RETIRING STARS.

Actresses Who Have Deserted America for a Season.

THERE ARE SEVEN OF THEM.

Mary Anderson, Grace Hawthorne, Helen Dauvray-Ward, Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., and Mrs. Leslie Carter Are the Ones Referred To.

SEEMINGLY the epidemic of retirement (to coin a term for the necessities of the occasion) has been particularly fatal this year to the feminine Americans of the stage. As the time for the opening of the regular dramatic season comes on, one after another of Uncle Sam's theatrical daughters announces that she will pass the winter in the drawing room instead of "on the boards," and it begins to look as if the whole class of theatregoers-who-have-favorites will have just cause to remark with one of their number: "Ah, well! we old fogies will have to look around for new faces this winter."

There is Mrs. Potter, for instance. Mrs. Potter, to be sure, has not been on the stage so very long, and it is said by some that her popularity is due more to the fact of her having been a leading society woman and to the notoriety she has gained through her connection with Kyrle Bellew, the English actor, than to her good acting. But at the same time Mrs. Potter has many admirers, and many a sigh of regret was heard when the announcement, "Mrs. Potter will not appear in America during the coming season," was made.

MRS. POTTER.

Gossip (and gossip is seldom exaggerated on the side of kindness) has it that Bellew himself is the cause of Mrs. Potter's sudden desertion of America. The story goes that, notwithstanding Mrs. Potter's well known independence, Bellew has enough influence over her to make her bend her will to his in the selection of her green rooms. The scoring Bellew received in American newspapers because of his unsavory revelations about Mrs. Leslie Carter and other women whose names had been mixed up with his made him hate America and fear Yankee newspaper reporters. For these reasons it is said that he has bid good-by to America for good, and has induced Mrs. Potter to save her smiles for audiences of other nationalities too, for a time at least.

Another vacancy in the American theatrical bill of fare, which has caused much more concern than has Mrs. Potter's decision, is that left by Mary Anderson—"Our Mary," as her admirers are fond of calling her. She is their Mary no longer. A few months ago time was booked, a company engaged and costumes ordered for a triumphal tour of the States. Now there is desolation in the hearts of the Our Maryites. The tour has been canceled, the company has been disbanded and the costumes hang unfinished in the wardrobes of the maker. Our Mary will not grace the stage of any American theatre this season. The newspapers are said to be at the bottom of this, too. The St. Louis press is principally blamed. When the famous woman last appeared in that city the critics assailed her unmercifully. Not one of the manifold beauties which the critics of other cities had seen in her acting could their St. Louis brethren perceive. And they said so in such plain English that the actress felt it keenly. Then, not long ago, the story that she had been placed in an English lunatic asylum went the rounds of the American press. That, it is claimed, was the last straw. She felt that she had been affronted far past the atoning power of the American dollar. She decided not to visit America. No, never. Well—that is, not this season anyway.

MARY ANDERSON.

Mrs. Langtry is another of the deserters. Like Mrs. Potter, her name has become well known, partly (or wholly, as you please) because of things other than her artistic acting. In the first place, she is a very beautiful woman. Her father was sometimes spoken of as the handsomest man in England, but was so poor that his daughter's marriage to the moderately wealthy Mr. Langtry seemed a very prosperous thing to him. Her family did not realize her beauty, but the triumph she achieved on her first appearance in London was great enough to atone for years of past ignoring. It was at a tea given by the Guards in the Tower, and all the afternoon it was whispered about that the beauty from Jersey whose portrait had so charmed the prince would appear. She went in on her father's arm dressed simply in black, her radiant face framed in a broad brimmed hat. People positively fought to see her, crowding each other, standing on tiptoe and even climbing up on chairs to get a glimpse. At that time her father was the dean of Jersey.

Many stories have been told about her married life, some people alleging that the separation was all her husband's fault, and others claiming the Jersey Lily was the transgressor. She has been on the stage for more than seven years, having made her debut at the Haymarket theatre in London, in December, 1881. In January, 1882, she formally entered the theatrical profession, and it does not seem possible, therefore, that the public's interest in her lives yet because of her reputation as a professional beauty. To the critics, if the newspapers really give the critics' true opinions, her acting is unsatisfactory, though when she appeared in New York as Lady Macbeth she received considerable praise. But to the pit (and the pit's opinion, after all, is the one to go by) her stage work, as her continued popularity shows, has been far from disagreeable. Aside from her ability as an actress—granting that she has ability—she has undoubted and perhaps more valuable gifts. She is a thorough woman of business and is socially charming. The manager who has got the better of her in a money transaction has yet to be heard from. During Mrs. Langtry's residence in New York, a rural looking gentleman met a natty looking city friend at one of the elevated railroad stations, who asked him what he was doing in New York.

MRS. LANGTRY.

"I've come to the city to see Mrs. Langtry," he replied.

