received information of the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad.

In the House of Commons today Under Foreign Secretary Cranborne said the government had no official information of the seizure by the Venezuelans of 200 British and German subjects or of the seizure of the Venezuelan warships by the fleets of Great Britain and Germany.

Lord Cranborne added that the British claims, which necessitated coercion, would be fully disclosed by papers to be laid before the house. They included a demand for compensation for interference with trading vessels, the imprisonment and ill treatment of British subjects and the destruction of property. The under secretary asserted that the government would follow precedent in the enforcement of analogous claims.

Replying to Mr. Bryce, liberal, Lord Cranborne said the British minister at Caracas had been instructed to wait twenty-four hours after the presentation of the ultimatum, and failing a reply to proceed to La Guayra, where he was to wait another twenty-four hours on board a British ship. That period expired last night. Unless in the meantime a concession had been received it was necessary for his majesty's government to take forcible action. The government had not been informed that such action had been taken.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Dec. 10.—The British cruiser Charybdis, after seizing the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar last night, landed the officers here, while the British sloop Alert took the crew to Guiria, situated on the Venezuelan coast opposite this island.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Quail has sailed with instructions to capture the Venezuelan war vessel now engaged in blockading the mouth of the Orinoco.

The entire coast of Venezuela from the Orinoco river to La Guayra will be blockaded from today by British war vessels, while the Venezuela coast from La Guayra to the Colombian frontier will be blockaded by German war vessels.

Berlin is Ignorant.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The foreign office here up to noon had not received anything from La Guayra since Monday evening, when Charge d'Affaires von Pilgrim-Baltazzi cabled that he had gone on board Vineta.

The officials here have no confirmation of the announced arrest of all the German and British subjects at Caracas and are, therefore, disposed to discredit the statement. They say that possibly a few Germans and British have been arrested under a pretext by President Castro, but the foreign officials consider it extremely doubtful that he would permit the arrest of all the Germans and British.

The naval plans of Germany and Great Britain provided for the patrolling of the Venezuelan coast by launches in order to prevent smuggling and to blockade those Venezuelan ports where the custom houses have not been taken over.

The German government's reply to President Castro's complaint that the ultimatums were delivered irregularly on a holiday at the private residence of the Venezuelan foreign minister is that President Castro was informed that the ultimatums might be expected, and Germany and Great Britain, being unwilling to delay action any longer, had them presented on Sunday at the Foreign minister's private house, as his office was closed on that day.

"Peaceful Blockade" Exists.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The State department has been advised that a "peaceful blockade" exists at La Guayra, which is the port of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela.

The difference between this state and a state of war is not very strongly marked, except in the opportunity afforded by the peaceful blockade to effect a settlement without recourse to actual bloodshed. The situation is here regarded as critical.

Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has accepted the trust placed upon him to look after the interests of the British and German citizens in Venezuela, and this has brought him into a conflict with President Castro. He has informed the State department that a number of these citizens were arrested yesterday at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen at once addressed himself to President Castro to secure their release. He represented that he had been charged with the care of the British and German subjects in Venezuela, but President Castro was unwilling at first to recognize his authority.

Finally the minister convinced him that he was acting within his rights and President Castro consented with reluctance to release the principal prisoners.

No Reason for Arrest.

Mr. Bowen will insist upon the release of the prisoners. Nothing in his report to the State department indicates the reason for the arrest of these foreigners except that they were Germans or British.

Mr. Bowen wishes to play the part of peacemaker between the principals in this dispute, and the State department, after considering his statements, has decided that he may do this only upon application from Venezuela for his good offices, and if the same shall be acceptable to the British and German representatives.

This attitude is said to be consistent with that assumed by the United States government in many preceding international troubles in which its good offices have been invoked.

The United States navy has at present no representative in La Guayra. The little gunboat Marietta is at Curacao, a few hours distant, in readiness to respond to any call.

Both Germany and Great Britain, it was said, fully appreciate the position of the United States and are determined that this country shall not be drawn unnecessarily into the embroilment.

It was also stated that President Roosevelt's recent interpretations of the Monroe doctrine were being looked to by both nations as authority for the extent to which they could go in their claims against Venezuela without embarrassing the United States.

The particular utterance of the president upon which they have set their attention is this:

The Monroe doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that in truth it allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

"Familiar in their mouths as household words" —Shakespeare

It is much for a firm to have so gained the confidence of a people that its name like that of

GORHAM

becomes a veritable household word. For three generations its trade-mark has stood for all that is reputable and worthy in silverware, for fineness of material, grace of design, and soundness of workmanship.

