

JACQUES'

Address to the Workmen of Louisville at the Labor Day Celebration.

Benefits Derived From Existing Relations Between Labor and Capital.

Measures Suggested That Will Bring Prosperity and More Manufactories.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE NOW CONCEDED

In accordance with the announcement in our last issue, we publish this week the address delivered at Phoenix Hill on the evening of Labor Day by Mr. Charles N. Jacques. The orator has for years made a study of the labor problem, and we commend the personal of his remarks to our readers. In addition to being a student he is an orator of ability with a pleasing address, and would prove not only a first-class representative of labor, but of municipal and business interests as well.

Mr. Jacques said in substance: Fully appreciating the honor to myself and my organization in being selected as orator of the day, I feel called upon to exercise the constitutional right of every American citizen, and frequently availed of by American workmen, to register a "kick." I was deprived of the advantage of suggestions as to the issues I should discuss, and when I requested such courtesies I was dismissed with the remark: "O, go 'long; you know what to talk about. Give us any old thing; only don't make it too long."

But in an address upon labor one is embarrassed not so much for what to say as what not to say; by where to begin as where not to begin; by want of a theory as a surfeit of contradictory theories; by lack of authorities as a superabundance of conflicting authorities. Under all forms of government, all kinds of civilization, among all races of people, in all countries and climes, circumstances and conditions, since the world began, is the era and history of labor. The field is wide and varied enough for any theory, and the facts sufficient to prove almost anything one may choose to advocate. The subject is as old as Adam.

But I am not going back to the days of Adam and attempt a speech covering the field of 4,000 years, for there are those here who would call "time." You are not here to listen to a long dissertation on labor, a plea for its rights or a woeful tale of its grievances. This is labor's day off. We have laid aside our work, our cares, our worries and contentions, and with a friendly invitation to all labor, union and non-union, to employers and business men—everybody—we have gathered for recreation and congratulation, and we have much to feel grateful for.

Living in the richest country, under the only government of the people, by the people and for the people, with the freedom and rights of all men recognized and protected by law; a country of boundless resources, thrifty people whose push and industry have developed a wilderness to lead the agricultural and industrial products of the world, spreading out from a narrow strip along the Atlantic till it extends from ocean to ocean, and increasing in population from about 3,000,000 to over 70,000,000 in a century; and in which every right and opportunity of men for betterment is accorded to all, regardless of class or condition; where employment is more diversified, hours of labor shorter, wages higher, the condition of workmen better, their rights recognized and opportunities greater than in any other land.

In this wonderful progress which has brought the United States to the front in the progress, the wealth, productiveness and civilization of the world, American labor has kept pace. Today the American workman stands far ahead of his fellow-laborer in other countries. Time was when a laborer's day of toil was from sun to sun. Then it became ten hours. Now it is recognized by the Government and by many private employers as eight hours, and some workmen need only labor six or seven hours. Wages have steadily increased. In no country do workmen live, dress, enjoy the advantages of education, comforts and pleasures of life, as here; own their homes, become well-to-do, and have open to them every avenue of improvement and progress.

In a country developing so fast circumstances have arisen where such privileges seemed for a time curtailed, more, however, by periods of depression than any other cause, and the struggle of labor has been hard and its condition impoverished, though never universally so nor to the extent of other countries.

Labor continues to enjoy a steady betterment of conditions. But what is the subject of the most congratulation is the amicable relations between capital and industrial labor. It was not so long ago that the right of labor to organize was denied by capital. Now, after years of struggle, no one will deny the right of labor to unify. In that struggle much was lost. While capital suffered, labor always was worsted. The strife engendered a spirit of hate and malice—seemed to bring forth a spirit of destruction to property and life. Whatever labor may have resorted to under great provocation, it is not alone, at times, in resorting to violence; but when workmen forgot their duty as citizens, violated the law and resisted its authority, they also forgot their obligations to organized labor, violated its law and defied its authority, for organized labor has never approved lawlessness, but always urges respect for law and authorities only lawful methods for redress of grievances. But these outbreaks resulted in calling public attention to the

injustice of some employers to labor, which must have been great to cause resorts to violence, and have taught labor the salutary lesson that only within the law can we hope for the co-operation of public opinion, the only autocratic power in this country.