"Mrs. Langtry? Aren't you pretty well along to begin theatre going?"

"Theatre going! I never went to a theatre in my life, and I ain't going to begin now. I'm going to see her on business, and I'd rather work on a scaffolding all day than do it. If she plays theatre pieces as well as she talks business she plays cute, now, I tell you."

She owns one or two ranches in the western states, and has a fine stable of blooded horses. In 1887 she appeared at Carson, Nev. The railroad from there to Virginia City was narrow gauge and her special car could not travel on it, so she drove across country in the mail coach. Before she arrived in Virginia City she had made a deal with Mr. Sam Davis, of The Carson Appeal, to buy of him forty acres of land on condition that she sink an artesian well on it. When the shaft had gone down 240 feet traces of silver were found, and before long a regular bonanza had been developed. The ore assayed $510 to the ton. The mine is half hers. Besides the properties already mentioned she owns real estate in New York and other American cities.

Oscar Wilde once said: "There are but two purely Greek things in Europe. One is the Venus of Milo and the other is Mrs. Langtry."

GRACE HAWTHORNE.

Much has been written about Mrs. Langtry and Freddy Gebhard. Among other reports that have been circulated is one saying that she has obtained a divorce from her husband and married Gebhard. Whether this is true or not, no one seems to know.

Grace Hawthorne, too, has decided not to play in America this season. She is the young actress who created something of a sensation as "Only an American Girl" at one time, although it is said that she had to "go to London to get the recognition which she deserves." Perhaps, if that is true, it has something to do with her desertion of her native land.

The retirement of Helen Dauvray-Ward causes genuine regret to thousands of American playgoers. With this case the papers have nothing to do. They have never treated Mrs. Ward in other than the kindest fashion, and no one thinks that she doesn't deserve all the praise they have given her, and more, too. Here is an actress of a thousand. Her fame is not notoriety. She has gained every bit of it by honest, hard and intelligent work. Her real maiden name was Helen Williams. She first stood behind the footlights when she was only 5 years old as Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Years later, after she had won something of a reputation in the States, she went to Australia and earned a fortune. It occurred to her that she was not well educated. She stopped acting, studied hard and remedied the defect. Finally she went to France.

HELEN DAUVRAY.

Then, in Paris, her old love for the stage suddenly came back. She thought the matter over and decided to make her debut in a French theatre. She talked with Parisian managers, but they all pooh-poohed the idea. Why, she could not even speak pure French, said they. That was true, so she learned French. With the aid of competent tutors, in fifteen months she mastered all the intricacies of the language. Finally she appeared in a farce written for her by M. Paul Ferrier at the Folies Dramatiques and made a success. She was the first American actress to appear on a Parisian stage. After her return to Yankee land she married John Ward, the scientific exponent of the fine art of baseball. It is said that it is because of her husband's wishes that she has given up the stage. Her husband should have more regard for the public than to make such wishes.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., whose marital infelicities will be clearly remembered, was, it was currently reported, to take to the stage this winter, and it was confidently asserted that a successful career was before her. She has given up the project now, owing to ill health, it is said. Another story has it that a reconciliation between her and her husband is pending and that that fact has had more to do with the pretty young woman's change of plan than ill health. Mrs. Blaine has already had some experience on the stage and her work was not unfavorably spoken of.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE, JR.

Not long ago quite a furore was created in theatrical circles by the announcement that Manager E. G. Gilmore would star Mrs. Leslie Carter, the heroine of the famous Chicago divorce case, this season. The news called forth a storm of protest from members of the profession and newspapers. This may or may not have influenced Mr. Gilmore so far as to persuade him to withdraw Mrs. Carter's name from his list of attractions, but the withdrawal has occurred. Mrs. Carter's friends claim that she has talent and would make a great success on the stage; but the unenviable notoriety given her by the most sensational divorce suit ever tried in an American court would probably tend to diminish her box office receipts rather than increase them as some people seem to think.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

Here are seven famous (you may call some of them notorious if you like) American women who will give the theatres of their native land the "go by" for this season. Who next?

JOHN CHILTON DEVEREUX.

He Is One of the Most Popular Athletes of the Manhattan Athletic Club.

John Chilton Devereux, one of the most popular athletes of the Manhattan Athletic club, was born in New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1868. His height is 5 feet 10¼ inches, and he weighs about 140 pounds when in condition. He has just the build to make a successful all round athlete. He graduated from Spring Hill college, Ala., and the Columbia Law school in New York.

