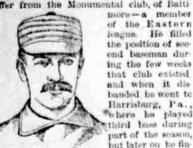
NEW YORK'S ALL AROUND MAN.

That Is the Position Held by Hatfield. Sanders Is One of the Crack Pitchers of the Philadelphia Club-Sketch of Their Professional Work.

Gilbert Hatfield is the general utility man of the New York club, and can, with great credit to himself, fill any position on the team, except, probably, that of catcher, says the Clipper. He was born Jan. 27, 1855, in Hoboken, N. J., and is a brother of Johnny Hatfield, the once famous professional player and the champion long distance thrower.
"Gil," as he is familiarly called, began his professional career in 1885, when he was with the Metropolitan Reserves, they being located Brst in Newark and afterwards in Hartford. At that time he played second base for the Reserves and made a great record for himself.

At the beginning of the season of 1884 his services were in great demand by the minor league teams, but he accepted a flattering offer from the Monumental club, of Baiti



QUARRET HATFIELD. ished the season with the Newark club as third baseman. In 1885 he was re-engaged by the Newark club, and remained with it until the Buffalo club sold its "big four" to Detroit, then Buffale purchased Hatfield's release from the Newark club, and he finished the season with the

In 1886 he was signed by the Portland (Me.) club, of the New England league, and stood second in the official averages as a third baseman. In eight games that he officiated as pitcher, his opponents made forty-three base hits and earned only seven runs, and he ranked first in the pitching averages at the close of the season. His batting average for 101 games he took part in was .261, and was four points better than Slattery's of the New Yorks, who was then in the same league with Hatfield. In 1887 Hatfield remained with the Portland club, and did great all 'round work that year, in batting, fielding, base running and pitching. He stood seventh on the batting list, with an average of .418, and was credited with no fewer than 141 stolen bases, he leading his league in that respect,

In ninety-three games as third baseman be stood second on the official list, with an average of .853, the man above him taking part in only twelve championship games, and that with two clubs. He pitched in twelve championship games, and the average of base hits made off him by opponents was the smallest in the New England league. In 1888 ha was signed by the New York club, and played in twenty-seven championship games, but did not play enough games in any one position to give him a fielding average. However, he made so creditable a showing that he was reengaged for this year's team, and his work thus far has been of the highest order.

Early in the present season, when the New York club was sorely in need of pitchers, Hatfield was pressed into service, and his work in the box was as good, if not better, than that of any of the regular pitchers. In a champiouship game, May 11, in Boston, be held the hard hitting team of that city down to four scattering rafe hits, and, had he been properly supported, the New Yorks would neve won the game. During the last west ern trip of the New York team, Ward was unable to play in a majority of games, and Hatfield very creditably filled the short stop's position, besides doing good service at the bat. He is a very swift and accurate thrower, besides being a fine base runner.

A. B. SANDERS.
A. B. Senders is one of the crack pitchers of the Philadelphia Baseball club. He was born at Catharpin, Va., twenty-four years ago, and comes from one of Virginia's oldest families. At the age of 6 he began his studio in the public schools of his native place, and was kept right at them until he graduated from Roanoke college in 1885. It was while be attended the latter institution that he first began playing baseball as the college club's pitcher and change catcher. He never played until 1883, and in two years' time deve into one of the best college pitchers in the country.

The Altoona club, of the Pennsylvania

State league, made him a flattering offer, which he accepted, and in the spring of 1887 he played his first professional engagen with that club. He immediately took the rank of star pitcher

of this club and as one of the best in the league. Opin ion was divided as to whether Gleason of the William ports and now of the Philadelphias, Beatin of the Allen the Clevelands, or unders was the test pitcher of the

Pennsylvania State A. B. SANDERS. league. These three did great work that year and attracted the attention of every manager in the National league and American association.

Manager Wright slipped in and captured Gleason, and after a lively acriminage between Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Detroit and several other clubs, the latter secured Beatin. Sanders could not be purchased at the time, and was transferred with the balance of that team, after the Pennsylvania State league disbanded, to Canton, O., which city was represented in the Tri-State league.

Sanders was again discovered by the managers of the major lengue clubs, who on their ourneys between the east and west that year often stopped off at Altoona to play exhe tion games when they had an open date. It was while the Indianapolis club, on one of these trips in July, stopped off and played the Altoonas a game, that they were beaten, by a score of 3 to 2, with Sanders in the box

for the Aftoonas. Sanders proved to be an enigma to the Hoosiers, who could do nothing with his delivery. According to The Stage, Manager ought that he had found a prize, and immediately opened up correspondence with the Altona club officials for Sanders' release. A few days later the Philadelphias came slong and Sanders was pitted against them. They had to play for all they were worth to win, and Manager Wright took a faucy to Sanders. After the game he hunted up San ders, and asked blm for his terms to join the Phillies. An understanding was reached, and Sanders promised to come to Philadelphia the following season.

