ating and Strength in Statteries Won the Bay-The Season's Work Followed from Start to Finish-How the Lead nates from Club to Club.

The Detroits won the championship of 1887 after a successful season and a close struggle. The club won through its superior batting powers and its strength in batteries. It was more evenly balanced than any of its competitors. The Philadelphias were a salendid second, but the club's strength lay in its batteries and in the splendid support rendered. Like the Clevelands of this year they were weak at the bat, and this kept them from passing the leaders. At the close of the season the Deroits had won 79 games and lost 45 to 75 won and 48 lost for the Philadelphias. In the series between the two clubs, Philadelphia won 8 between the two clubs, Philadelphia won rames out of 18. The champion nine consisted of Getzein, Baldwin, Conway, Twitchell, dman, pitchers; Bennett, Briody, Ganzel, hers; Brouthers, 1b.; Dunlap, 2b.; White,

catchers; Brouthers, Bb.; Dunlap, 2b.; White, 3b.; Rowe, a. s.; Richardson, I. f.; Hancock, c. f.; Thompson, r. f.

The Philadelphia nine was composed of Perguson, Dailey, Casey, Titcomb, Murphy and Henry, pitchers; Clements, Cusick, McGuire, Dallas and Stalling, catchers; Farrar, 1st b.; Bastian, 2b.; Mulvey, 3b.; Irwin, s. a.; Wood, I. f.; Fegarty, c. f.; McCanley, and Andrews, spare man. The sense r. f., and Andrews spare man. The sensa-tion of the season was the purchase of Kelly from the Chicago club for \$10,000. Great things were expected of the Boston club, but it finished fifth, barely winning more games than it lost. It started out grandly, winning nineteen games out of twenty seven in April and May, being a splendid second, and rais-ing the hopes of its admirers to a very high extent. The pace was too hot, however, and the club failed to keep up with the leaders, though at the end of June it was still in the second place. Chiesen present it in the second place. Chicago passed it in July, and New York was close at hand.

In August the Philadelphia club made its brilliant spurt and won 16 games out of 23. This placed it ahead of Boston. Had Philahia begun the senson as it cuded, it would have won the championship, for during Au-gust and September, and the one week in October, it won 28 games and lost but 12 to 35 games won and 19 lost for Detroit. Chicago ended third, and a good third, winning 75 games and losing 50, or eight victories be-hind Detroit and four behind Philadelphia. The percentage of victories of these three clubs was as follows: Detroit, 63.7; Philadelphia, 60.9; Chicago, 58.6. It was the great infield of Chicago and the twirling work of Pitcher Clarkson, of that club, that enabled it to make as good a showing as was the case. After losing 15 out of the first 26 played, the club won 31 out of the next 44. New York

opened well.

It should have made a far better showing than was the case, but there were lacking the coherency and harmony that were visible in the other leading nines. Keefe and Welch were a pair of pitchers who should have taken the championship for any club. There were two newcomers in the League race—the Pittsburgs and Indianapolis—and both fell far short of expectations. The former made a spurt at the end of the season, winning six es out of seven in that month.

The season was an exciting one, even though the Detroits maintained the lead almost without interruption. The other clubs made desperate end invors to get to the front. Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago pere close rivals at one time or another, b sch was triumphantly shaken off.
In June the Detroits met with the most re-

verses and Chicago with a great deal of good fortune, the figures on July 1 being: Detroits won 44, lost 26; Chicagos won 42, lost 28.
The Detroits forged ahead in the next mouth,
while the Philadelphias took the place of
the Chicagos as chief rivals of the leaders.
Bept. 1 Detroit had a long lead, with 50 victories, 35 defeats to 53 victories, 38 defeats for Chicago, and 53 victories, 43 defeats for Philadelphia. Detroit held its vantage in ia. Detroit held its vantage in er, winning 18 games out of 24, while the Philadelphias won 16 out 21, and the Chi-The Chicagos fell off greatly from their record of the preceding year, while the De-

troits won with a poorer percentage. New York fell behind also, and though Boston won five games more and lost one less its record was not at all commensurate with the efforts to strengthen the nine. The Chicagos proved to be, as usual, a thorn in the side of Detroits, winning 10 out of the 18 games series, and the Philadelphians found Anson's men altogether too strong for them, ing but 6 out of the 18 games, the Chicagos were so strong against the Detroits and Philadelphias they won but games out of 17 from the Pittsburgs, and it is a strange fact that the latter won more games from the Chicagos than from any other club.

Philadelphia won the series from New York, 10 games to 7, and tied with Boston, 9 and 9, and New York won from Boston 10 games to 7. The weakness of the Bostons in the games away from home was as note worthy as it is today. Mey won 22 games away from home to 24 for the Pittaburgs and 22 for the Washingtons, and they lost away from home to 36 for the Pittsburgs and 44 for the Washingtons. At home they won 33 games to 44 for Chicago and Detroit, 38 for Philadelphia and 36 for New York and at home they lost but 22 games to 17 for Detroit, 18 for Chicago, 23 for Philadelphia and 26 for New York. NELSE INNES.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

Is Originated in the United States Fortyone Years Ago-Its Progress.

