THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1889.

OF THE DARK CONTINENT.

DANGERS ENCOUNTERED BY WARD, STANLEY'S LIEUTENANT.

dresterous Registran for the Ho-mi, Borani of Then, in the Congo in-A Land Apparently Covered with my Moral, Physical and Bosial Evil.

Every Meral, Physical and Secial Evil. Adventurous circles in New York etty are now enjoying the society of Herbers Ward, late a lisutenant of Stanley and one of the very few survivors of that awful journey up and down the Congo, which comprised all the horrors of African travel. Mr. Ward has made many journeys and had many adven-tures in wild regions, aspecially India and Australia, but all their horrors and dangers combined, he thinks, would be but a primary school to the miseries of Central African travel. Elsewhere death and disease are common, it is true, but life is still the normal condition; in Africa existence is a continuing disease, death is the natural termination of a journey and survival the exception. urney and survival the exception.



[From The New York Her ald.] There are vast regions where every native is a thief always, a murderer on occasion, and a cannibal whenever he can get the material. There are other vast stretches of wilderness where fever is as common as catarrh in New York and almost always fatal-regions the and almost always fatal-regions the European can only traverse by keeping his system super-stimulated with quinine or other prophylactics, and where a low-ering of the physical standard for even one day is a death warrant. And to cap the climax of horrors there is a belt tra the climax of horrors there is a belt tra-versed by the Congo where all these evils are combined, where the air is ab-solutely so poisonous that no race of developed brain and nervous system can survive a year, and, consequently, none but the lowest savages live—a land ap-parently forgotten of God and afflicted with every possible moral, physical and brute evil, where every bush has a thorn and every insect a sting, every worm is and every insect a sting, every worm is vile and every snake is venomous, every man is an assassin, every woman a beast of burden, and all of both sexes cannibals.

There is a popular impression that the enormous natural wealth of the country will justify a risk of even such horrors, but Mr. Ward thinks otherwise. The resources, he says, are nothing like what is represented, and, even if they were, white men would not be justified in the attempt to redeem such a region till all other sections of the earth are civilized other sections of the earth are civilized and filled. His experience before going to Africa should have qualified him to judge. He is but 30 years of age, small but compactly built, with a superb constitution and phenomenal powers of en-durance. He is English, of wealthy parentage, and in early boyhood ran away and became a sailor. As such he reached Australia, where he joined a circus company and traveled some time as a per-former on the horizontal bars. Next he went to the mines and then explored the wild Australian interior.

His next experience was in India, and then with a daring naturalist in the interior of Borneo. With the ex

their "medicines." A common man is allowed to die without much disturb-ance, but, if a chief gets very sick, at least one witch must be hunted out and poisoned. edicines." A co

Rather the worst station was that at Rather the worst station was that at Bangala, where Stanley had such a bloody battle with the natives on his first journey. The Bangalas are most ferocious cannibals; nevertheless, Mr. Ward, when put in charge of that sta-tion, had to form "blood brotherhood" with their chief, Mata Buiki. The corewith their chief, Mata Buiki. The core-mony was as follows: They sat side by side, their arms were cut open till the blood flowed freely, the wounds were then theroughly rubbed with sait, potash and powder made of grain, after which the two incised arms were rubbed to-gother until the blood mingled. There-after they are blood brothers and sworn to assist each other.

Mr. Ward thinks there is no danger of the elephant becoming axtinct in Africa —certainly for centuries—as there are millions of elephants where no hunters can get to them. Hippopotami in that section are very large and flerce, and sometimes make boating dangerous, as they dire and come up under the boat. There is plenty of ivory, iron, copper, coal and other valuables in the Congo basin; but what's the use, asks Mr. Ward, of so much suffering and death, to say nothing of wholesale massacre and de-moralization, to get what can be easily dispensed with or found in abundance in some cool climate and asfe region? From the experience thus far it appears Mr. Ward thinks there is no day In some cool climate and safe region: From the experience thus far it appears that nothing but extermination of the natives will make the region safe, and as to the fevers nothing will avail against them until the whole country is under

After three years at the Congo stations Mr. Ward went to Stanley Pool and there joined the Emin Bey relief expedi-tion, and received from Stanley the com-mand of one of the divisions. The other officers were Maj. Edmund M. Barttelot, son of Sir Walter Barttelot, M. P., and Messrs. Jameson, Troup and Bonny. Of these Barttelot was murdered by a na-tive, Jameson died of the fever, Troup got back to Bangola, but in a dying con-dition. The expedition continued as a body to Bolobo, and there so many were broken down that a station was established and Mr. Ward put in command. Then began the awful struggle of brave men, aganist pestilence, starvation and savage warfare.

