here and mmand there this pseudo "gaffer" di-cted the game. By and by a little fellow rected the game. dressed in a neat suit of blue, came up and asked to join the game." "What!" exclaimed the indignant players-"you play Huh! you ain't got no mount yet, boy."
"Ain't yer got yer seat fixed?" asked the big boy in a surprised voice. "No," answered the other, in great chagrin, "but the trainer said I could ride Morning Glory to the paddock tomorrow." This latter, though giving him some cast, did not permit him to join the game, so he leaned against a post, looking on very disconso-lately. I asked him where he had come from. He told me he had worked in an attorney's office, but didn't like it, and ran off to the races. He had been there only a week and was not well acquainted, but, pointing to a lad who stood apart from the crowd, he said that "he had his mount." JOCKEY MOUNTS.

This youth had a sallow and hatchet face, having the appearance of an under-sized man. He joined in none of the games, and rarely spoke. I intimated to him that I could hardly think he was a full-dedged jockey. To this he replied, curtly, that 'he finished second in the Suburban and rode a dead heat

learned afterward that he was 15 years others put together.

and Red. Navy Blue, or, perchance, goes by the owner's name. There is intense rivalry between the stables, and disputes frequently end up in a set-to, when the combatants are designated by the horse that is racing from respective stables, and betting runs So loyal are they that even their handkerchiefs and neckties bear the stable colors. The life is disastrous to a boy's morals, for a more corrupt atmosphere it would be diffi-oult to find. They live right in the stables, and a boy finds very few comforts, indeed. A DANGEROUS TRADE

There is a bright side, but only for thos jockeys who make large fortunes and retire with honor. In England riding schools are been mastered, and all grounds for arguconducted for the instruction of stable boys. But though American boys do not have this advantage, they make just as good riders.

At first a stable boy is allowed to perform magnates have been exhaustively descanted minor duties, such as carrying waters keeping the stable clear and helping to rub down When the trainer thinks he knows enough he is put on a horse and taught the arts of a jockey. Finally he is allowed to ride a race. And this, let me tell you, is no joke. You see a little imp of a fellow perched on top of a vicious long-limbed racer. But what admirable control he has. Look at his hands and then remember he weighs only sixty pounds. Any one who has seen a close race where there are ten or twelve entries knows what likelihood there is of a stumble, foul, jostle or throw, and so many unprincipled jockeys are there that these occurare not always accidental. I saw one boy whose legs were absolutely black from jostled and pushed against the fence. Notwithstanding this the ranks are always full. This is not to be wendered at.

Thirty years ago a jockey carried his own saddle, dressed himself and even rubbed down his own horse. Today he rides to the races in a victoria, attended by a valet, an amanusometimes a clerk. He is the cynosure of all persons and his face is known to every newspaper reader at the end of a

I approached the jockey who had ridden the winning horse and asked him a ques-tion. He was a little mite of a darkey weighing seventy pounds. I was referred his valet, who was a tall, strapping Irish-man, with a beard. This individual condescended to chat with me for a few moments. ciations here are certainly unique The spirit of betting is instilled in a boy's mind as soon as he enters the stable, if it mind as soon as he ent has not already existed.

A strictly honest lockey is hard to find. The story is told of the famous but unscrupulous Bill Scott, who rode Launcelot in the English Derby of 1849. So confident of winning was he that he staked his whole foron the race. But when, on the last ch, he saw that Macdonald on Little Wonder would finish first, he shouted: "A thousand pounds for you if you stop him. "Too late, Mr. Scott, too late!" was the answer.

TRAINING DOWN. Comparatively few stable boys become professional jockeys. They are unable to keep down their weight. This is the one thing that preys upon a jockey's mind—his mortal dread of "getting on flesh." Pefore part dread of "getting on flesh." Before and after every race he is required to pick up his saddle, which weighs one pound, and step on the scales. So careful is the clerk of the scales that he tosses a handkerchief on either side, and if the scales yield to the pressure, then only does he consider them fit to weigh on. If a boy gets on a pound or two extra adipose tissue it is an easy matter to reduce him, but should it be four or five pounds, great consternation ensues. or five pounds, great consternation ensues. Owner, trainer and groom all conspire to work it off. He is bundled up in a couple of overcoats and sent for a five-mile walk with a long-legged groom, whose feelings are sufficiently hardened to pay no attention to the little mite of a boy who is "just that bloomin' hot that he'll melt." If this does not suffice he is dosed with saits and rolled up in hot blankets and heated until he ceases to perspire. At this point treatment is discontinued, for there is danger of the boy becoming so weak that he cannot ride a close finish. It is really pitiful to see their pinched or five pounds, great consternation ensues.