STERLING

All responsible jewelers keep it

BRIBERY TO BREAK STRIKE

(Continued from First Page.)

in which he intimated bribery was being resorted to in order to break the strike and the whole thing fell through. Grimes wanted Early to help him out of the fix, but Early would have nothing to do with him.

The story held the attention of the commissioners and the spectators, and after Early had concluded, none of the lawyers would cross-examine him.

Operators Give Figures.

The Delaware & Hudson, through Mr. Terry, presented its figures along with a statement that an accountant for the mine workers had certified to their accuracy. The statistics were voluminous and showed that the approximate average earnings in 1901 for miners were $622.68 and labor $449.47.

The figures also showed a loss of time in 1901, owing to strikes and holidays other than legal holidays, amounting to an average at each colliery of 14.7 days and for each miner of 14.75 days. These figures show an average loss of earning capacity of 16⅔ per cent at each colliery.

The average number of hours worked per day of ten hours by miners was given at 5¾ and of laborers 8½, and that the average miner's wages per day was $3.25 and laborer's $2.23.

The company also intends to present statements showing that the dockage in 1901 averaged 3.004 per cent and that 30 per cent of its miners own real estate.

P. E. O'Hara was called to corroborate the story of alleged bribery told by John Early.

NO CHANGES IN LAND LAWS

(Continued from First Page.)

one of his colleagues to introduce a bill for this purpose.

R. B. Schneider of Fremont left tonight for New York, where he will spend a few days attending to private business.

The Northwestern National bank of Minneapolis was today approved as reserve agent for the First National bank of Castlewood, S. D.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa, Frank R. Porter, VanWert, Decatur county. South Dakota, Frank P. Blair, Andrus, Bonhomme county; O. O. England, Templeton, Jerauld county; Edward P. Boseler, Wittenberg, Hutchinson county. Joseph E. Miller and Eller Nissen are appointed regulars and Maud Miller, Hans J. Nissen, substitute rural carriers at Hampton, Neb.

The postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., is allowed one additional letter carrier to begin service December 15.

RECEIVER NOT SATISFACTORY

Stockholder Wants Olin C. Wilson Cut Out from Fidelity Trust Company.

Aida Webster has petitioned the district court to remove Olin C. Wilson from the position of receiver of the Fidelity Trust company, to which he was appointed November 5, and that there be appointed some other person who has not been for years closely associated with George H. Payne, president of the company, as has Mr. Wilson, and who might therefore more properly be considered disinterested.

Aida Webster appears as an additional petitioner in the suit of Winter Byles against the Fidelity Trust company. Byles succeeded in having a receiver appointed, but Wilson was the man selected and he is objected to on the ground that he will be partial to Payne in settling the affairs of the company. This second petitioner relates that she paid $400 for four shares of stock, January 19, 1897, but that George H. Payne and H. H. Harder, in September, 1898, entered, with others, into a wrongful agreement and conspiracy to cheat this petitioner and other stockholders and creditors, and that these alleged conspirators have so manipulated and incumbered the property of the defendant company that there remains nothing with which to pay debts unless the court force collection of assets from the defendants, George H. Payne and H. H. Harder.

OUTPUT OF PACKING HOUSES

Heavy Increase in the Marketing of Hogs as Compared with Previous Week.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The Price Current says: There is considerable increase in the marketing of hogs. The total western packing is 595,000, compared with 435,000 the preceding week and 775,000 last year. Since November 1 the total is 2,895,000, against 3,770,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Chicago	1,045,000	1,245,000
Kansas City	253,000	470,000
South Omaha	220,000	310,000
St. Louis	183,000	228,000
St. Joseph	152,000	288,000
Indianapolis	152,000	235,000
Milwaukee	118,000	145,000
Cincinnati	71,000	93,000
Ottumwa	69,000	86,000
Cedar Rapids	55,000	77,000
Sioux City	97,000	135,000
St. Paul	105,000	100,000

DRINKING CUPS BREED GERMS

Scientists in Convention Say Disease is Spread by Fountains.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—A discussion before the public convention today brought out prominently the fact that scientists look upon the drinking cup in offices or public places as one of the most ordinary methods of spreading disease.

DINE BASE BALL MAGNATE

St. Joseph Will Banquet Harriman Man Who is Leaving for New York.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 10.—A farewell banquet will be given to W. T. Van Brunt, former president and general manager of the St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power company, and the well known base ball magnate. Mr. Van Brunt is moving to New York. No date has been set for the banquet, but it is convenient to Mr. Van Brunt, December 23 will be chosen.

