FOXY GEORGE AND WESTERN

Tebeau's Little Injunction Suit and What it Really Means.

SOME BASE BALL HISTORY REVIEWED

Effort of White Wings to Install Himself in Control of Two Leagues and Tommy Burns' Ingratitude.

Something doing.

Unless G. Foxy White Wings Tebeau abandons his injunction suit, some history of the Western Base Ball league will be reviewed by the district court of Lancaster county Neb., at Lincoln. Much of what will then be brought out has been already told in the columns of The Bee, but it will bear repeating. Mr. Tebeau sued out a temporary writ of injunction last week to prevent the annual meeting of the Western league being held unless he was allowed to sit as a member, claiming that the Denver franchise belonged to him. The case was set for hearing on Monday and then adjourned to Wednesday of the present week. Tebeau's claim is preposterous, but not more so than many of his other actions, and only serves to further impress on the base ball world that he is a man of infinite resource and without scruples when it comes to harrassing a rival or getting even with some one who has incurred his ill-will. He has barely the remotest prospect of winning anything in his present suit, but he takes the gambler's chance, for he can lose nothing, and, if some unexpected flaw in the proceeding should by chance land him in possession of a franchise at Denver, he would be that much ahead.

In order to fully understand Tebeau's present position, it is necessary to go back to the beginning. Four years ago George Tebeau was in Denver, apparently without occupation. He was in correspondence with W. A. Rourke and others, and along in January, 1900, at a meeting held in Des Moines the Western league was formed, with Denver, Des Moines, Omaha, Pueblo, Sioux City and St. Joseph as members. This little six-club league was a winner from the word go, but before the season closed the expansion fever had struck the American league, and Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City were thrown out into the world. The genius of Tebeau began to get in its work right there. He worked up the expansion of the Western. Ostensibly disposing of his interests in Denver to Mr. Packard, the present owner of the franchise, Tebeau planted himself in Kansas City as owner of the new franchise there, and induced A. B. Beal, who owned the Sioux City franchise to go to Minneapolis. Billy Hulen, who had the Pueblo franchise, moved it up to Colorado Springs, and the circuit in 1901 was Colorado Springs, Denver, Des Moines, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Paul. This move wasn't successful from a financial point of view, for the big towns from the Ban Johnson circuit would have none or very little of the ball furnished by the Western league; but that summer gave Tebeau a still further chance, and before the end of the season he had his plans formed for splitting the new league, and forming two more. It came about this time that Tebeau still owned the Denver franchise. His plan contemplated the formation of the American association circuit as it now exists, and the relegation of the Western to the condition of the six-club league in which he found it.

Tebeau had a willing aide in T. J. Hickey, then president of the Western league, who was ambitious to rise still higher in the base ball world, and who aided in working up sentiment for the Tebeau plan. When they approached Rourke, who had bought out Keith's interests in the Omaha plant, it was with a proposition that he remain in the six-club circuit. This Rourke refused to listen to. He was asked to place a price on his plant and franchise and did so, giving an option in August, 1901, to run ninety days. This option was allowed to run out by Tebeau and Hickey, because they thought they had their plans so well worked up that Rourke would be forced into a six-club league. In the meantime Van Brunt of St. Joseph was getting busy, for he had some money tied up in the game, and so wanted to know where he was coming in, or rather out. At a meeting held in Chicago after the season, Rourke was offered a two-year franchise for Omaha in the American association. Others were being let in on the ground floor, with ten-year franchises and Rourke insisted on having one for himself. Finally, on advice of friends and to protect his interests, Rourke agreed to accept a two-year franchise in the new league, and put up a forfeit of $600 that he would stick.