Sanders is a strapping big fellow, slx feet tall, very muscular, and weighs about 115 pounds when in condition. This spring his work was not up to his standard, as he experienced great trouble in getting his arm into shape. Manager Wright kept him on the bench, and by constant practice and judicious training he has at last got down to his last year's form, and is at present pitching as effectively as he did the latter part of last With Sanders in trim the Phillies' chances for the pennant are now very good, as he can be depended upon to win a large majority of the games he pitches from this time out. He is one of the Phillies' most valuable players, and easily ranks as one of

the best pitchers in the League.

Last year Sanders ranked fifth among the thirty League patchers, with an average of 1 84 per cent, of earned runs off him to a game, and a fielding percentage of .805. His batting average was 24%

## THE PULLMAN REGATTA.

One of the Greatest Aquatic Contests Ever Seen to This Country.

The recent regatta at Pallman, Illa., was one of the largest gatherings of caremen that has ever occurred in the United States To read the list of entries was to read the pames of most of the best scullers of Uncle

Sam's domain and of Canada. The meeting was a joint convention of the American Na-tional Association of Amateur Oarsmen and the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing as-sociation. Fifteen four oar crews, two eight oar crews, fourteen double crews and forty single scullers participated in the various events, and some remarkably good time was

Of course the most interesting feature of the regatta was the race between the two famous eights—the Atlantas, of New York, and the Bradfords, of Boston. It was a right royal battle between unbeaten crews. The Atlanta Boat club was organized in 1848, making it the oldest in the country. The crew which defeated the Bradfords at Pullman had been rowing together about two years, and had during this season defeated he New York club easily, and distanced the Albany eight, who had never before beer beaten. The Atlanta club's eight beat both Harvard and Yale in 1871, and the club has only one important eight our defeat recorder In 1872 an Atlanta crew went to England, and was beaten in the international regnita by half a length. The time at the Pullman regatta was 7m. 4ls., 5% seconds better than any previous record. The boat in which they rowed had once carried the Yales to a glorious victory.



CAPT, CUMMING. CAPT. VAN RABEN. The Bradford club is not an old organizaon, but its record speaks well for its prowess It first became prominent when Jake Kilrain won the junior scalling championship at the association races of 1884. Last June the eight oar crew won at Worcester, Mass., the New England championship and defeated all competitors at the regatta at Boston on the Fourth of July last, . Their boat was once used by the Harvard crew in a gallantly won race, Their time at Pullman was 7:44. They were

captained by Mr. Cumming, a well known The credit for the work of the Atlantas at Pullman is said to be due largely to the great care exercised by Capt. Van Raben, who did not allow his men to smoke and vetoed pie and sweetments. They were carefully trained and in spiendid form. The Bradfords were in good simpe when they arrived at Pullman, but it is said that they went in for a good time after they got there.

The four cared contests were all well rowed, and the single and double scuil races were lively and interesting. In fact the regatta, despite unfavorable weather for part of the time and the ubiquitous col grass, was a de-



VICE PRES. PATERSON. PRES. GARFIELD. The high standard reached throughout was largely due to the untiring and intelligent efforts of Henry Whiting Garfield, president of the N. A. A. O., and of C. G. Petersen, the tice president. Their names and achievements as carsinen are too well known to need comment.

#### DRAMATIC NOTES.

Nat. Roth pays Rudolph Aronson \$250 a week for the use of "Erminie" and the name of the Casino, which will be attached to a traveling opera company,

The profits of the season at Bayrouth are expected to be heavy, a letter stating that they will amount to at least \$50,000. This year, however, there are no extra expenses in connection with the representations. All operas have been performed before, and the scenery and dresses and stage para-phernalia are all in hand. The \$50,000, or whatever the profit may be, will be funded perhaps more, will be spent on a revival of the Paris (1861) version of "Tennhauser, which will be alternated with "Parsifal."

The skull of Vorick, the fester, that one of latest tragedy aspirants uses in "Ham let," was found by a party of excursionists in Mammoth cave, Ky., twenty-one years ago. Among the party was Dr. Foley of Ohio, who has treasured it as a cariosity ever since. He has loaned it to Mr. Matthews but would not part with it upon any consid eration, as he is firmly persuaded that it i the skull of the first man who ever penetrated the wonderful cave, and who must have lost his way and died of starvation.

Viscount Dunlo, of England, who recently married the music ball singer, Belle Bilton, has been sent to Australia with his tutor. Her ladyship's presentation at court is thus una voidably postponed.

