# THE PUGILISTS' CARNIVAL.

[Continued from First Page.]

awkward apology for a fighter scared out of his life before five rounds were fought. It is well known that Kilrain fought (if his foot race can be called a fight), merely to keep up the prestige given him by a certain New York sporting paper. It was not four rounds before Sullivan was seen following him around the ring, with remarks like this: "Champion of wot, s-a-y? If ye're a champion of anything but a mush and milk shop, come up here and fight."

It is also well known that Kilrain's blood was in horrible condition, and his legs covered with malignant sores from a disease forewarned in the concluding sentences of the second commandment. To whip such a man was certainly no herculean task, the greatest desideratum being ability to stand the hot sun, which, twice during the fight, made Sullivan sick at the stomach. Yet this fight lasted over three hours. It is not the writer's purpose to detract from the merits of a pugilist like John L. Sullivan. He is as hard a hitter as John C. Heenan, and can stand lots of punishment—more than the ill-starred "Benicia Boy." The only man in American pugilistic history who has any business to be named in the same day with Sullivan, up to date, was Tom Hyer, and he was at least eighteen pounds a lighter man in the ring than Sullivan has been since his fight with Paddy Ryan in 1882.

Old "Balty" Laurence and Jack Montgomery, both long since dead, told the writer of this article that Tom Hyer, in his prime, would have whipped either Tom Sayers or Nat Langham in twenty rounds; and it will be recollected that Langham was the only man who ever whipped Sayers outright, although Heenan would have done so in all probability had not the ring at Farnborough been broken in by the London toughs, who had bet upon Sayers. Hyer was a superb man in appearance before dissipation got the best of him; and in all his long career as a sporting man, there is not a man can say he ever acted the bully or was ever connected with anything that was unfair or unsportsmanlike. Hence the writer places Sullivan at the head of all American pugilists, with a posible doubt in favor of Tom Hyer, whose father won the first ring fight ever fought in America.

Now we come to James J. Corbett, who began life as a bank clerk and bids fair to end it as a warrior in the roped arena. Early in his career he developed a fondness for sparring, which eventually led up to a match with another San Francisco boy named Joseph Choyinski, whose father kept what was known for a quarter of a century as the "Antiquarian book store." They had three fights in all, the latter one on a barge between Vallejo and Benicia; and Corbett was so confident of winning that he allowed Choyinski to wear skin gloves while his were four ounces in weight. He won all three of these fights, but the last one was a close call for him. He broke Joe's nose, and that caused the blood to flow freely upon the deck of the barge where they fought. Corbett kept Choynski standing in this wet place all the time, and whenever he went to land a blow on Jim he would slip down. Before he could fairly regain his footing, Corbett would knock him down again, and that won him the fight. Had they fought upon the bare ground, which would have absorbed the blood as fast as it fell from the sheeney's nose, the result might have been different. At least Jack Dempsey, who seconded Choynski, thinks so to this day. Still it was a wonderfully game fight, and the victor only won by a little. One good blow would have settled him in any one of the last five rounds.

To sum up the case, Sullivan must win in the first twenty rounds to win at all, in the writer's belief. He is fighting a much younger man, with a longer reach, and a good deal better boxer than he ever began to be. Corbett not only has youth on his side, but he also has the great advantage of not having dissipated any, and therefore will have the advantage in any approach to a long drawn out contest. Sullivan has an unbroken record, but he has never yet met such a boxer as the Hayes valley boy is known to be.

On the other hand, Corbett, though a first-class boxer beyond all doubt, has never whipped but one hard hitter (Joe Choyinski) who was at that time his inferior in science as a boxer, in addition to being badly handled in the ring by his seconds, who told him to make a waiting fight when he was the harder hitter of the two. Certainly he lacked the power to knock out Peter Jackson, whose exhausted condition was plain to everybody. And the fact that Jackson finished off Frank Slavin in ten rounds, satisfies the writer he was a different man from the man who had the "no contest" fight with Corbett.

