FIVE MILE DEAD HEAT

EXCITING RACE BETWEEN TOM COOPER AND EDDIE BALD.

Cooper Defeats All the Crack Riders in the Two Mile Handicap—Gardiner Draws the Color Line—General Sport.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 9.—Tom Cooper was in great form to-day at the concluding day's sport of the two days' meet given at Athletic park by the Cyclists' Racing Association, and ran Champion Eddie Bald to a dead heat in the five mile championship, won the two mile handicap from the thirty-yard mark, defeating all the crack-a-jacks, and came back in the rich Mound City handicap at a mile, winning in good time after having just qualified in his heat.

Arthur Gardiner refused to compete with Major Taylor, the colored rider. Both had qualified in the five mile championship event, the trials of which were run off yesterday. Both Gardiner and Taylor made good their determination not to compete in Sunday racing, but Bald, who threatened to return to New York last night, decided to remain here.

Summaries:

Five mile championship—Dead heat between Eddie Bald and Tom Cooper for first place; Owen Kimble, third. Time, 11:04 2-5. Purse divided.

Two mile handicap, professional—Final heat, Tom Cooper, 30 yards, first; F. A. McFarland, thirty yards, second; W. Sanderson, 100 yards, third. Time, 4:26 2-5.

Mound City handicap—Final heat, Cooper, 15 yards, first; McFarland, 15 yards, second; Henry Terrill, 80 yards, third. Time, 2:14 1-5.

Two mile multiplet, handicap—Final heat, Johnson and Monroe, 180 yards, first; Browler, Lawson and Fisher, 90 yards, second; Dr. Brown and Terrill, 140 yards, third; Becker, McCarthy and Eaton, 50 yards, fourth. Time, 3:42.

ANNUAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Western League Circuit for Next Season to Be Settled in Chicago Wednesday.

At the Great Northern hotel, in Chicago, the annual meeting of the Western League managers will be held on Wednesday of this week. I will then probably be decided what cities will compose the league circuit next year, and it is likely, too, that a session of the directors will be held and the disputed Kansas City-Detroit game be finally disposed of.

President Bob Allen, of Indianapolis, persists in his claim that the Hoosiers have won the pennant and he will tell his troubles to his contemporaries at this meeting. As nearly every manager has congratulated President Manning on the victory of the Blues, Allen's claims will count for naught, although he expects to present affidavits several blocks long signed by St. Joseph citizens who swear that he was counted out of a game at that town.

It appears to be reasonably certain that Buffalo will be given a franchise for next year, when the work of arranging the new circuit is taken up. Buffalo has made application for admittance and President Johnson and a number of the club managers have given the petition favorable consideration.

President Tom Loftus, of the Columbus team, appears to desire a transfer of his franchise to Denver. If Buffalo is taken in the chief objection to the Colorado city will undoubtedly be the distance between the Eastern and Western limits of the circuit should Denver also be admitted. Toledo is another candidate and Toronto is still spoken of.

The talk of the withdrawal of Indianapolis and its admittance into the National League continues in the newspapers of the Hoosier city, but in most quarters in both leagues it is treated as mere bluff. The Western League would not hail the withdrawal of Brushism with any great amount of sorrow, but it is hardly likely that the larger organization would seek to admit Indianapolis when there are three better ball towns in the Western League, and two of them, at least, are more accessible.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	99	45	.688	New York	73	71	.507
Baltimore	93	56	.650	Pittsburg	70	74	.486
Cincinnati	91	58	.611	Louisville	67	79	.459
Cleveland	79	59	.572	Brooklyn	59	87	.365
Chicago	83	64	.565	Washington	50	97	.340
Philadelphia	74	68	.521	St. Louis	38	111	.255