Devereux made his first appearance in the field at the Decoration day games of the Manhattan Athletic club a year ago. He easily won the 300 yards novice race in 35 3-5 seconds, which was very good time for a beginner. He next appeared on Sept. 1, at the games of the American Athletic club, when from the 17 yards mark, in the 300 yards race, he came in third. O S Dingwall won the race. On Labor day he was a starter in the games of the New Jersey Athletic club, and from the 10 yards mark easily won the 300 yards race in fast time. On the 29th of September, at the American games, he again won the half mile run and ran a close second in the 100 yards handicap. On Oct 3 he beat Phibbs, the Gaelic champion, and others in the half mile race of the championship games of the N. A. A. A. A. He was also second to the Canadian flyer W. MacTat. He was third in the high jump, with a capital leap of 5 feet 6¼ inches.

At the Columbia college games, held on Oct 26, 1888, Devereux, with a handicap of 12 inches, tied Victor Mapes in the broad jump. On election day, at the games of the Manhattan Athletic club, he easily won the 350 yards run from the 9 yards mark in 39 2-5 seconds. He also distinguished himself by coming in second in the 100 yards dash. On Dec. 15, in Madison Square Garden, he won the quarter mile run of the Manhattan Athletic club games from the 10 yard mark in 54 3-5 seconds—fast time for the garden track. His first appearance in 1889 was at the games of the Titan Athletic club. In May, at the games of the Columbia college, he won his trial heat, but was beaten in the final by O. H. Sherrill. He made a splendid record on May 30, in the spring games of the Young Men's Christian association at Philadelphia. He won the 100 yards and 220 yards races, came in second from scratch in the 400 yards race.

J. C. DEVEREUX.

In the running high jump he tied Zach Cooper for place at 5 ft. 1¾ in., and in the jump off tied him again at 5 ft. 4 in. A toss was then made, and Cooper was lucky enough to win. He competed in the games of the Lorillard Debating and Athletic association on June 15, and won third place in the high jump. At the Adelphia games on June 22 he started in the 75 yards run, and finished second from the 5 yards mark to J. M. Rich in 8 seconds. On July 6, at the Adelphia games, from the 8 yards mark in the 440 yards race, he finished 3 yards behind the winner, A. B. George, who had 23 yards start; time, 51 1-5 seconds.

He competed in the games of the West Side Athletic club on July 20 and won his trial heat of the 100 yards race from the 3½ yards mark in 10 2-5 seconds, but was beaten in the final by F. Westing, the world's champion sprinter, and W. Christie, the flyer from the Titan Athletic club. At the games held at Jones' Wood Monday, Aug. 19, Devereux started 10 yards from behind scratch in the 440 yards race and won by 4 yards in 54 seconds. The time was very fast for such a poor track.

JOHN L.'S ASPIRATIONS.

His Unique Views on Matters of Public Policy.

Nearly all the world, except John L. Sullivan himself, is enjoying the joke of his proposal to offer himself up as a candidate for congress. To him the matter is in "dead earnest."

He has committed a grave error at the start—he has talked freely. At least so says the Washington correspondent of The New York World, who interviewed him at length. After inquiring what kind of drink congressmen most affect and what games they play and expressing himself as gratified at the replies, the prospective honorable casually remarked that he must learn White House etiquette, as he should probably have to dine with "his jags" (meaning the president) at least once. He has a bit of old silver, won in one of his earliest "scraps," which he expects to present to Baby McKee. Being asked his opinion of the Behring sea seizures he replied:

"If we've got to assist that Alaska Seal company to get rich, let's build an Alaskan navy. I think we strike a trifle wide in undertaking to protect so much water. The smaller the ring the better. The idea of 'making a fool play' like that last one gives me a pain in the ear."

"What will be your policy regarding the present race troubles in the south?" was then asked.

"When it comes to floggin' men at night, whether they're black or white, I'm again' it. See! I'd like to go down there on a committee. I'd stop all such foul work. I will not go into a ring with a negro, but, by Jupiter, I wouldn't stand by and see another white man lick him without reason. No, sir-e-e! It appears to me that a negro is at home in the south."

"What are your views on the Samoan question?"

"Blessed if I can see what business we had breaking into that ring. A quiet little mill was going on between two colored gentlemen on an island in the Pacific. Each chap thought he was a better man than the fellow in the other corner. Well, we took a hand just as the mob broke up the fight between Heenan and Sayers. What business had we to go over those ropes? None. What was Samoa to us? Why, we didn't even get our guano from there. It's no good to say that Germany hadn't any right there, either. I tell you we were dead wrong."

"Will you advocate the maintenance of the free zone on the Mexican frontier?" was asked.

"You bet your sweet life. There's the place for gentlemen to meet and settle all questions of superiority. I'd abolish dueling. It's no good. But a free zone's different—not a free belt like the concern they call the championship belt. I wouldn't have that. See! The Mexicans take a wise view of pugilism."