Prior to this, Tebeau and Billy Hulen got to Tommy Burns of Colorado Springs and sold him the "plant" there. When Burns came to look over the situation, he found he didn't even have a bat bag to show for his $4,200 he had put up. This riled him to such an extent that he came charging over to Omaha to see Rourke, and urge him to keep out of the new league, saying he would spend all of Brother Jimmy Burns' millions in order to get even with Tebeau. Van Brunt was making some such talk himself, and Packard got into the game with a little offering of his own. Beall was counted out by the Tebeau-Hickey combine from the very start, Walter Wilmot being picked for Minneapolis, but the question was to get Beall's lease on the grounds there away from him. The Western league meeting was called for St. Joe in December, 1902, and the new league was to meet in Kansas City in January. When the Western met Hickey resigned as president, Packard represented Denver and Tebeau claimed a seat for Kansas City, but was expelled under the rules. Prior to this meeting a determined effort had been made to buy Rourke's Omaha plant. T. J. Hickey came to Omaha with as pretty a bunch of money as ever tempted a man, offered to pay Rourke cash for the ground lease and franchise at a figure that was eminently satisfactory under any other conditions. Just at that time Tommy Burns was busiest working on Rourke to induce him to stick to the Western. Against the advice of some of his best friends Rourke decided to stay with the Western, and refused to sell to Hickey. Hickey set about then to put in a rival team in Omaha, and went so far as to contract for grounds and a franchise was awarded Frank Bandle conditionally, in lieu of the one granted to Rourke for Omaha. It was not until several weeks later, and after it had been plainly shown that two teams in Omaha meant certain disaster, that Bandle declined to be a party to wrecking the game locally, and withdrew from the American association. This last action removed Omaha from the circuit of the American association. But the magnates of that league have never taken their eyes off this town.

Now the fight was squarely on, and the wreckers and the reorganizers went at it. The Bee at that time, favoring the American association, predicted disaster for the Western, and its predictions have been verified almost to the letter. But here is what is interesting in the present situation: A. B. Beall still held the Minneapolis franchise in the Western and George Tebeau the Denver franchise in the Western. Beall was inclined to get out of base ball, but he agreed to hold onto his Minneapolis lease, the Western magnates agreeing to see him whole on the deal. Relying on this state of affairs, the Western people held to the grounds at Kansas City and Milwaukee and prepared to put in clubs there and at Minneapolis to compete with the American. At Denver Packard was quietly moving along on the supposition that he would have the franchise and the Broadway park there, just as he had had the season before, neglecting the element of Tebeau altogether. Just at the most interesting juncture Mr. A. B. Beall bobbed up in Denver with an assignment of Tebeau's lease to the Broadway park, and to his franchise in the Western league, this having been given in lieu of Beall's holdings at Minneapolis. This act of treachery compelled the Western to hustle not only for a town to take the place of Minneapolis, but to secure new grounds in Denver.

At a meeting of the Western league at Kansas City Jimmy Whitfield was elected president, the Denver franchise was formally awarded to Packard and Peoria was given the place of Minneapolis. Beall, finding that his new deal was getting him nothing, transferred his lease to Packard, and the Denver situation was apparently left in good condition. At the Kansas City meeting Otto Floto, the sporting editor of the Denver Post, was present, trying to secure the Denver franchise. He had the backing of the owners of the Post, Fred G. Bonfils and Harry Tammen, and was willing to put up any kind of money. The franchise went to Mr. Packard.

That is the history of the Western league and its dealings with Tebeau, in brief. One may only judge a man's intentions by his actions, and there is nothing in Tebeau's course to indicate that he wants to do Omaha any good in a base ball way. He recently offered Bill Rourke a figure which the latter says is satisfactory for the Omaha plant, but Rourke declined to sell, because he believes, as anyone must, that if Tebeau gets a foothold in Omaha, it is goodby to the chance of this town ever getting into a bigger league than it is now in. Tebeau is after Packard as hard as he can go, and some reason exists for thinking that he has the moral if not the financial support of Messrs. Tammen and Bonfils. If this combination can get hold of Denver and Omaha, they will have a great combination, as they will then in a great measure absolutely control two leagues, the Western and the American association, in which Tebeau owns Louisville and Kansas City. This combination would make George Tebeau the uncrowned king of western base ball. And Tommy Burns, who was telling how he would spend his last cent to get even with Tebeau two years ago, is now doing all he can to help his ancient enemy win out, and giving as his reason that he doesn't like the way that man Rourke acted.