A correspondent of The New York World ys: "It turns out that the real reason why Irving says he is not going to America an more is because he feels offended at the treat ment some of the newspapers gave him when ho was there last time. Ellen Terry says she contemplates another visit there."

The "Delsarte" Freak. Although lady singers are allowed a little more freakish latitude than others of their sex, there are the dramatic girls who pres them hard. They will accept the most for things from "instructors" and practice faithfully for weeks and months stuff that a luna-

tic even would properly recognize as utterly

For instance, in one of the interior towns a girl who studied with a professed Delsartian was rehearsing some of the gestures her teacher had given her. After having thrown herself into various postures called the "Heavenly Appeal," the "Serpentine," the Vulgarian" and like other very useful posions for a young lady preparing for polite comedy, she began to shake her wrist till the fingers would hang himp and lifeless like "What do you call that?" asked her young

That is a 'decomposing exercise,' as my

Boston teacher calls it."
Shortly after the industrious Delsarte pupil

had departed the little cousin attempted some of the same gestures. "What are you doing, dear?" inquired her

"I'm going through the decaying exercise,

she replied. "You mean the 'decomposing exercise, don't your

"Oh, yes; perhaps I do. I knew it was something rotten, anyway," quickly answered the child, who, perhaps, was not very far wrong. - New York Herald.

## An 1810 Census Book.

John T. Beach has come into possession of a valuable relic in the shape of a census book of the United States, said census having been taken in 1810. The volume is very ve low and fly specked. It is a foot and a half by one foot in dimensions. In this 1810 cen-sus book what are now states were known as districts, while there were six territories-Orleans, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, Illi nois and Michigan. The grand total, includ-ing both free persons and slaves, was 7,239, 863, which contrasts strangely with the 65, 000,000 of today, and poslaves at that. There were but five districts out of the twenty six districts and territories wherein there were no slaves. - Manchester Union.

## Lilles of the Amazon.

A traveler tells of the gorgeous beauty of some of the lagoons along the Amazon when the famous water lily of that region, the Victoria regia, is in blossom. He describes on sheet of water, comprising possibly 1,000 acres, completely covered by huge and gor ssoms, the fragrance of which could not possibly be excelled by the celebrated odors of "Araby the blest," As seen in our nothouses, the white flowers are splashed with crimson; but our author says they vary much on the Amazon, some of them b surple, and they have erect as well as float ing flowers. - Boston Budget.

Mortill is of the opinion that sacrifice hits ald only be counted when there is no hand out, and not, as at present, if there is one man

Maud S., Queen of the Track, Will Go Into Training.

BUT NOT TO BREAK HER RECORD.

Her Owner Is Not Afraid of Guy, He Says, for This Speedy Nag Has Yet to Beat Jay-Eye-See's Record of 2:10. How the Record Has Been Lowered.

Mr. Robert Bonner, ex-purveyor of moral fiction for rural firesides and miser of fast horses, is going to put the world's swiftest trotter, Maud S., into training. Not that he is afraid that any other piece of horse flesh will do a mile any faster than his equine beauty has done it. Oh, not



"Why," says Mr. Bonner, "Guy, the horse that has done the best time this season, has only made a mile in 2:10%, and that is three-quarters of a second behind Jay-Eye-See and two full seconds slower than the record of Mand S."

Two seconds is not a long time, do you say! Well, so it isn't, but look at two seconds for a moment through Mr. Bonner's spectacles.

"If you were to see two horses come in at the finish one eighty-two feet behind the other you wouldn't call it a very close record. would you!" he asked a reporter the other day. "Well, eighty-two feet to the mile represents the difference in speed between Mand S. and Guy,"

Still the handsome speedy little mare will be trained. Mr. Bonner explains why this was not done earlier in the season. John Murphy, her old trainer, was ill, and there-fore he could not undertake the task, and Mr. Bonner did not wish to wound the sensitive trainer's nature by giving his favorite's care to another during his life. Mr. Bonner feels the loss of Murphy very keenly.
"I had the most implicit confidence in

him," be says, "and so did Mr. Vanderbilt. 1 had known him for twenty years, and for the last ten he had driven my best horses." It is Mr. Bonner's intention to work the little mare very gently at first. She has been out of training for a long time, and is too fat for speedy trotting. But her easy work will not be exactly the pace of a snail. "If I were to give her work by the watch to-morrow," her owner explains, "I should have her trot the first mile in, say 2:30. The next day she might go in 2:25, and a few days later in 2:21, until by degrees she would

egain something like her old speed."

Mr. Bonner talks as coolly about Maud S. and her achievements as if her possession were not the envy of all lovers of fine trotting horses.