It is plain as a pikestaff that John knows more at the start than some congressmen know after a year's service—more about some things. He further stated that he was going in to make some money in the coming year, as he was in a fix to do it and understood that money was very necessary in politics—another striking proof of his ability to acquire knowledge. After his late sparring exhibition with Cleary he notified several Democrats of local prominence that he should stand for that party's nomination in his district next year, and if he got it, the majority being ample, why then—well, he would not go into particulars, but no dashed Kentuckian would pull his ear in committee room. New England should be vindicated.

And why not?

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Joseph Haworth, who will star in Steele Mackaye's drama of the "Reign of Terror," has a souvenir of the late John McCullough which he prizes as he would a gem of fullest value. It is in the shape of a letter written Oct. 29, 1887, a short time before the celebrated tragedian's death, saying: "We will write our names on the immortal pages of Shakespeare. They look better there and will live a good deal longer. Let me guide you up the dark, steepy path to fame. There are none who can follow you."

At the Paris Odeon Sardou's "La Famille Benoiton" will shortly be revived.

Mme. Judic is about to revive "La Roussotte" at the Menus Plaisirs, in Paris.

Imre Kiralfy is at work on a spectacle written by William Gillette. It will be produced in this country and in London at about the same time, though the London production may be a little earlier. It is hoped to have it ready about Christmas. Models for the scenes have already been made in Paris.

Alexandre Dumas fils is writing a new play and novel, both on the same theme. They are to be published and acted simultaneously soon after the new year. It is said that the principal part of the comedy has been written up to suit Mme. Bartet, of the Theatre Francais.

The following is a list of the maximum nightly receipts at the principal London theatres: Toole's, $750; Globe, $1,050; Avenue, $1,450; Prince of Wales, $1,450; Haymarket, $1,500; Savoy, $1,600; Lyceum, $2,150; Drury Lane, $2,250.

Edward P. Fry, who recently died, wrote the criticisms of new operas for The New York Tribune when Horace Greeley was the shining light of that paper. It is related that at one time during the civil war Greeley sent a two column dispatch from Washington to The Tribune, which was crowded out to make room for Fry's eight column description of the opening of a new opera house. Whereupon Greeley wrote to his managing editor asking whether somebody could not be hired to burn the opera house, and offering to stand his share of the expense.

Fred Leslie receives $500 a week the year round, which makes his income $26,000, which is as much as Talmage earns, twice as much as any governor in the United States and $6,000 more than the editor of The Century. Bob Slavin will draw from Primrose & West $300 a week for forty weeks, or $12,000. As much as any mayor in the United States and with less than one-tenth the work. Maurice Barrymore commands $250 a week for forty-two weeks, or $10,500. As much as any editor of any daily paper, who has to work all the year. W. S. Cleveland pays Billy Emerson $500 a week. Modjeska will receive $800 a week from Booth & Barrett and James Powers draws $200 each week from the Casino.

The Theatre reports that a dramatic writer in New York has invented an appliance that will make audible in a theatre the slightest whisper, and will purify the tones of the voice before they have reached the ears of the auditors. The inventor claims that music is omnipresent in sticks and in stones, and that every note has its affinity somewhere. Wood has always been known to be the most resonant agent of sound. The inventor, therefore, has had made a set of sounding boards arranged in octaves, in which every inflection of the human voice will pass through a corresponding wave and be heard free from impurities. One that has stood in a canyon and has listened to the echoes of his own voice may have marked how mellow returned the syllable from the rocks and the trees, and how clarified each tone that before had sounded harsh and dissonant.

Next winter a syndicate of Chicago and Philadelphia fruit dealers will plant at Pomona, Los Angeles county, Cal., the largest fig orchard in the world. Two hundred acres will be put into the choicest Smyrna and Syracuse figs. The syndicate expect to produce dried figs fully equal to the best imported varieties. The fig grows in California from Shasta to San Diego, and generally produces two crops a year.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

GREAT BASEBALL.

The League Teams Played Well in 1888.

NEW YORK'S GIANTS CHAMPIONS.

Nelse Innes Reviews in His Best Vein Last Year's Race for the Pennant—How the War Was Waged from Start to Finish.

A great baseball year was that of 1888. It saw as champions for the first time since their connection with the League the New York "Giants" in a most exciting campaign. Again did the Bostons enter the battle strongly equipped by the accession of a new "star," and this time it was the strong pitcher of the Chicago club, John G. Clarkson. It was Krock, from the Northwestern league, that Capt. Anson, depended upon mostly to take Clarkson's place. The Philadelphias lost by death that remarkably fine pitcher and general player, Ferguson, and his place could not be wholly filled, although the club was fortunate to command the services of that promising young player, Sanders.

The Detroits were badly crippled, and this had a great deal to do with the low standing they had at the close of the season. Richardson was injured in the leg at the height of the season so that he was unable to rejoin the club. Thompson, of the same club, injured his arm so that he was unable to throw, and the players who were substituted for these remarkably strong men were unable to fill their places, and the result was that the club was unable to do that fine work that won for it the championship of the season previous. Pittsburg relied upon Morris and Galvin to do most of its pitching, and toward the end of the season secured First Baseman Beckley from the St. Louis Whites, of the Western association. He proved to be a great acquisition to the club. Had he and Pitcher Staley, who joined the club at the same time that Beckley was secured, been in the nine from the first, the Pittsburgs would have made a great bid for first honors.

