

GOTHAM'S BIG EVENT

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW ASSOCIATION BEGINS TODAY.

MORE HUMAN THAN EQUINE.

AWARDING OF PRIZES TO BREEDERS HAS BECOME A SIDE ISSUE.

CHESS EXPERTS ARE COMING.

Next Tournament to Be Held in America—Western Association Averages.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—All arrangements are complete for the opening of the horse show in Madison Square Garden tomorrow morning. It is the twelfth annual exhibition under the auspices of the National Horse Show Association of America, and while the entries for it are less numerous and the number of rich box holders less than in previous years, the show itself will, it is expected in other respects, be up to the standard of other shows.

None of the Astors are among the box holders, and the death of Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt will leave the leaders of New York's swell set among the absent.

The horse show in recent years has been pronounced more a human show than an equine exhibition, but while this feature may not be conspicuous during the coming week, the show of horses will, it is promised, be better than ever.

The number of breeders from different parts of the country who have made entries is larger this year than usual. There will be six thoroughbred stallions shown. They are A. A. Davenport's "Intro," by Powhatan; Knappton's "Adolph," by Nelson; Potentate, eight years old, by Peter; Judge Morrow, by Vagabond, and King Galop, each six years old, by Gallop, owned by S. S. Howard; Favorable, ten years old, by Sensation, property of Brookside stable, and F. D. Beard's Lazarene, five years old, by the same owner.

In the ring will also be many varieties of former shows. They will include saddle horses, coach horses, trotters, high jumpers, hackneys and harness horses. Racers do not figure conspicuously in the lists. The attendance this year, it is expected, will be fully as large as in previous years, and among the distinguished foreigners who will attend will be Prince Luigui, of Savoy, a nephew of the king of Italy.

The judges are James Galway, of New York; James McMeekin, Cambridge, Mass.; F. T. Hunderhill, New York; S. S. Spaulding, Buffalo; John E. Green, Glenview, Ky.; Col. R. W. Leonard, of New York; J. W. Lawrence, Newport; George R. Reed, Port Chester; Richard Gilson, Delaware; H. L. Herbert, New York; R. W. Rivers, of New York; George C. Clausen, New York; John E. Cowdin, New York; John N. Scatchard, New York; Butler Duncan, New York; W. William Shepard, Shepherdsburn, Dr. Thomas Loomes, New York; Dr. Thomas Sherwood, New York; Supt. Frank T. Clarke.

CHESS EXPERTS COMING.

Next Tournament to Be Held in the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—H. N. Pillsbury, the American chess expert, arrived in London this morning. His health is better than it was during the Nuremberg chess tournament, and he is under the doctor's care, as he has been continuously since the starting of the Nuremberg tournament. Mr. Pillsbury reports that the visitors were most hospitably treated at Budapest. If Dr. Lasker wins his present match with Steinitz, he has promised to play Pillsbury next for the championship. He has telegraphed to the latter that the match will probably be in London in the autumn of 1897.

All of the big chess players who participated in the recent tournaments at Nuremberg and Budapest have promised to come to the United States, to take part in a tournament. It only remains to raise the necessary prizes. All desire that this should be a double round, playing portions of the match in different cities. England in the coming cable match will be represented by nearly the same team as she was before. Mr. Pillsbury will play for the United States.

Mr. Pillsbury announced today that if Mr. Showalter challenges him he will accept, but that he would not be wise for him to challenge Mr. Showalter. Mr. Pillsbury sails for the United States on Saturday.

HARVARD HAS NO KICK.

Investigation Proves Princeton's Center Rush Galley to Be Eligible.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 8.—This evening Prof. J. H. Beale, chairman of the Harvard committee, which gave out the following statement in regard to the recent questioning of the standing of Princeton's big center rush, Galley:

"There has been no dispute between Harvard and Princeton on any question of fact, nor has Harvard at any time taken a position which would in any possibility have caused a rupture of the athletic relations existing between the two universities, or a refusal by either to play the football game as arranged.

"A question was at one time raised

DYSPEPSIA.

A Life of Agony, a Death of Pain, is the Experience of its Victims.

This dreaded disease is caused by imperfect action of the stomach, and impurities of the blood. Gastric troubles appear in certain stages, they slowly eat into the vitals of the victim, poisoning his blood and preventing the absorption of proper nourishment from the food. The patient at last dies from starvation, or a knawing pain penetrates an artery, and death from hemorrhage is the result. Do not continue to suffer. You can be cured. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa brings relief at once. It tones up and rectifies all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys; above all it purifies the blood, restoring to it power to convey nourishment to all parts of the body, and enables it to dispel all poisons from the system. Note this one of many cases where health has attended its use.

