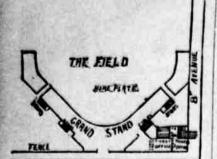
BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

eription of the New and Handsome Grounds on Which New York's Glasts Are Now Playing-Other Interesting Gossip Regarding the National Game. The bandsome pavilion on the new grounds of the New York Basebali club has been now occupied for some little time. In design and seating capacity it is second to none in the United States. The dimensions and plan of



155 STREET

PLAN OF NEW YORK GROUNDS. he stand are on a grand scale. It is 330 feet long on the field side, with the narrow depth ends of 50 feet and the wider depth in the center 60 feet. Its total length on the street or rear side is 410 feet. It is not quite the shape of a half circle. If lines were drawn from the ends to the first and third bases they would measure 80 feet. The cen-ter is 90 feet from the home plate. The first three rows are entirely without obstruction fourth row are twenty-two supports. which, however, do not interfere much, as they are stretched along the length of the stand 820 feet.

The seats are tilting ones, with plenty of foot room in front. Two staircases 8 feet wide lead from the rear of the stand to the second tier. Spaces are reserved for ladies' retiring rooms and dressing rooms for the players. The free seats extend on each side of the pavilion at an angle of eight degrees in three railing fronting the field of 630 feet. As the



long time, the pavilion has been made a porone and will follow the Giants when ever they go.

CLEVELAND'S CRACK PITCHER In a recent interview with William O'Brien, the crack pitcher of the Cleveland team, the fellowing interesting information regarding his personal history was elicited. O'Brien was born in West Troy, N. Y., and is now in his 24th year. He took to ball playing when quite young and as a boy had de-veloped into a fair pitcher. His first appearance in a professional team was in 1885 when he signed with the Glens Falls team of the Hudson Valley league, which team won

e championship. While in Troy be met Tim Keefe, who was then on the Troy team. Under Keefe's guidance Billy developed into a first class ball twister. He thinks Keefe is the peer of pitchers, and in using judgment in his pitching is without equal. In 1886 O'Brien joined the Oneidas, of Oneida, N. Y., Central New York league, and helped the team to carry off the pennant. He played with this team until 1887, when he went to Lima.

O., Tri-state league, again winning the championship. He pitched in eighteen games, winning seventeen.

In June he was sold to the Clevelands while yet in the American association, and became a League pitcher when Cleveland came into the League. Every one knows what he has done since then. Billy averages about three games a week and doesn't think the work very hard. His most effective ball is the jump. It comes towards the batter like a shot from a cannon, then takes a jump up-wards. It is a very difficult ball to judge, and he fools the best of batsmen with it.



O'BRIEN. Billy thinks Boston and Chicago are the to give a player credit for his work, and Cleveland is sure of a hearty welcome. He says that the most perfect harmony and good will prevails among the men of his team. They do not play for individual scores, but for the good of the team. He thinks they should finish about third in the race, and says they will be perfectly satisfied with that

CLASSIFICATION OF PLAYERS. A. G. Spalding, of the Chicago club, has

written a long letter to President Young, of the National league, in which he makes some suggestions relative to the protection of the minor leagues. His plan is as follows: "The National league and American association to continue, as they are now, the governing power in professional baseball; the jointly power in professional baseball; they make to make the playing rules and to furnish the system, means and power for carrying out the laws as provided for in a national agree-ment and articles of qualified admission. All other professional leagues and associations to be divided into, say, four classes, to be known

as classes A, B, C and D,

"Class A would probably include such associations as the International league, Western association, California league and others of about the same grade.

"Class B to include associations whose draw-round leagues and others of about the same grade.

ng powers would be about 25 per cent. less han class A. "Class C to include associations whose draw ng powers would be about 50 per cent. less

"Class D to be the lowest, including clubs that cannot afford to pay over \$50 or \$60 per "Continue the present plan of protection

to miner leagues with the right to reserve with the following modifications: "Class D clubs to be obligated not to pay and no individual player over \$600 per month,

All players in this class subject to requisition from any club of a higher class, on, say, one week's notice, upon payment of a fixed bonus of, say, \$230, to be paid to the club releasing

the player.

"Class C to pay salaries aggregating not over \$1,000 per month, and no individual player to receive over \$100 per month. All players in this class subject to requisition from any club in a higher class upon pay-

ment of a bonus of \$500.