The Washingtons were not strong enough in their personnel to allow the pitchers confidence enough to do good work. In fact the nine relied altogether too much upon its pitchers to win games. As was the case in the campaign of 1887, the Bostons opened the season with a rush and filled their admirers with joy by winning 9 straight games, 4 each in Philadelphia and Washington and 1 in New York. The Chicagos had been playing good ball, however, and on May 5 the clubs were even, with 11 victories and 2 defeats each. In April, when the Bostons had made the record of 9 straight games, the Philadelphias, who beat them at the end, won but 2 games out of 9.

The month of May showed some great changes. The Philadelphias rallied and won 12 games out of 19, while the Bostons took a great drop, winning but 11 out of 24. The Chicagos took and held the lead after May 5. On June 1 they had won 21 games and lost but 9, while the New Yorks had won 17 and lost 12 to 17 won and 13 lost for Detroit. In June the Chicagos not only held the lead but added to it, winning in that month 14 out of 22, while the New Yorks could win but 13 out of 24. The Detroits made a good spurt in this month, and had it not been for unfortunate injuries they would probably have maintained this gait. They won 16 games out of 22, and this gave them a record up to July 1 of 33 victories and 19 defeats to 35 victories and 17 defeats for Chicago. The New Yorks had won 30 games and lost 23, and while the other clubs were well ahead the New Yorkers were not out of the race. At this time the Bostons had won 32 games and lost 24, and were therefore on almost even terms with the New Yorkers.

Matters changed greatly in July. The New Yorks, with Whitney, of the Pittsburgs, on third base, began to put up the finest kind of ball that was ever seen in New York and that won for it three championships, viz., the League championship, the championship of the world and the championship of New York and Brooklyn. President Day encouraged his men to do their best, and the result was that in July the New Yorks won 18 games out of 23, a record not even approached by any of the other clubs. This steady play drove the Bostons out of the third place. The Chicagos fell off badly, and after having been in the lead all the time from May 5 to July 23, this club took a bad tumble and left the first place to be fought for by the Detroits and New Yorks. The end of July saw the New Yorks in the van, the Detroit second, the Chicagos third, the Bostons and Philadelphias close to one another in the fourth and fifth positions.

The following were the figures of the 1st of August: New Yorks won 48, lost 28; Detroits won 47, lost 29; Chicagos won 45, lost 31; Bostons won 37, lost 41; Philadelphias won 36, lost 39. The situation was therefore most interesting. The New Yorkers clung to the lead and made almost as good a record as in the preceding month, its record for August being 16 victories in 24 games played, making the fine showing for July and August of 34 games won and but 15 lost, a championship gait. The Bostons and Philadelphias both rallied in August, the Bostons winning 16 games out of 22 and the Philadelphias securing 15 games out of 24. It was in this month that the Detroits began to fall behind, losing game after game until they lost 18 consecutive games. This put them out of the race. The Pittsburgs made their best record of the season in this month, winning 16 games out of 25. Sept. 1 came and found the New Yorks in the van with 64 victories to their credit and 36 defeats; Chicago won 57, lost 44; Detroit won 52, lost 45; Boston won 53, lost 47; Philadelphia won 53, lost 48.

The New Yorks kept up their steady gait up to the close of the season and were never again headed, winning by a lead of seven games in victories and eleven in defeats, the percentage being 64.1 for New York to 51.9 for Chicago. Had the New Yorks begun the season as strong as they finished, the championship would have been won in a canter. It was a fine struggle between the Bostons and Philadelphias for the third place, but the Bostons could not hold their own on home grounds at the close of the season, winning but five games out of ten in October, while the Philadelphias won eight out of nine. The Detroits did as badly as the Bostons, and were in the fifth place at the close of the campaign by three points in percentage.

In no small measure was the winning of the pennant due to the fine pitching of Keefe, of the New Yorks, who won 35 out of 47 games pitched, and to Welch, whose victories numbered 26 in 45 games. Titcomb also made a most creditable record, winning 14 games out of 22 played. Krock, of the Chicagos, won 25 games out of 39; Buffinton, of Philadelphia, 29 out of 44; Clarkson, of Boston, 33 out of 53; Conway, of Detroit, 31 out of 45. The leading League batsman was Anson, of the Chicago nine, whose batting percentage was .343. He also led the League in fielding, accepting .965 per cent. of the chances offered him on first base. A special feature in the campaign was the recording for the first time of the bases stolen, and in this respect Hoy, of the Washingtons, led with 82 bases stolen to 80 stolen by Seery, of Indianapolis.