The love of the American people for their country is only equalled by their respect for its law; and while allowing the fullest liberty compatible with public peace and safety, sympathizing ever with the oppressed, forbearing with the erring, they will not tolerate lawlessness, but when the occasion requires, manifest in a swift and unmistakable way that he who ignores the law forfeits its protection, who violates the law incurs its penalties, and who resists the law will be suppressed by its force. He who advises the workmen to ignore the law sends them on a fool's errand at best; who urges them to violate the law dooms them to proscritption and suffering, and who induces them to resist the law is a murderer before the fact.

It also demonstrated to capital and labor that such conflicts were not productive of benefit to either; that in strikes, lockouts, boycotts and black lists capital lost heavily and labor always got the worst of it. It is about twenty years ago that labor extended the olive branch and said "Let's arbitrate—meet on equal ground, asking only what is just and right, and willing to concede as much."

Capital was suspicious, and labor by no means trustful; but a proposition so fair appealed to the sense of justice of the American people. Organized labor has all but unanimously adopted it, and every leading labor organization in the country provides for the settlement of all differences by conference and arbitration, reserving the right to strike only as a last and final resort. For years the window glass workers, iron workers, newspaper printers and many other organizations and their employers have followed this course, resulting in peaceful adjustment of differences, improvement in conditions of the employer, and shorter hours and better wages for labor, and, best of all, in friendly relations and co-operation between employers and workmen. And this good work is being pushed along. In the past few weeks the United Typothetae, composed of publishing printers, organized some fifteen years ago to resist the aggressiveness of the Typographical Union, and ever impervious to all friendly advances and propositions, though still declining to yield the demand for nine hours to the employees in their branch of printing, have at last consented to take the matter under consideration and appointed a committee to confer with the Typographical Union committee on some plan of settlement of this question, a bone of contention for twenty years. And even the railroad companies, which four years ago reduced wages and shortened hours of employment, pledging to restore both when conditions of trade permitted, are now doing so, proving that "soulless" corporations can be trusted by labor, and proving to them that labor, which worked faithfully and waited patiently for four years, can be relied on to fulfill its part of the agreement, with no other bond save honor.

Of course, there are and will continue to be strikes, lockouts and acrimonious contention between capital and labor, but it only proves in this, as in every other sphere of our national life, that all do not keep up to the advanced order of things in this country—the purely American policy and method, which in so short a time have enabled the American people to attain the leading position among the nations of the world.

One of the most attractive features of today's parade was the display of the manufacturers and business men in response to the invitation of labor to participate, but much as we appreciated their assistance in the parade, of much more significance and of more benefit to both commercial, industrial and labor interests is the spirit that prompted this co-operation in our celebration of Labor Day. If we can unite in celebrating, why not in efforts to relieve from burdens and better the conditions of each which affect more or less the interests of all?

The city of Louisville, despite its advantage of location, convenience of transportation, nearness to sources of material, is about the poorest city in the country for a workman to retain employment and earn a living, and our State is fifty years behind the times. We are prone to condemn the business men, employers and wealthy, because Louisville capital is not invested in manufactories to give employment to the people instead of being invested elsewhere, and the Louisville workmen being compelled to leave here to obtain employment. The real cause is the Legislatures of Kentucky have persistently legislated against every interest of Louisville instead of encouraging its efforts to develop and increase in manufactories, commerce and trade, as the Legislatures of most other States do for their chief cities; that while Kentucky Legislatures by burdensome taxation drive capital out of the State, other States are welcoming it by favorable legislation to locate and build factories, give employment to their labor, a market for their products and add to their trade and wealth.