(Special Corresponder NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Spiritualism, as It is commonly called, which has found such hosts of believers throughout civil-ization, is generally supposed to have originated in the United States about forty-one years ago. It is rare that any doctrine or philosophy has gained so many and so devoted adherents in so short a time. Spiritualism has made converts in all conditions of society and in every part of the world. But, strictly speaking, the philosophy is, as its advocates claim, very old, older than history. What is recent about it is the spirit rapping phenomena, which began in 1848 in the family of John D. Fox, at the little village

of Hydesville, Wayne county, N. Y. Fox and his wife and their daughters Kate and Margaret, 9 and 12 years of age, were startled by strange rappings in different parts of their house, particularly at night. In a short time these rappings, though still unaccountable, were made intelligible. They assumed to come from spirits; they told the age of the Fox children; they answered stions negatively by one rap, affirmavely by two. They disclosed, it is said, that the remains of a murdered man were buried in the cellar of the Fox residence, and, search being made, a skel-cton was found in the identical spot tel. The name of the victim was rapped out, and inquiry revealed that, re before, such a person had visited the house, and never been seen or

rd of afterward. The Fox family went to Rochester, where the raps occurred at the command of Kate and Margaret only, and clairvoyance, the moving of chairs, tables and other heavy pieces of furniture, with nomena, were manifested without visible agency. These drew attena, and forty years ago in the autumn of 1849 the Fox sisters appeared in a pub lic hall; the phenomena were submitted to many tests, but could be traced to no an source. Public curiosity and inwere gradually aroused, and when la gave an exhibition of their peculiar powers the year following, in New York, the newspapers discussed the subject, and it soon became of nation-d significance. Endiess controversies

were started; mediums, through whom the phenomena were presented, sprang up all over the land, and Spiritualism rew to be the burning question of the hour. Since then the new philosophy has been debated by the ablest minds in every quarter of civilization, and it has unettled to an extraordinary degree the old beliefs, rationalistic as well as orthodox, of the whole world.

Even before the spirit rappings in the Fox family the societies of Shakers at New Lebanon, Watervliet, N. Y., and elsewhere had at the same time startling psychical experiences, wherein certain members of the fraternity would lose their proper consciousness, and the de parted spirits, as was maintained, of persons of various nationalities would occupy their bodies and speak through them. Almost simultaneously Andrew Jackson Davis, a shoemaker's apprentice at Poughkeepsie, developed through mesmerism wonderful clairvoyant abilities. Albeit uneducated, he was qualified, by report, to speak freely and eloquently on medical, spiritual and scientific top-

While in the mesmeric state he declared he had intercourse with invisible beings, and was instructed as to his place and duties as a teacher of the new tenets. He likewise dictated, under the same conditions, hundreds and hundreds of pages on a diversity of supramundane themes, an odd compound of eloquence, fustian and absurdity. These were af-terwards published with the title, "The Principles of Nature; Her Divine Revelations and a Voice to Mankind." The work had an immense sale and met with the most contradictory criticism. Davis thereafter wrote, in his normal mind, many volumes of a similar character (they all denied the supernatural authority of the Scriptures), the "Great Harmonia" and his autobiography attracting the most notice.

Of the innumerable mediums that have appeared here and abroad within the last forty years, none has won such a reputation as Home (Daniel Douglas), a native of Scotland, who came to America when only 9 with an adopted aunt. Spirits are reputed to have haunted him from his earliest consciousness, and he remembered seeing at 13 a companion of his boyhood some years dead. At 17 he became a regular medium, and continued to be such until his death, which occurred recently. He lived in New York state and in New England up to 1855he was then 20-doing, beside the things that general mediums do, many novel-

During the last thirty years of his life he made Europe his home. In Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg he created a great stir. He was presented to the emperor of the French, the czar and the pope, and received many superb gifts from crowned heads and the pobility. Having joined the Roman Catholic church, he was afterward expelled from Rome when it was the City of the Soul, under the papal dominion, for practicing spiritualism. He was a big lion in London, where he was secretary of the Spiritual Athenæum, an association formed for the propagation of Spiritualism. There he figured as defendant in a noted law suit, a woman of wealth having given him a large amount of property and then sought to recover it, which she finally did. Two Russian women of rank were successively his wives, one of them, who died in southern France, leaving him a son, now near 30. The most remarkable experiences and adventures were his in the Old World capitals, reminding one of the strange events of Cagliostro, St. Germain and Eon de Beaumont in the last century. Mediums generally have enjoyed a local reputation, flourished for a while, and then disappeared from the public view. Home, however, made a noise in two hemispheres, and drew the world's ever to the last. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE.