"I have been a great sufferer from chronic dyspepsia for thirteen years, and finally became so bad that I was unable to work or do any business. I am very thankful that I met the Kickapoo Indian Medicine Co., as they have by their Kickapoo Indian Sagwa made a new man of me. My health is again fully restored, and I can work with entire satisfaction, and deem it a duty to make this known, so that those suffering as I have may use the Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and be benefited. I cheerily recommend it to all who are afflicted with it."—William R. Donahue, Westcott, Nebraska.

There are thousands of others living today who testify to its efficacy. Remember it is harmless, being purely vegetable and all powerful in its effects. All druggists sell it, \$1.00 a bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.00.

as to Galley's eligibility, but upon investigation it was found to be perfectly eligible. He has played two years at Lafayette, and one at Princeton before the present year, and Harvard has absolutely no objection to his being urged against the eligibility of any man who played on Princeton's team.

"Chairman Harvard Athletic Committee."

"It was Harvard's intention, if the investigation resulted in no information against Galley to keep the fact of their inquiries secret. The matter leaked out, however, and for this reason, in justice to Princeton, the above statement has been issued by Harvard."

FIGURED BY LANDER.

Battling Averages of the Cracks in the Western Association.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 8.—Frank C. Lander, who was inaugurated as president by President Hickey, of the Western association, to get up the averages of the players during the past season, has just completed a compilation of the figures from the official scores. The batting averages of the first ten men follow:

Table with 4 columns: Name, AB, R, H, SB, PC. Rows include McFarland, Quincy, Kregg, Rockford, McQuaid, Dubuque, LaRocque, Dubuque, Schaub, Peoria, Preston, De Moines, McKillop, St. Joseph, McKillop, De Moines.

AN AMERICAN, YET A PEER.

Unique Position of Fairfax—Has a Seat in House of Lords.

At the Emmet-Chandler wedding on Tuesday, one of the guests was a gentleman of a unique position in this country. Lord Fairfax is an American citizen, and yet he possesses a seat in the English house of lords. His name is prominent in the opening of parliament, and receives notices of important debates just like any other peer. It is the only case of the existence of a citizen of one country possessing a right to help make the laws for another nation.

This unique position was brought about in a curious way. Lord Fairfax, who receives the name from his friends by courtesy, although an American citizen, is descended from a family of another nation, is descended from the original settlers of the Fairfax estate in Virginia, the third Baron Fairfax who migrated to this country early in the seventeenth century.

When the American Revolution broke out, the large estates in Europe, and the father of the present peer, lived some times in England and sometimes in America, often using his right to sit in the English house of lords. Throughout the struggle for independence he sympathized with the revolutionists, but forbore any active part in the rebellion, and was always loyal to the United States and its franchise as an American citizen.

But an English peer can lose his title, and Lord Fairfax had not committed any such act, and consequently could not be deprived of his right to the barony. Hence he has always been an English commoner forswearing allegiance to the Crown cannot vote or sit in the English house of lords. He has become re-naturalized, but it is the ancient privileges of the peers, dating from the time of Magna Charta, that have kept him in the English house of lords, and he has retained his titles and rights in perpetuity except in the case of treasonable conspiracy or active war against the United States.

Some centuries later this law was modified in the case of peers becoming Roman Catholics, conversions to Rome, and in the case of peers who died about eight years ago, lost them their titles. But even this law was repealed on the passing of the Catholic emancipation act, and the law which would deprive a peer of his title. This is how it happens that an American citizen, who is a peer, sits in the English house of lords.

RAILWAY MANIA IN 1836.

Strange Case which Raged in England Fifty Years Ago.

At that time, as now, was piled high with the projects and the rate of interest was very low. Home railways, which had proved a profitable investment, became the arena of speculation. Much nonsense was written as to their dividend-paying capacity. They were infallibly to become the arena of speculation. Much nonsense was written as to their dividend-paying capacity. They were infallibly to become the arena of speculation.

A WOMEN'S CLUB IN PARIS.

It Seeks to Make Life Enjoyable for its Members.