Do you know that of the 109 counties in this State (this Jefferson county pays about one-seventh of the entire State revenue, and that every effort on the part of our business men and manufacturers for relief from this unjust burden has not only been refused by those who profess friendship for the workmen, but has been actually made more oppressive? The last Legislature seemed goaded to frenzy by malice toward Louisville; protest against burdensome taxes was met by the declaration expressed, in language more profane than elegant, that this city ought to be made to pay all the State taxes; everything asked by Louisville was contemptuously ignored; anything that could be construed as likely to benefit Louisville was rejected; and every measure, no matter from what source or for whose benefit, just so it would injure Louisville, met with favor and support, and had they become law it would have

been next to impossible to carry on business in the State. Thanks to their failure to agree and to vetoes by the Governor the worst of these measures failed, but enough remain in force to deter capital from coming here; to cause withdrawal of capital already invested, thereby reducing the amount of manufacture, trade and employment for labor; and, finally, Kentucky capital is driven to seek investment in factories in other States, giving employment to labor there, while Kentucky labor goes without. In this instance, though the tax was intended for capital and the object to increase the State revenue, it is evident that capital escapes and labor loses employment, and is left to bear the burden of additional taxes which must be levied to make up the deficit. The city of Louisville, in order to avoid becoming a mere trading post, as an offset to unjust State taxation, is offering a bonus of exemption from city taxes to induce capital to come here, or rather to remain here, and invest in manufactories, thereby increasing the burden of every other taxpayer.

Organized labor protested against such unjust legislation, but only met with rebuff and insult by these so-called representatives of the people, who denounced organized labor as being a monopoly, banded together to keep up wages, thereby increasing prices of its products to the people—and they were "dead set agin it."

The "poor farmer" seemed to be the sole object of their solicitude, and his condition was to be bettered by antagonism to every interest of commerce, trade, manufactures, labor—utterly blind to the fact that, as the result does not relieve but increases the tax burden of the people, does not increase but reduces the State revenues, so the farmer, like labor, will lose, as it is to the people engaged in commerce, trade and manufactures that the farmer must sell his produce, and that, upon their prosperity, depends his only hope of fair returns for his crops.

It is manifest that, instead of joining in this war on our home capital which retards the development and progress of the industries of our city and State, to the detriment of the people, and to labor most of all, our duty as citizens and our interests as workmen dictate a directly opposite course—not of conflict, but of co-operation of capital and labor. Let there be closer relations, more confidence and harmony of action with our Board of Trade and Commercial Club, and unity of purpose of the commercial, manufacturing and labor interests, all putting their shoulders to the wheel in a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together, to relieve our city of the burdens which retard her advancement, and to lift the old Commonwealth out of the rut at the tail end of the procession, start her forward in the march of progress to a position nearer the front, which, by reason of her resources and seniority, she ought to occupy.

The failure of the Legislature to grant anything to labor, except to restrict capital labor was referred to, and the evils of child labor, its injustice to the child, injury to labor, business and the community discussed. Mr. Jacques concluded. Let us look more upon the bright side for, after all, life is what we make it; to the cheerful there is ever a ray of hope; to the morose all is gloom, and in despondency we forget the blessings and opportunities we enjoy and magnify our misfortunes. Let us give less of our time, thought and effort to the study of theories and attainment of ideals which may be possible with the millennium, and devote more to the present conditions—to the study of our government, laws, policy, history, people, resources, opportunities, that we may appreciate and enjoy them; and as citizens aid in further developing and adding to the progress and glory of the best and most liberal government, the grandest and richest country, the most generous and bravest people in all the earth.

KINDERGARTENS.