"Class B to pay salaries aggregating not over \$1,500 per month, and no individual player to receive over \$150 per month. All players in this class subject to requisition from clubs in Class A and the League and American association upon the payment of a bonus of \$1,000.

"Class A to pay salaries aggregating not over \$2,000 per month, and no individual player to receive over \$200 per month. All players in this class subject to requisition only from League and American association clubs upon the payment of a bonus of \$1,500. "The League and American association to

continue their present reserve system. Modify this classification salary limit by making it non-operative on players whose habits are exemplary, and who shall have completed a service of three years in the League or Amer-

"To discourage the present sales system in the League and American association I would suggest that only one-half of the bonus paid for the release of a player shall go to the clu releasing him, one-fourth to the player and one-fourth to the League or Association of which the releasing club is a member.

"I would recommend a board of appeals, sort of a supreme court, as it were, to whom could be referred for adjudication and settle ment all disputes between associations and between clubs and players, also the interpretation of the playing rules and the constitu-tions of the two leading associations, and all points coming up under the national agreement, the decision of this court to be final. This court could consist of the president of the League, president of the American association, and one other gentleman of repute well versed in baseball matters and not connected with any club. It is very evident that the minor leagues require some governing power to force them to live up to a necessary salary limit, and I feel sure that they would favor a plan that would make it obligatory on them to release a player upon receipt of a fair bonus, while now they besitate about do ing it on account of adverse criticism. It would also be a substantial encouragement to minor league players to do their best, with the hope of being advanced into a higher

class and increased salary,
"I merely offer these ideas as crude suggestions, out of which I think can be evolved a more comprehensive scheme for handling professional baseball in America than the

plan we are now working under. "For the purpose of considering this and other schemes that have been or may be suggested, and for the purpose of laying the whole subject properly before the League and American association at their next annual meetings, I would recommend that a new committee be appointed by the League, or the scope of the committee recently appointed to consider the grievances of players be enlarged, with instructions to invite a similar committee of the American associa-tion, and one or more delegates from each of the professional associations now working under the national agreement, to confer with the League committee a few days previous to the regular annual meetings, and consider the whole subject. Out of such a conference I feel sure some plan will be arranged that will more fully meet the requirements of the game and place profesional baseball on a more permanent business basis.

"I would suggest that you communicate with the other League clubs and appoint a committee for this purpose."

While Mr. Spalding's plans may meet with the approval of club managers, it is probable that the players will offer strong opposition. "This man Spalding," said a prominent player after reading the communication, "is for himself all the time, and he cares little or nothing for players. I consider the scheme the beginning of a movement to reduce sal-aries in the big and little associations. The scheme to pay part of the bonus on sales to players is a good one, but it will hardly affect Mr. Spalding, as he is about done selling now that he has pocketed the cash in the Kelly, Clarkson and Gore deals,"-New York Times.

HANDSOME PIONEER MONUMENT. Erected to the Memory of the First Set-

tlers at Cincipuati, O. The Columbia Monumental association of Cincinnati has just dedicated the first monument ever erected over the graves of pioneers in the great northwest territory. In 1788 a boat load of brave spirits landed at Columbia, now one of the eastern suburbs of Cincinnati, and began there the settlement of this beautiful valley. They were mainly Baptists, and their remains rest in the grave yard adjacent to the Mt. Lookeut Duck Creek Baptist church, the oldest burying ground in Cincinnati, and a place of great natural, even romantic, beauty.

This was chosen for the site of the monument, and the shaft has been crected. It rests upon a base of granite, with a pedestal of Ohio free stone, the shaft also being of Ohio free stone. The height from the ground to the crown of the cap is forty-three feet, the shaft alone being thirty-seven feet.

On one side of the freestone pedestal is engraved: "To the pioneers landing



THE PROPOSED STATUE. On the obverse side: "To the first bon load of pioneers landing near this spot-Maj. Benj. Stites, Mrs. Benj. Stites, Benj. Stites, Jr., Rachel Stites, Ann W. Stites Greenbright Bailey, Mrs. Greenbright Bailey, James F. Bailey, Reasom Bailey Able Cook, Jacob Mills, Jonathan Stites Ephraim Kibby, John S. Gano, Mrs. Mary S. Gano, Thomas C. Wade, Heze kiah Stites, Elijah Stites, Edmund Bux ton, Daniel Shoemaker, --- Hempstead