KELLY'S MAGNIFICENT MUSCLE. ketches of Albert Maul, of the Pittsburgs,

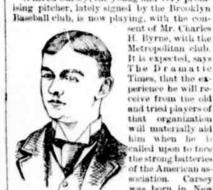
and Carsey, of the Brooklyns, Not long ago The Boston Herald printed pictures, from photographs taken especially for that purpose, of the members of the Boston League team, stripped to the waist. One of them, Kelly, is given here in outline. Of Kelly The Herald says:



KELLY. "Kelly is a powerful man of good stature. He holds first place in the size of his hips, best rest, uninflated and inflated. His frame is large and heavy, as is seen by the measure-ment of his chest rest, 30% inches. He has a tremendous waist and can but well. Kelly's batting method is quite distinct. He depends on the swing of the whole body, while Brouthers swings from the hips up. Below the waist Brouthers is not as large as would be expected, while Kelly is more evenly de veloped in the legs. In lung capacity he is not up to Ganzel or Richardson."

Kelly's measurements, etc., are as follows: Age, 31; weight, 179%; height, 5.11%, neck, 1614; circumference of shoulders, 47; musof chest, 42, chest rest, 50%; chest in flated, 41%; chest uninflated, 38%; waist, 35%; hlps, 39%; right arm up, 13%; right arm down, 12; right fore arm, 11%; left arm up, 18%; left arm down, 12%; left fore arm, 11; thighs, 224; calves, 15; long chest diameter, 125; short chest diameter, 85; lung

Wilfred Carsey, the young and very prom sing pitcher, lately signed by the Brooklyn Baseball club, is now playing, with the consent of Mr. Charles H. Byrne, with the Metropolitan club.



he strong batteries of the American as sociation. Carsey was born in New York city Oct. 22, WILFRED CARSET. 1870. He has an ple time, therefore, to grow up into the great prominence predicted for him by such good udges as Tim Keefe, Catcher Bushong, Jack Lynch and Billy Holbert, all of whom clain

him when he

alled upon to face

he is unquestionably the best young pitcher in the profession. Carsey has plenty of speed, all the curves, and is a cool, nervy pitcher, who can pitch a good, steady game without getting rattled or discouraged by poor fishing. He is likewise a good batter and base runner and an excellent fielder. He is a boy of good habits and es not drink or use tobacco in any form. His legion of admirers, who like him for his quiet ways and gentlemanly manners, wish

him every success in the future. A PITTIBURG PLAYER.

Albert J. Maul, of the Pittsburg club, whose portrait is given below, was born about twenty-four years ago in Philadelphia, ne-cording to The New York Clipper, and ob-

game with amateur teams of his native city. Starting in as a pitcher, he soon showed an aptness that gained quite a reputation for him, as he delivered a very speedy ball and had fairly good command of it. His first professional engagement was in 1886, when he played with the Rochester club, and afterwards with the Binghamton team, both of the International league. He pitched in wards with the Binghamton team, both of the International league. He pitched in nincteen championsaip games in all that seaon, and ranked tenth in the official averages out of thirty-four men, while he took part in twenty-siz games as a first baseman, and had the excellent fielding average of 959. In 1887 he joined the Nashville club of the Southern league. It was while with the Nashvilles that he gained a great reputation as a batter, pitcher and fielder, and his services at once became in brisk demand.

The Pittsburg club first made a bid for his

The Pittsburg club first made a bid for his release, but for some cause it was a little slow, and the Philadelphia club stepped in and purchased his

release. In the twenty-four chamionship games he with the Nashvilles he made a batting record of .484, and of the Southern lengue in the official averages. He played sixteen mes in 1887 with made thirtytwo hits, with a total of forty-one the National

ALBERT J. MAUL league in the official batting averages, having a record of 450. He was given his base on balls many times, however, in 1887, and that fattened his batting averages both in the Southern

lengue and National lengue, The Philadelphia club having more pitchers than it could use and having a surplus of fielders, agreed to sell his release to the Pittsburg club, with which in 1888 he took part in seventy-three championship games. In thirty-seven games he guarded first base and in thirty-four he played in the outfield, making a fine record in each. As a first baseman his average was .968, and as an outfielder it was .943. He has shown up well for the Pittsburg club thus far this season both at the bat and in the field. As that club, however, has a surplus of fielders, he does not get a chance to play regularly, and therefore does not have the opportunity to display his ability as either a batter or fielder. He has given up pitching altogether.

THOMAS, THE RUNNER.

An English Athlete Who Recently Came to the United States.

The presence of Sidney Thomas, the famous English runner, in the United States this fall has added a certain zest to the autumn athletic contests. He is 21 years old, weighs 122 pounds, is 5 feet 7 inches tall and has a "raking" gait, which is remarkable for a man of

36

14

He began running when 17 years of age as a member of the St. Paul's harriers, but shortly after tunes with the Ranelagh harriers. He also became a memclub, the London in July, 1888, he tan Athletic club. Thomas is a very quiet and unassun ing athlete. He has never used liquor or tobacco in any form, and is a very strict and faithful trainer. As a rae he runs twice a day, and requires a lot of work to get into ondition. He has a splendid

A list of his events Country association's team cham pionship he finished first, and carried off second prize in

SIDNEY THOMAS. the national contest. He also holds the four and ten miles Amateur A. A. championship, and is the holder of the London A. C. ten mile championship cup, and also holds the Ranelagh harriers' Chilton challenge cup. Thomas has a record of 51m, 30s, for ten miles, which is within 10 seconds of the world's record, held by W. G. George. has run four miles in 20m. 20s., which is than the American record, which stands 20m. 25 4-5s. Thomas, although a member of the Manhattan Athletic club and eligible in every way to compete under its represent his London club in the championships on this side.