At Yambuya, on the Aruwimi, Stan-ley located another camp, leaving Jame-son and Maj. Barttelot with 150 men, and pushed on to the remote interior Smallpox, pestilence and murder rapidly reduced the force at both camps. Finally the second camp was abandoned and the few survivors floated down the river, fighting off the swarming canni-bals, who attacked them at every turn of the stream, shouting their war cry of "yammal yammal" (meat). Jameson died just after reaching Ward. Twice did Ward force his way to the coast and bring back medicine and supplies, but on the last return his legs were masses of ulcers, and the force was being so rapidly reduced that the remnant had choose between a desperate struggle to the coast or death in the wilderness. Stanley, be it noted, had returned to the

fighting toward the north and east. The return journey to the coast was through ever increasing horrors. Reachthrough ever increasing norrors. Reach-ing the station where forty men had been left, Ward's command found there forty bleaching skeletons. From their records it seemed they had been so reduced by disease that they could not procure food. and so died of starvation. For twentyeight days and nights they floated down the Congo, fighting all the way, then they reached the settlements and below that were comparatively safe. "The cannibals were bolder than before," says Mr. Ward, "knowing us to be so reduced. Their yells were something horrible; their spears and arrows were constantly flying about us, and their fiendish screams of 'yammal yammal' warned us what would be our fate if we fell into their hands.

Aruwimi station, taken the supplies left

in horseflesh, of million

vested in horseflesh, of millions of dollars wagwed on horseflesh, and of hundris of thousands of people shouting and gesticulating over the panting struggles of the noblest creatures God has made. Fortune, however, has her whirlights. The Leonard Jerome of today is the same true hearted gentleman and the same up-right sportsman of twenty-five years ago, but he is not the same millionaire. The story of his financial shipwreck can be told in two words—Pacific Mail. Jerome Park today is only Jerome Park in name, for the foot of the stranger is upon it. It is this condition of affairs which has made Leonard W. Jerome's yearly salary of \$8,000 as president of the Coney Island Jockey club an item in his finan-cial calculations which is not to be de-spised. That position he has occupied

cial calculations which is not to be de-spised. That position he has occupied for many years past. Recently he, with many others, had good reason to believe that the famous Jerome track will be taken by the city of New York as the site for a new water reservoir. The then existing commissioners favored the con-demnation of the property. To John A. Morris, who has made a fortune of many millions by the manipu-lation of the Louisiana lottery scheme, Leonard Jerome expressed his belief that the Jerome track would be seized, and that a new track in that vicinity would be immensely profitable. Morris was

be immensely profitable. Morris was quick to act upon the suggestion, and Mr. Jerome was made president of the new racing association, which was named the New York Jockey club.

new racing association, which was named the New York Jockey club. Work was begun at once, and as the re-sult of an expenditure of between \$1,800,-000 and \$1,400,000 there was constructed what good authorities claim to be the finest racing track in the world. But Mr. John Hunter, enjoying a year-ly salary of \$10,000 as the president of the Jerome Park association, did not look kindly upon the destruction of the enterprise of which he is the well paid head. Mayor Grant appointed new com-missioners with different views concern-ing the reservoir site, and, as a result, when the new track was opened, Jerome Park still lingered as a rival and an ob-stacle to its financial prosperity. John A. Morris is human, and consequently John A. Morris is vezed. Rumor has it that he foolishly lays at Mr. Jerome's door the blame of his non-paying invest-ment, and rumor stronger still says that, in return for more than a year of the most arduous labor given up to the crea-tion of the new track, a work made more onerous by the accumulated years of Mr. tion of the new track, a work made more onerous by the accumulated years of Mr. Jerome, the father of the American turf has received, to use the exact language of one of the best known racing judges in this country, "Not one dollar and a half."

half." Fact, however truthful rumor may be, has it that Mr. Jerome was kindly in-formed recently by the directors of the Coney Island Jockey club that he must decide between it and its Westchester rival. His conclusion was prompt. He instantly resigned the presidency of the new race track, and was again elected to was a series of the Coney watch over the destinies of the Coney Island association. And this is the tale which hangs upop this action. LOUIS N. MEGAROER.

A TRUE HUSTLER.

Sketch of Tony Cornelius, the Champion Hose Coupler of the World. The champion hose coupler of the world in citizen of Kearney, Neb., where he began his career as a coupler. His name is Tony Cornelius, and he was born in Platteville Cornelius, and he was born in Platteville, Wis., the same place where George Tuffley, champion coupler in '82, was born. The sub-ject of this sketch received his early training



NEW IDEAS FOR THE FAIR.