Evan Shelby, Allen Woodruff, Joseph Cox, Benjamin Cox." On the third side is: "The Baptists or Columbia township, in 1889, erected this pillar to commemorate the heroism and piety of the first pioneers of 1788-90. The first church in the Northwest territory was the Columbia Baptist church, organized Jan. 20, 1790. Constituent members-Benjamin Davis, Mary Davis, John Ferris, Elizabeth Ferris, Isaac Ferris (deacon), Joseph Reynolds, Amy Rey nolds, John S. Gano, Thomas C. Wade. On the fourth side: "The Columbia

Baptist church erected its first house of worship on this spot in 1792." The column is to be surmounted by a statue, representing a pioneer in frontier array. It is to be of granite, of herok size, after a design by Mr. Aifred White,

## HERR ALVARY.

He Will Not Sing in America Next Winter.

HIS TRIUMPHS OF THE PAST.

Lovers of Wagner in New York Fairly Went Mad Over the Famous Tenor. Miss Emily Eames, an American Girl Who Has Captured Paris Theatrical

Lovers of opera are disappointed to learn that Herr Max Alvary, the famous tenor, will not return to America for the coming season. He had under consideration a splen-did offer to support Emma Juch in English opera-\$32,000 a season for two seasons, the full amount guaranteed—but greater inducements have been offered him to stay on the other side. It is said that Dr. Hans von Bulow has made many very important en-gagements for him. Had be come to this country he would probably have sung "Walther von Stolzing" and "Siegfried," and would undoubtedly have repeated his tri-umphs of last winter in New York.

The ovations given Alvary at the Metro-politan Opera house last winter are probably still fresh in the minds of many. Almost the entire season was devoted to the rendition of the works of Wagner, and after many years of comparatively fruitless end-aver the music of this composer stirred New Yorkers into an enthusiasm that reminded one of the bectic excitement of the Germans at the Wagperian festivals in Bayreuth.

This was largely owing to Herr Alvary. He is 32 years old, with fair hair and of remarkably athletic build. His voice has a rare golden tinge. It is resonant, sympathetic clear as crystal, every note vibrant and full of suggestiveness. He is at his greatest in the Wagnerian Tetralogy. When he first ap-pears on the stage he establishes a bond of ympathy with his audience that is not once relaxed until the fall of the curtain The last time Alvary sang Siegfried in "Goetterdaemmerung" at the Metropolitan Opera house he was almost unnerved by the

tions that greeted him. There were 3,000 persons in the house, and when the curtain fell on the last act they were all in a perfect frenzy of excitement. They made no sign of leaving the house, but for forty-five minutes after the close of the opera they thundered their applause of Alvary, and he was obliged to come before the curtain no less than twentyseven times. Even was not satisfied.

unceasing vocifera-

MAX ALVARY. and through the house there rang cries of "Alvary! Alvary!" that swelled into a prolonged roar. He met with the same reception the next day when sang in "The Rheingold," and when he left the opera house he could scarcely make his way to his carriage through the great crowd that had collected around the stage

Italy has for a long time been known as the land of song. Who knows that America will not soon snatch the title! American prima donnas-and prima donnas who can sing, too-are getting to be very plentiful over in Europe, and are gaining deserved popularity. One of the most recent successes nade by an American girl is that of Miss Emma Eames, of Boston. It might better be spoken of as a triumph than as a success, however, for she has all musical Paris at he

It was not very long ago that Miss Eames' mother, herself a distinguished amateur musician, took her



la Monnaie. It proved impossible for her to appear in a principal part however, and M. Gernert urged her EMMA EAMES. not to go on as an understudy. Not long afterward she was engaged at \$100 a month at the Opera Co-mique in Paris. She waited a long time to

daughter to the

voice might be

course under Mme

be given a part, but finally became discouraged. Propositions were made to her by the Grand Opera, and after much trouble she succeeded in breaking her contract with the Fortune favored her at the Grand Opera Mile. Darclee sang the part of Juliet, and sang it so badly that the public would have none of her and demanded a new singer

in the role. Miss Eames took the part, and her success was instantaneous and complete. PROFESSIONAL GOSSIP. A Cuban circus manager has started for Mexico on a unique contract. He has signed to give eight or ten exhibitions there, in which an elephant and a tiger will be separntely pitted against some of the fiercest buils that the Mexicans can bring forth. A great many Americans will be surprised, and perhaps saddened, to learn that the elephant is the old time Romeo, one of the largest ever in this country and known by his association with nearly all the big tent shows. Romeo will probably come home all right. for he has handled with ease a number of

bulls matched against aim in Cuba. The new Academy of Music in Toronto is rapidly approaching completion. The house, when completed, will cost \$200,000, and is well situated for business, no less than nine

lines of street cars passing the door. A comedy is being now revived at one of the Roman theatres which was written by Cardinal Bibbiena. It was performed for the first time at the Vatican, in 1506, in presence of Pope Leo X, who seemed to be much amused at it. In 1548 it was given in Paris n presence of Catherine de Medicis. In the bills the play of "Calandra" was described as being only for grown up people, and iadies were desired to go veiled. Only two ladies had the courage to go and were not veiled. Otherwise the theatre was full and the play pleased.