All that Bill Rourke ever did to Tommy Burns was to stand by him in his fight two years ago. If Rourke had taken The Bee's tip at that time, he would now be the owner of a franchise in the American association, and wouldn't have to worry a minute about what Burns will or will not do. But Burns has a bully forgettery, and it is working full time right now. And the next meeting of the Western league will not be held until after Judge Holmes holds court at Lincoln next Wednesday, and maybe not then.

There's a little maxim that Tebeau should remember: "He who seeks equity must do equity," and a man coming into court asking for relief that the law will not give him must come with clean hands.

GOLF FIXTURES FOR YEAR

Annual Meeting of U. S. G. A. Has Some Perplexing Points to Decide.

The annual meeting of the United States Golf association, which is to be held at New York in February, will be asked to award St. Louis the annual championship event this year, but the indications are that it will go elsewhere. Secretary Ballou says that the association has been asked to recognize the events already scheduled at St. Louis in an official way, but the parent organization has refused to do this, and so the big golf events which are scheduled for September 19 to 24 will not have the official sanction.

The St. Louis contests will be unique in many ways. One of the competitions—the putting event over a nine-hole course—has been announced as a night event, to be played by electric lights. This will surely draw the gallery, whatever effect it may have upon the players. There will also be driving and approaching contests, while the big events will be individual and team championship competitions. The team event will require teams of ten men each to enter, representing not clubs, but associations, and two or more teams may enter from the same association if desired.

The increasing army of golfers who compose the rank and file of the Transmississippi Golf association are wondering where the annual championship event this year will be held. Some time ago the semi-official announcement was made that it would doubtless be held at St. Louis, but such a storm of protest against this proposition has been voiced by the membership that it does not now seem that this project will be carried out. It is argued that a city in which there is a world-wide show is the poorest place on earth in which to hold such an event. And then there is this other and more interesting question as to whether any of the St. Louis clubs would entertain the Transmississippi in view of the many events which are to be contested on their links during the year. It certainly would not do to solicit such an invitation, for a club which is not patriotic enough and does not want the tourney badly enough to make a bid for it should not have it. It is also urged that some of the newer members of the Transmississippi, such as the St. Paul or Minneapolis organizations, should be given an opportunity. They have some first-class golfers. So has St. Louis, but the golfers of the southern burgh are not very enthusiastic over Transmississippi affairs this year. The suggestion was made last week that the event should be held in this city. That would be very acceptable so far as the local golfers are concerned, but it is only two years since Omaha had the honor of entertaining the Transmississippi, and this fact is urged against a local reception. In any event, the officials of the Transmississippi may be trusted to do the right thing.

In P. L. Forgan of 306 North Eighteenth street this city has one of the descendants of the inventor of the gutta percha golf ball, which revolutionized the game. And the story of how this invention was brought about is almost as interesting as is Mr. Forgan. John Patterson, a Scotchman, was surprised one day to find that some of his friends had caused a mummy to be shipped to his Scottish home from Egypt. As a part of the wrapping this mummy boasted of a bit of gutta percha, which was put on the mummy's wrappings by Mr. Patterson's friends, who had shipped it from Pharaoh's former realms. Mr. Patterson, being of a speculative turn of mind, dug out some of this gutta percha and when he saw that it would weld together he caused a small ball to be made of it, as he was an ardent golfer. Imagine his surprise when he found that it would carry a long distance and that it kept its shape. He made a lot of the balls and golfers were delighted. Unfortunately for Patterson he did not take out a patent or attempt to protect himself in any way or else he might have made millions. Patterson is a direct relative of Mr. Forgan. Another relative, Robert Forgan, is club maker to the king at the famous St. Ambrose links. Where formerly he had three or four assistants, there are now about fifty. Mr. Forgan knows the game from start to finish and has played it on its native heath in Scotland. He is a cousin to J. B. and D. R. Forgan, the famous golfing bankers of Chicago.