A. C. BANKER.

He Is America's One Mile Champion Bi eyelist.

A. C. Banker, America's one mile amateur champion bicyclist, was born in Wooster, O., Dec. 3, 1866. He stands 5 feet 8½ inches high and weighs 153 pounds when in condi



A. C. BANKER.

tion. He learned to ride in 1886 and his first mount was a 65-pound American Star. Banker commenced racing on Sept. 1, 1886. winning his first race, and second place in a one mile open. The next day in Pittsburg he finished second in three scratch races with

some of the fastest men in Pennsylvania. On May 30, 1887, at Beaver Falls, Pa., he won one first and three seconds in open eratch races. July 20, of the same year, he finished second to his brother, W. D. Banker, in a twenty mile road race, and Aug. 21 won the twenty-four mile road race from Wash ington, Pa., over the mountains to Browns ville, Pa. At Pittsburg, on July 1888, he swon a first and second place, but was badly beaten by a club mate whom he considered vastly his inferior as a rider, and these defeats were the turning point in his career. He had never done any actual training before this but he now determined to go into active training and either recover the ground lost or quit. W. B. Troy, his present trainer took him in hand, and he improved so that on July 21 he won four straight firsts on the same grounds and against the same competi-

The two brothers in the meantime made a try for the world's tandem tricycle road record, making the mile in 2 min. 433: , just one-fifth second short of the record. New Castle, Pa., Aug. 29, he was second to his brother in the one mile state champion ship in 2 min. 51 sec. He made the pace at the way, going the first quarter in 38 sec. the baif in 1 min. 17 sec. and the three quar ters in I min, 57 see. At this point every onhad been left behind, except his brother, who was about seventy-five yards behind. He then very foolishly allowed him to come up

and was thus deteated by two inches in a min. 51 sec. At Buffalo, N. Y., from Sept. 4 10, the two brothers won thirty-four out of a possible thirty-eight prizes. At Lockport N. Y., he won three firsts and two seconds.

establishing a new record of 2 min 57 sec. on a tandem tricycle. In February, 1889, he went to New York city to take charge of the bicycle department of a business house. Banker won the New York state championship on June 30, beat ing his other competitors by nearly a iap. July 4, at Hagerstown, Md., at the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen, he easily won the one mile national cham pionship, defeating Crist, Rich, Wilhelm and other noted riders. Aug. 16, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., he won four firsts-three in springs, A. Y., he won four firsts—three in succession—among which was the five mile New York L. A. M. state championship. Banker rides a fifty-five inch Columbia racer, and is a member of the Brooklyn Bi-cycle club, the Manhattan Bicycle club and the Berkeley Athletic club.

TWO HANDSOME VESSELS.

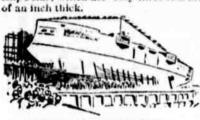
THE CRUISER PHILADELPHIA AND THE LINER KAISER WILHELM.

The First Named Has Just Been Launched, and the Second Recently Arrived in New York-It Is to Be Put Into the German-Australian Trade.

The new United States cruiser Philadelphia has been launched from her ways at Cramp's shippard, Philadelphia, with all the ceremonial of such occasions-the music and blowing of whistles, a banquet to some hundreds of guests, chiefly official, a universal scream from all adjacent steam whistles and the champagne baptism sanctioned by custom. The bottle was broken over the vessel's prow and the name "Philadelphta" conferred by the fair Minnie Wanamaker, daughter of the postmaster general. The official trial is soon to be had, and the United States navy will soon beast another magnificent cruiser.

The Philadelphia is technically unarmored and has a displacement of 4.400 tons-that is, with all her weights on board she displaces 4,400 tons of water, Her length is 335 feet, breadth, 484 feet; mean draught of water, 19 feet 3 inches. The rig is that of a three masted schooner. spreading 5,600 square feet of canvas. The sail power is very small for a ship of such tonnage, and it will be used principally to steady the ship in heavy weather at sea. Military stops are filted to the fore and main masts to provide mounts for the machine guns, which will have a plunging fire on the enemy at close quar-

Though unarmored, the Philadelphia is "protected"-that is, a "turtle back" under water reaches from bow to stern, bracing and stiffening the whole structure. Under this curved shield, which is well designed to deflect striking shot, are placed the engines, boilers, magazines, steering gear and dynamos-all the vitals. On the sloping sides of this protective deck the maximum thickness is four inches of steel abreast the boilers and engines. On the flat top and near the ends the thickness is reduced to two or three inches. The hull, both above and below this turtle back, is minutely subdivided into water tight compartments, every one of which can be drained by pumps, ventilated by blowers and lighted with electric lights. Unless many compartments are flooded the vessel will retain her buoyancy. A complete bulwark of coal several feet thick surrounds the machinery as an additional protection against shot which may penetrate the thin steel plates on the ship's side, which are only three-fourths



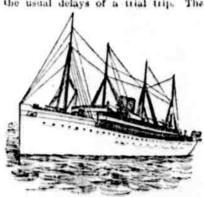
LAUNCHING THE PHILADELPHIA.