As head of the street railway system, Mr. Van Brunt made it a great dividend earner. In New York he is connected with the Harriman interests, which formerly owned the street railway system here.

Will Make You Feel Younger.

Electric Bitters are a marvelous tonic, and work wonders for a weak, run-down system. Try them. Only 50c. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

Wright wrongs no man. Wright's old fashioned buckwheat flour is pure.

RECIPROCITY AND TARIFF

National Reciprocity Convention Holds First Session in Detroit.

GOVERNOR CUMMINS PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Iowa Executive Believes Greatest Good to the Greatest Number Demands Change in Many of the Present Schedules.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—"We are here for mutual profit, to get thoroughly aroused over this question of reciprocity, so that we can go home and do some effective work to bring about the reciprocal relations that we want," said N. C. Staver of Chicago, as he took charge of the national reciprocity convention in the Hotel Cadillac today after it had been called to order.

There were present nearly 300 delegates from the northern tier of states and several from Canada when F. D. Smith of Detroit, president of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce, called the convention to order. He said:

I give you warm words of welcome as president of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. By an actual report from the various members of our association, we find that there is not a dissenting voice, not a discordant note, but an absolutely unanimous and hearty interest in the subject of reciprocity.

Reciprocity means something; it appeals to citizens of all classes, but especially to the business men and commercial organizations of our country. The merchants and manufacturers of this city feel that we should have the privilege of placing in the hands of our neighbors the goods we have to sell to as great an advantage as possible, not having in mind to cripple their industry, but to promote, by a fair treaty, an interchange of commodities which will be a benefit to all.

Mayor W. C. Maybury then welcomed the delegates to the city.

H. C. Staver of Chicago, chairman of the board of directors of the National Reciprocity league, was then introduced as the presiding officer of the different sessions.

"We are here," he said, "for the purpose of broadening the growing principle of the subject of reciprocity. We want to put forth an effort here that will be felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

Judge Nathaniel French of Davenport, Ia., said:

"One of our main objects, as reciprocity advocates, must be to educate the people so that they will have correct ideas as to wealth and commerce, and another is to bring out expressions of opinion.

"Unless we bring out these expressions of opinion and bring them out in a way that will make them known and felt, our desires will be ignored until doomsday. I believe that a majority of congressmen would rather be right than be beaten, and the minute they know what the people want we will find all of them trying to be right."

Eugene Hay of Minneapolis said: "I am unable to see why there should be any tariff between the United States and Canada."

Mr. Hay urged that concerted effort be bring about free trade relations with Canada be made by all the border states.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Judge Nathaniel French, Davenport, Ia.; B. N. Foss, Boston; C. H. Deere, Moline, Ill.; Eugene Hay, Minneapolis; Murice N. Price, Buffalo.

Speech of Governor Cummins.

At the afternoon session Governor A. B. Cummins spoke on "Reciprocity and the Tariff."

There is a spirit abroad in some quarters which would make a reciprocal treaty, without regard to the advantage it tenders, if it be found that any home industry, however insignificant, may be injuriously affected by it.

If this spirit is to continue, and to prevail, reciprocity may, as well be at once abandoned and the country left to choose between the unalterable schedules of the highest possible protective tariff and the disastrous consequences of absolute free trade.

Little, or nothing, can be accomplished until we are willing to approach tariff schedules in precisely the same spirit that we approach any other subject of legislation.

So long as the controlling minds of congress insist that the welfare of the country demands that the tariff be let alone, there is no hope for practical or substantial reciprocity.

There are many ardent advocates for reciprocity who believe that tariff schedules should be changed only through reciprocity treaties. I am not one of them. It seems to me that a prerequisite to any material or important reciprocal tariff is a willingness to adjust, whenever fairly required, our exclusive tariff to the calls of the times.

Reciprocity will never win its way until we are willing to treat the tariff rationally instead of hysterically, and the first step in the process is to be willing to make such changes as from time to time may be necessary to bring tariff schedules into harmony with the principle which vindicates their existence.

Tariff Changes Demanded.

I believe some changes are demanded now without respect to a modification of duties levied by any other country upon our exports, I am unalterably opposed to readjustment for light or trivial reasons. Changes should not be made unless it is clear that duties are too high or too low. Tariff schedules, like all other laws, are to be made, unmade and remade according to the public needs, and we are not to be warned off by the cry that we are on holy ground and that the sacred vestments of the priests are not to be touched by profane hands.