NO MATTER WHERE HELD, THERE WILL BE NOVEL FEATURES.

The Great Desideratura Seems to Be to Get Ly Sometiling That Will Beat Mr. Room for the Paris Show.

The novelty feature for the World's fair locms up independently of the ques-tion of site. At first it was suggested that a tower be built similar to the Eiffel, only higher. Then new devices began to appear, which, as time goes on,



WR. WARTIN'S EMBLEMATIC DESIGN. increase in originality. One would sup Increase in originality. One would sup-pose that the germs of an inventive genius were planted in America by Co-lumbus 400 years ago, to gather strength unobserved and flower like a four cen-tury plant in 1892. Surely, if some one of the devices are carried out, they will be big enough and remarkable enough to attract the attention of the inhabitants of such neighboring planets as have tel-

escopes. Not long ago a plan was broached for Not long ago a plan was broached for building a tower with arched additions starting far from its base and joining near its top. This device resembles a fountain pouring water from a center in every direction. It was large enough and would cost enough to satisfy the cravings of the most ardent yearner after the images. the immense, but new plans have come on which lay this gigantic structure in the shade, as it surpasses the Eiffel. "Originality is the first difficulty

overcome. Towers and arches of all shapes, sizes and heights have been built from time immemorial, therefore these should only be used as a necessary adjunct and not as a main feature. The word 'world' has suggested to me the idea of turning the 'world' into a building and turning the outside in." Thus speaks Mr. Louis H. Martin in The New York World.

> SIDE VIEW. SECTION.

Mr. Martin then proceeds to show that he has solved the problem of originality. He proposes a magnificent and gigantic sphere representing the world, supported by two towers built in the form of a letter A, the initial letter for America. Since the fair is to celebrate the discov ery of the country by Columbus and not Amerigo Vespucci, this does not seem to come in appropriately. The towers however, are to be connected by a belt arch, on the keystone of which is a statue of Columbus waving the American flag over the world.

The designer has surely manifested a consummate genius for the marvelous, but there is a slight incongruity which somewhat mars the plan. The only flag is waved w that of Castile

and the star spangled banner was not

waved by any one till nearly 300 years later. Fancy John Bull coming to the

the two column

there will be two

double tracks

over the world, but not just yet.

P

mmm

1600 Fr

UBSE AVATOR ATTA

THE JUDSON TOWER.

which will run inside the belt arch over

the globe. Having ascended to the sum-

mit of the structure, the spectator will

have reached an altitude of 1,000 feet.

Mr. W. L. Judson, the inventor of a

pneumatic street railway system, has sug

gested a tower to be one half as high

again as the Eiffel. A spiral way will

lead around it, on the outside of which

its summit is to be approached. The

drive around the spiral to the top of the

tower will take one over a distance of

three and one-half miles, or about as

far as from the Battery to Union square

in New York, or from the county and

city buildings to the Douglas monument

in Chicago. This will combine a trip to

the clouds and an afternoon drive.

Though as the horses and those who ride

will constantly be turaing in one direc-

tion, and ascending at the same time to

a great height, it is quite probable that

Mr. Judson, however, takes a happier

view of the matter. He expects that

there will be tram cars drawn by his

system, and making the ascent in twenty

minutes. The view all the while will be

gradually expanding, until at the top,

on a clear day, one may see a distance of 175 miles. The tower itself may be

used for lodgings, which will be cool

resting places on a hot summer night,

and very attractive, especially for thun-

der storms. The plan has been approved

by competent engineers, and will cost

But all schemes, especially as to their

elevating facilities, pale before the plan

of Mr. Timothy Bernard Powers, of

yond the dull rides in elevators or the

long circuit of tram cars. He has con-

the "rocket" plan, for by it the visitor

to the clouds transcribes a curve some

gets on at the top of the tower. or rather

New York. Mr. Powers has looked be-

\$2,500,000.

one or both may become giddy.

The cost will be nearly \$2,000,000.

EIFFE

TOWER JOOG IT

Its end, for it is swung on a pivot to the ground. He enters a car which also swings on a pivot, something as lights an upright patition. This car is capable of holding 1,000 people. When all are aboard the tower is ele-vated by machinery. If anything should happen by which it should swing too rould be especially appropriate, for those on the top would shoot onward as stars shoot out of the rocket. This would not be pleasant for the riders, but would nake a fine spectacle for the crowd be-jow and thoroughly fulfill Mr. Power design of something purely original.