Pittsburg 2, Louisville 2.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 9.—Louisville and Pittsburg played a close and exciting game to-day. With the score a tie in the eleventh inning Umpire Emslie called the game to allow the Pirates to catch a train. Two one-handed stops by Gray and one by Ely were the greatest features. Attendance 5,000. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	AB	H	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	AB	H	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf	5	0	7	0	0	Donovan, rf	5	1	1	0	0
Dexter, rf	4	0	0	0	0	McCreery, cf	4	0	1	0	1
Hoy, cf	4	0	4	0	1	Clark, 1b	5	1	14	0	1
R'c'ff, rf-cf	4	1	1	0	0	O'Brien, rf	5	2	4	0	0
Richter, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	Padden, 2b	5	1	3	2	0
Powers, 1b	3	1	9	1	0	Gray, 2b	4	1	2	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	4	0	2	5	0	Bowerman, c	4	1	8	0	0
Clingman, ss	4	1	4	2	0	Ely, ss	4	1	0	5	0
Kittredge, c	3	0	6	0	0	Leever, p	4	1	0	4	0
Magee, p	4	1	1	4	0						
Totals	36	5	33	13	2	Totals	40	9	33	14	2

Score by innings:

Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Summary: Earned runs—Louisville 1. Stolen bases—Ely, Padden. Sacrifice hits—Ritchter, Powers, Kittridge, McCreery. Double play—Clingman, Ritchey and Powers. First on balls—Off Leever 1. Struck out—By Magee 2; by Leever 5. Left on bases—Louisville 5; Pittsburg 4. Time—1:55. Umpires—Emslie and Warner.

Cincinnati 12-6, Cleveland 5-6.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 9.—Cy Young was easy for the Reds in the first game and timely hitting allowed the locals to tie the score in the second game.

Dusty Miller's batting in the two games was marvelous. Out of nine times at the bat he hit safely eight times. Attendance, 4,888. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	H	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	AB	H	PO	A	E
McBride, cf	5	1	4	0	0	Burkett, lf	5	1	2	1	0
Corcoran, ss	5	3	1	2	0	McKean, ss	4	1	3	4	2
McFarl'd, lf	5	4	1	0	0	Wallace, 2b	3	1	4	4	1
Miller, rf	5	3	3	0	0	Schreck, c	4	2	4	3	1
Schriver, 2b	5	1	2	2	2	O'Connor, lb	4	1	8	0	0
Peitz, c	4	0	5	1	0	Burke, 3b	4	0	1	3	0
Irwin, 3b	4	2	1	6	0	Frank, rf	3	0	2	0	2
Vaughn, lb	3	1	12	1	0	Beecher, cf	4	0	0	0	0
Br'n'st'n, p	4	1	1	5	0	Young, p	4	1	0	1	0
Totals	40	18	27	11	2	Totals	35	7	24	16	6

Score by innings:

Cincinnati	3	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	*—	12
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0—	5

Summary: Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 2. Twobase hit—Corcoran. Threebase hit—Schreck. Stolen bases—Irwin, Miller, 2. First base on balls—By Breitenstein, 3; by Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Breitenstein, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 3; by Young, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—McDonald.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	H	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	AB	H	PO	A	E
McBride, cf	3	1	3	0	0	Burkett, lf	4	1	3	0	0
Corcoran, ss	3	1	3	1	0	McKean, ss	3	2	0	0	1
McFarl'd, lf	3	0	0	0	0	Wallace, 2b	4	1	4	3	2
Miller, rf	4	2	1	0	0	Schreck, c	4	1	6	1	0
Schriver, 2b	4	1	2	1	1	O'Connor, lb	3	2	7	0	0
Wood, c	1	0	2	0	0	Beecher, cf	3	0	1	1	0
Irwin, 3b	3	1	0	1	1	Burke, 3b	3	0	0	4	0
Vaughn, lb	3	0	9	0	0	Frank, rf	3	0	1	0	0
Hawley, p	3	0	1	1	0	Bates, p	2	0	0	0	2
Totals	27	7	21	4	2	Totals	28	8	21	9	5

Score by innings:

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	2	2—	6		
Cleveland	2	0	0	1	0	0	3—	6		

Game called at end of seventh on account of darkness.

Summary: Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland, 4. Twobase hits—Miller, Wallace. Threebase hits—Miller, McBride, Irwin, Schreck. Double play—Frank to Schreck. First base on balls—By Hawley, 3; by Bates, 3. Struck out—By Hawley, 1; by Bates, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—McDonald.