I heard one remark to another that "he was that slumpin' hungry he thought he could eat his pigs," the latter referring to his riding breeches, which are made either of pig or moleskin. The other replied that he was layin' for tomorrow, when he was o have a steak if he finished first." They e eventually enabled to live with very little rishment, so that many of them ride at 120 pounds when they are men 40 years of age. Notwithstanding this slim diet they acquire a great deal of hardihood, which, owing constant exposure to danger, amounts to sheer recklessness, The cele brated steeplechaser, Jim Mason, cleared at one time a new, unbreakable gate six feet high, instead of going through a penetrable hedge, which he was supposed to do. His reason was that "he intended going to the opera and didn't want to scratch his face."

Something About the Amateurs.

There was considerably more amateur base ball played in this city during the season There being no amateur or city league of clubs that they won the championship, is not tenable. There was much good ball celebrity started as a stable boy-that is, played and much that was not so good, but there seems no way in which to sift out one

Manager Ellington of the Sandy Griswolds riding for it exclusively. In England a asserts that his team, as originally organized, made a showing that will compare with any of the numerous teams with which it was cotemporary. They played 21 games, won 16, and lost 5. Ellington claims that the team who figured in the field during the latter part of the season under this name, was not his team, and in fact was not a regularly organized team at all.

games played, they Brown was the captain and much of their success was due his superior management and playing. The Carells played fine ball during the

ing their best catcher was instrumental in their disbandment. The Railsplitters played 18, winning 11 and losing 7.

The Fairmonts made a record of 13 won out of 22 played. The N. B. Falconers won 5 games out of 13 played. The Falconer Juniors put up a stiff game. They lost but 2 games out of

The Hayden Brothers team was a good one, but their work is not obtainable. The Orchard & Wilhelms played a great many games, winning a majority, but the number is not at hand.

Tony Heralds were in it always, but did not play many games.

Johnson's team was a fair one, but they Johnson's team was a fair one, but the

The Seventh Wards created a sensation, but vent to pieces for lack of a manager. The Dupont Stars won a majority of their The Clean Clippers were very strong and

ade a brilliant record. The Gate Citys, while intact, played the The Morse Dry Goods team, with more practice, would have been a factor in amateur

The West Omanas, while they lost oftene than they won, embraced a good all-round ot of players. The Shamrocks were cracker-facks while

The Daisies were daisies, indeed, and it was rare thing for them to get left. The Grand Views were all right as long as they lasted. The Bemis Bags made it interesting for

verything they went up against.
The U. P. Browns were a warm crowd, bu hey quit at an early stage in the game. The Tenth Streets was another good bu The Needmores were all right, but went to pieces long before the season closed.

The M. E. Smiths had some good timber in

their ranks, but disbanded just when getting The Omaha Juniors played but a few

The Burt Street Stars played well, but were weak in two or three important positions. In addition to the above were numer old and weighed fifty-eight pounds. Think of that! Fifteen years old and weighing fifty-eight pounds! And yet those fifty-eight pounds commanded more respect than all the quite sure a strong city league will be formed. a regular schedule drafted and lote of As soon as a boy "gets his mount" he work done. The Bee is a stanch friend of the wears the colors of his stable, and when any one is alluded to he is simply called Black sistance in their behalf. With the Ball and Bat.

ALREADY the cranks

are getting tired talking about the wonder ful race just closed They have discussed and rediscussed it from every known standpoint, and expatiated on this phase and that until the intricacies of the subject have all ment have been consumed. The merits and demerits of the various players, umpires and

upon, and the orators are all hard up for subject matter on which to feed their in-satiate appetite for gossip. The season closed and the players scat-tered to the four winds, there is nothing left the enthusiastic fan now but the prospects for the coming season. It is always better to talk of something to come rather than of something that has gone, and consequently from this on it will be the probabilities for 1895 which will claim and command the at-