NELSE INNES.

A Famous Showman Passed Away.

Mr. John V. O'Brien, the showman, who died recently at his residence at Frankford, Pa., was born there in 1836. His father was a stone mason. The boy, at 13, started as a stage driver on a line running between Frankford and Philadelphia, and in 1857 bought out the line and ran it himself for two years. He then sold out, but continued the business for a while in other cities. In 1861 he rented horses to Gardner & Hennings to haul their show over the country, and acted himself as boss hostler. In 1862 he purchased a third interest in the show and became assistant manager. The next year he sold out and organized a company, traveling under the title of Bryans & Mrs. Dan Rice's circus. This interest he sold in 1864 and started the Tom King Excelsior circus. He thus passed rapidly from one enterprise to another, accumulating considerable property, though for two years past he has been somewhat embarrassed. Still it thought that his affairs will show a moderate fortune.

JOHN V. O'BRIEN.

A HOPE FOR DRAWBAUGH.

HIS SUIT AS AN INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE HAS BEEN REVIVED.

The United States Now Takes a Hand. Sketch of the Inventor and His Life. He Has Always Been a Quiet Man—Some of His Schemes.

After all that has been said and done, argued and adjudged the great telephone contest is not yet finally decided. The syndicate which has charge of all the anti-Bell claims brings forward a great mass of new evidence, and the counsel for the government demands a new hearing on the ground of fraud by the Bell company. John R. Bartlett, president of the syndicate, claiming that the prior invention was by Daniel Drawbaugh, is at present very active in pushing his case at Washington, and the prospect now is that the whole affair will be litigated from start to finish.

Meanwhile Daniel Drawbaugh remains at his humble home a few miles from Harrisburg, Pa., in extreme poverty, and whether he ever gains anything from the suit or not, he must be regarded as a remarkable instance of rare mechanical talent, industry and invention. It is reasonably certain that four years before the so called Bell telephone became known Drawbaugh did invent an electrical contrivance for transmitting sound, and it is very certain that he has invented many ingenious little contrivances which prove great ability.

Daniel Drawbaugh was born in 1827, in the village of Eberly's Mills, Milltown, Cumberland county, Pa., and gained a very limited education in the very common schools of that time. When about 12 years of age he made a clock and an automatic machine for sawing wagon felloes, and continued through his life to manifest a genius for mechanical inventions. During the years 1859 and 1860 he conceived the idea of transmitting articulate speech electrically through a telegraph wire, and he started to make a machine through which, it is alleged, conversation could be carried on at a distance of twenty miles. This was done by the use of what is known as the "carbon telephone," which is constructed on the same principle as the Blake transmitter. Some of these instruments, counsel said, were made as early as 1867.

DANIEL DRAWBAUGH.

Prior to the war Drawbaugh invented a machine that was largely used for agricultural purposes in the south, and when the war broke out he had a large amount of money owing to him that he was not able to collect. He was, therefore, obliged to go into bankruptcy. From 1869 to 1880 he was in extreme poverty, with a large family; his only source of income was payment for the doing of odd mechanical work in the houses and on the farms of his neighbors. The latter said of him that his hobby was electricity, and that he was a man of great inventive genius, but it was frequently very hard work for him to borrow a dollar from any of them.

He has made an electric clock which is of no value save as a curiosity, and invented a nail making machine, only to find, as uneducated inventors often do, that another man had long ago applied the same principle. He claims that he first designed the telephone in 1866, and had made it a success four years before the Bell patent was taken out. Since the decision of the supreme court went against him he has been at work on a transmitter which is to give warning of the approach of enemies by land or sea. He claims that with this the soldier can sleep in his tent, and can tell by its peculiar motion if the enemy is near and prepare to give him a warm reception. The commander of a war vessel can also tell the approach of any vessel, hostile or otherwise, the resistance of the water on the approaching vessel causing sufficient friction to establish a current that will cause the indicator to sound the alarm.

Of course the crude mechanism of this new thing, which he calls the "Electrical Paradox," has been in use from time immemorial; for the idea of putting a stout string around a house at some distance, for any one approaching to run against and start an attached bell or other alarm, is one that would suggest itself to the rudest intellect. Fugitive negroes in southern swamps often employed this device to guard their lairs against stealthy approach, and in arranging the strings on rollers so as to insure free action they often displayed much ingenuity. The use of electricity and making a contrivance of extreme sensitiveness are of course recent.

The trial and its main facts are fresh in the public mind, but some of the peculiar phases of it may be repeated. Four of the justices of the supreme court ruled for Bell, and a point made much of in their opinions was that the facts set up by the Drawbaugh interest were so extraordinary that, if true, they must have become notorious. One judge set aside the testimony of many witnesses with these words: "Drawbaugh was silent so far as the general public was concerned, when, if he had really done what these witnesses now think he did, he would most certainly have spoken."