Chicago 5-3, St. Louis 4-0.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The Orphans closed the home season by taking both games from the Browns. Taylor, for St. Louis, was rather wild and, although hit only half as often as his namesake, the perfect fielding back of the youngster allowed him to win his game, lasting ten innings. Only one hit was made off Phyle in the second game, while the locals bunched five singles for three runs, their last time up. Game called in the sixth inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 16,000. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	H	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	AB	H	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	4	1	2	0	0	Dowd, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Green, rf	4	1	1	0	0	Sullivan, rf	4	1	0	1	0
Wolverton, 3b	3	0	1	2	0	Stenzel, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	5	0	4	7	0	Cross, 3b	5	3	1	2	1
Lange, cf	3	0	4	0	0	Clements, c	4	1	2	0	0
Everitt, 1b	3	1	12	1	0	Quinn, 2b	4	1	1	7	2
Connor, 2b	4	0	2	5	0	Harley, lf	3	1	3	0	0
Chance, c	4	1	6	0	0	Tucker, 1b	3	1	19	1	1
Taylor, p	2	1	0	2	0	Smith, ss	4	1	1	1	0
						Taylor, p	4	0	0	3	1
Totals	32	5	30	17	0	Sugden, cf	0	0	0	0	0
						Totals	36	10*	29	21	5

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Score by innings:

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1—5
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—4

Summary: Earned runs—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 6. Twobase hits—Taylor (Chicago); Cross. Threebase hit—Dowd. Sacrifice hits—Everitt, Ryan, Wolverton, Sugden. Stolen base—Green. Double plays—Connor, Dahlen, Everitt; Everitt, Dahlen, Everitt. Struck out—By Taylor (Chicago), 2; by Taylor (St. Louis), 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor (Chicago), 2; off Taylor (St. Louis), 4. Wild pitch—Taylor (Chicago). Time—2:01. Umpire—O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	H	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	AB	H	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	2	2	3	0	0	Dowd, rf	2	0	0	0	1
Green, rf	3	2	1	0	0	Stenzel, cf	3	0	2	0	0
Wolverton, 2b	2	2	0	5	1	Cross, 3b	3	0	1	2	0
Dahlen, ss	3	2	0	1	0	Sugden, c	3	0	2	0	1
Lange, cf	2	0	1	0	0	Quinn, 2b	2	0	0	3	0
Everitt, 1b	2	0	8	0	0	Harley, lf	2	0	1	0	0
Connor, 2b	2	0	1	0	0	Tucker, 1b	2	0	8	1	0
Nichols, c	2	1	3	1	0	Smith, ss	2	0	1	1	0
Phyle, p	2	1	0	1	1	Sudhoff, p	2	1	0	3	1
Totals	20	8	18	8	2	Totals	20	1	15	10	3

Score by innings:

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	*—	3		
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0		

Summary: Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3. Twobase hit—Sudhoff. Sacrifice hit—Dahlen. Stolen base—Nichols. Struck out—By Phyle, 1; by Sudhoff, 1. Bases on balls—Off Phyle, 2; off Sudhoff, 1. Time—0:45. Umpire—O'Day.

Baseball Notes.

Buffalo will not be in the big league next year, but will be in the Western League, says President Ben Johnson.

The Baltimore players have been promised $4,000 if they land first, and $1,800 for second place. They are sure of the $1,800, but they want the $4,000.

Billy Keeler's ankle is in very bad shape, and there is grave doubt that he will be able to play again this season. He should not have gone into the game Monday, but the game little fellow was anxious to do what he could for the team, and took the chance. He lost.