tention of the gossips.
Will Omaha have a winning team next season, seems to be the leading question. However, it is a question that is difficult to answer. As yet nothing whatever is known even by the management in this regard. That some of this year's team will be here again there is little doubt, yet it is safe to say that their number will be limited. The makeup of the circuit for 1895 is yet one of the things to be developed by time, but the probability is that a majority of the cities now onstituting the association will again be represented. So far as is known there is no disposition on the part of any of them to withdraw, but the prosperity of the organiza-tion as a whole may make some changes highly advisable. The association strongly favors cities wherein Sunday ball is per-mitted, and a number of such cities not now included in the circuit are knocking at the door for admission. The past season's success has made a franchise desirable, and there are no less than four new applicants for membership. As to the Western league little can be said at this time. The subject is a vital one, and must be carefully and seriously considered before any definite steps are taken. That the Western is exceedingly inxious to include the Gate City in its cir-

cuit, is a very manifest fact. It is the largest and most prosperous city in the west, and in time will be a great baseball center. In first-class company once more, a good, strong, winning team would create a furore here. Of course enlarged grounds would be a necessity, but these will come in due time. "A The present management is anxious and de-him, termined to give Omaha the very best ball possible, yet they must consider the amoun of money they can realize at the gate, and
this season's receipts will form a good basis
for computation. It is a well established
fact that a losing club here cannot be made
a winner, financially. If Omaha should enter one of the big leagues, it would be absolutely essential for the public to demonstrate in some manner that the club would strate in some manner that the club would be properly supported. According to Presi-dent Rows the present management in-tends to enlarge the Charles street grounds, but just how this is to be accomplished he does not say. That it will take both time and money is a fact patent to all. They de-sire to do everything that will enhance the convenience, pleasure and complet of their convenience, pleasure and comfort of their patrons. The president is also desirous of correcting the erroneous impression that pre-

lection in its pleasant club rooms on the seventh floor of The Bee building at the regular club meeting Wednesday evening last, which resulted in the choice of the following official roster:

W. J. Hawkes, president; G. W. Tillson, vice president; Stockton Heth, secretary and treasurer, and Will Wilbur, Harry Reed, A. J. Love and V. P. Musselman, executive committee. The retiring officers were W. B. Meikle, president; W. J. Hawkes, vice president; H. G. Jordan, secretary and treasurer, and L. A. Garner, D. L. Stubbs, Richard Carrier, and L. A. Garner, D. L. Stubbs, Richard Carrier, and L. A. Garner, D. L. Stubbs, Richard Carrier, and C. Stu ard Carrier and G. W. Tillson, executive

The report of Secretary Jordan showed the dub to be out of debt and with a satis-actory fund in the treasury.

Without an exception the Omaha Whist lub is one of the most flourishing social organizations in the city, is growing rapidly and promises to be a permanent institution. The regular club nights are Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 7 to 12 p. m. Wednesdays, and from 2 to 12 p. m. Saturdays. The club rooms, a cosy suite on the seventh club rooms, a cosy suite on the seventh floor of The Bee building, are handsomely appointed and the contest evenings are a source of inestimable enjoyment and profit to its members. There are something like 100 members, and among this number are players in the city.

Wednesday evening Mr. W. J. Scannell made a motion suggesting the advisability of inaugurating for the present winter season a series of club team tournaments, with the The Originals played splendid ball. Out of idea of inciting a keener interest generally last but 4. Steve in the beautiful game and achieving better and much of their results in augmenting skill in the play. Mr. Scannell's idea is to hold a club tournament once a week, to consist of two games of twelve hands each, duplicate whist, each first of the season, winning seven straight team to contest with each other team, a games from the best talent in the city. Los-committee to be appointed to take charge of these tournaments, and the secretary to keep a record of the contests and to post The Carell Juniors played 21 games and conspicuously in the club room a report of

each meeting. The motion was cordially and warmly received by the various members present, and in order that the innovation might be properly put on, the matter was left to the discretion of the executive committee. As duplicate whist is played exclusively in this club, it might not be amiss to give the conditions governing this very interesting system. It is governed by the common laws of whist, except in so far as they are modified by the following special laws: A game consists of any agreed number of

at the same table, or overplayed at two or more tables. Every trick taken is scored and the result is determined by a comparison of the aggre-gate number of tricks won by the competing

Tables may be formed by cutting or by agreement. In two-table duplicate, if the tables are

formed by cutting, the four having the prefrence play at one table and the next four at the other. The highest two at one table are partners with the lowest two at the other. The highest two at each table sit north and outh, the lowest two east and west. The deal is never lost; in case of a misdeal

r of the exposure of a card during the deal, he cards must be redealt by the same player The trump card must be recorded before the play begins; at the end of the original play the trump card must be placed by the dealer, face upwards, on top of his cards. play In single-table duplicate one suit may be declared trumps for the game. If a player is found to have either more or less than his correct number of cards at

single or two-table duplicate, there must be a new deal. In a game in which the same hands are played at more than two tables, each player should count his cards before beginning the play of a hand, and in case he has not the oper number, the hand must be sent back

the error rectified. If the irregularity is not discovered until the hand is played the next table without being played over again. If a player has a deficiency and his adversary the corresponding surplus, each team takes the average score for that here. team takes the average score for that hand. however, the partner of the player has the corresponding surplus, the team is given the lowest score for that hand. If the irregularity occurs at the original table the and must be redecit.