The engines are triple expansion and the Indicated horse power is 10,500, and the Messrs, Cramp, having designed the machinery themselves, have guaranteed a speed of nineteen knots for four consecutive hours. For every quarter knot in excess of this speed the contract will award them \$50,000, and for every quarter knot less than nineteen knots a like penalty will be exacted. The power of the machinery will therefore be tested to the utmost when the trial takes place. The four boilers are each 14 feet in di ameter and 20 feet long designed to carry the steam at a pressure of 160 pounds

per square meh. The main battery of the Philadelphia will consist of twelve 6 inch steel breech toading ritles, throwing shells weighing 100 pounds, and distributed about the ship so as to fire in all directions. Her secondary battery will be of small guns, ranging in size from 6 pounders to Gatlings, mounted at advantageous points on the ship's rail, on bridges and aloft in the tops. Five tubes are provided for launching torpedoestwo in the bow, firing straight ahead; one on each side of the ship, training through a considerable angle, and one in the stern, firing directly aft. The torpedo used will be of the "fish" type, and is the invention of Capt. J. A. Howell, United

States navy. On the same day that the new war vessel was launched and christened the new peace vessel Kaiser Wil-helm II entered New York barbor on her maiden trip. A "fly" photographer "caught her" (or him, if one may call a vessel so) as she halted at quarantine, and reached the office of The Evening Sun with his picture before the vessel reached her landing. Take these facts in connection with the description of the Philadelphia and they present a delightful contrast between the arts of war and those of peace.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II is a steamship of the North German Lloyd line for the Australian trade, and will be the fastest steamer in that trade. She left South ampton Aug. 29 and experienced only the usual delays of a trial trip. The



THE KAISER WILHELM AT DOCK. teamer is of nearly 6,000 tons burden and is built both for the comfort of passengers and for speed in transmitting freight. She is painted white and makes a very beautiful spectacle entering port. After a return trip to Southampton and Bremen she will enter on the Australian trade.

A Philadelphia drummer got into a Lehigh Valley car at Shenandoah, Pa., and took out his teeth and put them on the seat behind him to take a nap. After the nap he went off, forgetting them. Agent Perguson found them, and as a joke asked a Hungarian seated near if they were his. The Hungarian turned pale as death, vigorously shook his head and dashed out of the deput in thorough

THE GREAT GRAY OWL.

"A cur'us feller" was Clay Cole, the ne bors said. "Ever' minute he can git from his work he's aliays wanderin' round through the woods with his gun, a-shootin' innocent birds in a most triffin' way. It does seem as ef a dead bird was worth more to him than its weight in dollars, the way he takes on over 'em sometimes, an' smooths their feathers, an' grins, an' carries 'em off home a-whistlin'. Uncle Ezry oughter put a stop to his triflin'."

Clay was misunderstood. The "innocent

birds" were not killed wantonly nor in idle amusement. Clay was thoroughly a student of nature; he loved the feathered songstera, and it was for this love that he sought to ob-tain and to study them. Clay was an en-

tain and to study them. Clay was an en-thusiastic ornithologist.

In the rough neighborhood in which he lived the people did not appreciate his pas-sion. How there could be joy and triumph in the discovery of an unusually bright breasted oriole or a peculiar colored warbier was entirely beyond their somewhat dull comprehension.

Clay would have explained these matters had any one among his neighbors cared to be informed, but he did not seek to force in-formation upon them, and their ignorant re-marks did not disturb him in the least. Only one person was able to annoy him by criticising his pursuits; that was Saul Rhodes, a boy with whom Clay thought it a disgrace to have words of any kind.

A book on ornithology, which in his early boyhood had fallen into Clay's possession, had started him in his favorite study and was a source of constant reference and pleasure to him. He called it his "field book," for be frequently carried it about with him, and every new bird he secured was by its aid identified and named. Clay was an orphan boy, about 17 years

old, and his home was with "Uncle Ezry" on a farm near the banks of the Missouri river. He had never been able to get the "book learning" he desired, and about the only things he could call his own were the clothes on his back, his beloved field book and his specimens. Even the old shotgun he used he had found stowed away in the farmhouse garret, where Uncle Ezry had put it when

his squirrel hunting days were over.

The old man had as little sympathy for Clay's study as his neighbors had, and he was a severe taskmaster, who made the boy work as hard and as long as the "hired man." ticularly pressing, he was not so ill natured as to refuse him the gun and a little time to himself, for all that it was to "carry on fool-

Clay had filled his little sleeping room in the old farm house with many specimens of the birds of the country. He had studied taxidermy, and had mounted many of his specimens in a careful and praiseworthy manner. There were some rare birds in his

manner. There were some rare birds in his collection, and these he secretly hoped one day to sell, and thereby gain some money to enable him to go to school.

He had also corresponded with the author of his "field book," who had given him the name of every rara avis which was likely to be found in his vicinity, together with the cash price a professional bird fancier would pay for each. So he was always on the look. pay for each. So he was always on the lookout for unusual birds to add to his collection or to sell at a bargain.