Maud S. did her best time at Greenville,

O., July 30, 1885, and she is therefore more than four years older now than when she was at her best. She has, however, never been sent for all she is worth since then, and it is, of course, quite possible, though by no means certain, that she can still do as well as she could then.

The interest in trotting, which has unfortunately lagged a good deal for a few years past, seems to have taken a new lease of life this year, if we may judge by the wonder-fully successful meetings of the grand circuit at Cleveland, Buffalo and Rochester, and it may be that it will again invade the vicinity of New York, which has long been a stronghold of the running race. It is sincerely to be hoped that it may, for trotting is as distinctively an American institution as baseball. In fact there is no trotting of any moment outside of America. The running horse is supreme in England, France and Germany the three transatlantic in which trials of the speed of horses are popular.

Forty-five years ago Lady Suffolk was the fastest and the most famous of trotters. Her best time in harness, made in 1844, was only 2:25), yet she held first place with this record for twelve long years, though in 1849 Lady Suffolk trotted a mile under the saddle in 2:26, and in 1851, Tacony, also under saddle, in 2:2534. In 1856 Flora Temple made a mile in 2:25%, and in the same year broke the record again in 2:2414. Three years later. in 1859, she lowered the record to 2:19%, and she held the title of queen of the track till 67, when the famous Dexter trotted a mile in 2:17%. He had made a mile in 2:18% in 1865, but this was under the saddle. It was not until 1871 that Dexter was dethroned by Goldsmith Maid, who trotted a mile in harness in 2:17, knocking off a quarter of a sec-ond of Dexter's best record. In 1872 she cut under her own record, making a new one of

Two years later in 1874 in a sarles of beautiful performances she cut the figures down to 2:16, 2:15%, 2:14% and 2:14. The country went wild over her and worshiped at her shrine for four years, when Rarus reigned in her stead when he first equaled and then cut down the record to 2:135. Rarus was king but a year when St. Julien seized the scepter by trotting a mile in 1879 in 2:12%. The next year, 1880, no other horse lowering the record, he did it himself, making new figures, first of 2:11% and then of 2:11%.

Then came peerless Maud S. She has not appeared in public nearly so often as did her but her record is extremely brilliant. In September, 1880, she made nile in harness in 2:10%, thus beating St. Juhen and securing the proud title of Queen. which she has held ever since with the exception of a single day. In July, 1881, she tted a mile in 2:10%, and a month later in 2:10%. This record was the best for three years, when Jay-Eye-See in 1884 knocked off the quarter and made a mile in 2:10. The next day, however, Maud S., who was then the property of W. H. Vanderbilt, trotted a mile in 2:00%. Maud S.'s best time, made in

1885, is, as stated above, 2:08%.
It is extremely doubtful, if outside of Kentucky, running has ever awakened the genuine enthusiasm that used to blaze along the line of the grand circuit in the good old days now happily come back again. The present writer, who for many years reported the meetings in Buffalo, Rochester and Utica, can remember the time when the "best" peo-ple, from Chicago to Hartford, in every sense, outside the very straitlaced, who looked with horror upon all sporting events, used to gather annually under the canopies of the grand stand of the track nearest them. In those days "race" week-the lover of the trotting match insists that he has as good a right to the use of the word "race," in speak ing of his favorite sport, as the devotee of the unning horse-was the gain week or the year. It was the social landmark of the year as well as a great sporting event, and of the tens of thousands who used to gather beside the beautiful tracks at Buffalo, Rochester and Utica, and presumably at all the others, but a small proportion were there for the at pose of buying French pools, almost or mite the only form of organized betting at rotting matches in those days.

An exceptionally fast mile was a subject or conversation in all circles, the style and action of the speediest horses were eagerly discussed, and the winnings or those who were foolish enough to bet were discussed only by the betting class, which, as has been intimated, was decidedly in the mi-

That such a state of affairs does not exist among these who frequent the running tracks in the vicinity of New York no one will claim. The races are run for the bookmakers, and the people who go to the races, except on some red letter occasion, such as the Brooklyn handicap or the Suburban, the people who attend go to "play the races."

Antipodean Lady Bugs. The state board of horticulture has received from Col. J. R. Dobbins, of San Gabriel, a box of Australian lady bugs. the insects that destroy the cottony scale and which has done so much injury in the orange orchards of southern California. It has succeeded where all other

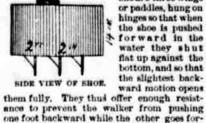
methods fail. The destructive scale is the bug's principal article of diet, and when it fails the insect declares war upon and against its own kind. The lady bug, that is so warmly welcomed by the orange growers, was imported from Australia at the instigation of the department of agriculture. The insects will be

distributed at once, as they are rapidly propagating and the board has nothing to satisfy their peculiar appetites.—San Francisco Call.