The tower is to be 1,000 feet high. 1 The tower is to be 1,000 feet high. It is intended that having reached the sum-mit it may proceed on its course, and touch the ground on the opposite side from which it started. The rider will travel over a complete semicircle. It will be like moving in a gigantic inverted swing. When at the top a pause will be made in order that the scenery may be viewed, and then the tower will proceed to lie down again, like a big elephant with children on his back, and the party may get off 2,000 feet away from where they started. Or, if they choose to stay aboard, they may be relanded at the point of departure. There are other suggestions besides

those given, some seriously, some in the

spirit of ridicule. One plan is an electric light to be placed so high in the heavens that its rays can be seen at night for hundreds of miles. Another suggestion is for a building in the shape of a "plug" hat. The need for something novel has thus far called out plenty of novel-

plenty of novel-ty, but the sug-cessions have barely begun. Many choice designs have thus far been overlooked and some which have been proposed are capable of improvement. The World plan should certainly rest on the shoulders of Atlas. The swinging tower should be made in the form of a statue of Columbus. True when in a statue of Columbus. True when in a horizontal position the figure would look as if some irreverent savage had knocked his hat over his eyes, but a thousan people could get into its crown, and when the statue stood vertical it might represent the new world rising from the slum ber of its past. But let us wait for our imaginative designers. They will not disappoint us.

THE MARE POLLY.

She Trots as Utopias and Is Europe

She Trots as Utopias and Is Europe's Fastest Trotter. The trotting horse is the product of our century. The merit for producing the same belongs to the Russian Count Orloff and to American intelligence. At the present day the trotting horse is regularly bred in Russia as well as in America, though both countries are completely independent of each other in this matter. It is but a short time that in Germany even successful a concertion Germany even sportsmen had no e



SUCCESSOR TO POPE LEO.

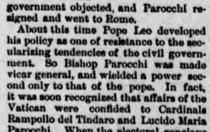
PROBABILITIES THAT THE CARDINALS WILL SOON HAVE TO CHOOSE HIM.

He Will Be an Italian, and Probably Cardinal Paroochi-How Far Political Reasons Are Allowed to Influence-Method of Electing & Pops.

Pope Loo XIII is in failing health; it is Pope Leo XIII is in failing health; it is conceded that, under the most favorable circumstances, his life cannot be greatly prolonged and so another pope must soon be chosen, and this fact brings into special prominence two ecclesiastics. One of these is Satolli, papal delegate to the Catholio centennial at Baltimore, whose prominence at this great Ameri-can assemblage is thought by some to have a special bearing on the question as to whether the pope shall leave Rome. Cardinal Maria Parocchi, vicar general, on the other hand, is a prominent candi-

Cardinal María Parocchi, vicar general, on the other hand, is a prominent candi-date, perhaps the most prominent, and is just now especially noted for his pro-nounced views on the relations of the papacy and the kingdom of Italy. He is young for a cardinal, having been born in 1833, is a man of iron will and clear aims, and probably the ablest ex-ponent of the policy of resisting the secular Italian power at every point of its encroachits encroach-

ment. While bishop of Mantua he boldly espous-ed the cause of the Jesuits during the struggle between them 1 and the so called liberal Lombard clergy. He was made bishop of Padua and then archbiahop of Bo-logna, but to this PAROCCHIL. last the Italian



Rampolo del Tindaro and Lucido Maria Parocchi. When the electoral conclave assembles, the power of Cardinal Paroo-chi will be supremo in all the arrange-ments, and he will be supported by all the priests of conservative views—those whom the Italian politicians affect to stigmatize as the "black party." Many shrewd observers in Italy look upon his election as alroady certain.

abrewd observers in Italy look upon his election as already certain. Others spoken of are Cardinal San-felice, of Naples; Cardinal Alemonda, of Turin; Cardinal Battageini, of Bologna, and Cardinal Monaco. The situation is so peculiar that it is thought out of the question to choose a Frenchman or Ger-man, as, in spite of its spiritual character, the panacy is necessarily interested in man, as, in spite of its spiritual character, the papacy is necessarily interested in European complications. Spanish, Eng-lish, American and other cardinals are not subject to the same disability, but none of them are prominently spoken of. The Italian cardinals outnumber all others, and, in view of the peculiar rela-tions of the papacy and the kingdom of Italy, it is conceded that the next pope will be an Italian. There is a curious lack of information among non-Catholics on this matter of

among non-Catholics on this matter of the relation of the pope to the local gov-crament, and they often assume that the conclave is not free to choose, or is in some way unworthily influenced in choosing, with any reference to the sit-uation of France, Germany, the United States or other semi-Catholic or non-Catholic countries. They forget the many instances in Scripture where the people were told to choose rulers accord-ing to their temporal needs, and God then accepted their choice as the divinely appointed, and that the pope is both spiritual head of the church when he speaks "ex cathedra" upon doctrine and a temporal adviser in christendom, as free to decide upon policy as any ruler. It may interest such people to know that the first Catholic bishop in the United States was really chosen by Benjamin Franklin, who would now be spoken of as a delst. Father John Carroll and Franklin went to Montreal together during the American Revolution and became fast friends, so Franklin successfully urged the claims of Father Carroll to the first mitre sent to the United States by the Holy See. By this ex-tremely democratic feature in the Catho-

dinal's advancing to the altar, praying a short time in silence, and repeating a in Latin this oath:

"I call to witness our Lord, who shall be my judge, that I am electing him who, before God, I think ought to be sleeted."

Betted." He then deposits his ballot in the re-ceptacle upon the altar. Two-thirds are necessary to a choice, and there are rigid rules for long intervals between the bal-lota. If any cardinal receives exactly a two-thirds vote, his ballot is opened (they are marked, but so folded as to be count-ed without arraying the action of the second ed without exposing the voter's name), that it may be shown that he has not voted for himself; for no cardinal can cast a decisive vote in his own favor.

ENGLAND'S NEW WAR SHIPS

ENGLAND'S NEW WAR SHIPS. ' The Armor Clad Victoria is the Math Powerful of the British Floot. The British are getting out war ships notwithstanding the fact that they have quite an effective navy already. One of Brittania's late productions is the armor clad Victoria, the most powerfully equipped British war ship aflost. How different her appearance from any of the late cruisers built for the United States! With a very low hull and high builts' amidships she resembles one of the steam-ers plying between New York and Al-bany on the North river. Those two ugly, lean tooking barkers that shoot out from the turret in front weigh 110 tons each. Those smaller noses projecting from the Those smaller noses projecting from the openings on the side are five-ton guns. There are six on each side of the vessel. Aft on the upper deck there is a gun weighing thirty tons.



II. M. S. VICTORIA. H. M. S. VICTORIA. The Victoria is very large for a war ship. She is 340 feet long, 70 feet beam, and draws 26 feet 0 inches. Her dis-placement when equipped is 10,500 tons. She has twin screws, each driven by triple expansion engines, collectively in-tended to develop a force of 13,000 indi-

cated horse power, giving her a speed of 103 knots. Her manipulation through-out is effected by hydraulic power.

EMBROIDERED SCREENS.

Designs for Two Very Pretty Pleess Needle Work.

Needle Work. The design for the single fireplace arress given in this column is just suited for the very newest style of rich embroidery. The ground should be of colored "art suite" tint the design with two shades of oilve green; then with soveral shades of rope sills, varying from pale straw color runsing through the yellows down to golden brown, embroider the whole design in different kinds of point lace stitches, some parts being very open.

tinds of point lace stitches, some parts being very open. The main parts, that, as it were, support the design, must be much more solid. Wher-ever anything like a circle is introduced, crochet the silk over a metal ring of a size to fit the position it is to occupy, then new the ring so covered firmly in its place with fine sewing silk. This mothod enriches the work to an amazing degree, and is quickly dom. These rings, obtainable in many sizes, one he substituted with good effect for the little tri-angles ornamenting the border. The lines on either side of the border should be of Japan-ese gold cord put on in the way already de-scribed. The space between the border and the frame should be of olive green plush. If preferred, the design can be executed in justra colors on moleskin, velvet or plush, but

this style, though effective, is some

Hatton he penetrated to the interior of that island, where Hatton died, and Ward fought his way alone through the wild Dyaks to the coast. He was so worn out that he returned to England, but health and vigor were soon restored, and he cast in his lot with Stanley. The latter induced King Leopold to appoint



HERBERT WARD-THE CONGO STATE. the beginning of a five years' experience which made Australia and Borneo seem like Sunday school picnics.

At the station itself a white man could retain life and a fair degree of health, but frequent expeditions were necessary and finally he volunteered in the Emin Bey relief expedition under Stanley, and was in the forlorn band which struggled towards the coast, only a few of them reaching it. Among the black savages living nearest to the station Mr. Ward was often witness to the most revolting cases of cannibalism, and remained some time in villages scourged by smallpox and African fever. During all this time he kept up his nerve, took many valuable photographic views and set down minute descriptions of the country and people.