One cold April evening Uncle Ezry sent Clay to the ferry on an errand, and of course the boy carried the gun along. The distance was about three miles, and in a walk of this length it was not at all improbable that he would see some desirable specimen, either an early spring adventurer or a winter laggard. The road ay for the most part along the bank of the river, and as the wild geese were now flying north, he thought he might get a

shot at some of these birds, which were fa-vorite food at his uncle's table. He did succeed, very soon after he started, in bringing down two goese, which he left in a covert of bushes until he should return; but he saw no other birds of any kind worth

shooting on his way to the ferry.

Here he met Saul Rhodes, overgrown, slovenly dressed and loud mouthed, who informed him that he was just ready to go home, and would walk with him.

This was unpleasant intelligence to Clay, for he had no interest in common with his rough young neighbor, whose company was very distasteful to him; but he could not well refuse to walk with him, so, having deliver-ed his message to the ferry master, Clay, in company with Saul, started on the return

As the young naturalist had expected, before they had gone half a mile Saul began to sneer at his habit of hunting birds. "Wastin' so much good powder an' shot," he said. "What'd ye bring yer gun fer to-night?"
went on to say. "Ye can't kill no robins

he went on to say. "Ye can't kill no when it's this cold, an' at dusk, too." "I don't want any robins," Clay replied,
"I got two geese coming down, and I'm liable to get some night birds about this time.

"Night birds, haw! haw!" laughed Saul. What you need is a night cap an' a wig. Saul burst into a second coarse roar of laughter, which was cut short by the sudden explosion of Clay's gun, as the ever alert boy

caught sight of a large bird as it flew acro the road just in front of them. It was a snap shot, and Clay feared that he had missed; but as the smoke cleared, he was surprised and elated to see the bird fluttering in the middle of the road. He ran forward, followed leisurely by his

nense owl, and that his shot had winged and partially stunned it, was to wise to take hold of it with his bare fingers until he had completely disabled it, so he placed a foot on each wing, and thus held it firmly to the ground.

companion, and perceived that the bird was

Then he examined it closely, for he quickly recognized that it was a new species, one that he had never seen before. The light was fading, but he bent down and, without difficulty, made out its distinguishing features.

All at once the young ornithologist gave an excited exclamation: "It's a great gray ow!" "Do tell!" said his companion, with mock concern. "A great gray owl! Waal, waal, who'd 'a' thought it?" Clay said nothing. With eager eyes he canned the owl from beak to feet and tip of

tail. He noted the great yellow eyes and bill, the dark brown of its back, mottled with grayish white, and the broken barred wings and tail, with grayish white marbling. The under parts were dark brown and pale gray, and the great facial disc was marked with dark brown and light gray rings concentric with each eye, and below them was the ragged white collar.
Clay had fully acquainted himself with the

characteristics of this rare member of the owl family, and after his scrutiny he had no hesitation in positively declaring it to be indeed a great gray owl. "The only thing I see cur'us bout it," said Saul, sarcastically, "is thet it ain't a great

red, white an' blue owl. It would be purtier, don't ye think so, Cole!" Clay was so delighted with his prize that Saui's sarcasm fell on his ears unheeded. "You see, Saul," he said, as he arose to his feet, "the great gray owl, as it is called, is one of the rarest birds in the United States.

Its home is in the Arctic regions, and believe it or not, as you please, that bird under my feet is worth a hundred dollars, at least." This last statement called forth a loud guffaw from Saul. "A hundred dollars! haw! Yo'r' as crazy

as a June bug, Clay Cole! It haint worth the powder ye wasted on it." Clay did not attempt to argue with the ignoramus, but felt in his pocket for a cord with which to secure the feet of his prize and thus escape the sharp claws. "What are ye goin' to do?" Saul inquired as he watched the movement

Clay informed him "Goin' to carry that old screech owl home?" Saul exclaimed. "Waal, of you ain't got 'em bad! See hyer, do ye know ye'r a fool? Clay made no answer, but made a noose in one end of the cord, slipped it over one set of the vicious claws, and began to fashion a second noose in the opposite end for the other

a basket, with a cord for a handle. Suddenly he was shoved backward so forcibly that he almost lost his balance, and his ears were assailed by a loud nath. Saul Rhodes meant trouble for him!

He meant to carry the owl as he would

"This blamed foolishness of yourn might as well be stopped right hyer!" the young ruffan cried. "Blame ef I ain't sick o' yer crazy doin's, an' I'll put a step to em when I'm around. This cost ain't dead, I guess, an' I'm a goin' to turn it loose, er ef it can't By I'll throw it in the river!" out that basket o' sandwiches quick if we've got to eat 'em in ten minutes."—Detroit Free Clay knew that he meant to do what he

aid, for he was a notorious and bearti

said, for he was a notorious and heartless buily, and the young naturalist was for a moment spellbound at the thought of losing his precious capture.

Baul was larger, and evidently considered himself stronger than he; it was certain that if Clay interfered with his dastardly plan it would result in a hand to hand difficulty. But the smaller boy had courage as well as a love of nature, and he determined to defend his prise with all his power.