Another One Established by Bishop McCloskey—The Ladies in Charge.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop has opened another new kindergarten in this city, making three in all under his care and looking to him for support. The last was opened Monday morning a week ago on Brook street, adjoining St. Michael's school. It is entirely separated from St. Michael's parochial school, and is under the protection of St. Joseph Calasactius. The old dilapidated hall adjoining the school has been treated to a new floor, new painting and a general renovation, and is now a handsome room. A hydrant and sink have been placed in the rear of the room, and everything done for the convenience and happiness of the children. The Bishop deserves the gratitude of the community at large for the interest and care he has shown in the founding of these schools and the comforts he has placed in them for the little children and tiny waifs of the city. Nothing has been left undone. The second kindergarten is at Thirteenth and Wilson streets, the first being on Bullitt, between Main and Water. It was established a year ago, and has met with great success. It is to be hoped that the two new schools may be patronized and aided by those who are able to assist the good work that souls may be saved by being taken in their infancy that otherwise might have never known protection.

Mrs. Rooney and Mrs. Annie N. Cunningham have charge of the school, and will do all in their power to carry on the work of entrusted to them. Both these ladies have spent their lives among young children, instructing and educating them; and the community may look for good results.

Tailors are disposed to smile most graciously on the new skirt that is mysteriously fashioned without any seam up the back and no fullness at the waist.

LABOR NEWS.

Meeting to Meet William C. Pomeroy. What is Transpiring in Labor Circles Here and Elsewhere.

One of the merriest and most pleasing events of the year in local labor circles was the open meeting and reception of the Bartenders' Union Monday evening, the main purpose of which was to hear and entertain Mr. W. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, and a number of prominent local labor men.

Mr. Pomeroy, who is the Vice President of the national body, is visiting various cities in this and adjoining States for the purpose of organizing local unions and increasing the membership. President De Souchet presided over the business portion of the meeting and introduced the national officer to the members and visitors in a few well chosen words. Mr. Pomeroy prefaced his remarks with a brief explanation of the workings of the unions in Chicago, and referred to the remarkable growth of the barkeepers' association. He said that while two years ago there was only one local union in the country, there are now 101. The order is now growing more rapidly than ever before. He said and predicted that it will ultimately have the largest membership of any of the national labor bodies. Among the good things he had to tell the Louisville people was the fact that the Waukesha Water Company had agreed to build a home for the aged and infirm members of the Bartenders' Union at Waukesha at a cost of \$40,000 and to donate a certain per centage of its profits to the maintenance of the institution. The conditions were most favorable and the proposition will doubtless be accepted by the national convention, which meets at Syracuse next July.

After Mr. Pomeroy had finished, Col. John Whallen was called upon and made a speech that created the greatest enthusiasm. Among other things, he stated that he always had the best wishes for organized labor and he wanted only union men in his employ. He also said that he would have the union sign hung in his house the next evening.

The social part of the session was presided over by Alderman Knecht, who also acted as toastmaster. That he filled the position in a most pleasing and acceptable manner is attested by all of the large number present.

The hit of the evening was made by Mike Hickey, of the Paradise, who assured the members that, while Col. Whallen would have the union sign up the next evening, he would not wait that long, but would have his in place in the morning.

Councilmen Graft and Reiss were here called upon and made addresses that were greatly appreciated.

Mr. John Ropke also made a humorous address, which kept all in the best of spirits. There were remarks of an interesting and instructive nature made by James McGill of the Central Labor Union, and a number of other speakers.

In the meantime refreshments, Roman punch and cigars had been served with the greatest liberality, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned, all being loud in the praise of the Barkeepers' Union and their generous hospitality.

Messrs. William M. Higgins and Edward P. Owen are making the necessary arrangements for their trip to Syracuse, N. Y., where they will represent the printers of Louisville.

The strike statistics of Germany for the year 1897 show that 63,119 workmen were involved in 578 strikes. Of these 330 were won by the workmen and 248 by the employers. The number of strikers that were completely successful was 273. Those that were partially successful numbered 146.