Dad Clarke is still at his home in Oswego. In a letter to Arthur Irwin from Dad is this bit of Touchstone philosophy: "When I was in the league, pitching good ball for the New York club, Arthur, I felt like every guy in my town, Oswego, ought to give me his overcoat for security to talk to him. But since I was released from the Colonels, I feel like a deuce in a pack that was chucked away on a Mississippi steamboat about ten years before the war. I was offered a job to pitch for one of the teams in the New York State League, but I refused. I don't play any Uncle Tom circuits or patent medicine towns. Unless I can get back in the league, I will quit the business and get a job with a country circus as a silewalk talker. But I must have the shell privilege along with the sideshow talk."

WILL BE A BIG EVENT.

Five Hundred Dog Fanciers Will Attend the Amoret Meeting November 28 and 29.

SEDALIA, MO., Oct. 9.—(Special.) L. S. Eddins, secretary of the Missouri Field Trials Association, up to last night had received 104 entries for the annual meeting to be held at Amoret, Bates county, on November 28 and 29, and he estimates that there will be an attendance of fully 500 dog fanciers. The prizes this year are well worth contending for. There are two Member stakes of $100 each, and three silver cups valued at $200.

The two open stakes, requiring an entrance fee of $15 for each dog, will be worth at least $300 each. The entries of dogs represent nearly every part of the United States, Missouri, Kansas and Illinois being in the lead for the largest number of entries. The officers of the association all reside in Sedalia, and are Dr. E. F. Yancey, chief surgeon of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, president; J. H. Rodes, treasurer; L. S. Eddins, treasurer. The judges for this year's contest will be Charles Baldwin, of Kansas City; Judge P. T. Madison, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. E. R. Hickerson, of Moberly, Mo.

Punts From the Gridiron.

McCracken, the Kansas hammer thrower, has been elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania track athletic team.

At Princeton Trainer Christie is using many substitutes, and the back and line men are working together in good style. The interference thus far in practice has formed quickly and is most effective in end plays.

It looks very much as if the 1898 Thanksgiving game will be a repetition of the Thanksgiving games of the past two years. In weight and also in number of experienced men, Kansas is better conditioned than Missouri, although the Jayhawkers as well as the Tigers have a number of men who are new to the game.

The weather has handicapped the majority of the teams in the East, especially Yale. In the few days' practice the candidates tried to work, bowed down by the canvas back and padding, with the thermometer 80 and the atmosphere almost stifling for lack of wind. The weather is blamed by Yale's coaches for upsetting the team. Captain Chamberlain does not dare to risk his veteran players in the torrid weather.

Investigation of the War Department.

It is the common report that persons who are not now charged with negligence or incompetence will be caught in the net of inquiry, while others who are openly accused will be found blameless. If an inquiry should be made into the cause of so much sickness outside the army, it would be found that many people who think themselves in good condition are really caught in the net of disease. Many of them are losing strength so slowly that they do not know it. To build up strength and enrich the blood use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is good for any derangement of stomach, liver and bowels, and nothing equals it for dyspepsia and indigestion.

Severe Suffering

Food Would Not Digest and Caused Cramps

Stomach and Lung Troubles Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I had bronchitis and neuralgia of the stomach and suffered severely. I obtained but little relief from the prescriptions given me. My food would lie on my stomach and cause cramps. I got weaker all the time. My mother persuaded me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle did me so much good that I kept on with it and now I am cured of my stomach trouble and my lungs are all right. I am so I can stand the cold winters much better than I could several years ago." MRS. SALLIE ARNOLD, Frazer, Missouri.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

People are considering what they are going to do about a home. The Journal Real Estate columns will help.

CAUSES LARGE LOSSES

YELLOW FEVER QUARANTINE IN SOUTH INJURES RAILROADS.

Illinois Central Suffers Most, but All Southern Lines More or Less Affected—General Railroad News.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—(Special.) It is estimated that the Illinois Central railroad is losing $15,000 a day on its Southern business, as a result of the stringent yellow fever quarantine which has completely tied up the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley division and has badly hampered all traffic on the main line, taking off all the passenger trains, save the double through vestibule service. This means that the company is dropping about $360,000 per month on account of the fever scare. The situation here is very serious with the railroads, more so than with any other line of investment and a more serious question than the fever itself, which is very mild and practically of no effect.