New United States Bailroad Commissioner. Horace A. Taylor, of Hudson, Wis

the new United States railroad commissioner, was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence county, N.Y., May 24, 1837; was educated at Madrid, N. Y., and received a common school and academical education; is at present engaged in the occupations of printing,

lumbering and banking; came to Wisconsin in 1855 HORACE A. TAYLOR. and settled at River Fails; was in Europe in 1878 and during the years 1881, 1882 and 1883; was state timber agent under Governors Ludington and Smith from 1876 to 1881; was United States sul to Marseilles under President Garfield; was chairman of the Republican state central committee from May, 1884, to May, 1888 (two terms); was elected state senator in 1888.

## EVER MORE JOYOUS PARIS | IN MEMORY OF HAYNE.

NEW ATTRACTIONS TO THE EX-POSITION ADDED EVERY DAY.

The Wonderful Fountains with Allegorical Figures-President Carnot Assists at Opening the Buddhist Temples-Artee

Works-"Palace of the Incas." The most prominent feature of the



 Scandinavian house, Fourteenth c
 French house of the Tenth century. A house of the Tnirteenth century. HUMAN DWELLINGS.

and dome of the Palace of Miscellaneous Industries, which faces the gardens and fountains and is visible from all parts of the grounds. Externally this great structure is not particularly handsome; in fact, it looks as if it had first been made very sprawling and then, in a desperate attempt to improve it, made very gaudy. But at night, when its thousands of brilliant lamps flash out, it is a wonderful building, fascinating as one of the fabled Aladdin structures. And internally it is simply massed with marvels. The cost of this structure was \$1,150,-

000, and it contains eight great glass roofed aisles, or alcoves, opening into a central space, and an immense machinery hall. It were a vain task indeed to attempt to describe the many industries collected under this one great roof-the hundreds of glass fabricators, the makers of fancy wares, the colorists, painters, decorators and manipulators of light articles. As far as combining the useful and the beautiful it is the central and most successful work of the exposition.

Between this and the Eiffel tower lie the beautiful gardens which are the more remarkable because they were created so rapidly on the site of a dusty old parade ground. In these are the fountains with allegorical figures which interest so many-artists for the skill displayed. others for the rare beauty and curious effect of the designs. Most wonderful of these is the series of fountains, with a central dome and immense allegorical figure representing the city of Paris on the ship of progress, surrounded by figures of fame and others emblematic of modern life. Altogether there are twen-



century. 2 Rossian-house, Fifteenth century. 3 Arab house, Eleventh century. 4 Japanese

HUMAN DWELLINGS. ty-four figures of marble in this won-

derful work. All these things, be it noted, with this attractive garden, cover what was but a few months ago the dusty and almost barren Champ de Mars. In the same way the old Esplanade des Invalides has been transformed from a waste into a garden studded with trees, and in part of it is the great colonial exhibition. This means the colonies of France-Annam, Cochin China, Algiers, Tunis, Tonquin, etc.-all of which have their proper sections, and in them the native workmen hammering busily at the wares they make in their t homes. There is the Moorish cafe and encampment, the Javanese restaurant theatre and village; in the vicinity the ideal homes of all the colonial people, and overlooking them all the great French colonial palace containing speci mens of all the wares of all the French colonies. Not far away is the building

un attraction to many artists. Although the exposition is pronounced perfect by all visitors, fresh sections are continually being opened, and in this

devoted to the war office exhibits, with

its battlemented gateway, which is such



opening, that of the Tonkinese palace was so important as to call for the official action of President Carnot. In the place was placed a colossal statue of Buddha, brought for the purpose, and to soothe the natives the president had to do the polite thing for the gods. Still more important (to the participants) was the great dragon dance, in which the Tonkinese, in fanciful pagan costume, danced around a huge green cardboard dragon, the Anamite priest shaking a red ring before the monster to persuade him not to devour the world. Mr. Sadi-Carnot must have felt as if he had done a big thing for France.