HE WALKS ON THE WATER. Professor Oldrieve and His Ingenious Aquatle Shoe

Ed Hanlan, the oarsman, gained some little notoriety a few years ago by doing what he called "walking on the water," al-though he was by no means the first man to attempt it. Each foot was supported by what was in reality nothing else than a small them, were fully six feet long, and as wide as the spread of his legs allowed. For some time no one else took hold of the idea. Finally, during the summer of 1888, Charles W. Old-rieve, a high wire performer at Ocean Beach, decided to see what he could do in the aquatic pedestrianism line. His first shoes were not much smaller than

Hanlan's, but he has been experimenting constantly since and now uses a pair only two feet two inches long, ten inches wide and fourteen inches deep. On the bottom of each one are three wings



ward. Without them little progress could be made. The bottom and top of the shoes are made of wood, with an opening in the latter just large enough to admit the professor's foot. The sides are of sheet copper and each shoe contains an air tight compartment furnishing the buoyancy necessary to prevent the performer from sinking. Oldrieve's first performance of note consisted of a seven mile walk to Nahant, Mass., which he did in three hours and a half with both wind and tide against him.

He has made many trips since then, several times being obliged to abandon his shoes and

swim for his life.

His greatest feat so far was a walk down the Hudson river from Albany to New York. He did it on a wager of \$500 that he could walk the distance in six days. He left Albany at 9:30 a. m. on the 19th of November. 1888. The first day he made twenty-four miles, and at the end of the third day had reached Poughkeepsie. There he was very nearly worn out, as well as discouraged, and, to make matters worse, a physician, who was called in, told him that it would be sure death for him to continue under the existing conditions of wind and weather.



PROFESSOR C. W. OLDRIEVE. After a long sleep he felt better and decided to go on, and on the evening of Thursday, the fourth day, he went ashere at Garrison's. His shoes were completely enveloped in ice and he was sore and lame, but the next ebb tide saw him again on the water, and at the turn of the tide he had reached Sing Sing. Saturday morning he reached a point just off One Hundred and Twelfth street, and there he was taken aboard the boat.

A few days after completing that long walk roung Oldrieve succeeded in walking from the Grand street ferry in New York to the Annex docks, Brooklyn, in 45 minutes winning the bet of \$100 which had been wagered by Steve Brodie.

He also walked the rapids at Lawrence, and there met with an accident, for he stum-bled and struck a rock, breaking two of his ribs. He is all right now, however, and ex-presses great hopes for his future.

"I am fully determined," said he, "to try the Niagara rapids, and feel confident that I can get through them all right. I went up and took a look at them, and I think that there is a great deal better chance for a man walking to go through them than there is for a swimmer. At any rate, I am going to try it, and if I get through those rapids alive I quite a good deal of money, and after that I will not be afraid of any kind of water except, of course, a waterfall or whirlpool. I shall wear my large shoes in walking the Niagara rapids, as I think they will be safer for that rough water than the small ones.

"If I succeed in that trip I shall go to England and attempt to cross the English chan nel. There I shall use the small shoes, for if I took the big ones over there I'm afraid the English would laugh at them and accuse me of wearing boats on my feet. "Yes, those are about as small as shoes can

be made in which I can walk with any degree of safety. I am getting another pair made, however, which are only eighteer inches long, but I don't know now whether they will work well or not."

## The Olympic Grounds, Trisco.

The out door grounds of the Olympic Ath letic club, of San Francisco, are 600 feet long and 240 feet wide, giving ample room for a running track and other necessary improve ments. The club holds a lease on the prop erly, and will fit it up immediately. grounds are easily reached by the steam cars converting with the Haight street cable line, and the boys will get plenty of good fresh air from the ecean.

Mexico at Paris.

The United States has no pavilion at the Paris exposition, but several other American republics have. This fact ought to be turned over with bitter reflections by Americans who are prepar ing for a world's fair of their own in 1892.

Rather frowning and imposing in appearance is the Mexican pavilion, an enormous pyramidal mass where one looks in vain for a window. The stairs which afford access to it, or rather make access impossible, because you would break your bones in ascending them, are of a dizzying steepness but they exactly recall the stairs of the old Aztec monu ments. The front of the buildings is decorated with geometrical designs, scrupulously imitated from ancient ones, and twelve enormous figures in half relief try in vain to give a more gay aspect to the dark bronze ground. They represent twelve prehistoric emperors and gods to which the ancient inhabitants of Mexico immolated hundreds of human victims slaughtered by the stone knives of fanatic priests.