The minority report was signed by Justices Bradley, Field and Harlan, and it adds not a little to the uncertainty of the case to learn that but seven justices were sitting and that they divided four to three. It was only natural that such a division should leave in the public mind an impression that Mr. Drawbaugh's case was really lost on account of his poverty and comparative ignorance, which caused his slow and awkward methods. It is to be noted also that the majority of four, as the court was, is a minority of a full court of nine.

The renewed suit was begun in the federal court in Boston on behalf of the United States against the American Bell Telephone company, and the representations of the government allege fraud in the obtaining of the patents, and that seventy witnesses testified to hearing articulate speech through Drawbaugh's telephone as early as 1871. The court ruled against the preliminary pleas of the Bell company, so the case is virtually reopened. Meanwhile one James Lowth claims to have invented what he calls a stetho-telephone, dispensing with the mouthpiece and sound waves of the Bell instrument.

Mr. Bell's patent was granted March 7, 1876, and the alleged "monopoly" will, therefore, continue till that date in 1893 unless the new trial results differently from the first. The application was filed in the patent office Feb. 14, 1876, and in two hours thereafter Elisha Gray filed a caveat alleging that fraud had been used in getting knowledge of his instrument previously placed in the examiner's room. Daniel Drawbaugh's application was filed July 21, 1880, and alleged that he began his experiments in 1862 and had a perfect working instrument in operation in January, 1875, a year before Dr. Bell claimed to have done so. Altogether it is a curiously complicated case which a full supreme court must wrestle with.

BIG BROUTHERS.

Description and Measurements of One of Boston's Players.

Brouthers, says The Boston Herald, is the largest man in the Boston team. The most noticeable thing about him is the extraordinary size of his waist (47 inches and more), which is more than half his height. The huge side muscles tend to give him a tremendous sweep at the bat. Almost as prominent are the muscles of the back and loins. Brouthers has the largest neck, circumference of shoulders, muscular chest, depth of chest, waist and arms of any man on the team, but he is so well rounded that the muscles do not show well in a picture.

BROUTHERS.

Brouthers' lung capacity is far below the average; he should carry the spirometer to 290. Here are the figures: Age, 29; weight, 190½; height, 6.1 feet; neck, 16.5 inches; shoulder circumference, 47.5; muscles of chest, 44; chest rest, 39; inflated, 40½; chest uninflated, 38; waist, 37; hips, 39.5; right arm up, 15; right arm down, 13.5; right fore arm, 12.5; left arm up, 14.25; left arm down, 13; left fore arm, 11.5; right thigh, 23.5; right calf, 15.25; left thigh, 23.5; left calf, 15; long chest diameter, 12; short chest diameter, 9.25; lung capacity, 250.

OBSERVATIONS ON WHIST.

The Test Which Every Whist Player Should Be Subjected To.

The test of every whist player is his ability to accommodate himself to his partner's play. I have known a good whist player, familiar with the points of the game and with the ability and experience to use them to advantage with a good partner, invariably use the signal when he was playing with a partner whom he was perfectly well aware didn't know what the signal was.

There is in America much more so than in England a vast body of travelers who amuse themselves during the hours passed on the train with playing whist. Among these players there will occasionally be found a star of the first magnitude, and there will also be found a great many cranks. Now the good player will accommodate himself every time to his partner's play, and it would be the most foolish thing in the world for him to do otherwise. Sometimes, however, the difference between the playing of partners is so great that the best player becomes exasperated, and gives vent to it, if not in a polite, in a forcible manner. Here is a story told by a gentleman:

"I was inveigled into a game on the train not long ago," said he; "my opponents were an 'old timer' and a good natured gentleman, who perhaps did not play as well as his partner. The elderly man made all sorts of disagreeable criticisms, becoming finally disgusted with the good natured man's play. When a station was reached a lull occurred in the game. Soon a boy rushed in with a telegram and called loudly for Mr. Bliss. He walked down the aisle until he came to the whist party (we were all strangers to each other) when the irascible old gentleman said to the boy and pointing to his partner, 'Here he is—Bliss.' The other gentleman looked up in astonishment, saying: 'My name is not Bliss.' 'Well, then,' replied the old man, 'it ought to be, for ignorance is bliss.'"

TOM LANSING.

Proposed World's Fair Sites.

The accompanying maps show the locations of the sites proposed for the consideration of the New York World's fair committees. Which, if any one of them, will be chosen it is of course impossible to say. The New York committees are evidently bound to go slow whether they go sure or not. Meantime the Chicago folks, with the splendid energy of the west, are working very hard and will surely win the prize if New York doesn't wake up soon.

UPPER NEW YORK SITES.

STATEN ISLAND SITES.

A New Opera.