In near connection with this is the long series of dwellings showing the progress of man in building, from the cave and bark but to the modern palace. In the matter of civilization and knowledge of it, nature has been peculiarly kind to philosophers, for she has dropped a few races at each separate point of progress to serve as object less have now contemporaries in the stone age and all cras of it; the age of bronze and each subsequent age; we still find sav-ages whose only dwelling is the cave and the brush but, and others at every stage from that forward. So the French have been able to construct a splendid and inductive series of awellings.

Reform Needed.

There is a growing feeling that the differgoverning athletic bodies composed of delegates from clubs should practice more of every day principles than they have as yet, it refers more to the depleted treasuries than anything else. It has been the custom of these bodies to hold championship games at their specialties and to spend all the receipts on the prizes, thus leaving nothing for a rainy day, which expression is most approprinte in these cases, for rainy days in athletic sport means death to the treasuries. At the championship games of the N. A. A. A. of A. in 1887 about \$2,000 was taken in and the valuable prizes left the association's treasury almost bare. In 1885 they had bad weather and took in next to nothing.

The result is that the prize winners have not yet received their medals, although games were held last October. The A. A. U. has a fixed die for its championship medals which makes them cost a certain amount each year, no maiter what the gate receipts are, and the officers of that institution say that in the flong run the union will have a full treasury. The union spends about \$1,000 on the championship medals, and, judging by the universal admiration they have received the amount is sufficient to satisfy all except a few, who fortunately, as a rule, do not win championship honors. If any associa-tior once gets a good fund in the treasury it will act as a bulwark for protection that will be hard to break down.—New York Sun.

A PICTURESQUE LITTLE CHURCH ERECTED AT GROVETOWN, GA.

It is the Work of an Association of Ladies in That Place, Who Have Been Greatly Assisted by George W. Childs

"The Church of the Heavenly Rest" is the name of a beautiful memorial chapel recently completed at Grovetown, Co-lumbia county, Ga. A marble tablet, soon to be placed on the wall, will bear the following inscription: "This church is built to the glory of God and in memory of Paul Hamilton Hayne, poet, Christian, philanthropist."



The public exercises attending the opening of the church were solemn and impressive, and attended by a large congregation. The religious services were conducted by Rev. John Gass, of the Church of Atonement, Augusta, Ga. Never has the memory of a poet been more conspicuously honored. The history of literature furnishes no example of love and admiration similar to this unique conception, materialized in a form so suggestive of the pure and exalted character of the man and the poet whose life and genius this sacred edifice commemorates. This noble monument to the memory

of Hayne owes its existence to the devotion of an association of ladies at Grovetown, who have been graciously aided in their labor of love by friends and admirers of the late poet in all parts of the country and in Europe; Jean Ingelow, Blackmore, Swinburne and others in England; George W. Childs, Whittier, Holmes and others at the north. The architect's plan was accepted and work begun early in last January, and the edifice, with the exception of some interior adornments, stands completed. It is one of the prettiest and most attractive rural chapels in Georgia. It is constructed of native pine, beautifully polished and painted. The interior, though plainly furnished, is a picture of simple grace and refined taste. The charming sylvan sanctuary nestles peacefully among the pines, of which the poet has often sung so sweetly, and is within a short distance of the little cottage at "Copse Hill" (the Rydal Mount of the south), where the famous poet lived and died. The visitor is deeply impressed by the restful and holy calm which pervades the scene, and one feels that the name of this woodland shrine, "The Heavenly Rest," was suggested by an inspiration.

A small but highly intelligent and refined congregation now assemble here for worship, twice every Sunday and twice during the week. The venerable and universally beloved widow of the poet, and her brilliant son, are communicants and regular attendants. The presence of Mrs. Hayne and her son at the opening exercises added greatly to the impressiveness of the occasion. The world knows that the home life of the poet and his family was an idyl of love and contentment, a communion of exquisitely refined and delicate souls. In his home the poet found an unfailing spring for his purest inspirations, his loftiest poetic ideals. The music and beauty of his verse owe their richest charms to the beauty and the harmony which made this lowly and lonely cottage among the pines of Georgia the terrestial antechamber of Paradise. In an eloquent discourse the reverend

speaker formally announced the name and purpose of the building, as follows: "The Church of the Heavenly Rest is built to the glory of God in memory of

Paul Hamitlon Hayne, a man beloved, honored, revered by all who knew hima man whose gracious influence is not bound in to this land, but has crossed the swelling waters of a great ocean and been potent in foreign lands; above, beyond all, a man whose influence, whether expressed in life or uttered in sweet notes, was to the glory of God. Such influence can never die. Today his spirit lives in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

"In whose still beights and most ethereal chime Beauty, and faith, and plastic passion meet.