His most agreeable experience was with Tippoo Tib, the now famous bandit and slave catcher, who is an unusually intelligent negro with a slight dash of Arab blood. Tippoo was of great use to Stanley on his first expedition in hiring men, acting as interpreter and securing a free route by the terror of his name. He then organized a larger band than ever of Arabs and Arabized negroes and entered on a systematic course of plun-

der. His principal method is to attack a native village, capture as many of the principal men as possible and compe the tribe to ransom them. An elepha tusk is the standard ransom for an ordinary black citizen, and one of Mr. Ward's photographs is of a pile of tusks which would be worth at least \$200,000 in Loudon. A chief is rated much higher. If the raided tribe is too poor to buy the captives they are sold as slaves or "beefed"-that is, traded to the cannibals. And this monster is ranked with the nobility when he visits the court of Zanzibarl

Mr. Ward notes the same curious contrast between adjacent tribes as exists among American Indians. The industrious Zunis and utterly unwarlike Moquis, for instance, of Arizona, have long lived in the midst of fierce Navajoes, Apaches and Utes. At one station in the cataract region of the Congo he found the people very civil and friendly, but, as he expresses it, "eaten up with superstition." Every untoward event of their lives is ascribed to witchcraft. If there is a drought, all suspected sorcerers are kept in close confinement till rain comes. Leopards' claws, snake skins and little images carved of ivory are LEONARD W. JEROME'S POSITION.

His Reform of Racing and Subsequen Fortunes and Misfortunes.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Oct. 31 .- Leonard W. Jerome has recently resigned the presidency of the New York Jockey clubthe new racing organization, which is said to have the finest course in the world-and was re-elected president of the Coney Island Jockey club. And thereby hangs a tale.

Leonard Jerome, brother of the late Larry Jerome-the greatest wit and practical joker this country has ever produced-and father of Lady Randolph Churchill, can fairly be termed the father of the American turf. While, of course, it cannot be claimed for him that he is the first man to have started running racing in America, yet it can be justly asserted that when this greatest of sports had lost its popularity through the chicanery which had de bauched it, it was he who, unaided, lifted it again to the plane of its former

respectability. For a period of thirty years prior to the close of the civil war the turf was tabooed by decent people. It was the custom in those times to run races in heats, and it was not unusual for those who found that they had bet the wrong way to purchase the winner of the first heat before he made his second trial.

For thirty years gentlemen sternly set their face against racing. Two attempts were made in New York to revive this sport as the pastime for respectable people, but the recollections of the past were too vivid, and two failures were the only results. It was while this dark cloud hovered over the turf that Leonard W. Jerome, then a man of immense wealth, and with the keen sporting proclivity of a true gentleman, determined upon a resurrection. There was no one to give him a helping hand, and so unaided on the 21st of September, 1864, at a personal expenditure of more than \$500,000, he inaugurated the now famous

Jerome Park track. His determination was to make it a resort for ladies as well as gentlemen, to give it a club house surrounded with all the social rigidness of the most exclusive organization, and to make even the suspicion of fraud in the racing of horses not only so odious but so severely punishable as to remove all possibility of the slightest attempt at chicanery. It is needless now to narrate the successful result of that experiment. Doubting friends flocked around the master mind. ejaculating only, "We did not know you were going to do it this way." Fashion smiled upon the project. Money rolled into the new association's coffers. Racing was again made the foremost sport of America.

The story of its subsequent strides-a tale the narration of which is only made possible by Mr. Jerome's efforts-is told in New York having tracks at Monmouth park, at Coney Island, at Westchester, at Jerome park, at Brooklyn, at Elizabeth, at Linden, at Clifton and at Brighton beach, all within easy traveling distance of the metropolis: a story emphasized by successful courses at Saratoga, at Pimlico, at Ivy City, at Latonia, at St. Louis, at Chicago, at Lexngton, at New Orleans and Minneapolis; ry that tells of millions of dollars in-

CORNELIUS MOTT. in athletic sports in his native village,

emoved to Nebraska at the age of 15. He is of medium stature, weighing 152 when in con-dition for a contest. His first feats of rapid coupling were performed in August, '86, soon after being admitted to the G. Kramer Hose team of Kearney. In November of the same year young Cor-

ius gave an exhibition of his skill to a small audience in the Kearney opera house, scor-ing remarkable time. Ordinary exhibition coupling hose was used, connected with heavy brass couplings, with threads for three full turns. Holding the hose pipe at arm's length above he ran twen-refus fort uncoupled the hose and fort ty-five foet, uncoupled the hose and fast-ened the pipe with three full turns, averag-ing three seconds. Standing three feet from the hose with pipe at arm's length he made the coupling in the made the coupling in the made the coupling in two seconds. At the Nebraska state firemen's tourna-

