I stayed in Kansas City for a year at \$20

s week, and never was treated better is

STAGE CHILDREN.

Tiny Actors and Actresses Appearing in New York.

A LAW WHICH IS NOT ENFORCED

It Says That Boys and Girls Under Statoon Yours of Age Must Not Take Part Are More Than a Hundred Who Do.

The people of the state of New York, through their representatives in Albany assembled, decreed some time ago that no child under 16 years of age should appear on any theatrical stage as a performer. The many horrible "sensations" of the past, such as the Italian padroom system of child slavery, that led to the passage of the law, are matters of history too familiar for repetition here. It is an unhappy fact that easily within the memory of the present generation there were hundreds of children, many of them more inan unmappy fact that easily within the mem-ory of the present generation there were hun-dreds of children, many of them mere in-fants, who were compelled to toil far beyond their feeble strongth; who were robbed of their earnings by their parents and their swners, and whose only guerdon was starva-tion and brutal ill treatment.



MABEL BARLE.

There was a reaction, of course, when the ablic learned the facts. No palpable iniquity stands long against popular indignation when the public is once thoroughly satisfied that it is an iniquity, and in this matter there was no chance for an argument. The reac-tion took the form of a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children," which was modeled after Mr. Henry Bergh's famous society for the protection of brutes.

It is presided over by a very wealthy gen tleman named Elbridge T. Gerry, who is equally eccentric and equally conscientious with Mr. Bergh. The cause he espoused was so obviously praiseworthy that the society found no trouble in procuring the passage of numerous laws intended for the protection f the little ones, and very little trouble getting extraordinary powers delegated to its officers in the execution of those laws. Among the statutes alluded to was the one

just mentioned, relative to the employment of children under sixteen years of age in theatrical performances and the like. It will surprise a large portion of the public—though not those who go to the theatres—to know that this law is absolutely a dead

There are more than a hundred children

performing publicly on the stages of the New York theatres every night, all of whom are under the age mentioned, and many of whom are wee, little creatures, hardly able to speak plainly.

Section 292 of the penal code says: "A person who employs or causes to be employed, or who exhibits, uses or has in cus

tody, or trains for the purpose of the exhibi tion, use or employment of, any child apparently or actually under the age of sixteen years; or who, having the care, custody or control of such a child, as parent, relative, guardian, employer or otherwise, sells, lets out, gives away, so trains, or in any way procures or consents to the employment or to such training or use or exhibition of such child; or who neglects or refuses to restrain gaging or acting * * * in a theatrical exhibition, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The law further provides that any fines penalties or forfeitures imposed or collected for a violation of this provision of the code must be paid on demand to the incorporated Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in every case when the prosecution shall be instituted or conducted by such a society.

Now, how is this law observed! Take first one of the most popular plays of the present season in New York, "The Seven Ages." It has run for some months, and bids fair to e on the boards for a considerable time. It abounds in tableaux and scenic effects, and in the groups, that are arranged skillfully to please the eyes of the audiences, are about a dozen little children, from 3 to 9 or 10 years old. They have little speaking and they do not join in th with which the play abounds, but they do ce and pose in the tableaux, and they do both very prettily. In one scene in the play a wedding feast is represented. At the be of the stage is set a flight of ten or twelve steps, down which the bridal couple come to the festivities. They are preceded by two little tots under 4 years of age, who scatter flowers over the stairs. They are so small that they can hardly come down the stairs



GERTIE HOMANS.

without falling. They never fail to please the audience immensely. In the last act, not earlier than 10 o'clock in the evening, a babe in arms, less than a year old, is brought on and does some very "taking business," as the tors call it, in bidding her great-grandfather good night.

What of it! Well, I am not moralizing, nor condemning the exhibition. It pleases audience, and I personally can see no harm in it, but it is beyond question a flat iolation of the law which has been repeated. night after night, for months with the full wledge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Last year a play of Mrs. Burnett's attained a popularity second to that of very few plays of this generation. "Little Lord Fauntleroy" became so much the fashion that a style of dress for children, modeled after the stage costume of the little hero of the play, was adopted generally by fashionable Ne mothers, and, for aught I know, by mothers all over the country. The title role in the play was taken by a child who is now fasie Leslie is the child. She is said to be now 13 years of age, and certainly is not much re than that. Tommy Rusself, a boy no older, if as old, played for a time on alternate nights, lest the work of acting should prove too severe for Eisie. Tommy is said to b years old, but he is now practically on the shelf for a while. He has begun the rapid growth of a youth, and will be of little service on the stage until he shall attain matu-