On the original play, each player, when it is his turn to play, must place his card face upward before him and toward the center of the table, and allow it to remain upon the table in this position until all have played o the trick, when he must turn it over and place it face downward and nearer to himself, placing each successive card, as he turns it, directly on top of the last card previously turned by him. After he has played his card, and also after he has turned , he must quit it by removing his hand, trick is turned and quitted when all four players have turned and quitted their respective cards.

A revoke may be claimed at any time before the last trick of the hand, in which it occurs, has been turned and quitted, and the cores of that hand recorded, but not there

The members of the club are as follows:
H. D. Allee, Captain James C. Ayers,
F. J. Burkley, C. F. Barnard, J. F. Barton,
J. F. Barnard, R. W. Beck, W. H. Beekman, William F. Baxter, F. A. Brogan, A. N. Benn, F. N. Conner, Dr. B. F. Crummer Richard Carrier, A. L. Carson, Stockton Heth, A. B. Hudson, Netherton Hall, M. A. Hall, Charles B. Hall, W. J. Hughes, W. A. Hall, Charles B. Hall, W. J. Hughes, W. A. Holmes, Dr. O. S. Hoffman, Dr. A. F. Jonas, F. B. Johnson, H. G. Jordan, Lyle Johnson, Walter M. Keenan, G. A. Kimmel, O. D. Kiplinger, W. E. Pease, C. S. Potter, Arthur Pickering, Major A. M. Pinto, N. A. Peters, C. S. Raymond, A. L. Reed, Harry D. Reed, George S. Ralston, Dr. M. A. Rebert, H. L. Reber, F. A. Rinehart, G. C. Smith, George P. Stebbins, D. L. Stubbs, S. G. V. Griswold, I. A. Coles, A. H. Comstock, N. N. Crary. Major W. H. Comegys, W. H. Dox, Francis Dana, Latham Davis, J. M. Daugherty, M. P. Funkhouser, L. P. Funkhouser, L. A. Garner, J. H. Gates, H. E. Gates, Dr. A. P. Ginn, Dr. Isidor Gluck, F. Gruninger, W. I. Hawks, George M. Lawrence, A. J. Love, W. B. Meikle, V. P. Mussleman, W. H. Megquier, C. S. Montgomery, Joseph P. Megcath, Henry Morrow, Will McCague, F. M. Marsh, Charles Martin, E. G. McGilton, W. A. Marsh, Morrow, Will McCague, F. M. Marsh, Charles
Martin, E. G. McGilton, W. A. Murray,
Major H. McElderry, G. L. Nason, George
O'Brien, Robert E. Pease, Henry L. Pease,
B. J. Scannell, H. P. Stoddart, W. D. Sunderland, E. A. Shepherd, H. W. Snow, Frank
Teets, George W. Tillson, George C. Towle,
W. H. Wilbur, G. E. Warner, Dr. W. P.
Wilcox, Henry Wyman, J. H. Wheeler, William
Webster, John Westmaling, J. E. William Webster, John Westphaling, J. E. Willard,

Expiring Gasps of the Game.

It is quite apparent that Baltimore didn't win that pennant any too soon. New York's down the north side of the embankment. four straight victories in the Temple cup Before the other frightened and astonished series show fairly the relative strength of the teams.

Members of the Giants carried off nearly \$1,000 each, and the Orioles nearly \$700 each, as the result of their post season exhibition Buck Ebright and his husky farmers are

chasing the fugitive dollar over the prairies in the southern part of the state. Sioux City realizes better now than ever that it is to get it where the lady wore he beads. It must go awfully against the what it is grain of the loyal fans of Huskville to have Milwaukee, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Toledo, four of the worst quitters in the country, talk of dumping them overboard to take on St. Paul, a town with a quitting record above all others. When the barefaced robbery attempted in the effort to steal Sioux City's franchise is added to this the whole force of the insult becomes apparent.