There are duties, notably in the iron and steel schedule, although not confined to it, which are absolutely indefensible, which no man will ever attempt to defend and which are as much at war with the real object of protection as free trade itself.

They can be greatly reduced and still the American manufacturers will occupy the whole American market, pay the highest American wages and be rewarded with an ample American profit, and, therefore, they ought to be reduced, not years hence, but now.

There are materials which our experience has shown us should be admitted free, simply because they would give our people more work to do in preparing them for their ultimate uses, and it should be done, not a year hence, but now.

General Revision Not Necessary.

It is said that in order to change any schedule, or any part of any schedule, the whole tariff must be taken up and revised, the work of years discarded and a new law substituted. I deny the proposition. It is the unworthy shelter of two divisions in the army of opposition; first, those who want to perpetuate something which they know would be condemned under impartial investigation, and, second, the timid souls who would rather not vote at all than vote right or wrong.

I, for one, have stood too long and too often before the people of my country, defending the principle of protection, to admit that the schedules which carry it into execution are the results of a miserable and contemptible barter and exchange among the special representatives of industrial interests.

Why should we not approach the consideration of a change in the tariff schedules in precisely the same spirit that controls us as we approach all other modifications in existing statutes? Why should we not banish forever this apparition of imaginary danger, perpetually invoked to paralyze the mind of inquiry when it turns toward tariff duties? Our motto should be: "Care in everything, fear in nothing."

It is a slander upon the fundamental truths of the world to say that the prosperity of the people ever has been, or ever can be, impaired by doing what is right and just and fair. What evidence is there to sustain the assertion that a correction of the grossly excessive duties would hasten the day of extreme commercial activity to a close?

Cries of the Opposition.

None whatever, save the cries of those who want it to be let alone, but who ought not to be let alone, repeated by a coterie of statesmen who have become imbued with the calm philosophy of the citizen of Arkansas, who refused to mend his roof in dry weather because it was unnecessary and did not mend it when it rained because it was impossible.

We who believe that the time has come in which to make certain changes are in favor of no modification that will admit, except through fair reciprocity which will increase rather than diminish the work to be done in this country, a single dollar of imported commodities.

We do not favor the reduction of any schedule below the point at which the American manufacturer can, if he will, monopolize the whole American market at a fair price.

We stand for tariff duties so adjusted that the potential competition from other countries will prevent producers at home from exacting more than a just and reasonable price for what they produce.

We must either approve or disapprove the doctrine of reciprocity upon the assumption that any treaty or bargain which carries it into effect will be advantageous to both the high contracting parties and that both will receive from it those benefits which it promises.

Benefit for Both Sides.

We must assume that any such treaties or bargains will have the effect of admitting to the United States competitive commodities upon better terms than heretofore and, that is to say, upon such terms as will enable the foreign producer to at least fairly compete with the home producer, and, therefore, it is not only probable but reasonably certain that any such arrangement will result in diminishing the output of the home producers in those things upon which our duty is reduced or removed.

It will help us to look this proposition in the eyes. The time has gone by when we can satisfy ourselves or the people with mellifluous phrases concerning reciprocity. If it is intended to employ the doctrine only in those instances in which we can get something and give nothing it is but an idle dream and we might as well eliminate the word from our platform and expunge it from the literature of political economy.

It is possible that the superior sagacity of the American diplomat might occasionally commit larceny of that character, but if it were consciously done it would be a stain upon the honor of the American name and when understood would meet the swift and emphatic condemnation of the American citizen.

The conclusion is inevitable that in the great majority of cases a reciprocal treaty, respecting competitive commodities, would interfere and injure some home producer of products and it is that fact which is a bar to the operation of the principle let us at once abandon it.

Should Not Take Narrow View.

I for one, however, am willing to be counted among the ranks of those who believe that the consequence is not a bar and that great policies should not be viewed from so narrow and illiberal a standpoint.

The purpose of any such treaty on our part would be to open up a new market, or enlarge an already discovered market for our products, and if those who are charged with the responsibility of making, in our behalf, a commercial trade are of the opinion that, upon the whole, the market thus opened up or enlarged to us will take more of our products, measured by the labor required to produce them, than the new competition admitted to our shores will obliterate, then we should make the trade.

Whenever the people take up the subject congress will take it up also and whenever the people shall pass upon it congress will register the decree. Localized interests may prevail when the people are quiescent, but they cannot ride the storm of public anger.