Mr. Octavus Cohn, formerly one of the editors of The American Press Association, and now managing editor of The Charleston (S. C.) Daily and Weekly World and Sunday Budget, and Mr. W. B. Seabrook, also of The World, and a poet of considerable reputation, are at work on a new comic opera, to be called "Niatrici." The opera will be in three acts, the first of which is laid in Spain, the second in Persia and the third in Greece. The time of the opera is about 1820. The comedy is furnished by three brothers (triplets), a wet nurse, an aged lover and a scheming papa. The libretto will be ready for the composer, a New York musician of note, in about three weeks.

P. T. Barnum tells a story of how he was one day walking beside a railroad track with a man who was very hard of hearing. A train was approaching, and as it rounded the curve the whistle gave one of those nerve destroying shrieks that seem to pierce high heaven. A smile broke over the deaf man's face. "That is the first robin," said he, "that I have heard this spring."

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

THIS IS THE TIME THAT TRIES THE WRITER ON STYLES.

There Are so Many New and Beautiful Fashions and Such a Profusion of New and Taking Goods That One Does Not Know Where to Begin.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—This is the time that tries the fashion writer's powers of endurance, also her soul. For there is literally no end to the beautiful things to see, and the conscientious worker will make a point of knowing to a nicety not only just what new goods are being received by the large importation houses but also what is being unloaded from the steamers.

STRIPED SILK WARP HENRIETTA DRESS.

The Inverness plaids are more than usually fine and soft this season, and in clan colors as well as in new devices in such patterns, but all very large figured. The French quadrille plaids are very beautiful and softer in tone than the Scotch, which, though they do not all follow the clan colors, still show a certain crudity of colorings that is not so pleasant to the eye.

There are hundreds of varieties of woolen goods in self colors, and then there are others with a woven bright thread which shows itself here and there a always unexpected places. They make one think of the mourning goods they used to call "gleam of comfort," which was black, with here and there a yellow thread. Many of these woolens are dashed with bright colors in irregular flecks, as though flakes of gold had fallen there or the wind blown petals of gay flowers. The effect is certainly artistic and pretty, and would be sunshiny on a dark day.

Vulture is "the" new color par excellence, and will undoubtedly "go" well. It is exactly the shade of a vulture's back, with the sort of a dusty bloom all over the surface, whether it is opera cloth, cashmere, camel's hair or twill. It is very cunningly woven.

The silk and wool mixed goods are to be very largely worn, particularly the Priestly Henrietta silk warps, in black and grays, in plain and brocaded weaves, and in the stripes and chevron patterns which were introduced last season. The black silk warp with tiny brocaded flowers is perfectly exquisite, and these goods are so durable that they are still more desirable, for, like black silk, they look rich and beautiful until the last thread is gone. These Henriettas differ from the all wool Henriettas, as the warp is pure silk and the filling is wool, which gives them a beautiful finish and feel.

They have a new line of gray and white stripes this season, and a new black called Lustrine, with a beautiful surface. This goods costs $1.25 per yard, forty-four inches wide, but it lasts almost forever. The striped dress herewith is a specimen, and I give this as one of the prettiest designs of the season. It is one that, with the help of the picture, any lady can make for herself. The waist is quite a simple basque, the front gathered a little to simulate a full vest. The velvet collar and wide pocket flaps with the sash give it a distinctive directoire style, with little trouble. The skirt, trimming and sash can be of velvet or the beautiful new open work castle braid and sash to match, which can be gotten in sets.

The other dress is of the dotted net, which is now a settled fashion, worn over a silk slip. These lace dresses are most simple, but very dressy. The front should be of moire or plain silk, with bits of ribbon, black or colored, according to fancy. Any lady can make a lace dress according to this model at a cost of about $4 if she happens to have an old silk skirt, which is just as good for a foundation as a new one.

DAINTY LACE DINNER AND EVENING DRESS

The openings for bonnets and made up goods take place generally during this month, and I am saving money to buy a pair of smoked spectacles, as the prospect is that every bonnet will be so brilliant that it will cast a halo around the wearer's head, and thus they will dazzle the eyes. But they are not to be so large nor aggressive as before. I am told that there is to be much fine wrought hand work on bonnets in the way of shirring and embroidery. This, however, is only a scare, like the annual destruction of the peach crop or the ice harvest, and is done to keep the price up in spite of the decrease in size, or at least that is the unbiased opinion of

OLIVE HARPER.

The World's Champion Wrestler.

George Steadman, according to The Pall Mall Budget the champion wrestler of the world, was born at Aspy, in the county of Westmoreland, England, in 1846. His father was a farmer, and until the age of 16 George attended the village school. After that he commenced his career as a wrestler. The boys of the village were in the habit of going down into the green in the evening and wrestling for sport. "Almost from the very first," said Steadman, "I felt myself an inspired wrestler. There was none in