The last question of all is: Can Corbett take punishment in the ring? It is exceedingly doubtful, at least such punishment as Sullivan can give. Choyinski nearly had him whipped at Benicia, and he is far from being a Sullivan. If "the big fellow" can hit him three times in the space of seven rounds, he will whip him to a certainty. If, however, Corbett can avoid punishment for twenty rounds, his chances for defeating Sullivan are extremely good, as the big 'un's wind is none of the best. But it seems to the writer that Sullivan must hit Corbett at least three times in the first twenty rounds; and that will finish Mr. Corbett before time is called for the twenth-fifth. It is a good bet that the fight does not last over twenty rounds. M.

## THE RUNNING TURF.

### Labor Day Handicap Won by Montana at Sheepshead Bay.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 5.—The Labor day handicap was a rattler. Strathmeath was the favorite at 11 to 5, Montana was heavily supported, 2½ to 1. Strathmeath was the better horse, but Garrison out-finished Major Covington, winning with Montana by a head.

Five furlongs—Simmons won, Spartan second, Halcyon third; time, 1:03.

Woodcock stakes, mile on turf—Emin Bey won, Wormser second, Jordan third; time, 1:42 3-5.

Futurity course—Stonwell won, Anna B. second, Acilioiam third; time, 1:14.

Labor-day handicap, mile and three furlongs—Montana won. Strathmeath second, Tea Tray third; time, 2:22 2-5.

Seven furlongs—Fred Taral won, Alcalde second, John Cavanagh third; time, 1:28 2 5.

Mile—Fairy won, Candelabra second, Lowlander third; time, 1:41.

Mile and a sixteenth, on turf—Watterson won, Hydy second, Nomad third; time, 1:50.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 5.—At Latonia the track was good, but not fast.

Six and one-half furlongs—Rimini won, Critic second, Roseboy third; time, 1:23¾.

Seven and one-half furlongs—Tenor won, Jack Star second, Tenny, jr., third; time, 1:36½.

Five furlongs—Sister Mary won, Mattietta second, Belfast third; time, 1:03½.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Forest won, Bolivar Buckner second, Senorita third; time, 1:46½.

Four and one-half furlongs—Clifford won, Sayon second, Little Cad third; time, 0:57¾.

Six and one-half furlongs—Salvation won, Hippona second, Clifton third; time, 1:22¾.

Four and one-half furlongs — Miss Perkins won, Golden Hope second, Elsie third; time, 0:57½.



# THE DUKES SHUT OUT.

### THE PLAY OFF OF SUNDAY'S DRAW WON BY THE ANGELS.

### Roach Did Splendid Work in the Box and Was Given Good Support. The Colonels Downed by the Daddies.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 5.—The Dukes were shut out today by the visitors, who were presented with five runs. They made one in the fifth, after two men were out, on a base on balls to Hulen, Roach's single, Everett's error, and Stafford's hard drive. In the seventh, four errors, a base on balls, two singles, one passed ball and a sacrifice hit, netted the visitors four runs. Roach pitched a good game for Los Angeles. Lookabaugh did well for the locals, but his support was ragged. The features of the game were Wright's work in center, McGucken's assist to the plate, and a running catch by McVey.

SAN JOSE.

| | AB. | R. | BH. | SB. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McGucken, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Ebright, 2 b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Dooley, 1 b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| Denny, 3 b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Clark, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Everett, s. s | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| McVey, c. f | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Stallings, r. f | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lookabaugh, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 34 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 24 | 10 | 8 |

LOS ANGELES.

| | AB. | R. | BH. | SB. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stafford, s. s. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Wright, c. f | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Tredway, l. f | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| McCauley, 1 b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Glenalvin, 2 b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Lytle, r.f | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baldwin, c | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hulen. 3 b | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Roach, p | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 34 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 27 | 8 | 3 |

SCORE BY INNINGS.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| San Jose | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Base hits | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| Los Angeles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Base hits | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | x | 8 |

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—McCauley.
Sacrifice hits—Clark, Roach, Everett.
First base on errors—San Jose, 3; Los Angeles, 7.
First base on called balls—San Jose, 0; Los Angeles, 3.
Left on bases—San Jose, 7; Los Angeles, 8.
Struck out—By Lookabaugh, 2; by Roach, 2.
Passed balls—Baldwin, 1; Clark, 3.
Time of game—1 hours 40 minutes.
Umpire—McDonald.
Scorer—Gubiotti.