THE MEXICAN PAVILION. In the inner part of this dreary edifice are heaped the riches of the countrycoffee, indigo, cotton, hides, sugar, vanilla, precious stones, dyeing wood, etc. Splendid pictures, by the pencil of Mr. Jose Velasco, give to the astonished vis-itor an agreeable and reconciliatory im-pression of this country of terror and

His Phenomenal Record as a Jockey.

ABOUT HIS RECENT GREAT FEAT.

Winning the Junior Champion Stakes on Protection and Then Winning the Champion Stakes on Los Angeles-The Little Fellow's Record on the Turk

Little "Pikey" Barnes, who weighs less than one hundred pounds and is not yet sixteen years old, is unquestionably one of the most remarkable jockeys on the American turf. He began his turf career riding for his brother, a Fayette county negro,



he was eight years old, and he looked the much like a circus monkey on horseback. His first regular engagement was with Robert Tucker, with whom he remained a year, and then left to go to Capt. Franklin, of Nashville. He returned shortly, however, making up his mind hereafter to stick to Mr. Tucker. Barnes has always been a sensa tional jockey, although in his manner he is very quiet and dignified and his great suc-cess does not seem to have turned his head. "His riding," says an admirer, "possesses the best elements of half a dozen great jockeya He is a great judge of pace, like Murphy, and conservative in his judgment, like Mc-Laughlin. He has the daring of Fitzpatrick and the energy of Garrison. In short, the boy is a wonder." This is high praise, and when it is applied to a little colored boy who will not be out of his teens for some time vet it seems too great; but his work shows that he deserves it. The most sensational race which Barnes ever rode previous to his recent performance of winning the Junior Champion and the Champion stakes was in May of last year, when he rode on Paragon and beat Terra Cotta, Emperor of Norfolk, Volante and others at Nashville.

Any one who saw Barnes when he rode that great race will never forget him. The Emperor had just begun his series of great victories, which only ended when his leg gave way, and he was of course a hot favorite. Paragon went begging at 6, 8 and 10 to 1. Terra Cotta was in superb condition, and bets were offered that Terra Cotta would dis tance Paragon. The three horses came into the stretch with heads together. What a race it was down to the string! For there were two of the greatest jockeys on the turf fighting every inch of ground with little Barnes - Murphy on the Emperor and Fitzpatrick on Terra Cotta.

The three jockeys could have shaken hands all the way down the stretch, so close were they. Then the whips fell and the spurs were driven in, and Murphy on the Emperor shot half a length ahead. He seemed to be a sure winner as he swept past the last furlong with the shadow of the string across the track just ahead of him, when Barnes, gathering himself up into a tense mass of nerves, his black eyes gleaming and his face working, dug his knees into the shoulders of Paragon, and, throwing into every muscle of his figure his indomitable will, inspired the gallant thoroughbred with his own spirit, and fairly lifted him under the string winner by the shortest of heads.

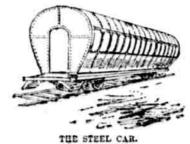
Then followed a long series of memorable victories, including some of the principal stakes at every track in the country, east and

Last year Barnes won the Junior championship and Futurity, and in these two races he landed \$61,85-an unprecedented sum on the American turf. Out of 498 mounts last year he won 150, and they included every kind of horse. But the most remarkable thing that the boy has done in his whole career was at Monmouth Park, when he pulled Protection out of a field and brought him winner by three lengths, landing \$31,000, plump and clean, right into the pockets of Bob Campbell, the young colored owner of the horse. Ah, that was a race! If you had been there, knowing all about that horse from the start, how your blood would have bubbled up as you saw him pass under the line. Bob Campbell picked up Protection at yearling sale last year for \$350. Then Campbell began to train him, and when the Junior championship came on he backed the horse for all he was worth.

Just previous to this, after the horse had won the Flash stakes at Saratoga, the Dwyers had offered Campbell \$8,000 for him, but Campbell wanted \$15,000, which the Dwyers thought too much, Maybe Bob Campbell wasn't glad that the Dwyers didn't take him up when he saw his horse come in first and himself a winner of \$31,000 in stakes, about \$10,000 in bets and of course the increased value of the horse. But that wasn't the only thing that little Jockey Barnes did that day. He promptly mounted Los Angeles in the Champion stakes and brought him home to victory against Firenzi and Eurus on a heavy This feat of winning both Champi and Junior Champion stakes by one jockey has never been done but once before, and then it was done by McLaughlin in 1887 with Hanover and Kingfisher.