Other railroads running into New Orleans are hampered much the same way. Every line getting trains in and out of the city at all is compelled to maintain relay stations, letting a crew of men take the trains out a short distance, where other crews that have not been exposed to infection take them up and carry them on.

The great Southern Pacific system can not take a passenger out of New Orleans, either to local points or to California cities, as the state of Texas will not allow passengers from this city to even pass through that state. The Texas & Pacific road is doing no passenger business at all, all the trains being held up, save one operating out a distance of forty miles, to carry mails, etc.

The Louisville & Nashville has but one though passenger train in and out of the city a day, whereas it formerly operated about ten. A local coast train departs every afternoon and returns in the morning.

On the Queen & Crescent things are badly tied up. The through train for Cincinnati and New York gets out every evening and returns of a forenoon, but the cars go through Alabama and Mississippi locked for fear a passenger will get his head out.

Passenger coaches on all the roads are locked tight after leaving the New Orleans depot, until they get through the states of Alabama, Mississippi, parts of Tennessee and Texas.

SHOWING MADE BY SANTA FE.

Comparison of Earnings Per Mile of Santa Fe and Northern Pacific.

The last annual reports of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Northern Pacific roads have attracted considerable attention in railway and financial circles, and a good many comparisons have been made between the earnings shown by the two companies. The Railway Review takes up the subject in an article which claims that a proper analysis of the two reports puts the earnings of the Santa Fe in a more favorable light than some writers have stated. The gross earnings per mile of the two roads for last year were: Northern Pacific, $5,285.06, and Santa Fe, $5,645.57; operating expenses, Northern Pacific, $2,476.37; Santa Fe, $4,163.87, leaving as net earnings, Northern Pacific, $2,808.69, and Santa Fe, $1,541.53. Operating expenses are, however, a variable quantity, and an analysis of them shows that while the Northern Pacific expended $700 per mile for the maintenance of roadway and structures, and $384 for the maintenance of equipment, the Santa Fe expended $1,192 per mile for the maintenance of roadway and structures, and $671 per mile for the maintenance of equipment.

The meaning of this difference may be appreciated from the fact that the latest returns of six of the largest Western roads show an average expenditure for roadways and structures of $680 a mile, and for equipment, $345. These figures bear out the claims of the officials of the Santa Fe that they are putting the property into the best possible condition for economical operation.

AFTER THE TEXAS-MEXICAN.

Texas Railroad Commission Compels the Texas-Mexican Railway to Keep General Offices in Texas.

The railroad commission has been notified by the Texas Mexican Railway Company that hereafter general offices of that road will be maintained at Laredo, Tex. This road is owned and has heretofore been operated as a part of the Mexican National railroad system, the general offices of which are located in the City of Mexico. Under the Texas law, every road in Texas must maintain general offices in the state. An expert for the commission recently discovered that this law was being violated by the Texas-Mexican road, and suit was about to be filed for the forfeiture of that company's charter when notice was given that the law is to be observed hereafter. The establishment of general offices at Laredo will necessitate the employment of a large office force, with a corresponding increase in expenses.

MEXICAN CENTRAL EXTENSION.

A Branch to Be Built Connecting the City of Mexico With the Pacific.

Louis Kingman, chief engineer of the Mexican Central railroad, has gone to Boston, Mass., where he will confer with President A. A. Robinson and directors of the company, with reference to the immediate construction of a new branch of that system from Guadalajara to the Pacific coast. Before leaving there, Mr. Kingman stated that the road would be built very rapidly when the construction is once commenced. Its route will be over the Sierra Madres, passing through the towns of Zapotlan, Sayula and Colima. The Mexican Central company has purchased the road owned by the Mexican National Construction Company, running from Colima to the coast.

CLERGY RATES.

Meeting to Arrange for Uniform Rules and Regulations in Different Associations.

Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association; Chairman Pratt, of the Southwestern Passenger Association, and Secretary Fort, of the Central Passenger Association, met in Chicago last week to consider a plan for making uniform rules and regulations for the clergy bureaus of the three organizations. The roads have decided that it would not be practicable to form one bureau for the entire territory, but that it would be advisable to have, as far as possible, a uniformity in the rules of the bureaus.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Grand—"Who Is Who?" 8 p. m.