Manager Ellis of Grand Rapids wired President Beek of Sioux City for prices on all the huskers not sold. Beck didn't do a thing to Ellis in return. Beck will show the Western Legges prices of the control of the contro

It is quite probable that Chicago will set Willy Billy McGill loose next season and give

Western League pirates a thing or two

difference what organization they are in the coming year, they will not be found wanting in the way of a good team and good ball.

The timaha Whist Club.

The Omaha Whist club held its annual

The Omaha Whist club held its

cleverly as he ever handled the horsehide. Include not struck the bone; how the marshal George is a very popular young man in omaha, and he hasn't let his success turn sent word of what was threatening to the

New York during the season. He had twenty fielding chances in them and made

Esper pitched thirty-four games during the season, had fifty-eight chances and no errors. Uncle Adrian C. Anson writes his name first among first basemen and second only to Esper in the league as a fielder. He had 798 chances in eighty-two games, and The made five errors. Tommy Tucker of Bostor centh had 1,197 chances in 122 games and made twenty errors; Dan Brothers of Baltimor-had 1,267 chances in 124 games and made thirty errors; Jake Beckley of Pittsburg had 1,313 chances in 131 games and made thirty-three errors; Oliver Perry Tebeau, Omaha's included some of the most skilled whist old Patsy Bolivar, had 1,145 chances in 111 games and made thirty errors.

#### A MINER BOY'S HEROISM.

Willie Lentz is a miner's son, 12 years old and lives in a tumble down shanty beside the Illinois Central railroad at Rutland, a mining camp situated in the lower end of La

He is an odd little chap. His face is gen erally crossed with intersecting streaks of dirt, and his tow colored hair usually sticks out in every direction from beneath a par row brimmed, old brown felt hat, but his big blue eyes look you straight in the face, and you scarcely ever see him without say-ing to yourself, "What an honest looking

When the great miners' strike began Willie had to leave school in order to help his father at gardening and doing odd errands for people about town, so that the family might better struggle against that wolf hunger—during the long, weary weeks which Mr. Lentz knew would follow. People with comfortable homes, as a rule, think but little of what a protracted strike means to a miner. The small sum of money Mr. Lentz had A game consists of any agreed number of saved was soon exhausted, and one morning, hands. They may be played and replayed like thousands of other fathers in the coal regions, he had to divide the bread for the nungry little mouths that confronted him at breakfast, so that a portion might be left for dinner. The strike was presenting the ter-

In the afternoon of the same day Willie went, with several boys, up to the "Santa Fe Pond" to fish, for, should be succeed, be thought, in bringing home even a few "bull-heads," it would serve for one meal, at least. The "Santa Fe Pond" is a depression of about 300 fe t in length by fifty feet in width, made, a couple of years ago, in excavating for the main extension of the Atchison, Topela & Santa Fe railroad from Chillicothe (& Ancona, III. This railroad crosses the Illinois Central at a point about two miles north of Rutland.

Willie spens perhaps two hours sitting in

the hot sun on the west bank of the pond, with a long, green willow rod in his hand, to the end of which was fastened a strong piece of lines thread, a best pin and a "mangle worm." But fish didn't bite well. Willie had caught three and one of his comrades had landed a miserable little sunfish. So the boys were growing tired and dis-

"Let's git up on the track an' look around," suggested Jamesy Brady, a brown-eyed Irish boy.

"I'll go ye," was the response in unison, and in a moment the boys were scrambling up the thirty foot embankment upon which o the table from which it was received, and the Santa Fe track rests. This high embankment extends along for nearly a mile on each side of the Illinois Central railway.

ment and played about for some time, throw-ing pebbles at the birds as they would alight ment and played about for for a moment on the telegraph wires, walking the rails or watching the farm wagens as hey crept slowly along the smooth prairie roads. Willie finally wandered down the track toward the wooden bridge, and as he reached it began to pick his way over the heavy ties. Suddenly he noticed that oil had been poured over the beams, and tiny pools. with their dark, green scum, lay in the hol-low and crevices. He went to the other side, and saw, partially concealed beneath a rail, a piece of round iron pipe, while from the end there protruded a short piece of rope. The child looked at the spot horrified. He knew what all this meant. The miners were going to set fire to the bridge and blow it

He remembered how he had heard his father say the day before that the miners were angry because the Santa Fe company was bauling coal from Toluca, and that some had been heard to avow that they would blow the trains into pieces before the thing had gone very far. He remembered now his father had also declared that he hould have nothing to do with the stopping of trains or the destruction of railroad proprty, and that the miners had no right to breaten innocent lives.