## A Railway Car of Steel.

Inventors have for a long time cudgeled their brains, more or less successfully, in order to turn out appliances to prevent railroad accidents and attendant loss of life. Now a man named Ford has evolved an idea which he thinks will prevent the loss of life, even if it does not abolish accidents. His invention is no more nor less than a steel railroad car, the idea being that, as it can neither be telescoped nor burned, the main causes of fatalities will be done away



with. The roof, sides and ends are made of steel boiler plates riveted together; in the bottom are steel girders packed in cement to add solidity, and the whole thing is gotten up with strength as the main point in view. There are no ventilators, such as are seen in the ordinary railroad car.

A supply of fresh, cool air in summer warm air in winter is to be pumped through pipes. The accompanying picture gives an accurate idea of the appearance of the car, which is now being built in Chicago.

#### Rubbed Out. A tittle girl 5-year-old was sitting down be-

side her mother on a stool outside on a porch, in San Diego, Cal, the other day-and a most beautiful day it was, too-with slate and pencil in hand. She was trying to draw a house, but gave it up after a good deal of rubbing and cleaning the slate. Finally, after a short pause, the little girl concluded to draw the San Miguel mountains, whose majestic peak rises east of the city. She had just completed part of the outlines of the mountains, and as she glauced up for another look, saw a high fog passing over the peak, when she exclaimed: "O mamma, mamma, just look! Dod has rubbed out San Mige mount's."-Lewiston Journal.

# NEW YORK FASHIONS.

OLIVE HARPER WRITES A LETTER ON THE NEW FALL GOODS.

They Will Show Figures Larger Than Ever Before-In Pact, It Will Not Be Possible to Get the Whole Pattern in One Sleeve. Fall Wraps.

(Special Correspondent

New York, Aug. 15.—The new fall goods show figures larger, if possible, than before, and it will be impossible to get the whole pattern in one sleeve, and the waist will hardly display the design, Spread upon the counters the newest silks look garish and coarse, but when made up with the proper combinations they are stylish and striking, if not pretty. I saw one dress which was made for an expectant bride for a promenade dress and it was of sage green, with large flowers in terra cotta, with leaves of shaded green. The skirt was of sage green, of exactly the same shade as in the overdress for groundwork.



SEASONABLE COSTUMES. The drapery at the back and sides hung straight in deep plaits, without any bustle. The front was richly draped, and the waist was outlined with three narrow belts with small loops and fish tail ends. The sleeves were full and gathered into dark green velvet bands and the collar was of the same. The sleeves were shirred in such a manner as to form a puff above the shirring and a shirring around the neck, about five inches deep, forms a yoke and gives fullness which is gathered in below the ribbons at the waist. A dainty little white lace capote with Alsatian bows of green ribbon finishes this simple but stylish and handsome dress.

This bride expectant is Miss Sara Layton, who has written so many books under the names of Arrah Leigh and Mrs. C. C. Hoffman-fifteen in all, I think. She is young and very pretty, with beautiful hair. She is to wear s white satin and brocade gown, with a tulle veil and orange blossoms, and will have eight bridesmaids, and be married in church. Sara Layton is the friend of Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, the novelist and writer so dear to the hearts of southern women, and it is not very long since she came very near ending both her own and Mrs. Bryan's career of usefulness by carelessly handling a Derringer pistol. The ball went through Miss Layton's hand and hit Mrs. Bryan on the side, glancing off, fortunately, however, without inflicting greater injury than a terrible shock and fright and a great bruise on her side. Miss Layton's wound was very serious, but is now well, and the two are firmer friends than ever. They came near making a long journey together.

Another pretty costume which will be worn to that wedding is made of emerald green velutina and shrimp pink surah. The costume consists of a redingote of the velvet over a surah skirt. The jacket lids are very deep and the ouffs the same. The front is so arranged that the lapels can be folded back or fastened across the chest with little tabs of the velutina and handsome enameled buttons. The vest is of surah with flat pearl buttons with a shrimp pink shade, and the tie is made of crape of the same shade. There is a little shoulder cape of the velutina. The hat is of vellow straw with bows of shrimp pink intermingled with laurel blossoms and leaves. Across the foot of the skirt is a box plaited band of velutina, which is more used for vet in colors.



DAINTY WRAPS.