"Of all memorials that will ever be reared to him in sculptured marble, or polished brass, or printed book, none will be so dear to his purified heart as this, because it is reared in and for the glory of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Here the pines and hills made sacred by his songs are made more sacred by the presence of a church in his memory, built upon the foundation of Jesus Christ and his Apostles to the glory

The church is situated at a prominent point near the railway station, and is the most conspicuous ornament of the pretty village, which takes pride in the act that within its precints are found famous "Copse Hill," as well as the poet's monument, though his dust sleeps in the cemetery at Augusta.

The ladies of Grovetown are continuing their labors endeavoring to secure an organ for the chapel and to still ferther decorate it. No doubt they will continue to receive, as heretofore, substantial tokens of affection and esteem from those who value the memory of one who, as a man and a Christian, was the embodiment of our ideal of a perfect manhood, and whose genius has increased the luster of American literature. It is also proposed to place a "memo-

rial window," as a special token of honor, above the altar, and on which Mr. Havne's transpendently beautiful and pathetic poem, "Face to Face," published shortly before his death in Har-

per's Magazine, shall be ideally repre-

sented in the designs. It is to be hoped that this plan will be consummated. Imagine the sunshine streaming, in mellowed glory, through the rich, prismatic panes, irradiating each separate design with "the light that never was on sea or land," until the spiritual splendor, the divine soul of the poem, blending with the sunbeams into one ineffable thood of heavenly glory, falls like a vis ible benediction of God upon altar and people, causing every face to shine as the face of Moses shone, descending Sinai's steep, after his interview with

Jehovah, and transforming the little woodland sanctuary into a temple, quivering and flashing with pentecostal fire. Let it be remembered, too, that the poet wrote this poem actually "face to face" with Death, gazing into his "unveiled" face only to find in it "the light that is love." It is, virgually, the dying testimony of the poet to the divine power of Christian faith: it is the victory song of Life over Death; it is the coronation anthem of immortality.

THE GAME OF SEEGA.

It Comes from Egypt, and Is Described as Clever and Entertaining. while in camp at the monastery of St. Catherine, Mount Sinal, I observed Bedouins and Egyptians playing with black and white pebbles in the sand a game which proves to be clever and entertaining, says a writer in The London Field. They call the game "Seega," and the pebbles or man "kall," they ga," and the pebbles or men "kelb;" they played in holes in the sand, but it can be played as well on a common board ruled with 25, 49 or 51 squares. An ordinary draught board and men will answer very well.

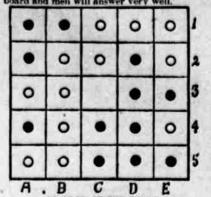


DIAGRAM OF THE BOARD.

Seega requires a field of 25 squares, 5 on each side, and 24 kelbs, 12 of each color; but it can also be played on a board of 49 squares with 48 men, or of 81 squares and 80 men, but the latter makes the game of tedious length. It is played by two persons alter-nately, and comprises two parts—first, the placing of the men or kelbs, and secondly, moving the same. It is begun by the first player placing in the field two kelbs, either on adjoining or far separated squares, as he chooses. The second player lays down two kelbs in like manner, and this is continued alternately until all have been placed on the board, taking care, bowever, to leave the

center square unoccupied.

Then the first player moves one of his kelbs backward, forward, or sideways, but never diagonally. Obviously, the first move must be into the middle square of the field. player tries to move so as to catch one of his adversary's kelbs between two of his own kelbs in horizontal or in perpendicular lines, not in a diagonal. A kelb so caught is re-moved from the field. If, however, in moving, one player places his own kelb between two of his opponent's, he suffers no loss; the position must be forced by the opponent. If the player, having captured one of his adverplace a second or a third in jeopardy, he has a right to do so. Should one player become blocked and unable to move, the other either continues moving until he opens a way for the first, or he has to remove one of his own kelbs from the field, selecting one that permits the first player to move. The game is continued until one or the other player has lost all but one of his kelbs.