The general meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf association will be held in New York City January 29. The nominating committee has made the following nominations for the ensuing year: Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Baltusrol, president; Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau, secretary; Miss F. E. Wickam, Shinnecock Hills, treasurer; Mrs. C. L. Tiffany, Apawamis club, fifth member executive committee. The meeting should be one of importance, as the indifference shown by the representative competitors for the past two years has lowered the standard of the organization. Five years ago the Women's Metropolitan Golf association furnished the bulk of the competitors for the women's national championship, but at present, largely through indifference, they are absolutely back numbers.

The United States Golf association now has an associate membership of 220 allied clubs, every section of the country being represented. These are subdivided into twenty-nine allied organizations—nine in New York, five in Massachusetts, four in New Jersey, four in Pennsylvania, three in Illinois, two in Maryland, and one each in Maine and Missouri. These have the power of voting at the annual meeting which is to be held at New York in February. The west has instituted a movement providing for the discussion of the question as to whether or not "taxation without representation is not unamerican?" The advocates of the extension of the voting power declare that it was well enough when the association was in its infancy to have all the power in the hands of the associated clubs, but the association has grown into a powerful body, and the many minor organizations of the country are now becoming anxious to have a voice in the annual meeeting of the parent organization.

Walter J. Travis, the amateur golf champion, came out a winner in the Pinehurst (N. C.) inauguration tournament, defeating W. C. Fownes, jr., of the Highland club, Pittsburg, 2 up and 1 to play, at thirty-six holes, in the final round for the championship cup. For a time it looked as if the Pittsburg player would win. At the end of the first round of eighteen holes the players were even up, but the steadiness of the champion on the afternoon round gave him the victory. Bernard Nicholls, who was in Omaha last week, says that two things combine to enable Travis to win his victories. The first of these is his machine-like precision, and the next is the annoyance he causes players with whom he is paired by his slowness. He always takes at least two practice swings, and is exasperatingly slow about these, but the moment he steps up to the ball he swings his club quickly. He takes three and more practice strokes with his putter on the greens, and all of these extra movements cause his contestant some embarrassment and uncertainty which is wearing on the nerves.

Bernard Nicholls has a record for a drive of 315 yards over a level space, in midsummer when the ground was soft and with no wind to help him. He walks up to a ball, toes it with his brassey, and away it goes, before the ordinary individual is aware that he is even ready to shoot. Nicholls invariably drives with a little pull to his ball. Sometimes he gets more than he bargained for, but in any event the argument is the same, as it has always been said by Vardon, Taylor, Hilton and the late Lieutenant Tate, who was the highest authority on such matters, that the golfer who can pull a ball consistently has the making of the best golfer in the business. It is an incontrovertible fact that a pulled ball has a longer carry after alighting than the ball that is hit absolutely straight, while a sliced ball can't be compared with either for distance, although some slices will carry for a great distance, but the path of the ball after alighting is so nearly circular that nearly as much is lost as is gained. Nicholls has the distinction of being the only person on this side of the Atlantic who twice defeated Harry Vardon when he was in this country. Nicholls is an Englishman and his former home was at Sandwich, where the big open championship tournament is to be held this year. Nicholls will make another visit to the west this fall, and he thinks he will be able to spend a fortnight in this city.

WEEK WITH THE BUSY BOWLER

Milwaukee Well Organized to Capture the 1905 Congress at Cleveland Meeting.

The Milwaukee bowlers are after the next national bowling tournament and to that end have formed what is known as the Milwaukee Bowling Tournament committee for defraying the 1905 expenses of the American Bowling congress. It is the intention to incorporate the company and dispose of $5,000 worth of stock, of which $2,500 has already been subscribed. The leading candidates for the 1905 tournament are Milwaukee, Louisville, Philadelphia and Detroit. It is announced that Milwaukee is the leading candidate, as the delegates from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque and Milwaukee will vote for the city of breweries.