Every student of the subject knows that we can make a trade with Canada that will give us more work to do in the United States than we now have and the time will come when the adoption of any such treaty will depend, not upon the will of any state or of any district, but upon the centralized, unselfish, righteous will of all the states, exercised for the welfare of all the people.

The protective policy of the United States is impregnable against the assaults of its enemies, and if the citadel ever falls it will be because its friends sleep while the world is awake; it will be because its friends make its excesses and perversions so obnoxious that they obscure the righteousness and the glory of the principle itself.

KNOCKOUT BLOW WINS FIGHT

Middleweight Champion Gets Decision in Sixth of Twenty-Round Bout.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—Matty Matthews, the middleweight champion, was given the decision over Owen Zeigler at the Savannah Athletic club tonight in the sixth round of what was to be a twenty-round bout.

In the second Zeigler knocked Matthews down and drew blood from his eye. In the sixth Matthews sent Zeigler to the mat with a right to the point of the jaw. Zeigler took the count and got up wild as an infuriated animal, striking right and left. He made a desperate attack on Matthews, but the referee held up his hands, stopped the fight and gave the decision to Matthews.

Up to the decisive blow it was either man's fight.

Northwestern's Coach is Out.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Dr. C. M. Hollister has severed his connection with the athletic teams of Northwestern university. Mr. Hollister resigns not only as coach of the foot ball team, but also as coach, manager and trainer of the base ball, foot ball and track teams of the university, the resignation to take effect at once. This is the result of a request given him on Monday by Prof. Long, chairman of the athletic board, who was delegated by the faculty to make the communication.

Denver "Ed" Boxes Armstrong.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Denver Ed Martin and Ben Armstrong of New York sparred six rounds tonight at the Penn Art club. The bout was fast from start to finish and both men narrowly escaped a knockout. The bell saved Armstrong in the third and fifth, and Martin was floored six times in the fourth. When the last bell sounded the fighters were extremely groggy and showed every evidence of exhaustion.

Chicago Captain Elected.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Next year's foot ball team of the University of Chicago will be lead by Chester Ellsworth of Auburn Park, Ill. At the annual dinner to the foot ball team tonight Ellsworth was elected captain by a unanimous vote. Ellsworth played center on this year's team. The Thanksgiving day game will be abolished after the game already scheduled for next year.

Newport Meet Arranged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—The program for the winter race meeting at Newport, Ky., was issued today. The meeting, which will open on Saturday, December 20, will have a card of five races daily, with purses of $200 and $250. Clem Creveling, who presided at the Roby meeting, will probably be in the stand, while Colonel Jack Chinn will officiate as starter.

DeWitt

DeWitt is the name to look for when you go to buy Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the original and only genuine. In fact DeWitt's is the only Witch Hazel Salve that is made from the unadulterated

Witch-Hazel

All others are counterfeits—base imitations, cheap and worthless—even dangerous. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is a specific for Piles, Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Protruding Piles. Also Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Lacerations, Contusions, Boils, Carbuncles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, and all other Skin Diseases.

SALVE

PREPARED BY E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago

To Our Advertisers

On account of the accident which destroyed a part of our stereotyping machinery, it is necessary to close our pages early. The favor will be appreciated if our advertisers will send in their copy as early as possible.

PEACE IN BASE BALL WORLD

National League Holds Out Olive Branch to the American.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED

Playing Schedule for the Next Season Adopted at Meeting of the National League in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—At today's session of the members of the National Base Ball league it was decided to send the following communication to President Johnson of the American league, who has been in conference for the last two or three days with his associates here:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the National league and American Association of Base Ball Clubs here, held this day at the Victoria hotel in this city, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It has been stated in the public press that the president of the American league had declared that his organization has been in favor of and that the National league has been opposed to a peaceful settlement of the so-called base ball war, therefore

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of conferring with representatives of the American league now in this city, if they so desire, to ascertain upon what basis such a result can be accomplished."

In pursuance of this resolution the following committee was appointed: Messrs. Herman, Hart and Robison; August Herman chairman.