As this 12-year-old boy stood and looked at the gas pipe, with its rope fuse, he hought of the passenger train that was due to pass over this very bridge early in the evening and of the coal train that would follow an hour later. The thought frightened ilm so that he could scarcely stir. Willie at last found tongue to shout down o his playmates:

"What ye want?" inquired Jamesy Brady

as the boys slowly approached.
"D'ye see that?" said Willie, as he pointed toward the bomb. "Humph!" ejaculated Pete Robbins, the big boy of the crowd. Pete was 15 years of age and felt his authority among his com-rades. "Guess they're goin' ter blow her

"But think o' them people that'll be comin' over here in that passenger," replied Willie, feeling something he did not like in Pete's tone. "What 'f they'd touch't off to There'd be an orful lot o' folks killed." off tonight? "Well, I'm agin the 'noplies," declared Pete stoutly, imitating as well as he could the speech of his father, who was known among the strikers as an agitator of some note. "Ye jus' got ter do 'em up every possible way ye kin.

"I'm goin' ter tell the p'leece," declared Willie, with firmness. "No, ye ain't," said Pete quickly, "I ain't "Well, I will," and before Pete knew what had happened Willie had given him a sudden push that sent him rolling over and over

boys could make a move Willie had darted down the south side of the embankment and was running along the wagon road toward Rutland as fast as his little bare feet could take him.

The boys, in their loud and excited talk, had not noticed the slow approach of a lame Italian, who had been stationed by the strikers to watch the bridge. He had been dozing near the track, but hearing the noise had aroused himself and was now hobbling toward the bridge, shouting and gesticulating. He caught sight of Willie down the road, and surmising that semething was wrong, pulled out an old French sevolver, pointed it at the fleeing boy and fired. Willie's companions screamed with terror as they saw him suddenly pitch forward and nearly fall. But in moment he had recovered himself and was hurrying on.

A sharp pain ran through his arm near the shoulder, but he was determined it should not overcome him, for he must get to Rutland, and in some way prevent the destruction of the hundreds of people that would be on that passenger train.

"Hi, kid, what's the matter of ye?" lax Willy Billy McGill loose next season and give Abbey more of a show in the box. McGill's indifference is against him, while Abbey's exemplary conduct, on and off the field, has won him as many friends in proportion in Chicago as it did during his short stay in Omaha.

Dave Rowe is positive of one thing: Omaha will not be handicapped by lack of pitchers next season.

Big Amos Rusie and little Meckin knew at me, 'n'—' Willie's strength was gone. ily inquired the Rutland village marshal, who had been sitting on a store box whittling

some since St. Paul and Omaha had him.

So far as can be noted the new league into which all the payers are going hasn't made a great deal of difference with the plans of the big league. It is noted, however, that most of the noise is made by players for whom the bell has rung.

Captain McVey is handling the captain McVey is handling the tvories as bullet had plowed its way through, but had his head. Pa Rourke is another of the Santa Fe trainmoster on the Chillicothe

Something of a change seems to have come over the spirit of Milwaukee's National League dream. It is the business sense of the big league managers that counts Rutland's citizens held a meeting and gave Rutland's citizens held a meeting and Willie a purse of \$50. I was talking with Mr. Todd, the Santa Fe trainmaster, a few days ago. He said:

"That boy saved us that time. He'll go to college after a white and get \$1,000 besides, and you can state in your paper that there's one railroad company that wants to eward real grit." JOHN L. WRIGHT.

ROMANTIC BOYHOODS.

A Wonderful Baby King.

of age, Louis XIV. became king of France.

The little Louis never knew what fun was from a boy standpoint; his babyhood was made up of formality, elegance and rich He set the pace to his little French subourtesy from his beautiful Spanish mother. he added to it a polish and glitter that made his name famous as a master of etiquette. No gay rides or swims, or meeting the

common people, as his English cousin, Prince Charlie, did. Prime ministers, cardinals, dukes and princes talked to him and sur-rounded him jealously. But he probably would have had elaborate, showy manners, anyway, his disposition being formal and exacting of the courtesy due him.

car, with great state in the chapel of the room where his father, Louis XIII., was dying. "Well, what is your name?" his father, the king, asked.
"Louis XIV.," the little fellow promptly "Oh, not yet, not yet, my son."