Some important developments are expected at the annual meeting of the American Bowling congress. The officials, it is announced, have arranged the legislative program so that it will not interfere with the tourney, the sessions of the legislative body being called early in the week, before the visitors are scheduled to play. There is a new rule which has lessened the number of legislators and it is expected therefore that the sessions of the lawmaking body will be short. It is expected that the main feature of the session will be the three amendments which have been drawn up by ex-President Langhenry. These will call for the reduction of the weight of the ball to a sixteen-pound and all-wood sphere; will make it obligatory on a team to be a member of some city association before it can bowl in a tournament bowling under the national congress rules, and, third, allow a team to bowl a man any time he appears at an alley ready for a game, allowing his score to be counted for what it is worth. Of these three amendments the first is intended to meet the easterners half way in their desire to eliminate the heavy balls, with which they claim Chicago's big records were made during 1903. They want an all-wood ball of any weight, but this the western element has objected to and this rule is offered as a compromise. The second amendment will help the city associations in making their power felt, while the third is merely offered to clear up the understanding of when a game shall be forfeited.

A movement is now on foot among the leading Omaha bowlers, as well as a number of representative business men, to select and equip a strong team to represent this city at the next annual meeting of the American Bowling congress, which is to be held next month at Cleveland, O. The leading western cities, including Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis and St. Paul, as well as San Francisco and Los Angeles, are regularly represented at the congress, but up to the present time no Omaha team has made the trip and it is the belief among those interested that it would be an advantage in a great many ways to have Omaha send a representative team to participate in the deliberations of the congress as well as compete for national honors. The phenomenal work during the present season of some of the local bowlers is stimulating interest in this direction and at the present time the outlook is very good that Omaha is to be represented.

The 300 mark was nearly reached last week when "Bill" Emery, the popular manager of Selleck's alleys, rolled 299. He put up a beautiful exhibition of the game, all his strikes being clean and no "sloppy" strikes being made.

High scores on the Gate City alleys for last week:

Snyder, 230, 207, 213; Bonine, 233, 207, 211; C. B. Bridenbecker, 228, 212, 210, 213, 206; Bryant, 224, 203, 208, 213; Dr. Taft, 203; L. T. Stearns, 208, 213, 235, 207; Sullivan, 222; C. Stein, 209, 205, 215; Ed Bride, 201, 210, 220, 206, 211; Ben Hull, 207, 209, 217, 220, 200, 234; Kelly, 208, 214, 200, 217; J. Cohen, 203, 210; G. Martin, 209, 201, 202, 236, 204; Remle, 210, 235, 207; Drahos, 217, 201, 209; Henry, 204, 215, 206; J. E. Wamboldt, 200; Chris Beulow, 229; Seaman, 209, 214, 219; Joe Meehan, 212, 216; Stapenhorst, 222; Jim Usher, 213, 203, 227.

Average of the Omaha league bowlers for week ending January 16:

Rank and Name.	Games.	Pins.	Average.
1—Reed, H. D.	32	6195	193 19-32
2—Sprague	6	1147	191 1-6
3—Welty	36	6774	188 6-36
4—Fritscher	36	6755	187 23-36
5—Brunke	36	6724	186 26-36
6—Francisco	33	6124	185 19-33
7—Emery	36	6656	184 32-36
8—Baldwin	6	1101	183 3-6
9—Hodges	36	6581	182 29-36
10—Hunter	18	3286	182 10-18
11—Chandler	36	6565	182 13-36
12—Marble	36	6554	182 2-36
13—Denman	36	6494	180 14-36
14—Potter	33	5935	179 28-33
15—Wigman	30	5392	179 22-30
16—Schneider, F. W.	21	3770	179 11-21
17—Huntington	36	6443	179
18—Encell	24	4297	179
19—Zimmerman	36	6429	178 12-36
20—Zarp	36	6406	178
21—Norton	30	5359	176 19-30
22—Conrad	18	3161	176 11-18
23—Mockett	15	2619	174 9-15
24—Hughes	36	6273	173 9-36
25—Lehman	30	5258	174 6-30
26—Forscutt	24	4172	173 20-24
27—Gjerde	36	6250	173 22-36
28—Weber	27	4685	173 14-27
29—Neale	33	5699	172 23-33
30—Schneider, L. J.	36	6216	172 24-36
31—Griffiths	33	5673	171 30-33
32—Christie	12	2048	170 8-12
33—Jones	24	4083	170 12-24
34—Friedhof	30	5112	170 12-30
35—Beselin	30	5109	170 9-30
36—Banks	33	5608	169 31-33
37—Reynolds	33	5602	169 25-33
38—Bonnell	3	508	169 1-3
39—Gilchrest	33	5541	167 30-33
40—Bengels	21	3518	167 11-21
41—Carter	9	1507	167 4-9
42—Clarkson	27	4516	167 7-27
43—Norene	24	4016	167 8-24
44—Sherwood	15	2504	166 14-15
45—Clay	30	4989	166 9-30
46—Tracy	30	4964	165 14-30
47—Selleck	18	2969	164 8-18
48—Greenleaf	24	3981	165 9-24
49—Ahmanson	30	4857	161 27-30
50—Yoder	9	1446	160 6-9
51—Smead	12	1901	158 5-12
52—Fowler	13	2054	158
53—French	18	2832	157 6-18
54—Sheldon	18	2808	156
55—Read, A. C.	15	2292	152 12-15
56—Murphy	6	901	150 1-6