I subsequently found it expedient to add another rule, to wit: A player, having cap-tured one of his opponent's kelbs, cannot make a second move after he has laid down the kelb captured, the object being to limit the time for making a possible second or

Adopting a known method of indicating squares on a board (as shown in the diagram), using o for white, • for black, and the sign x

White,	on a P. and O. steamer Black.
1. 1C and 2C	8D and 8E
2. 3A and 3B	4C and 5C
3. 2B and 4B	2D and 4D
4. 2E and 4E	1B and 5D
5. 1D and 5D	2A and tA
6. 5A and 1E	1A and 5E
Moves.	Moves.
7. 2C to SC	2D to 2C x 2B and 3C
8. 3D to 3C x 2C	2A to 2B
9. SA to 2A	2B to 8B x 3E and to 83 x 2A
10. 1E to 2E	1B to 1C
11. 2C to 2B	1A to 1B
12. 2B to 2C	8D to 80 x 20
13. 2E to 2D	3C to 3D
14. 1E to 2E x 3E	8D to 8E x 4E
15. 2D to 20	4C to 6C x 2C and to 4C a
16. 1D to 1E	1C to 1D
17, 5B to 4B	5C to 5B
18. 4B to 3B	4C to 8C x 8B
19. 2E to 2D	4D to 3D x 2D
20. 1E to 2E	1D to 10 x 20
And t	inck wins.
Although the play	ers laid down their kells
much alike, white's	first move was most un-

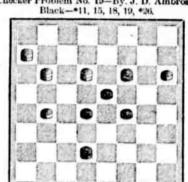
fortunate, and gave black the power of foremethod of laying down the kelbs was devised by myself to accomplish certain ends, and differs materially from that followed by the

Bedouins, who usually begin:

JD and Mi 3A and 3E, etc. CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 19. 4 E H

White to play and mate in two moves.



White-\*5, \*9, \*10, 12, 17,

Either to play and win. SOLUTIONS. Chess problem No. 18: 1. .R to R 5 x. 2. .P to Kt 5 mate. 1...P x R. Checker problem No. 18; Black—2, 3, 12, 28, \*19, \*32. White—9, 10, 16, ₱, 18, \*25, \*26

White. 1.. 9 to 6 1.. 2 to 9 2. . 10 to 7 2. . 8 to 10 8..17 to 14 3..10 to 17 4...19 to 10 4...18 to 15 5. .25 to 29 5.. 12 to 19 6. .22 to 24 6. .20 to 27 W. wins. 7...26 to 31

CHESS SOLUTIONS. C. H. Smith, of this city, sends us the C. H. Smith, of this city, sends as the correct solution of chess problem No. 18.

In the chess column last week the solution to problem No. 17 of the previous week was printed; not No. 18, as a mistake in setting it up made it appear. The take in setting it up made it appear, answer to No. 18 will be found above. CHECKER SOLUTIONS.

A Lancastrian signing "Mossback" sends the correct solutions to No. 18, and the following of problem No. 1, by L. E.: White 21 - 17 Black 14 - 21 18-14 11-25 14-10 10 - 14 11 - 15 14 - 17 31 - 16 7-14

MANDEIM, Pa., July 13, 18 8 Mr. Entron—Dear Sir: I have taken your paper for a number of years, and my father before me was a subscriber for over 40 years. I have solved a number of your ecker problems, and this by a local ex-rt, No. 1, is pretty. I saw into it in a inute. The following is my way: White 21 to 17 15 to 19 Black 14 to #1

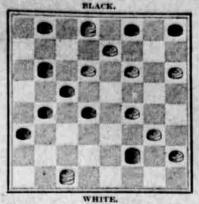
No. 18 I did not get in time, but may send

18 to 15

11 to 25

And white wins,

you an answer by Friday. I.M. Ferren Respectfully. Problem by L. E., No. 2.