The sixth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen opened in Toronto, Ont., Monday. There were some 500 delegates present at the opening, and 200 more arrived during the day. There were 1,500 delegates and visitors in the city. The convention will be in session until Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

The weavers of Borden City (Mass.) Cotton Mills Nos. 1 and 2 have been compelled to strike against a reduction of wages. The weavers of the No. 3 mill have been on strike for three weeks for the same cause. The strikers number between 600 and 700. Work in the weaving departments of the three mills has been suspended. The spinners and carders are likely to leave work in support of the weavers.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, of Hull House, Chicago, is probably as well posted on sweatshops as any individual in the country. She says that little good may be expected from the law proposed in Illinois which requires that all sweatshop goods shall be tagged as such. A similar effort had been made in New York, she said, but it had been a practical failure. She insists that no law will be of material benefit in stopping the sweatshop evil except it is made a sanitary measure and the existence of the sweatshop is strictly prohibited.

Edwin F. Catley has been elected by the New Albany Typographical Union as delegate to the biennial meeting of the International Typographical Union, to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., next month. Mr. Catley has represented the New Albany union at the International Union three times. He is one of the oldest members of the printers' union at New Albany, having joined the union in 1857, and is an ardent union labor man. Mr. Catley, is a Democratic nominee to represent New Albany in the next Indiana Legislature, and should receive the support of every trades unionist in that city. He will make a worthy and able representative.

Women who occupy houses subject to taxation in Montreal, Canada, either as lessees or owners, have, by the new charter, full municipal suffrage.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Coroner E. M. Coots is suffering from an attack of fever.

Adrian Deming has returned from Pleasant Plains, Ohio.

Col. O'Brien, of the Reformatory, has returned from Bedford.

James B. Doherty and wife have returned from Cincinnati.

Miss Nellie Mangan, of Ohio avenue, is recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. A. T. Hert, after several months' sojourn at Lake Mackinac, has returned home.

Charles Coll returned Monday to Pittsburg. He had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Coll.

Mrs. Harvey Eastman, Miss Mamie Diffenderfer and Mr. Charles Taylor have returned from Cincinnati.

Mrs. Frank B. Burke has returned to Indianapolis, after a visit to Mrs. M. V. McCann, Wall and Market streets.

The Dramatic Club will give a dance Friday evening at Spieth's Theater in honor of Miss Slocum, of Indianapolis.

Will Saunders is in the city from Birmingham on a visit to his family. He is an engineer on the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

Former Prosecuting Attorney George E. Coll left Wednesday for Galveston, Texas. He has established a lucrative practice there and stands well with the fraternity.

James McGrath, a son of Dennis McGrath, has written home that he expects to soon be mustered out of the volunteer service at Jacksonville. He belongs to the First Louisiana regiment.

Mayor Rader presided at Tuesday night's City Council meeting for the first time. He made no inaugural address, but instead had the Rev. J. T. O'Neil open the proceedings with prayer.

A plan to convert the present City Hall into a school building and build a new City Hall, jail, City Court room and engine-house on the lot corner Spring and Court avenue is receiving favorable consideration at the hands of the Council.

Lieut. James W. Fortune, of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana regiment, is sick at Panama Park, Jacksonville. The Lieutenant is one of the most prominent and popular Irishmen in this city, and his friends will regret to hear of his illness. His condition is not serious, however.

The Rev. Father Lucius Matt, rector of St. Anthony's church, has gone away to spend his vacation, and the Rev. Father Otto Rectenwald, of Syracuse, N. Y., formerly of this city, is officiating in his stead. Father Matt is one of the youngest priests ever in charge of St. Anthony's. The members are decidedly attached to him.

SIXTY-NINTH.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ran riotous with the heavy rainfalls that the adjacent watersheds furnished. There were a number of casualties during the march—some men falling, killed; more wounded. In the course of this march the left of the regiment, finding itself projected beyond the colors, began to mark time.