SHOOTERS' PROGRAM A BIG ONE

Midwinter Interstate Tourney at Omaha Will Keep Crowd Busy Four Days.

What is conceded to be the biggest shoot lately attempted in this section of the country is that which is scheduled for February 2-5 and which has been termed the midwinter interstate tournament. For this event several excellent prizes have been hung up and the entries will include the leading sportsmen throughout the west. Entries have already been received from St. Joseph, Kansas City, Sioux City, the Omaha and Dickey Gun clubs of this city, two from other points in Nebraska and others from points in Iowa. Entries are expected from as far west as Denver and it is expected that St. Paul, Minneapolis and other northern cities will also be represented.

The program for the tourney is as follows:

First Day—Eight events, fifteen dickey bird targets, entrance $1.50 each; four events, twenty dickey bird targets, entrance $2 each; twenty-five dickey bird targets for the Dickey Bird Trophy cup, now held by W. D. Townsend of Omaha, entrance $2.

Second Day—Six events, fifteen dickey bird targets, entrance $1.50 each; three events, twenty dickey bird targets, entrance $2 each; fifty dickey bird targets team race. Open to any team from Missouri, Kansas Iowa and Nebraska. This will be an optional sweeps, individual, $2 entrance. The T. L. Combs challenge cup will go to high man in this team race.

Third Day—Twenty-five live bird open handicap, 27 to 33 yards, $20 entrance.

Fourth Day—Team race, 25 live birds per man, open to any team from Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska. Optional individual sweeps, $10 entrance.

All moneys divided 55, 30, 20 and 15 per cent.

Local sportsmen have received notice of a remarkable exhibition with a gun which was made by John W. Garrett of Denver. Garrett shot at 865 targets and broke 821, all of this being a single day's work.

Uricsol Cures rheumatism

B. W. DENNIS CURED OF RHEUMATISM.

Sought his fortune in the gold fields of the frozen North—contracted severe rheumatism and suffered for three years. He took Uricsol after trying many so-called cures. Read here what he says:

San Francisco, Oct., 10th, 1903.

Uricsol is the only remedy I ever took that did me any good, and furthermore, the only remedy that has not injured my stomach.

Uricsol has helped me greatly and I keep my Rheumatism in control by its occasional use.

I have recommended it to others and have noted its beneficial effects.

B. W. DENNIS, 1033 Sacramento Street.

MISS ELLA HARRIS A Nurse Girl, Cured by Uricsol.

Miss Harris was glad to give her testimony. She suffered continually and had lost all hope of ever getting well. Six bottles of Uricsol eliminated the excess of uric acid and she is a well woman today. Read her story:

San Francisco, Oct. 2d, 1903.