But he was king in a few days, for his father's crown descended on him, and the stately little tot was the ruler of a great His first act of state was to receive the

oaths of allegiance from his people. This did, sitting in regal state on the throne, with a royal violet robe on and superb crown jewels. Sitting in front of him on the steps was another little boy, the Count de Guiche. Both the little chaps behaved like The infant circle that little Louis gathered

about him was famous as the most brilliant court of children ever assembled. He lived in the Palais Royal, which cost something over \$1,000,000 to build, and occupied the apartments that had served the great Cardinal Richelieu. The most magnificent furnitapestry was placed there for his ese, and he held his household in splendor there. A cardinal superintended his educa-Senecey and other women of high posion told him fairy tales to put him to sleep, and velvets he wore. He developed early an abnormal fondness for two things, hiscontrolling some of the greatest generals, who conquered for him vast terri-

This love for military maneuvers persuaded itm to gather in his palace a young regi-nent of boys. These were children of the obles who were about his father's court, outs, himself, would general them, shoulering the musket, brandishing the sword and beating the drum. Then he seemed to be entirely pleased. But there was never any intimacy between the little king and his "children of honor," as they were called. He addressed them with punctilious politeness, and their answers were necessarily the same

back the Marchioness de Senecey reminded

boy of 5! All this extravagant elegance did not tend to weaken the character of the young king, as Cardinal Mazarin, who wanted to rule the nation through a weak king, hoped it would. The cardinal even had the histo-rical readings stopped, for their influence was too dangerous for his game. He would not let him be taught anything of service, and when he was 7 years eld, though he was muscular and tall, he knew nothing of men-tal instruction. This deficiency he tried in after life to make up, but he always realized bitterly how material a loss this lack of study was to him.

If he couldn't spell at 7, though, he could dance. This accomplishment he remained famed for throughout his life. At this early age he led the queen of Poland through the figures of a dance with such courtly grace and perfect case that it called out miration of men who had served their years at the courts of the world.

Etiquette was all through boyhood to him a factor of great importance. Every person was assigned a seat in his room, and any omission in taking it was a serious affair. The cardinal, who was very shrewd, soon had his eyes opened to the fact that young Louis was not a fool or a coward. He ad-mitted to a noble that "His majesty has the making of four kings and an honest man

Political troubles between the Parliament and the court were rapidly developing. The little king and his court had to be awakened at 4 o'clock one morning and hurried out a prisoner to escape from the mob. This war of talk—for no blood was shed—was called the "Fronde," that being the French ame for a sling, and a witty Frenchman aid these people were like children "fronding in the ditches."

But the Fronde succeeded in getting Cardinal Mazarin banished. Then Louis, at 14 years of age, was declared absolute monarch of France. All the grandeur attendant upon a coronation was present; people throughd the streets and frightened his steed, but Louis' athletic nerve stood him in good stead. His first announcement showed that he was no weakling, and from that day. young as he was, he took active charge of affairs. He studied the affairs of other gov-ernments closely, he took pains to familiar-ize himself with all details of policy, and then and there commenced to a state of the pain the state of t then and there commenced to reign over the greatest era France has ever known, and in-

age of 70, is beginning the world again, says New York Sun. He is A. Oakey Hall. Hall has been a politician, a newspaper a anti a lawyer. It is as the last named that he is now once more before his fellow townsmen after a long period of retirement. born in New Orleans, of English parentage. He was a graduate at the University of New He soon became assistant district attorney. He was afterward district attorney. He became, in 1854, one of the law firm of Blunt, Vanderpoel & Hall. He left the Blunt, Vanderpoel & Hall. He left the whig-republican party when Mr. Lincoln defeated Mr. Seward for the presidential nomination, became a democrat, and fough Tammany Hall until that organization was glad to take him into its councils. He was mayor of the city when the Tweed ring frauds startled the nation. He stood his trial for alleged complicity in these frauds and was acquitted. His appearance shows his English ancestry and his southern birth. He is pale and sallow, has bright dark eyes, and, though of slight build, is sturdy in his make-up. His hair is now snowy white and make-up. His hair is now snowy white and thick and brushed back from his forehead. A Wonderful Baby King.