"Why do you halt, boys?" called out Thomas Francis Meagher, the acting Lieutenant Colonel, who was riding in the rear of the marching column.

"To dress the line, sir," was the quick response.

"That's right, boys. Forward!" answered back the future General.

The "mark time" was at once changed into the jauntiest step, and the regiment went forward, still under a heavy fire, maintaining an alignment that would have won applause on dress parade.

Meagher was delighted with this exhibition of coolness and courage, and cried out: "Boys, I will never ask you to do what I don't do myself!" and he at once placed himself between the marching column and the fire which was directed upon it. A solid shot knocked over his horse, and Meagher, for the time, was hors de combat.

The regiment was soon sent against a fort and had entered upon the field in which the fort was located. Supports could not be found; the demoralization and disorganization of the troops had become general. The Sixty-ninth was ordered to retire. This retreat was effectively covered by part of the extreme left company, who, luckily for their comrades, had not heard the bugle call, and these forced back into the fort by their well-directed fire the Southern soldiers, who sought twice to sally forth in pursuit.

That day for the Sixty-ninth was now practically over. It formed a square later to receive and repel a threatened attack of cavalry which never came. The Sixty-ninth was soon afterward marched from the field, leaving no national soldier behind, and unmolested by any pursuing Confederate. The march was continued to Fort Corcoran—a work on the Virginia side of the Potomac and near the Georgetown Bridge—which it had camped before and within which it had camped before was begun this "On to Richmond" movement.

Soon after dawn on Monday morning Gen. McDowell and his staff came along on a trot, and through the rain, bound for Washington. A bandaged and limping band of wounded of the Sixty-ninth saluted as the General was passing. One of the band remarked:

"General, it's too bad. We did the best we could; but our best was not good enough."

Gen. McDowell answered: "Never mind, boys; it was not your fault."

And on every disastrous field thereafter the commanding General could well repeat to the men of the Sixty-ninth: "Boys, it was not your fault!" And after victories was heard many a time by these exiles of Erin: "I thank you, boys; you've won the day for me!"

The old boys have no fear but that the

new boys will write their title clear to all the honors of the past, and win new laurels for Sixty-ninth, for Ireland and for their American home.

THEATERS.

There will be a veritable vaudeville carnival at the Buckingham the coming week, when the entertainment will be furnished by Gotthold's Gigantic Gathering of Carefully Chosen Celebrities. The bill will consist of a number of American and Europe's leading vaudeville acts, and will include the greatest novelty of the age, Jessie the Baboon, which has been pronounced the most intelligent animal in the world. This animal has received more attention in this country since she has been brought here by her trainer, Frank Gardener, than any act introduced here in years. There is nothing, almost, that Jessie can not do. This caricature of a human being has been pronounced wonderful. Assisted by a trained pony, Amber, she goes through a "premier equistrinne" circus act, doing more difficult tricks while the pony is going at a higher rate of speed than any human being has ever attempted. Horwitz and Bowers, the famous authors and travesty producers, will be among the entertainers, and it is a foregone conclusion that their initial trip to Louisville will be more than successful. The dainty little Sutherland sisters, the graceful dancers and petite comedienne, will also contribute to the excellence of the bill. Others are the Statue Four, composed of Welby, Pearl, Keys and Nellis, in a novel terrestrial choral creation; Barr and Evans, comely sketchists; Frederick Brothers and Tenney, celebrated comedians and instrumentalists, who have created a most favorable impression wherever they appeared; Garnella and Harris, in a decidedly original acrobatic sketch; Armstrong brothers, well-known singers, talkers, dancers and producers; Ray Vernon and Mae Mack, dashing soubrettes; the Burgess trio, who present something entirely new in vaudeville, entitled "A Trolley Ride," with mechanical effects, and the three Schuyler sisters, operatic and popular vocalists. An innovation at this popular amusement resort will be a series of ladies' and children's matinees to be given every Saturday. Those that have heretofore been given have proven a huge success, and they will now be given weekly. This style of entertainment is the most popular of all in the larger cities and with the class of attractions that the Buckingham is offering now there is no reason why this should not soon be the case in Louisville.