Orpheum—John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, and other vaudeville, 8:15 p. m.

John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in an amusing sketch called "Our Honeymoon," are the leading feature of this week's vaudeville bill at the Orpheum. Rice is an exceedingly popular fellow with the comedy audiences, and Sally Cohen has grown in favor and has really become a very clever little comedienne, her acting being especially interesting in this little sketch, which is designed to suggest the perils of marital indifference. It is a clever sketch and crowds into a few moments opportunities for a display of the best talents of both Mr. and Mrs. Rice. A very novel turn is that of Charles Baron, who has an entirely new canine show, giving by means of animal masks, imitations of lions and other wild beasts, and furnishing more humor than has ever before attended a performance of this kind. DeHollis and Valora are interesting jugglers. Lew Rose is not much of a warbler, and not much of anything, in fact, but by dint of the war sentiment he puts into his songs he gets through without mishap. A pleasant bit of foolery is indulged in by the Garnellas in a little sketch called "Brother Johnny." Olga Regina, Countess von Hatzfeldt, who has the temerity to use all of it on the house bills, is slight and very blonde, has a pretty good voice quality, but is ruining whatever vocality she possesses by forcing her voice in descriptive songs. In fact her whole performance—singing and gesticulation—is so incumbered by insistent effort that yesterday's audience refused to take her seriously and it was with difficulty that she finished her turn. Other features are a black face turn by Devaney and Allen, a monologue by Billy Carter and a neat performance by the three midget Japs.

The Kelly and Mason company, which was seen at the Grand last season in their farce comedy, "Who Is Who?" returned to that theater yesterday for a week's engagement. The comedy will be remembered as a typical specialty play, most of the interpolations being ensemble music. It is not particularly high class of its kind, but its kind is especially popular at this theater, and this play met with manifest favor both afternoon and evening. The cast includes Bert St. John, Charles A. Mason, Charles A. Pusey, Harry N. Welch, Helena Addis, Allie Willard, Emily Stowe and others quite competent in this line of business. These and others contribute numerous songs and dances, most of them pleasantly diverting.

The sale of seats for the Henry Miller engagement at the Coates will open this morning. The repertory will be as follows: Thursday night and Saturday afternoon, "Heartsease"; Friday night, "The Master," and Saturday night, "A Marriage of Convenience."

IT WORKED ONE WAY ONLY.

The Funny Experience of Three Soldiers Who Tried to Go Through the Turnstile at the Depot.

Union depot employes have not yet got through laughing at the accident which befell three of the boys from one of the soldier trains. The three wanted a drink, or something they could buy on Union avenue, and they bolted from the train through the registering turnstile at the end of the depot platform. This turnstile only works in one direction, but the soldiers did not know that, and when the bugler blew the recall they made for it in single file at full speed. The first one struck it, and the powerful spring which regulates its action objected to an attempt to run the registering machine backwards, and just simply put all its force into resisting to the end that the soldier was uhrled backwards with great force, striking his two companions, and all three falling in the gutter together. "What's the matter with the thing? It worked when we came out," they chorused, but there was no time for investigation. The train was pulling out, and the soldiers climbed the high fence in order not to get left, firmly believing that the Union avenue "booze" was to blame for their inability to work the turnstile properly.

TAUGHT BY EXPERIENCE.

Private Jenkins Says He Would Take Better Care of Himself in Another Wa .

"Oh, it wasn't so bad a ter all," said Private William Jenkins, of the Twentieth regulars, who was on his way to report to his regiment at the expiration of his sick furlough, yesterday afternoon at the Union depot. "When I went home I was half sick with malaria and things seemed to be worse than they were. I guess Uncle Sam didn't treat us half so badly as we thought he did. When a man is sick he don't look at things right. The thirty days I have been at home have fixed me up all right, and I believe I could go through the same thing at Tampa, Santiago and the rest of those places down there and come out of it all right. I know I should have more sense and take better care of myself another time."