## A LIVELY GAME.

### In Which the Colonels Were Again Downed by the Daddies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—The game between the 'Friscos and Oaklands this afternoon was lively and interesting. 'Frisco scored its three runs in the third inning on two doubles, a single, and an error. In the sixth inning bunched hitting gave Oakland two runs. O'Neil left the game in the eight inning because Mannasau reversed a decision.

Score—San Francisco, 3; Oakland, 2.
Hits—San Francisco, 9; Oakland, 7.
Errors—San Francisco, 3; Oakland, 3.
Batteries—Fanning and Spies; Horner and Wilson.

### National League Games.

CHICAGO, Sept 5.—The national league games today resulted as follows:

At Boston—First game: Boston, 2; Louisville, 1. Second: Boston, 5; Louisville, 2.

At Philadelphia—First: Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 7. Second: Philadelphia, 0; Cleveland, 6.

At Brooklyn—First: Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 5. Second: Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 4.

At New York—First: New York, 1; Chicago, 6. Second: New York, 2; Chicago, 7.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; Cincinnati, 6.

## A PARSON ASSAULTED

### By a Man to Whom He Refused to Give Money.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 5.—A sensational affair occurred this evening at the residence of Rev. David M. Cooper, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian A man giving the name of Wilkinson, called to see the clergyman, and was ushered into his study. A few minutes later cries for help were heard, and Frank Boughton, who was in the house, rushing to assistance, found Mr. Cooper struggling with the man, who was endeavoring to use a revolver. Wilkinson managed to fire on shot, the bullet narrowly missing Cooper's head. The would-be assassin was finally overcome and taken to the police station. He refused to make any statement. Cooper says Wilkinson demanded money, and when it was refused made the assault.

## THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

### The Returns Show a Great Falling Off in the Colored Vote.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—Partial returns received by the Gazette up to midnight from all over the state are to the effect that the election was unusually quiet. The full Democratic vote seems to have been polled, but there is a great falling off in the colored Republican vote, owing to the unfamiliarity with the Australian ballot law, and general indifference. This is especially noticeable in the large negro counties. The Democratic state ticket, headed by William M. Fishbank, for governor, is undoubtedly elected by a large majority. No approximate estimates can be made tonight.

### Affairs in Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Information received at the state department from Caracas, as to the condition of affairs in Venezuela, has led the president to direct another naval vessel sent to La Guayra. The United States steamship Kearsarge has been ordered there immediately.

# HARRISON'S LENGTHY EPISTLE.

[Continued from Second Page.]

cut on wages, and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country. If the injustice of his employer tempts the workingman to strike back, he should be very sure his blow does not fall upon his own head or upon his wife and children. The workmen in our great industries are, as a body, remarkably intelligent, and are lovers of home and country. They may be roused by injustice, or what seems to be such, or led for the moment by others into acts of passion, but they will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their November firesides, and with some reference to the prosperity of the country of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children.

[The president next dilates on the benefits of protection to the south, calls attention to the benefits to the people by the enlarged free list, especially as regards sugar, and denies the assertion that the policy of protection has shut the American producer out of the markets of the world, and then takes up the coinage question ]

BI-METALISM.

The resolution of the convention in favor of bi-metalism declares, I think, the true and necessary conditions of the movement that has, upon these lines, my cordial adherence and support. I am thoroughly convinced that free coinage of silver at such a ratio to gold as will maintain an equality in the commercial uses of the two coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars shall have and retain equal acceptability and value in all commercial transactions. They are not only the medium of exchange, but the measure of values, and when unequal measures are called in law by the same name, commerce is unsettled and confused, and the unwary and ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The better dollar is withdrawn, and becomes merchandise. The true interest of all our people, and especially the farmers and working people, who cannot closely observe the money market, is that every dollar, paper or coin, issued or authorized by the government, shall at all times and in all its uses, be the exact equivalent, not only in debt paying, but in purchasing power, of any other dollar. I am quite sure if we should now act upon this subject independently of other nations, we would greatly promote their interests and injure our own. The monetary conditions in Europe within the last two years have, I think, tended very much to develop a sentiment in favor of the larger use of silver, and I was much pleased and encouraged by the cordiality, promptness and unanimity with which the invitation of this government for an international conference upon this subject was accepted by all the powers. We may not only hope for, but expect, highly beneficial results from this conference, which will soon assemble.