The inaugural of the Meffert Stock Company's second season will take place beginning with a matinee on Monday. The company this season is as strong as one as it is possible to engage. Five popular members of last season's company have been re-engaged to which have been added seven new members, who have been especially secured for the ability of each player to handle the particular line of parts that they will be called upon to play. The opening play will be the beautiful military drama, "Lynwood," written by Mr. James K. Tillotson and originally produced at the Union Square Theater, New York City, with a great cast of players, including Maude Grainger, Ellen Plympton, Charles Coghlan, Dan Harkins and others of equal note.

The story is a powerful one, with scenes laid in Kentucky.

This will be the first production of this play in Louisville, and will be followed with the finest line of plays ever presented in one season in the history of the city, among which are many plays never seen here before, and a number of them are novelties. The interpretation of the plays by this carefully selected company will be both artistic and satisfactory. A lot of new scenery has been painted and a great amount of properties and furnishings have been added to the already large equipment of the theater since the close of last season.

Col. Meffert having won the confidence of the public the past season, it is his intention to keep it, and as the plays and the company will surpass the previous season, it will be enabled to give as satisfactory performances as any higher-priced and more pretentious road company.

Chas. E. Blaney's big extravaganza success, "A Boy Wanted," will be the attraction at the Avenue next week, commencing Sunday night. It is conceded to be one of the biggest financial successes of the past season. "A Boy Wanted" is a mixture of farce-comedy, burlesque, extravaganza and vaudeville, and was written by Mr. Blaney for the purpose of introducing a host of pretty girls, clever comedians, talented vocalists, expert dancers and high-class vaudeville artists. There is a most successful scheme to entertain an audience—one which should meet with the same big business at this play-house as it has every place it has played during the past season. There are a great many funny situations throughout the play, which are brought out in the brightest possible manner. The witty remarks and the jokes are all new; the scenery is handsome and in keeping with the play, and with such a bright production, together with everything surrounding it being carried complete, the success is guaranteed, as with all of Mr. Blaney's attractions.

The new men appointed to the police force have all passed the requisite examination and been assigned to beats. They present a fine appearance, and have been highly complimented by Mayor Weaver.

Capt. Tom Maher was pleasantly surprised by his friends Thursday, when he was called into the Mayor's office and presented with a handsome gold badge. It was a present worthily bestowed and will be worn with honor.

Lieut. Sam Owens was also presented with a fine badge, as a token of respect from the men of his platoon.

Steel and malachite form a combination noted in the newest buckles.

SPORTING.

Lively Times Promised in the Roped Arena—What is Transpiring on the Ball Field.

Oh, that Louisville had struck her gait earlier in the season.

Prof. Jimmy De Forrest has matched Jimmy Dever to meet Benny Leon for ten rounds at 118 pounds on September 21.

The bout between Joe Choyanski and Bob Armstrong, which was to have taken place in Philadelphia has been declared off.

Tommy Ryan has notified Billy Madden that he will box Gus Ruhlman, and if matters can be adjusted properly the affair will take place in Syracuse next month.

Charley McKeever and "Mysterious" Billy Miller have deposited \$500 as a forfeit that both will be at weight when they come together on October 7 at the Lenox Athletic Club.

Patsy Haley announces that the battle between himself and Charles Kelly has been clinched, and will be fought at the Greenwood Athletic Club on September 26. The "go" is for twenty rounds.

James (Squirrel) Pinnerty, the Ohio featherweight, wishes an engagement, and his manager, Joseph Marrinan, writes from Watertown to the effect that he will post a forfeit to show that he means business.

Manager Mulligan deserves great credit for the good judgment he has shown in arranging matches for the Louisville Athletic Club, and the public should continue to patronize his exhibitions in future as it has done in the past.