I am 23 years old and have been a nurse girl since I was 13 years old. In the last five years I have suffered with rheumatism so much that a short time ago it almost became necessary to give up working. I could scarcely lift anything. Doctors have tried to cure me, and I have tried all kinds of medicines without getting any relief, and I was pronounced incurable. My employer bought me a bottle of Uricsol, which I tried. I noticed a slight change after the first bottlefull. After the third a decided improvement took place, and now after taking six bottles, I have the full use of my once almost paralyzed arms. I am now enjoying better general health, and am almost entirely well and can state positively that it has been due entirely to the use of Uricsol.

MISS ELLA HARRIS, 2219 Pacific Ave.

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'Phone 316.

What an awful sore shoulder he must have had the next day!

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETES AT WORK

Some Contests on Hand that Will Keep the Men of Muscle Moving.

The local Young Men's Christian association has a big battle on its hands for Friday night of this week, when it contests a number of athletic events at Sioux City with the Young Men's Christian association team of that city. Each institution is to be represented by a team of five men and there are to be five events in addition to a basket ball game, and the locals want very much to win the latter event in view of the fact that the Iowans defeated the Omaha Young Men's Christian association bunch some time ago. The other events will consist of the broad jumps, shot put, high jump and bar work. Consistent work has been done by the local athletes in their preparation for this event and they look forward with confidence to a victory and to securing a return engagement to be played in the city.

Another item of news which was very gratifying to the local Young Men's Christian association was received last week, when notice was sent to this city by Secretary Hepburn of the North American Athletic association that R. E. Cornwell of this city had been awarded the record for the central section of the two standing and three standing broad jumps. In the two standing broad jumps Cornwell's record was 20 feet 1 inch and in the three standing broad jumps he covered 29 feet 9½ inches.

It is the intention of the Young Men's Christian association to keep doing practice work with its gymnasium and basket ball teams. Trouble is still experienced in getting dates for basket ball games, but since the season is early the locals have some hopes of getting some dates yet. Since the time for beginning training for the spring events, such as track work and the like, is drawing near the locals want to get their games immediately, if possible, and are working to that end.

Sporting Notes.

New York patrons of base ball have probably seen the last of Van Haltren, who for years has been a fixture on the Giants' outfield. The coming season will find him playing with the Seattle club of the Pacific Coast league.

The Police Gazette Sporting Annual, which is just off the press, is complete as usual, showing the records of all the champions in every line of sport, together with the best performances, and other valuable and essential information.

The Amateur Athletic association of England voted at its annual meeting not to send a team to the Olympic games and world's championships at St. Louis this year. This does not signify that England will not be represented at the games, for assurances have been received that some of the most prominent amteurs will be entered.

Negotiations will probably be resumed this winter between Yale and Harvard and the English universities of Cambridge and Oxford, looking to a dual international track meet in London next summer. Yale, it is understood, stands ready to enter such a meet, and is only waiting for the Harvard team to join the movement. Last spring Harvard declined to go to England after Yale had made arrangements for the meet.

The foot ball captains of all the big teams, both east and west, have already been elected. A comparison of the positions which they play brings out some very interesting facts. Halfback seems to be the popular position from which to select the captain. Of fifty college captains there are fourteen halfbacks, ten tackles, seven guards, six fullbacks, five quarterbacks, five centers and three ends. As distinguished between the backfield and lineamen, the captains are evenly divided, there being twenty-five of each. But as there are only four men in the back field, as opposed to the seven men in the line, the backs have the preference.

Arthur Duffy, the champion 100-yard runner of the world, will have to look to his laurels when he meets Archie Hahn, the Michigan university crack, in New York City January 30, when the indoor track meet will occur. Hahn has covered the 100 yards in ten seconds flat, only two-fifths of a second slower than Duffy, and has never met a man who has forced him to extend himself. James E. Sullivan, secretary of the Amateur Athletic association, has given him the title of champion sprinter for 100 yards, as Duffy went abroad last year instead of staying at home and defending his title. Neither Hahn nor Duffy have been defeated, and they have never been in a race together. Duffy has four times won the English championship.

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