A NEW FORCE BILL.

The president next enters into a disquisition on a free ballot and a fair count, and points to the recent election in Alabama, as an example of the need of greater restrictions around the ballot box, and concludes:

I shall again urge upon congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections in their relations to the choice of the federal officers.

Civil service reform and public education are next touched upon, and then follows praise of the work done by the agricultural department, under the present administration, and next comes a declaration on the

NICARAGUA CANAL PROJECT,

as follows: I have often expressed my strong conviction of the value of the Nicaragua ship canal to our commerce and to our navy. The project is not one of convenience, but of necessity. It is quite possible, I believe, if the United States will support the enterprise, to secure the speedy completion of the canal, without taxing the treasury for any direct contribution, and at the same time secure to the United States influence in its management, which is imperative.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It has been the purpose of the administration to make its foreign policy not a matter of partisan politics, but of patriotism and national honor, and I have very great gratification in being able to state that the Democratic members of the committees on foreign affairs responded in true American spirit. The administration did not hesitate to consult freely with them about the most confidential and delicate affairs, and I frankly confess my obligations for needed cooperation. They did not regard the patient but firm insistance upon American right and upon immunity from insult and injury for our citizens and sailors in foreign ports as a policy of "irritation and bluster." They did not believe, as some others seem to believe, that to be a Democrat one must take the foreign side of every international question, if a Republican administration is conducting the American side. The Chilean incident, now so happily and honorably adjusted, will, I do not doubt, place our relations with that brave people upon a more friendly basis than ever before. This already appears in an agreement since negotiated by Mr. Egan for the settlement, by a commission, of the long unsettled claims between the two governments. The work of Mr. Egan is highly advantageous to the United States. The confidence which I refused to withdraw from him has been abundantly justified.

In our relations with the great European power, the rights of the United States and our citizens have been insisted upon with firmness. The strength of our cause, and not the strength of an adversary, has given tone to our correspondence.

The Samoan question and the Bering sea question, which came over from the preceding administration, hvae been, one settled and the other submitted to arbitration upon a fair basis.

[After giving in turn his views on the questions appertaining to the welfare of the veterans of the war, mob law, immigration, contract labor, and referring again to the unprecedented prosperity of the country, the president concludes his letter as follows:]

A CHANGE NOT DESIRABLE.

A change in the personnel of the national administration is of comparatively little moment. If those exercising the public functions are able, honest, diligent and faithful, others possessing all these qualities may be found to take their places. But changes in laws and in administrative policies are of great moment. When public affairs have been given direction and business has adjusted itself to those lines, any sudden change involves a stoppage and new business adjustments. If the change is in a direction so radical as to bring a commercial turntable into use, the business changes involve not readjustment, but reconstruction. The Democratic party offers a programme of demolition. The protective policy to which all business, even that of the importer, is now adjusted; the reciprocity policy, the new merchant marine, all are to be demolished; not gradually, not taken down, but blown up. To this programme of destruction it has added one constructive feature—the re-establishment of state banks of issue. The policy of the Republican party, on the other hand, is distinctively a policy of safe progression and development of new factories, new markets and new ships. It will subject business to no perilous changes, but offers attractive opportunities for expansion upon a familiar line.

Very respectfully yours,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

### Tuberculosis in Rats.

For seven years I have been making almost daily experiments upon the internal organs of dead animals in order to increase my knowledge of comparative pathology. The postmortem examinations were made for the most part at the Lamparter Glue works, in the suburbs of Lancaster, Pa. Here of course were the bodies of large numbers of animals which afforded me an abundant supply of subjects for examination. The vicinity of the works swarmed with rats. Many of those, the workmen told me, sickened and died from time to time, and I became curious to know something about the disease that carried so many of the rodents off.