rity or something like it. The part assumed by these children is a very long and trying one. I have heard ca-pable critics declare it to be equal in its demands upon the actor to the part of Haulet, which is known as the longest speaking part in any English play. No legal obstruction of consequence has ever been placed in the way of the production of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" on the score of crucity to children, and now that the play is succeeded at the Bowery theatre, where it ran so long, by "The Prince and the Pauper," Miss Elsie Leslie is retained on the stage, playing the principal part in the new production. Her work for the season is

nardy sees arduous than that of any adult-now on the stage; for the new part, though less exacting than Fauntieroy, is a long and

less exacting than Fauntieroy, is a long and a hard one.

Little Wallis Eddinger is another juvenile prodigy who plays Little Lord Fauntieroy, and though he is not now playing in New York, he has appeared there in several matines performances of that play without interference. He was then less than f years old, but is now in his eighth year. He is under engagement to appear in "Master and Man" in Richard Mansfield's company, and will take a part in that play, which is said to be very severe in its requirements.

very severe in its requirements.

Gertie Homans, another little beauty, is hardly more than 7 years old, but she has attained considerable fame by playing a very prominent part in "Bootles Baby," a play which had a very successful run in New York last year. She is still on the stage, though not at present in New York.

last year. She is still on the stage, though not at present in New York. Little Dot Clarendon is still younger. She is not yet 6 years old, but she is appearing every night at the Bijou theatre, where she takes a part in Hoyt's "Midnight Bell." There is a school scene in which she is one of the scholars. There are eleven other chilthe scholars. There are eleven other children in the scene, who are from 9 to 12 years old. They go through ordinary school exercises and sing four songs in chorus. Then Dot gives a recitation, and usually responds to the encorea, as she has these recitations in her repertoire. Her case was specially investigated by Mr. Gerry in person, and he told her she might do all this regardless of the law, but that she must not dance or sing. The other children, however, sing every night.

A powerful melodrama was running in New York recently, in a Bowery theatre called "Roger la Honte." In it one of the rominent parts was taken by Marguerite Fields, a child less than 7 years old. She represents a child who is brought into court to testify against her father, who is accused of a capital crime. While on the stand she is subjected to a rigid examination, and sticks breakly to the light that the test half is the standard of the property of the light that the test half is the standard of the property of the light that the test half is the standard of the property of the light that the test half is the standard of the property of the light that the test half is the standard of the property of the light that the test half is the standard of the property of the light that the test half is the standard of the property of the light test and the property of the light test and the property of the light test and the property of th bravely to the lie that she tells to save he father. She plays the part with a wonderful display of emotional power, and has already been called by the critics a second Clars Morris. She has been on the stage for a year



THE BARRISON SISTERS.

"Drifting Apart," an emotional play that has just been played for a short engagement in Harlem, has a child's part in it which was taken by Mabel Earle, who is almost a baby, but who does such work as adults find sufficient for their powers. The part is a long one, and there is a death scene in it which, acted as she acts, is a strain on the nerves that would be severely felt by anybody.

The announcement is made that on March
31, "Little Tuesday" will take a part in
Sanger's play called "Pine Meadows," "Little

Tuesday," although only three and a half years old, selected her own name. Her parents called her Little Tootsy, but she change it, and they acquiesced in the change. She is spoken of by Mrs. Fernandez, who has trained all or nearly all the children now on the American stage, including her own daughter, Bijou Fernandez, as a truly wonderful child. She sings, recites and dances with remarkable ability, and gives an imita-tion of Richard Mansfield in Richard III such as few actors can equal. She has already appeared in public at an author's mat-inee in "Honor Bright," and her parents are sanguine of her brilliant success in the con ing engagement. mentioned Bijou Fernandez. Few thea-

tre goers would consider her a child now, for she is almost a woman in size; but he mother tells me she is only 12 years old, and I don't know where to find a more competent witness. Yet Bijou, who is now playing the part of a singing page in "As You Like It" at Daly's, has been a public performer for in the same theatre some years ago, and, in owing how she would put a girdle "round the earth in forty minutes," swung across the stage, from fly to fly, on a flying trapeze On one occasion, when Mr. Gerry was wit nessing this performance, the child narrowly escaped death by an accidental fire. He has

never interfered with her performances The Barrison children-four sisters, all under the prescribed age at which children may lawfully act on the stage-are all accounted as clever as they certainly are beautiful. Two of them have played in "Bootles' Baby with Claxton and Stevenson, and two hav appeared in "The Prince and the Pauper," and

il have proved acceptable actresses.