Within the last few years the "emancipation of woman," as it is called, has made all the difference in the world. It is not only in the labor of life, and to occupy posts in the banking houses, and in the establishments, etc., which were formerly reserved exclusively for men, but they are demanding the same rights as men, and by no means all. Since they share in the labor of life, they demand, and are assuming, independence in the pleasures of life. The bicycle has done a great deal to aid the Parisienne to obtain it, says the London Standard.

Sized Him Up.

Cleveland Leader.

"How is that Grigsby's wife always dresses well, while he is a poor man?"

"He's on the Popoatic ticket, and wants to get the poor man's vote."

THEY TUMBLED.

The scorching, fast as he could pedal, bumped in to Deacon Bruce.

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the Comtesse de St. Martin, the Comtesse de Wallis and the Marquise, Tallandier. The regulations of this club, the creation of which is likely to be followed by others of a less select and more exclusive kind. They prohibit all sorts of political and religious discussions, and the members are accepted as members, but the French and English candidates present the written consent of their husbands. It is a rule of the club, however, that a woman who is married, or who is a widow, is free from any matrimonial trammels. The object of this club is evidently to make life enjoyable for its members. Serious discussions being banished, the members of the Ladies' club do not intend to concern themselves with making their establishment a rendezvous for gossip, but are already organizing a series of fetes, to be held on the premises, on ordinary occasions, are forbidden to cross the threshold, will be admitted as guests. It is said that some of the members of the club frequent it dressed in masculine attire.

DIET OF THE FUTURE.

Physicians Say Horse Meat is More Healthful Than Pork.

Paris and Vienna cheap restaurants substitute horse meat for other kinds of butchered meats. The poorer classes in Berlin and Vienna are forced by the high prices to go without meat. In Paris the custom of using horse-meat is not confined to the poorer classes who have to do heavy labor to obtain a sufficient amount of nourishing animal food.

The poorer people abroad live to live largely without meat. A liver on London omnibus, who seemed to be a man of intelligence and thrift, told the writer that he could afford meat only once or twice a week. The poorer classes in Berlin and Vienna are forced by the high prices to go without meat.

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The business of slaughtering horses for their meat is undoubtedly on the increase in the United States because of the large profits to be made in Europe for horse meat, especially when it is canned. The Germans are eating it, though unconsciously, in the form of sausage.

An unknown amount comes back to America as canned meat, and not improbably forms a staple item of diet in all public institutions where the feeding by contract is carried on. This industry will rapidly increase in extent from the fact that horses are becoming cheaper and more numerous.

The farms out West can better afford to feed horses with their grain if they can sell the horses for their meat. The result will be that if horses come largely into the market as food for the younger horses will be killed off before they are two years old and the result will be that if horses come largely into the market as food for the younger horses will be killed off before they are two years old.

A great gain will be made in preventing the constant production of lame or feeble horses by drivers. Just as soon as a horse is killed and his best his best strength and speed the owners will sell them off to butchers, just as ordinary cows and oxen are sold. The horse is a more valuable animal than the pig, and it is a more valuable animal than the pig, and it is a more valuable animal than the pig.

The business troubles in the United States are not the only ones that are causing men without employment are emphasizing the fact that every possible class must be utilized to make living cheaper. Carnivorous animals cannot compete with labor on rice or macaroni. But meat-fed labor accomplishes better work.

Few people realize how rigidly the old Mosaic law, largely discarded even among Jews, is being applied to the large. On account of the distinctness made by the laws of Moses between animals clean and unclean, many animals are being discarded because of their fondness for carrion. Horses, however, are the cleanest of all animals.

The Needle and the Pin.

Household Words.

"A Pin and a Needle, being neighbors in a work basket, and both being idle folk, began to quarrel, as idle folk are wont to do."

"I should like to know," said the Pin, "what you are good for, and how you expect to get through the world without a head?"

"What is the use of your head," replied the Needle, rather sharply, "if you have no eyes?"

"What is the use of an eye," said the Pin, "if there is always something in it?"

"I am more active, and can go through the world, and you are a poor, crooked creature," said the Needle.

"You are a poor, crooked creature," said the Needle.

"I'll pull your eye out if you touch me; read, and you will see how a single thread," said the Pin.

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

Of Resolutions Adopted by the Common Council of the City of St. Paul.

A. Y. F. No. 2060—Resolved, That a warrant be drawn upon the city treasury, payable out of the "Election Fund," for the sum of \$307.25, to pay men employed in erecting and putting up election booths during the two weeks ending Oct. 10, 1896, in accordance with the pay roll certified to by the City Engineer and approved by the Board of Aldermen Nov. 6, 1896.

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