I could find next to nothing about the rat in books, so the thought growing upon me that the disease so fatal to the rat might be made dangerous to the rat's nearest neighbor, man himself, I undertook a series of experiments. My first rat subject was a sick one which I captured in the yard of the glue works without any exertion. The animal crawled about, made no effort to escape from me and when picked up offered no resistance. Its appearance indicated that it was dying of general debility. Its body was greatly emaciated. Its back was arched and its face bore an expression of distress. It refused food, was racked with a constant cough and in a few hours after being captured was found dead in the comfortable prison in which I had placed it.

My next subject was a healthier and more active rat. I caught him only to mark him and then gave him his freedom. He came into the yard regularly for his rations of flesh from various animals, but gradually showed the same symptoms that marked the condition of my first subject, and in fourteen days after capture he, too, was dead. The postmortem examination of these two cases developed the fact that the lungs were badly diseased. Tuberculosis had destroyed the right lung of each and only a part of the left remained.—Dr. S. E. Weber's Lecture.

### Changes in an English School.

In 1824 Mr. Milnes Gaskell writes from Eton that an upper boy "got spurs and rode some of us (lower boys) over a leap positively impossible to be leaped over with a person on your back, and every time (which is every time) we cannot accomplish it he spurs us violently, and my thigh is quite sore with the inroads made by those dreadful spurs; my new coat is completely ruined." In the next year Ashley minor, a son of Lord Shaftesbury, died in consequence of a fight which lasted two hours and a quarter on the same evening. The quarrel originated about a seat in the upper school.

Dr. Keate spoke about the sad event to the school three days later; he blamed the boys for letting the fight go on so long, but was not to be "seduced into any namby pamby peace-at-any-price sentimentalism." He said: "Not that I object to all fighting in itself; on the contrary, I like to see a boy return a blow." Such a state of things has fortunately entirely disappeared; a clergyman, a head master, a doctor of divinity, however much he might feel that the meek acceptance of injuries was not the sign of a keen and generous character, yet would now hesitate to mark fighting with his approval before an audience of boys whom he was bound by statute to instruct in Christian principles.—National Review.





### Eggs as Large as Hailstones.

This has been a season of hailstones, and the editor has been keeping tally on the largest specimens. Two days ago a farmer came clanking into the office and paid his subscription.

"I s'pose," he said solemnly, "that you wouldn't object to an item of news on the hail question?"

"Not much," responded the editor encouragingly, as he reached for pencil and paper.

"Thought not," commented the farmer.

"What have you got?" inquired the editor.

"Eighteen pullets," said the farmer warily, "that lay eggs as large as hailstones," and out he went chuckling.—Detroit Free Press.

### The Old Fashioned Corncob Pipe.

The old fashioned corncob pipe was not the spick and span pipe of the factories, glistening with varnish and carefully smoothed with a file. The old time pipemaker chose a large and sound cob, as nearly as possible cylindrical in shape, cut off the lower three inches and with a sharp penknife shaved the outer surface down to a hard, smooth face. He then cut the bottom and top smooth, thus considerably shortening the piece, carefully hollowed the bowl, and a reed stem placed in a small hole near the bottom completed the pipe. Such a pipe could be fashioned in a half hour, and it served its purpose admirably!—New York Sun.

### Armour and Field.

We learn that when reports of the late Cyrus W. Field's financial embarrassment began to be circulated Mr. P. D. Armour, of this city, communicated to Dr. Henry M. Field the willingness of certain western friends to provide his brother with the means to repair his shattered fortunes. This proffer gave the dying man great solace and gratification, but it was declined.—Chicago News-Record.

### The Loadstone of the Chinese.

The Chinese carried their loadstone as conductor in front of them, in the form of animals, the arms always pointing toward the south, which is opposite to what modern scientists suppose the needle is pointing, viz., toward the north.—New York Telegram.

### Not Old by Any Means.

Dumley—Brown, I understand that Robinson referred to me yesterday as an old fool. I don't think that sort of thing is right.

Brown—Why of course it isn't right, Dumley. You can't be more than forty at the outside.—Exchange.

### Rural Delights.

Jinks—Boarding in the country now, eh? What do you do with yourself evenings?

Winks—Some nights I sit outdoors to keep cool and other nights I go to bed to keep warm.—New York Weekly.