The playing schedule for the coming season of the National league was adopted tonight. It is as follows:

At Boston—With Brooklyn, June 16, 17, 17, July 29, 30, 31, August 1, September 2, 3, 4, 5; with New York, May 2, 4, 5, July 26, 21, 22, 23, August 28, 29, 31, September 1; with Philadelphia, April 26, 21, 22, July 24, 25, 27, 29, September 1, 7, 8, 9; with Pittsburg, May 26, 27, 28, June 18, 19, 20, 22, August 15, 17, 18, 19; with Chicago, May 16, 18, 19, 20, June 26, 27, 29, August 11, 12, 13, 14; with Cincinnati, May 21, 22, 23, 25, June 30, July 1, 2, August 24, 25, 26, 27; with St. Louis, May 12, 13, 14, 15, June 23, 24, 25, August 20, 21, 22, 23.

At Brooklyn—With Boston, April 28, 29, 30, May 1, 7, 8, 9, September 11, 21, 22, 23; with New York, April 21, 22, May 6, July 25, 28, August 7, 10, September 7, 8, 15, 19; with Philadelphia, April 23, 24, 25, 27, May 30, 30, August 3, 4, 5, September 12, 14; with Pittsburg, May 21, 22, 23, 25, June 30, July 1, 2, August 11, 12, 13, 14; with Chicago, May 13, 15, 16, 17, June 23, 24, 25, August 24, 25, 26, 27; with Cincinnati, May 16, 18, 19, 20, June 26, 27, 29, August 20, 21, 22, 22; with St. Louis, May 26, 27, 28, June 18, 19, 20, 22, August 15, 17, 18, 19.

At Pittsburg—With Boston, June 4, 5, 6, July 11, 12, 13, 14, September 29, 30, October 1; with Brooklyn, June 11, 12, 13, July 7, 8, 9, 10, October 3, 5, 6, 6; with New York, June 1, 2, 3, July 15, 16, 17, 18, October 7, 8, 9, 10; with Philadelphia, June 8, 9, 10, July 3, 4, 4, 6. September 24, 25, 26, 28; with Chicago, May 2, 4, 5, 6, June 15, September 21, 22, 23; with St. Louis, April 21, 22, 23, 25; July 22, 23, 24, 25, August 10, 18, 29.

At Chicago—With Boston, June 8, 9, 10, July 15, 16, 17, 18, October 7, 8, 10, 11; with Brooklyn, June 13, 14, 15, July 11, 12, 13, 14, September 25, 26, 27, 28; with New York, June 4, 5, 6, 7, July 4, 4, 5, 6, October 3, 4, 5; with Philadelphia, June 11, 12, 13, 14, July 7, 8, 9, 10, September 29, 30, October 1; with Pittsburg, April 26, May 3, July 19, 20, 21, August 5, 6, 8, 9, September 20, 21; with Cincinnati, April 21, 22, 23, 25, July 30, 31, August 1, 2, 29, 30, 31; with St. Louis, May 7, 8, 9, 10, 30, 30, 31, September 6, 10, 12, 13.

At New York—With Boston, April 23, 24, 25, 27, May 30, 30, August 3, 4, 5, September 12, 14; with Brooklyn, April 15, 16, 18, May 11, July 4, 5, 27, August 6, 8, September 7, 8, 17; with Philadelphia, May 7, 8, 9, July 29, 30, 31, August 1, September 2, 3, 4, 5; with Pittsburg, May 16, 18, 19, 20, June 26, 27, 28, August 24, 25, 27, 28; with Chicago, May 26, 27, 28, June 18, 19, 20, 22, August 20, 21, 22, 22; with Cincinnati, May 13, 14, 15, June 23, 24, 25, August 15, 17, 18, 19; with St. Louis, May 21, 22, 23, 25, June 30, July 1, 2, August 11, 12, 13, 14.

At Philadelphia—With Boston, April 15, 16, 18, August 6, 7, 8, 19; September 15, 16, 17, 19; with Brooklyn, May 2, 3, 5, July 21, 22, 23, August 28, 29, 30, 31, September 1; with New York, April 28, 29, 30, May 1; June 16, 17, September 10, 11, 21, 22, 23; with Pittsburg, May 12, 13, 14, 15, June 23, 24, 25, August 20, 21, 22, 22; with Chicago, May 21, 22, 23, 25, June 30, July 1, 2, August 15, 17, 18, 19; with Cincinnati, May 26, 27, 28, June 18, 19, 20, 22, August 11, 12, 13, 14; with St. Louis, May 16, 18, 19, 20, June 26, 27, 29, August 24, 25, 26, 27.