Charley Harvey, who is now manager for Martin Flaherty, offers to match Flaherty against any 126 to 130 pounds. In regard to George McFadden, Harvey states that Flaherty will not meet McFadden, as he does not consider him a strong attraction.

"Kid" Hennessy, the young Limerick pugilist, is slowly but surely advancing among the topnotchers. This is due a great deal to his efficient manager and trainer, James Langan, who has carefully watched the "Kid's" interest at every stage of the game.

Not being satisfied with the thrashing he received at Philadelphia last Monday night, Joe Bernstein has arranged another contest with George Dixon. This time the affair will be limited to twenty-five rounds, and will take place at the Lenox Athletic Club the latter part of November.

Jack Skelly and Jack Dougherty had a talk on Friday night, and as a result a match between Bobby Dobbs and Matty Matthews was arranged. The mill will take place at the Lenox Athletic Club on October 21, and will be for twenty-five rounds at catch weights. Both boxes have posted \$250 as appearance money.

There is a possibility that the contest arranged between Jakey White and Mike Sears, which was to take place at the Olympic Athletic Club, Birmingham, Eng., next month, will fall through. Sears was to have received his expense money last week, but up to date the wherewithal has not arrived. Sears figured on sailing Wednesday.

The new Monarch Athletic Club now has a representative in the East, and in a letter received yesterday he informs Manager Al Cook that he will surely close deals whereby a number of star pugilists will spar here during the coming season. The Monarch Club will leave nothing undone to maintain its reputation as the leading sporting club of this part of the country.

Prominent among the Irish American pugilists of this country is Tommy Hogan, the crack New York feather-weight, who is to fight Johnny Van Heest, of Michigan, before the Louisville Athletic Club at Music Hall on the night of September 21. Hogan has been idle for a long time in his native city where so much boxing was going on, but his idleness was not due to his own inclination by any means.

On the contrary he has, through his manager, Mr. P. H. Sullivan, tried every way on earth to get Solly Smith, George Dixon, Ben Jordan, the English champion; Dave Sullivan, Joe Bernstein or in fact any of the topnotchers in his class, to give him a chance to prove what kind of stuff he is made of and how he compares with these stars, but they evidently had a wholesome respect for the speedy little fellow's prowess, for they gave him a wide berth when match-making time came around and decided that it was a great deal better to fight among themselves than to take him on. He finally concluded to try his luck elsewhere, and accordingly addressed a letter to Andy P. Mulligan, the enterprising little Irish American manager of the Louisville Athletic Club, asking him if he could induce any feather-weight in the world to meet him in a twenty-four foot ring. Johnny Van Heest was in Chicago looking for a match, and by chance he also wrote Mulligan at the same time requesting a match with some one at his weight. Andy immediately recognized what a great contest would result by bringing these two together, and he lost no time in preparing a contract for them to sign. Both men accepted the terms immediately, and posted a forfeit to guarantee their appearance and to show how eager they were for a fight. Now both are training hard for the contest and both are happy.

This is the evenest match of any that have set the sports to thinking so far. Hogan is being trained by Dick Moore, the celebrated middle-weight, who gave the ambitious "Kid" McCoy three very hard battles. Moore accompanied Hogan from New York, and is here for the purpose of getting a match with any man in the country at 158 pounds.

The preliminary will be a ten-round bout between Tommy McQuaid and George Bloomer. These are considered two of the fastest bantams in the business. Both boys are natives of the city, and every one who has seen them box predicts a great exhibition when they get together.

POLICE ITEMS.

The new men appointed to the police force have all passed the requisite examination and been assigned to beats. They present a fine appearance, and have been highly complimented by Mayor Weaver.

Capt. Tom Maher was pleasantly surprised by his friends Thursday, when he was called into the Mayor's office and presented with a handsome gold badge. It was a present worthily bestowed and will be worn with honor.