To be a king at 5 years of age and hold a court of superlative magnificence is the lot that fell to only one monarch that ever lived. He was called the Dauphin until at his majority, attained when he was 14 years have come in. But without fortune and with a reunited family to guard he has begun the world again. This man, who was famous before most of the present generation was born, has recently

Prof. Josiah P. Cooke, the well known head of the chemistry department at Har-vard, who died recently, had his one little joke which he perpetrated on the freshman class every year with great good hamor. Prof. Cooke's lectures in chemistry were about the only course which the whole freshman class was required to attend in a body. At the first lecture each year, when the 200 or 300 freshmen were gathered before him in the big amphitheater in Boylston him in the big amphitheater in Boylston hall, Prof. Cooke would bring out a small bottle containing an innocent-looking white liquid. At a certain stage in the lecture, after he had touched upon the tremendously destructive qualities of certain chemicals, the When he had been christened, in his 5th old gentleman would pick up the vial and hold it out in his trembling fingers before the view of the whole class. he would say, in a voice full of tremors and duavers, "gentlemen, this bottle contains a terrible explosive. If it should drop from my hands to the floor"—and here his fingers would tremble alarmingly—"you would all be blown to atoms." Invariably this speech, combined with the pathetic trembling of the old man's fingers, would cause a commotion in the room, and half a dozen or more timid freshmen on the front row would jump and flee precipitately. Prof. Cooke would and look at the fleeing students, and with a broad, genial and knowing smile to the rest of the class, which would smile back at him, he would carefully lay the vial back in its little case ready to use at the next annual joke.

In an appreciative sketch of Joseph H. Manley, the skillful politician who looks after Thomas B. Reed's interests, a writer in a Boston paper says: "Mr. Manley is a yo man, as political leaders go, not only in feel ings, but in years. He was born October 14 1842. His father was the well known publisher of the Gospel Banner, James S. ley, and his mother was of the noted Maine tion; he had also his governor, his preceptor family of Sewalls. Ill-health prevented Mr. and his valet de chambre. The Marchioness Manley from pursuing regular courses of study, except at home, from the time when had been, as a little boy, to the 'Little and looked after all the frills and ornaments Blue School in Farmington, until at the age and velvets he wore. He developed early of 19 he began the study of law in Boston. tory and military exercises. This was a signal for his after life, for he was noted for knowledge of kingly and political affairs and for controlling some of the greatest to the property of the greatest to continuing his studies at the Albany (N. Y. large and important interests intrusted to He has long taken a great interest in the public schools, and has been for many years a director of the schools in Augusta. He is one of the trustees of the public library of the city and active in the of the Congregational church in his town. He is also a prominent Mason, having reached the 32d degree."

Richard Vaux, the Chesterfield of Philadelphia, has never been to a theater in his life to see a theatrical performance. teresting incident is given of his boyhood days, over three-score years ago. His father, Lessons in kingly etiquette were forced a highly respected and prominent Friend, upon his mind by his older court; for in- resided on Arch street, and believed it was stance, one day he loaned a crossbow to a best for his children to be trained within little friend. When he started to take it the rules of the good old Quaker habits. At that period Ned Forrest was the brilliant young American tragedian and had captivated "Sire, kings give what they lend." The all the boys of Philadelphia in his character kingly little fellow, with a low bow, said, of the Roman gladlator and big Indian Meta-"Monsieur de Leminie, I wish the gift were mora. Young Vaux naturally desired to see of more importance." Think of this from a | the great actor play, but shrank from going without his father's consent, so one day he ventured to ask his father for a half-dollar to get a ticket. The old gentleman kindly replied in Quaker accent: "Richard, I don't begrudge the money, but thee knows I don't approve of playhouses, and wish thee to promise me not to go to a theater without my permission." The promise was given and his father died suddenly soon after without giving the permission. Richard Vaux has conscientiously refrained from going to the theater ever since.

William C. Whitney takes remarkably good care of his health, and is, perhaps, the mos notable illustration of the value of persistent exercise in New York society, says the New York Sun. Most men of Mr. Whitney's years

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which millions of money can buy are stout -- and unwieldy or practically invalids. There

There is one man in this city who, at the ge of 70, is beginning the world again, says a meeting of the Chamber of Commerca or any similar gathering where several scores of millionaires are to be seen together, must have been struck by the general look of weariness and the low physical condition which characterizes the men. The ex-secre-He has made a remarkable career. He was tary of the navy is abstemious in almost everything except exercise. He lives in the open air, and rides twice a day, even during the busy season in New York.

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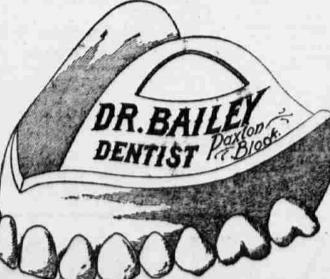


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