Fall wraps are made mostly of silk. other gros grain, sicilienne or ottoman. The beaded wraps can be of quite ordinary quality of silk. The very pretty wrap of lace and beaded silk is of black silk, finished by a drapery of lace which is brought down in the back in the same manner and fastened with loops of ribbon with a fall of the lace Bows finish the shoulders. Any handy young lady can make this dressy wrap at the cost of about \$5-less if she has

any of the materials on hand. The basque wrap can be made by taking an old silk waist and nearly cover-ing it with beading, and a Spanish lace will make the tabs. The back to be trimmed like the front, but without OLIVE HARPER



The accompanying cut is a design for a Dutch renaissance chimney piece, and is taken from Franz Ewerbeck's "The Renaissance in Belgium and Holland." It is one of the most artistic creations that we have late-

WHIST, TEI THE

The Difference Between Long at Recognition to go whist the cards are played through from beginning to end, and every point beyond six counts. In this game, a single game can be inished only when the whole thirteen tricks are taken, or the game can be played on indefinitely for points. Long whist is a steadier game than short whist. Five point whist is a cross between the two, Long whist used to be played in America with the honors counted up to the year 1857, when for the first time, according to "G. W. P.," an American sutherity, the game was first played without honors.

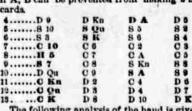
It will be seen that where the play in England there must be different rules to govern it. Ind yet many novices insist, when they play long whist, in applying the rules for short whist. For a philosophical treatise on the art of the game perhaps Pole's is the best, but to read Pole's essay and then expect to play whist according to modern methods would be folly, and yet that is what some people do. Some years ago Mr. Trist, an American player, brought out the Amer-

methods would be folly, and yet that is what some people do. Some years ago Mr. Trist, an American player, brought out the American leads, and after considerable controversy on the other side of the water, they were adopted in England, and are now a part of Cavendish, who is probably one of the best authorities, or rather compilers, as be insists upon calling himself, of the game.

For the benefit of players who are interested in whist, as played by an old time master in the game, there is herewith reproduced a hand played by Deschapelles. The score (old long whist), A B S, C D 6. Eight of hearts turned by B. Two tricks to be made against four honors.

THE BANDS. THE PLAY.

(The winning trick is in full face type.) Trick. H Kn Note. - The game is already won by honors if A, B can be prevented from making 2 by cards.



The following analysis of the hand is given by G. W. P. in The Boston Herald: At trick 4 A sees that B has not KD, at trick 6 that S is B's best suit, and at trick 7 that C has no more spades. B knows that D holds 9 and 8 more spaces. B knows that D holds y and S S, and passes K led that C may lead up to A, for if B takes with Kn S, then plays KS, then ace, he may be obliged to lead up to a tenace, which, with diamond strength, will insure the game to C D. B, of course, places 5 H with A, for if D holds it the game can-not be saved. C (trick 7) will not return the diamond lead, for he may sacrifice D's qu.

If D can get in by the club lead, very well;
if not, D must be led up to by and by. But
the great play of the hand is that of Des-

hapelies upon the eighth lead.

He saw that B, who led the spade, afterward passed the king, and that if B was hold-ing strength against the 9 and 8 it would be ed by his discard. A also saw that ace was not with either C or D. C would have led it or D would have played it to save the game. B's proper discard of ace showed the spade tenace. Here, then, was the chance to get rid of the qu. D by the discard on the ace S, and the surety of the game by the club lead that must follow. The play of B at trick 6 was in defiance of a great temptation As the cards happen to lie B might have taken the trick, but B could not trust to a "happen." He saw that the 9 and the 8 were in D's hand and that C had no more spa-B must pass this trick and let the lead be thrown so that A must have last play. B gave A the last trump, and he might also have k D, and at any rate a spade to lead to B.

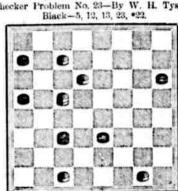
The taking of the club with the 10, and the splendid lead of the last trump settled the matter on the instant. It was evident that A had the clubs, and not the diamond strength,

and it was also evident that A would at once lead to the spade strength. went to Paris to witness such play as this They never saw anything like it at home, and they went back, as Clay says, "forced to recognize a wide difference

system and our own." TOM LANSING. CHESS AND CHECKERS. Chess problem No. 23,



White to play and mate in two moves Checker Problem No. 23-By W. H. Tyson.



White-6, 10, 30, 89, \*14. White to play and win. SOLUTIONS. Chess problem No. 22: Black White. 1. . R to K R 4. 1.. Any move. 2..K moves and mates. Checker problem No. 22: White-11, 19,

21, 23, 80, 82. Binck-1, 3, 12, 14, 24. to play and win. Black. 1..80 to 26 1...24 to 27 2.. 8 to 10 3...19 to 15 3..10 to 19 4. 12 to 19 W. wins. 4...23 to 16 5. .82 to 16

C. H. Smith, of this city, sends the correct moves for the solution of chess prob-

lem No. 22. PROBLEM NO. 6, BY "MOSSBACK."



"K" sends the solutions to checker prob lems Nos. 22 and 5. No. 5, "Mossback's" problem, is as follows:

 $^{29}_{21-22}$ White wins. 97 - 24

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