ment, held in Kearney in 1887. Cornelius matched Greene, of Plattsmouth, who at that time enjoyed the title of champion coupler of the state. Cornelius won an easy victory over Greene, and merited high honors from the association for other remarkable feats known to athletes. On July 4, '88, Cornelius, and Charles Mott,

of Kearney, accepted a challenge from George Brett, of Decatur, Ills., then champion coupler of the world. They met at Deadwood. Ru ning twenty feet, Cornelius and Mott together won twenty-one heats out of thirty; best time, 2 4-5 seconds. Standing, three feet, these champions made the coupling in 13-5 seconds. Brett met Cornelius and Mott Oct. 15-16, '88, at Kearney, and made another at-tempt to regain the championship, failing both evenings, against 2.3-5 seconds, running twenty-five feet, and 1.3-5, standing. Cornelius met Brett at his home late in the seaso of 1888, and matched him single handed. de ating him easily. Time, running twenty five feet, 3 seconds; standing, one yard, 13-5

In an exhibition after the contest, Cornelius made the run and coupling in 214 sec-

At Red Cloud, during the firemen's tournsment in August, Cornelius and Mott made a run of 50 feet, broke the hose coupling, and fastened the pipe with three full turns in 3 1-5 seconds. Standing, the feat was made in 4-5 of a second, beating all former records. Con nelius made the run of 50 feet and coupled alone in 4 seconds; standing, 1 second. Blindfolded, standing, 3 feet, he coupled in 12-5 seconds

At the International Firemen's tourna ment, held in Denver recently, Corneliu and Mott made the fifty-foot run and coupling in 4 seconds, beating Brett and Haughn haif a second.

A Big Hand.

The late John T. Raymond, who was an enthusiast in all games of chance, was play-ing in a small town in the far west about ten years ago when poker was a craze. He whiled away the afternoon by having a small game of unlimited with a gambler who was noted for his skill and pluck. After playing without incident for hours John struck four ace and his opponent four kings. After staking all he was worth Raymond excused himself to his friend, rushed across to the bank, and showing his hand to the cashier, who was also a great poker player, said excitedly: "How much shall I stake?" "Here, take \$30,000," said the cashier (who is doubtless now in Canada). John did so, rushed back, and so afterward divided \$15,000 winnings with his

Out in the Woods. Aggie (to Charlie)-Oh, look at that lovely, dear little bird on the tree. Charlie-Yes, that's a robin

Aggie-How sweet! Oh! Charlie, shoot it to put on my hat .- Epoch.



fair and seeing the Stars and Stripes waving over the world. He would yet of the speed and nature of the gait that is peculiar to these horses. It seemed impossible to them that a horse could make a mile probably pick up his traps and be off in a huff. That flag may some day wave in two minutes and ten seconds, as had been told. Count Orloff was the first one who The great globe is to be fixed between placed importance upon great speed in trot-ters, and for this purpose crossed full blooded Arabian stallions with marce from Holland. It is to be 800 From this cross he gained the sire of the Rus feet in diameter. sian horses, known by the name of Orloff Now, there are trotters.

trotters. In America the raising of trotters is traced back to the full blooded stallion Messenger, introduced from England. It is an acknowl-edged fact that the principle adopted in America to cross only horses that have de-veloped great speed in trotting has contrib-uted mostly to the present stage of develop-ment of the American trotter. Germany, too, has now for some years paid attention to trotting races. There are two racecourses in Berlin - Berlin Welsensee and Berlin Westend. The best trotter in Europe today is Polly, a big brown mare. Sho was raised some heavenly bodies-fragments flying about in space no larger than this, and It is not unlikely that some astronomical lunarian may mistake the big fair world for a previously undis Polly, a big brown mare. She was raise in America and trotted this year under the name of Utopias. About four years ago sho was taken to Europe from America, and there commenced her career as a trotter. Her achievements in France and Russia have shown that she is the best trotter in Europe covered satellite of Tellus, At any rate, a globe 2 500 feet in diameter r achievements in France and rin Europe. will attract at thown that she is the best trotter in Europe. The fortunate possessor of the mare is the well known Berlin sportsman Ehrich, the first manager of the new Berlin Westend racecourse. Perhaps the principal reason why in Germany so much attention is now paid to raising fast trotters is that the govtention on this planet. It will be accessible by eight elevators from the lower platform, and by ernment recognizes the value which a crossing and careful breeding of acknowledged good two elevators in each leg of eithe trotters will have upon the native breed of horses. And good horses are very desirable tower-in all sixteen elevators. in a military country like Germany. From the top of e'ther tower

Two Records Broken.