THROUGH SOUTHERN PORTS.

Nearly All the Imported Goods for Kansas City Now Come Via Galveston.

Customs officials are commenting on the fact that for the past two months nearly all of the imported goods that reach Kansas City in bond come through Galveston. Four years ago nearly everything came through New York and Baltimore. Then the arrivals began coming from Newport News, and then New Orleans, but recently Galveston appears to have secured a strong lead on all other places. The imports are increasing continually in volume and importance, and the business is something for which the steamship and railroad companies are working hard.

TO HAVE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

Use "Garland" Stoves and Ranges.

The Khalifa's Treasure.

CAIRO, Oct. 9.—The report that the treasure of the khalifa, valued at £10,000,000 ($50,000,000), had been found and was being forwarded to Cairo, is without foundation.

Equally baseless is the report that General Kitchener will resign the sindarship.

4,114,444th ROUND OF THE CORBETT-M'COY FIGHT

—St. Louis Star.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Yellow Sheet Buncombe.

To The Journal.

The criticism of the surgeon general of our army seems to me in many ways to be very unjust; as well as others in authority. Here was an army of over 200,000 men hastily summoned to the defense of the country, with no reserve stores to draw upon. That there was no more confusion speaks well for the departments and the patience and fortitude of the men who composed it. None had any training outside of the small army of regulars and a few imperfectly drilled and equipped militia regiments from the various states. I boldly assert that there was not one in ten of these officers in these volunteer regiments that had ever made a requisition for medical or commissary stores for their men or ever knew the rudiments of how to make one. The surgeons as well as the officers of these regiments were appointed by the governors of the states from which they came. The surgeon general had nothing to do with the appointment of these regimental surgeons. He simply had to accept just such medical material as these governors chose to furnish him. He took them as he found them and did the best he could with the material furnished. If they were incompetent, the blame should rest with the governors who furnished them and not on the surgeon general who was forced to accept them. In many cases these appointments were not made on account of the knowledge they possessed of the duties they were called to perform, but to a "political pull" with the governors of their states. In this state appointments were largely due to a belief in a particular financial nostrum advocated by the governor. This is equally true of two of our neighboring states. You simply had to believe that the fiat of government was superior to the fiat of God, and the use of a printing press was the royal road to wealth, and in one of them that the "rights of the user of property are superior to those of the owner" (as announced a member of the supreme court of the state).

In one of our principal Eastern states a man's appointment depended not on his knowledge of medicine, but on his acceptance of the dogma that under the forms of law one man had a right to tax another for his own personal benefit. Net result of the belief was a "horse doctor" elevated to a high position as surgeon in the volunteer army through a political pull. Now that the facts are known, there's a great shouting and ringing of bells in denial of the appointment by certain politicians of his state, but the facts are his appointment came, not through a knowledge of surgery, but through his knowledge of politics and political methods. Who is to blame? Certainly not the surgeon general, but the governor of the state from which he was appointed. That much of this suffering and death among the rank and file is due to ignorance on the part of the officers whom they elected to these places goes without saying. Few of the line officers in these regiments were elected on account of their education and standing as citizens, or knowledge of military affairs. If the dominant element in the company were men of education and standing the officers they elected represented that element. If not, it was often the superior shoulder hitter and barroom brawler that was elected. These men after their election should have had an examination similar to our civil service examination to ascertain their fitness to command. It has been the result of my observation (and I see that of several foreign correspondents that in some of these volunteer regiments there were men serving in the ranks that were of superior ability to those who were in command. Another cause was that of the men themselves. They would eat anything and everything they could get without restraint. It has been the history of all armies, when large bodies of men are camped together, that the mortality has been great. They infect one another. The most of they are cleanly, but some are not, and those who are not infect those that are.