Black on 1, 3, 4, 14, 17, 18, 21, kings 9, 27. White on 7, 10, 11, 12, 19, 24, 28, kings 2,

SOCIAL LIFE IN LONDON. Some of the People Prentice Mulford Met

at a Reception. [Special Correspondence New York, July 18 .- At swell London reception. Introduced to tall gent. Very English. And London English. Heard I had lived in California. Was very much interested. To know, you know. About western life. About buffaloes, Indians, "Ingins" scalps, shooting scrapes, lawlessness, bowie knives, horse thief hangings, barroom rows, gambling saloon deaths, man breakfast, ditto for dinner, and everybody on the cut and shoot. thirsty for information. Asked me if I'd ever seen any rough western life. Said "Yes." A trifle. Seen man killed? "Yes." Any hung? "Yes." Very much gratified. But still hungry for more. Froze to me. Drove me into a corner. Hemmed. Hawed. Hesitated. Embarrassed. Said at last, "Beg pardon, but—but—did you ever kill a man?" Told him "No." Great mistake. Left me immediately. Disappointed. Hoped in me to find red handed murderer. Disgusted. Hadn't even killed one man. Great waste of opportunity. After so many years in California. Didn't say so. But I know he felt it. Dropped me.

Recommend Americans desiring hearty reception in London circles to kill at least one. Before going abroad. Gives you repute and standing. Expected of western Americans. Supposed to go about bristling under coat tails with knife and pistol. Full of fights as porcupine of quills. Talked little with solid Briton. Amusing man. Didn't mean to be. Unconscious humor. Represented British superiority all over. Superior to rest of mankind. Didn't intend to. Couldn't help it. Born in him. Bred in him. Outcome of generations. Acted as if all Americans away from home had done something wrong. Stole. Embezzled. Run off with wrong woman. Or something. Didn't say so. But acted it. Not necessary for man to tell all he thinks to think it and assert it. Inferred

from solid Briton's sentiments that our judges were corrupt, courts a farce, trials a mockery. That money could buy law, legislation, lawyers and love, that from Maine to Texas we were a bad lot, helter skeltery loose, lawless, unprincipled, lost sinnery and lost sheepery. Acknowledged solid Briton to be right in spots. Some large spots. Didn't tell him so. Didn't talk back. Took implied national censure meekly. Didn't tell him I'd found large cheating and small cheating in England-abuses so old they'd forgotten they were abuses, legal and legislative frauds so well rubbed in they passed for sound currency, rotten provision in English army and navy contracts, men starved on such account, powder so poor twoold hardly burn, and marrying for money rule in high life. But to tell what good? Similar sins on our side. Pots calling kettles black don't make 'em any whiter. Left solid Briton still satisfied that England was the home, the nub, of honesty, honor, purity, solidity and everything else really respectable and at present real fountain head of Christianity, which, though founded in Pales tine, had been greatly repaired, restored and improved by the Westminster cate chism, the thirty-nine articles and the

house of lords. Rest of planet sort of back yard, filled with refuse, pig pens, kitchen scullions, crazy Frenchmen, gabbling Italians, drawling Yankees, old pots, old pans, weeds, briers and brambles. Left him happy in belief that England is real garden of Eden, warmed by coal and run by steam power, that Eve was Englishwoman and invented roast beef, beer and plum pudding.

Large percentage of ladies at recep tion seemed spinsters. Took to wall Vegetation. Appear regularly. Man sel-dom approaches 'em. Yet persevering anglers in streams man hasn't been caught in for years. Hopes. Faint hopes. Badly treated by men. Totally neglected. Indecent masculine English haste to rush to youth and beauty. In crow is. Spinsters look on. Gallantry all around. But not a drop for them. Passed by. On other side. No good, gallant San aritan to bind up heart wounds. All Levites. Higher social scale more numerous the spinster. More scarce the marrying man. Not so bad among lower classes. More pairing off among them. For better or worse. Generally worse. Still some compensation in poverty and low easte. Greater chance of having "Mrs." prefixed to name at some time of life. Saved from disgrace of "Miss" after 30. Empty bonor in two cases out of three. Other third doubtful.

The Delagon Bay Trouble. Delagoa bay has recently been made prominent by a controversy which for a time seemed likely to involve two na tions in war. It indents the southeast-

PRENTICE MULFORD.



VIEW ON DELAGOA BAY. ern coast of Africa and forms a reasonably good harbor for the few vessels visiting the coast of Zululand or Muzilla's kingdom. The Portuguese own a narrow strip of territory surrounding it, and as it will probably eventually become the principal outlet of the Transvaal, they value the possession highly.

An English syndicate was given the right of building certain railroads and other improvements, with the stipulation that should the work not be finished within a specified time, all the property of the syndicate should revert to Portugal. A delay of a day or two occurred and the Portuguese, without any warn ing, began to destroy the nearly finished railroad and insult the Englishmen. It is said that some shots were fired. It almost caused a serious rupture between the countries, but cooler counsel prevailed and the matter will be settled by ar-