He had scarcely an instant in which to consider his action, for Baul was proceeding at once to carry out his threat.

Just as the rough stooped to pick up the string which was attached to the owl, Clay launched himself upon him with righteous fury. Baul was hurled backward soveral paces, but recovered himself and got hold of his antagonist, and then the two boys engaged in the flercest rough and tumble struggle of their lives.

Baul was bent on giving his foe a sound drubbing for daring to resist him, and Clay

Saul was bent on giving his foe a sound drubbing for daring to resist him, and Clay knew that unless he mastered his enemy he would suffer not only a whipping but the loss of his great gray owl.

First up and then down the two wrestled and fought, their teeth set and their breath coming in hard gaspa. Presently, locked together, they began to roll over and over each other and approach the bank of the river.

The bank at this point was high and steep, and on the very edge of it the two ceased to roll, and Clay, who had slightly the advantage, tore himself suddenly from his enemy's clutches; then, exercising all his force, he shoved the recalcitrant rough over the edge of the bank, down which he went like a second Tommy Twist, turning and tumbling ond Tommy Twist, turning and tumbli with amazing rapidity until he reached t

bottom.

He stopped, within a yard of the water's edge, so dizzy that he did not know what had happened to him, and with his eyes full of dirt. Clay could not resist a laugh, nervous though he was, as he viewed him.

It was well for Clay that the fight lasted no longer, for during its continuance the owl had been doing its best to escape, and, ham-pered as it was, had already got a consider-able distance away. After a little chase Clay secured it, and

lifting it by the loop of the string that fast-ened its feet, he shouldered his gun and with no further attention to the discomfited foe, hore his treasure to his home in high elation He paused a moment on his way to pick up the two wild geese he had left in the bushes, The rictory over the bully of the neighborhood was a signal one, and ever after Saul treated Clay with the utmost deference.

The capture of the great gray owl was re-ported to his friend and adviser, the author of his book, who immediately replied to con-gratulate him, and to state that he had written to a professional dealer in Kansas City, who would probably visit him in the course of a few days.

The dealer came and examined the boy's collection with manifest delight. Before he departed he gave Clay \$125 for the owl and in his collection.

Happy Clay! Now he could get the schooling he had so long dreamed of; now he could make a man of himself, and now "Uncle make a man of himself, and now "Uncle Ezry" and the neighbors would no longer sneer at his proclivity for bird hunting. Be it said, in conclusion, that all these things were realized, and more. The finding of the great gray owl was the beginning of a new life for Clay Cole, and he has so far progressed in his ambition that his real name s now familiar to all devotees of bird lore.

Arthur C. Grissom in Youth's Companion.

Women who wish to preserve the slimness and contour of their figure must begin by learning to stand well. That is explained to mean the throwing forward and upward of the chest, the flattening of the back, with the shoulder blades held in their proper places, and the definite curving in the small of the back, thus throwing the whole weight of the body upon the hips. No other women hold themselves so well as the aristocratic English women. Much of their beauty lies in their proud carriage, the delicate crectness of their figures and the fine poise of their heads.

The same aristocratic carriage is within the reach of any American girl who takes the pains to have it; it is only the question of a few years of eternal vigilance, never relaxing her watchfulness over herself, and, sitting or standing, always preserving her erectness and pose, the result being that at the end of that time it has become second nature to her, and she never afterward loses it. This, in a great measure, preserves the figure, because it keeps the muscles firm and well strung, and pre vents the sinking down of the flesh around the waist and hips, so common in women over 50, and which is perfectly easy to escape. Another thing to avoid is a bad habit of go ing up stairs, which most women do, bent forward, with the chest contracted, which, as well as an indolent, slouchy manner of walking, is injurious to the heart and lunga-

A Toad Tackles a Sunke.

"I once saw something when a small boy," said an old stager yesterday, "that I never heard of since, and that was a toad attack a snake, after the latter had been forced to let go his hold. It was in a blacksmith shop built of logs in Indiana county. The black smith was working at his anvil when squeaking sound was heard at one side of the shop which attracted attention.

Turning to look, the blacksmith and the narrator saw a large toad dragging himself into the inclosure, with a fifteen inch garter snake following. The snake had the bind leg of a toad swallowed. With a pair of hot tongs the blacksmith caught the snake, which released its hold as quickly as possible. Instead of hopping away, as was to be expected, the toad turned itself around and, leaping six inches high in the air, came down on the body of the snake and bit it savagely. -Pittsburg Dispatch.

Losing Their Heads. I wonder why it is that a little prominence causes some men to lose their heads and to give themselves airs which only disgust those with whom they are brought into contact. It is to the credit of the higher officials of the government that they realize that they are only temporarily intrusted with power, and are affable and approachable. I have in my eye, though, a subordinate who imagines that he controls every branch of the great depart-ment of which, in truth, he is an exceedingly insignificant part. If he has any work to do it is not perceptible to the ordinary visitor. He sits at his table leaning comfortably back in his chair and meeting all, save a few spe-cial friends, with such an air of stony indifference and unmitigated ennui that a man or woman must have a good deal of nerve to persist in seeking to obtain information. He was rather nicely caught, however, the

and asked in respect to the status of a case. The high and mighty petty official could not remember anything about it. After a good deal of conversation my friend finally "Well, Mr. —, I was sent here by Secretary — to obtain this information. He naturally supposed that as it was in the scope of your duties you could give it. I will return tell him that you are unable to do so. way the hitherto ignorant man jumped to his feet and began with the utmost volubility to impart that which was desired plainly sho that, the poet to the contrary not withstanding, there is a good deal after all in a name, especially if it be that of a superior.—Washington Press.

other day. A friend of mine called on him

"Milkman's Benefit."