There have been loud complaints in some of the "yellow" journals about the lack of tents and suffering by the sick on the transports that brought them from Cuba home. Let us compare conditions again of 1861 to 1865. The Sixth and Seventh Illinois cavalry left La Grange, Tenn April 16, 1863, in light marching order (which means no camp equipage), and made what is known as the Grearson raid through Central Mississippi and Louisiana. We arrived in Baton Rouge, La., on May 2, 1863. Our rations gave out on the fifth day and the balance of the sixteen days we lived on what we could find. After a few days' rest we were ordered to join General Banks at the siege of Port Hudson. After its surrender, July 8, 1863, we were ordered north to Memphis, where we arrived July 25, 1863. From the day we left La Grange, Tenn., until we came back to Memphis we never had a tent of any kind. Over three months, yet there was no complaint. This is a longer time than the war with Spain lasted that we had no tents. The writer with many others contracted "break bone fever" in the trenches during the siege of the fort. When the regiment was ordered North the sick begged to be taken along with the command. We were transported north on a Mississippi steamer, our horses occupying the lower deck and the men occupying the upper one, or any where they could find a vacant place. The sick were given the shady side of the deck and when the sun got around those that were too ill to move themselves were carried in the shade by their companions. We received what medical attention our surgeons could give us with the limited means they had. They had no delicacies that sick men could eat to give us. Our rations were the regulation ones of coffee, hardtack and bacon. If a man was too sick to eat that he simply had to go without. There were several hundred of us on board and no place we could cook our bacon, so, if it were eaten, it had to be eaten raw, for there were no facilities for cooking it, for sick or well. We were permitted to go to the boiler on the boat and get hot water from a stopcock with which to make our coffee. There was a cook room, but that was used by the regular cook of the boat to supply the cabin passengers. There was no cooking allowed there for the sick. The water we had to drink was from the river, and as it was the latter part of July it was warm, full of mud, and contained enough hair from the dead mules floating downstream to make very good plastering material. It was the best that could be had under the circumstances and there was very little complaint. When we reached Vicksburg a few hundred pounds of ice was put on board. Not for the sick, but the barroom and cabin passengers. On seeing the ice I gave a colored steward $2 (all the money I had) to purloin a piece for me. There was possibly a couple of pounds of it. This I held in my fever parched hands and to my lips until it melted. This was one of the few times in my life that I got the full value of my money. The men on these transports coming from Cuba were not as long on board as we were and were under shelter and had cots to lie on, while we had the soft side of the pine deck for our down couch, under a broiling July sun. I do not speak of these things as pleasant reminiscences, but because they are the necessary and unavoidable conditions of war. To their lasting honor be it said this clamor does not come from Southern men or Southern papers, but from those states where the majority's ideas as to commercial honesty is decidedly nebulous. In the testimony of the grim old Southern soldier who saved the day at Santiago there was no complaint or criticism before the commission of investigation. He simply stated in his modest way that the conditions were the natural ones of actual war. That there were some mistakes he did not deny, but, as he said, under the circumstances they were unavoidable and as soon as they were discovered they were rectified. General Lee says the same. The testimony of these real soldiers is in sharp contrast to those of the "tin" variety. A medical gentleman in a recent article in the New York Medical Record puts it tersely in this wise: "The volunteer spirit of insubordination and lack of discipline (fostered by newspapers and women) have led to evils in the present war, such as the making of perfect babies out of our men who are supposed to be soldiers, and an utter subversion of discipline, which, on account of association, it may take even the regular army a long time to recover from."

Any real soldier can readily understand this. The parties who are trying to create trouble for the administration are much like the young lawyer who had his first case in court. After the testimony was all in he saw he had no case. In his extremity he turned to an old lawyer and said: "What shall I do? I have no case." "Do?" replied the old lawyer. "Don't you know what to do in such a case?" "No," replied the young lawyer. "Why, all there is to do and all you can do is to abuse your opponent's client." This opposition element that is making this great outcry and resorting to every kind of abuse of those in authority have no case before the people. Their case was thrown out of court two years ago, and thrown hard, and as they have no standing before the bar of public opinion they resort to abuse of the administration. To finally sum up, what does all this clamor amount to? Simply this: It is a well understood thing in this country that it is merely campaign buncombe to draw the people's attention away from the real issue, but in