The first open handicap athletic games the National Cross Country Association America were held recently on the grounds of the Staten Island Athletic club. The track and jumping path were, considering the day, in first rate shape. Very few thought any records would be broken, but two did go, however, and in one case the record breaker was rewarded by winning the race, which is rare in a handicap competition

George Schwegler, Staten Island Athletic club, lowered the record in the 250 yard hur dle race 2 ft. 6 in. high, from 33 1-5 seconds to 31 4-5 seconds, and W. D. Day, N. J. A. C. knocked 20 1-5 seconds off of the ten mile running record, doing 53 min, 38 2-5 sec. although he did not win.

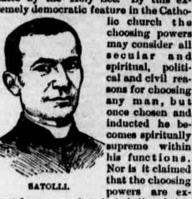
The Ingratitude of the Turf.



Owner-It's no use fooling with him any longer, Gambrill, Send him down to the city and sell him to a horse car company. He's run his last race.



ceived a plan which should be known as "Well, gentlemen, I can afford to take ! ensy for a while. That horse of mi thing like that species of firework. He itin, won mea cool hundred thousand this last



mpt from error, but it is believed that they have a measure of divine guidance. Much is said in France just now of the ancompromising attitude of the quirinal (meaning the Italian court) against the papacy, and the extremists, Renan being their chief spokesman, predict a speedy removal of the pope from Rome; but as that class of men have so predicted at intervals for some 400 years, it need excite no present concern. It should not be forgotten that the pope is bishop of Rome, as well as head of the church. Pursuant to the democratic principle above set forth, the election of a pope as a purely business proceeding is conducted with as scrupulous regard for fair ness as that of any official in the world. Each pope creates many cardinals, their terms being usually short, as they are enerally old when appointed, and Leo XIII has in eight years almost entirely recreated the conclave, for of the fifty eight cardinals only sixteen were creat-ed by Pius IX. It should be added that the last created (Cardinal Rends, papal nuncio at Paris) is thought to be the rallying point of the opposition to Cardinal

Parocchi, as Cardinal Rende is thought to be a believer in the most pacific pol-On the death of a pope the cardinals are at once summoned by one of the secretaries of the sacred college, and within ten days after the death the balloting begins. A number of small rooms or recesses open upon a corridor in full view of all. In these rooms the cardinals sit after their orders. A solemn mass of the Holy Ghost is said in the Vatican church, and thence the cardinals go in procession to the conclave; the halls and entire building are then closed to the outside world. There are a few attendants, of course, the arrangement having a general analogy with those of other small electoral bodies. Food is

served if necessary, but no written com munications are received. The forms of "identity," "credentials," etc., do not differ materially from those of a sonate. The seats of the cardinals inside the railing are significantly decorated, and on election all the canopies are lowered ex-

cept that of the newly created pope. The balloting proceeds by each can



EBONY SCREEN WITH PANEL OF FRENCH RIS

EBORY SCREET: WITH PANEL OF FRENCH AD-BOX EMBROIDERY. The design for a single panel screen in this column is of exactly the kind required for the French ribbon embroidery, which is at pres-ent something of a novelty in this country. Exquisite specimens of this charming work are to be seen at the Decorative Art society's rooms, where they may be studied with ad-vantage by any one about to undertake this kind of embroidery. The matorials needed are French embroidery ribbon isometimes called China ribbon) in two or three widths, in plain colors, and also shaded—this shading helps greatly the general effect of the color-ing. Fine sewing silk matching the ribbons will also be needed, and it will be necessary to have some embroidery silks to be used for to have some embroidery silks to be used parts of the design not suited for the use

parts of the design not suited for the use of ribbon. " The ribbon should be kept entirely on the front of the work, which gives it a raised ap-pearance. For roses and double flowers, the raised effect is further increased by sowing the ribbon in loops, following the outlines of the leaves, and crowding the loops together as closely as possible, so that they form a compact mass. For single flowers and leaves, such as pansies and forget-me-nots, the rib-bon is laid flat over the form of the leaf, se-cured at the extremity of the leaf with sawcured at the extremity of the leaf with new-ing silk, and brought back to the center so that the ribbon is doubled. The the flowers are made with raised knots in embroidery silks.



FIREPLACE SCREEN DESIGN FOR PAINTING . EMBROIDERY,

EMBROIDENY. The floating ribbons are put in with Ken-sington stitch in single embroidery, as are also the scrolls and conventional parts of the design. In the present instance it is recom-mended to shade the rolls in rich golden tists and the floating ribbon in pale blue on a white or cream colored art satin. The more colors and variety that can be introduced into the flowers and foliage the better, and there is scope here for individual taste and judgment.—Art Amsteur.