As might naturally be supposed, many spe-cious attempts have been made to justify the use of annatto in the form of "Milkman" Benefit," it being claimed that it is absolutely harmless. A German chemist has discovered in annatto paste worms bearing a resemblance to the trichina parasite, which finds its fa-vorite habitat in hogs. He says that he has found these parasites in every sample of annatto which he has examined. He describes the worm as colorless, without promi nular markings, with blunt head and lone needle pointed tail. It is of various sizes and keeps up a lively movement under the micro scope. Before this discovery there were ample reasons for condemning in toto the "Ben efit" in question; if another was necessar; certainly it is now furnished. -Boston Herald

A Queer Bule. Brakeman-Rushville! Rushville! Train stops here ten minutes for lunch! Deacon Blossom-Seems to me that's a mighty queer rule, Mirandy. Well, le's git

An American Polegate. Charles G. Flint, of New York, been appointed, as a colleague of Hon-Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, a delegate on the part of the United States to the congress of American mutons which usees in New York city next munth. These two take the places of ex Governor Whyte, of Maryland, and J. R. G. Fitkin, of New Orleans.

Mr. Flint is peculiarly well qualified for the place by a minute and extensive



acquaintance with South in which he has been engaged for many years, being a member of the firm of Flint & Co., of New York, Heisprole ably the Jargest dealer in rubber in the United

States, has a controiling interest CHARLES G. PLINT. in a number of trading vessels and is a director in the United States and Brazilian Mail Steamship company. Merchants of both political parties united in asking his appointment, and the Spanish-American Commercial union, including all the merchants engaged in the Central and South American trade, made a special effort in his behalf. It was eminently desirable that one, at least, of the delegates should be an expert in the trade relations of the two continents, and Mr. Flint certainly fills that description. Ex-Senator Davis, whose experience in the United States senate qualifies him for the more purely political or diplo-matic part of the work, is well known to the country. The portrait of Mr. Flint is from a photograph by Sarony.

The World's Fastest Amateur Bunner. The running of that great English sprinter, E. H. Pelling, is hard to understand. He stands without doubt the fastest amateur in the world between 200 and 300 yards. He has beaten even time for 250 yards, and yet can hardly go under fifty sconds for a can hardly go under fifty conds for a quarter of a mile. An English writer has been endeavoring to explain the mystery, and gives as a reason that Pelling is a very methodical trainer, and never runs in practice less or further than the distance he is training for. He says that Pelling, in his opinion, could make the fastest quarter mile runner which the world has yet seen if he trained for it, for it stands to reason that any man with such a combination of the burst of speed and tremendous amount of strength which is necessary to do 250 yards in 24 4-5 seconds, which he has done on sev-eral occasions, should be able, with a change in the system of his training, to prolong his speed and harbor his strength to the extent doing about 46 seconds for 440 yards Whether this will ever be proved to be a sound theory or not remains entirely with Pelling. He is taking a protracted rest at present, and perhaps will not run again this ear. He went stale recently .- New York

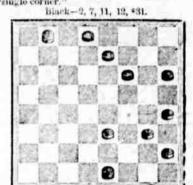
George Kerr. When Tom Pettitt, the great Boston tennis player, was recently defeated by George Kerr, the Irish champion, in the first of the series for the champion-ship of the world, 和 你 he was undoubted ly surprised. Of course Kerr was player of the Old World. It was reasonably certain that he would prove a doughty opponent for Pet-

tt. but that the latter should be so was was certainly most unexpected. Such hitting had never been seen at Newport before. But perhaps Kerr's easy victory over Pettitt is due to the fact that Pettitt had no. opportunity to do not work, which is his strong point.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 27-By W. A. Shinkman. Black.

White. White to play and mate in four moves Checker problem No. 27-End game from



White-20, 23, 24, 28, *1, Black to play and win. SOLUTIONS Cless problem No. 26:

Q to K 4. 1. . Any move. 2. Mates. hecker problem No. 25 Black - 15, *22, *20. White-+7, +16, +20. White. Black. .15 to 18 2...26 to 23 (a) 2...10 to 14 3. . 90 to 94 3... 22 to 25 4. .24 to 19 4...25 to 30 6. .16 to 19 6...23 to 16 7...14 to 23 wins. (a) 2. If 18 to 23 4. .16 to 19 4...15 to 24 5.,20 to 18 and wins.

C. H. Smith, of this city, solves chess problem No. 21. PROBLEM NO. 19, BY "MOSSBACK."



White-10*, 20, 30, 31. White to move and win. Followin; is the solution to No. 9, by

32-30 Black wins.