At Cincinnati—With Boston, June 1, 2, 3, July 7, 8, 9, 10, September 25, 26, 27, 28; with Brooklyn, June 8, 9, 10, July 4, 5, 6, 6, October 1, 3, 10, 11; with New York, June 11, 12, 13, 14, July 11, 12, 13, 14, September 29, 30, October 1; with Philadelphia, June 4, 5, 6, 7, July 15, 16, 18, 19, October 3, 4, 5; with Pittsburg, April 15, 16, 18, 19, May 30, 31, July 26, 27, September 1, 2; with Chicago, April 27, 28, 29, 30, July 23, 24, 25, August 3, 4, September 22, 23; with St. Louis, April 26, June 15, 16, July 20, 21, August 9, September 7, 8, 9, 10.

At St. Louis—With Boston, June 11, 12, 13, 14, July 4, 4, 5, 6, October 3, 4, 5; with Brooklyn, June 4, 5, 6, 7, July 15, 16, 18, 19, September 29, 30, October 1; with New York, June 8, 9, 10, July 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, September 25, 26, 27, 28; with Philadelphia, June 1, 2, 3, July 11, 12, 13, 14, October 7, 8, 10, 11; with Pittsburg, April 27, 28, 29, 30, July 30, 31, August 1, 2, 30, 31, September 1; with Chicago, April 15, 16, 18, 19, July 26, 27, 28, 29, September 3, 4, 5; with Cincinnati, May 2, 3, 4, 5, August 5, 6, 8, September 15, 16, 17, 19.

BALL LEAGUES MAKE PEACE

Warring Southern Associations Come to Terms After Lengthy Fight.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 10.—After wrangling two days the Southern Association of Base Ball Clubs practically surrendered today to the new southern organization put on foot by Charles Frank. The terms as far as given out are:

Chattanooga and Shreveport will be dropped from the circuit; Savannah and Montgomery will be added; Charles Frank retains the Memphis franchise and the Memphis club is restored to good standing; Memphis to be paid for all losses sustained last season on account of unplayed games, legal costs and any money spent in booming the new organization.

The amount to be paid to the Memphis club is said to be about $50,000.

NEW ORLEANS FAVORITES WIN

Track is Slow in Clear Weather, but Sport Pleases the Spectators.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Golden Rule, Leviathian and Smile were the winning favorites today.

Track slow; weather clear. Results:

First race, six furlongs: Florestan won, Irene Mac second, Tom Maybin third. Time: 1:17 4-5.

Second race, five furlongs: Carl Kahler won, John Peters second, Okla third. Time: 1:04 4-5.

Third race, one mile and a sixteenth: Shut Up won, Banish second, John Potter third. Time: 1:56 3-5.

Fourth race, six furlongs: Golden Rule won, Worthington second, Antonious third. Time: 1:16 2-5.

Fifth race, selling, one mile and a sixteenth: Leviathan won, Scotch Plaid second, Cogswell third. Time: 1:53 3-5.

Sixth race, seven furlongs: Smile won, Little Scout second, Tom Kingsley third. Time: 1:32.

RANSCH WINS THREE RACES

Two Jockeys Divide Honors at Ingleside Track at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Four favorites passed the judges in front at Ingleside today. One of the disappointments was Kenilworth. He was 8 to 10 favorite for the mile event, and after leading the greater part of the way was beaten a neck by The Fretter. Ransch and Minder decided the riding honors, each landing three winners. Results:

First race, futurity course, selling: Troy won, Bagparok II second, Parsifal third. Time: 1:14.

Second race, eleven-sixteenths of a mile, for 2-year-olds, selling: Mr. Dingle won, Little Margaret second, Salver third. Time: 1:10.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, selling: Axminster won, Mildred Schultz second, Botany third. Time: 1:16.

Fourth race, one mile, handicap: The Fretter won, Kenilworth second, Lord Badge third. Time: 1:43¼.

Fifth race, futurity course: Quiz won, Amass second, Florinel II third. Time: 1:13.

Sixth race, one mile and an eighth, selling: Diderot won, Chatake second, Bessie McCarthy third. Time: 1:51.

With the Bowlers.

At Lentz & Williams' bowling alleys the Gate Citys defeated the Nationals. Score:

NATIONALS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Gilchrist	375	160	177	514
Ahmanson	123	152	136	411
Roth	130	192	165	487
Reed	177	195	169	541
Potter	173	174	150	502
Totals	778	873	799	2,543

GATE CITYS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Chandler	154	160	194	508
Bowman	161	125	160	486
Sherwood	189	180	203	572
Jones	187	189	170	546
Encell	153	223	154	530
Totals	824	877	881	2,592

The Bankers and Gate City Juniors played on the Gate City alleys last night. Total number of pins to count. The Bankers won by 1 point. Scores:

BANKERS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Yoder	187	155	150	492
Zimmerman	146	192	146	484
Johnson	169	182	142	493
Hughes	144	164	148	456
Gideon	161	178	118	357
Totals	887	831	704	2,222

GATE CITY JUNIORS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Welty	151	130	178	459
Martin	161	134	156	451
Servers	156	145	130	431
Howard	130	145	130	405
Hull	128	161	186	475
Totals	726	715	779	2,221

Wilson Manages Peoria Ball.

PEORIA, 10. Dec. 10.—George Simmons of the Peoria Western league club today announced that William Wilson had been engaged as playing manager for the Peoria team for next season. Mr. Wilson was the Peoria backstop last season, though he played the last few games with Kansas City.

Makes Score of 248.

RED CLOUD, Neb., Dec. 10.—(Special.)—The former high score on the alleys here of 232, made by local players, was yesterday beaten by L. E. Tait by a score of 248.

Maxim & Gay Co. INCORPORATED

Established Two Years. Capital $50,000. GRAHAM RICE, Pres'l. 928 Canal St., New Orleans, La.

Before the Public Every Day. National Bank References Furnished. 280 Broadway, New York.

LEVIATHAN, 9 TO 10, WON

Our New Orleans Special Yesterday

60 per cent Winners to Date is Our Record in Spite of a Spell of Adverse Track Conditions Just Overcome.

The track is now in first class condition, the horses are up to their work and we will henceforth relipace our splendid record of last season. The week is young and we have selected for our clients 2 out of 3 winners. The prices have been short, but we have been compelled to play conservatively because of the bad condition of the track, and now that the track is good and all indications point to a continuance of fair weather we will go right ahead and pick winners at good prices. Our facilities for landing them were never greater.

Here is a complete record of every horse played to win by us for our one-horse-per-day subscribers at New Orleans to date. The statement gives the name of every winner as well as of every loser. Look it over:

November 27—Cumbrian	9 to 10 won	December 4—Moabina	Withdrawn
November 28—Federal	1 to 1 2d	December 5—John Peters	4 to 5 won
November 29—The Lady	1 to 1 won	December 6—Moroni	2 to 1 lost
December 1—If You Dare	7 to 10 won	December 8—W. J. Deboe	4 to 5 won
December 2—Barrack	1 to 1 lost	December 9—Com. Foster	1 to 1 2d
December 3—Jack DeMund	Withdrawn	December 10—Leviathan	9 to 10 won

We print below the record of our One-Horse Guaranteed Wire at New Orleans last winter, showing what a twenty-dollar daily flat bet accomplished for our clients.

Complete Record Made by Our One-Horse-Per-Day Wire at New Orleans Last Season

Here follows a complete record of the selections given in our One-Horse Wire at New Orleans last season. Every loser is accounted for, as well as every winner, and a showing is made of the result of a Twenty-Dollar daily play. Look it over:

Date.	Horse given.	Post Odds.	Result.	Result of $20 Flat Bet. Won.	Lost.
Nov. 28	Felix Bard	8 to 5	Won	$32	—
Nov. 29	Serpent	8 to 10	Won	18	—
Nov. 30	Bristol	8 to 10	Won	16	—
Dec. 2	Utterp	3 to 5	Won	12	—
Dec. 3	Fake	7 to 2	Won	70	—
Dec. 4	Afak	1 to 2	Lost	—	$20
Dec. 5	Orle	15 to 1	Won	300	—
Dec. 6	Cadet	2 to 1	Won	40	—
Dec. 7	Cast Iron	6 to 1	2d	—	20
Dec. 9	Banish	1 to 1	Won	20	—
Dec. 10	Banish	2 to 1	Won	40	—
Dec. 11	Frank M	3 to 5	Won	12	—
Dec. 12	St. Cuthbert	6 to 5	Won	24	—
Dec. 14	Small Jack	16 to 5	2d	—	20
Dec. 16	Weldman	28 to 1	Lost	—	20
Dec. 17	Lord Quex	8 to 1	Won	160	—
Dec. 18	Admetus	5 to 2	Won	50	—
Dec. 19	Mint Sauce	6 to 5	Won	24	—
Dec. 20	Alard Scott	3 to 2	Won	60	—
Dec. 21	Deponan	3 to 1	Won	60	—
Dec. 23	Cadet	6 to 5	Won	24	—
Dec. 24	A. Thompson	4 to 1