Perhaps the most remarkable defiance of of the law, all things considered, is the Puppen Fee scene, which may be seen any night in the grand opera in the Metropolitan Opera house. Puppen Fee means in the German the Dolls' Fairy, and in one scene in the opera this fairy comes into a toy store, where sixty-five children stand in cases, representing dolls. They are from 6 to 15 years of age, and are dressed to represent all sorts of dolls. Their part is a very severe one, re-quiring them to stand motionless, as representing dolls, for about six minutes. They stand on very small pedestals with their feet close together, and a very slight motion would cause any one of them to fall. At a wave of the fairy's wand they all come to life and march aroun I the stage in serpentine

Mr. Gerry was invited to a dress rehearsal of this ballet before the public performance, and ordered that six of the smallest children who had been trained for the act should be taken off. The other sixty-five are acting every night. Mr. Gerry is one of the princi-pal stockholders in the Metropolitan Opera

The latest instance in which this theatrical business has been interfered with is the play of "Bluebeard, Jr.," in which a dozen little children are drawn on the stage in a big chariot representing a shoe. They jump out from the shoe, sing "Ring a Rosy," and "The old woman who lived in a shoe," and run off. Mr. Gerry prohibited this. The manager appealed to the mayor of the city. The mayor, der the advice of the corporation counsel refused to sanction the performance. The manager defied arrest and went on with the regular performance after obeying the law fer two weeks. So far no one has been ar

What does the public think! So far as I can learn the theatrical public, managers and audiences alike, believe there is no harm in violating the law, provided the children are not overworked or abused in any other Certainly the audiences are pleased with the performances, for a clever child actor will draw better than almost any other "card" known. No one, however, pretends to say that the law sanctions their appearance, and from time to time the society causes some one's arrest. Beyond that the law is nover taken into account. DAVID A. CURTIS.

Mrs. Langtry's Plans.

Mrs. Langtry has broken for good with Fred Gebhard, and will not return to America for a number of years, if ever. Mrs Langtry has taken a London theatre for three years, and will manage it herself. It is singular what caprices capture these gifted

An Important Position.

Pater-Dry your tears, my girl. Young Shadiboy can't be my son-in-law until I have constituted myself chairman of a domestic ways and means committee.

Clara-Why, papa? Pater-Because I intend to look into the young man's ways, and find out what he means, before 1 consent.-Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Natural Error.

"The paper tells of a cold nugget weighing three pounds. I thought gold came in quarts, William?" said Mrs. Bunker. And Mr. Bunker laughed so hard that they had to send for a messenger boy to dry his tears.-Munsey's Weekly.

MORE POLISH THAN MOSS.

HOW A "ROLLING STONE" CON SOLED HIMSELF FOR LOST TIME.

An Autobiography with a Small Moral. But Many Young Men Will Think the Penitent Did Well Enough-"Might Have Been Maunger," Perhaps!

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—I met here the other day a living illustration that a rolling stone gathers no moss. His story throws light on the methods of employers and the salaries paid to clerks, and I believe will appeal to that large and growing class of young men who are either earning their own living or about to start out for themselves, warn ing them, perhaps, to let well enough alone. I give the story in the young man's own words as nearly as I can remember them.

"I am 24 years old," said he. "In 1886 I was employed in an insurance office in this town, where I had then been for two years, having started as a boy on a small salary. I am a graduate of the St. Louis university, and at that time was a good stenographer, running off about 130 words a minute. I also wrote on the typewriter about eighty words a minute, frequently taking letters from dictation on the machine. I was head clerk in the office and my salary was \$75 a month. But I got dissatisfied thought I ought to be getting on fasterand I kicked. I told my employer that something must be done. The fact is, I got the big head. I thought he couldn't get along without me. Just about this time I got an offer from another office to travel, and that settled it. I left my place and went out on the road.

"I was away four months and traveled all through the southwest. Then I was recalled. My work was of a special nature and required no extraordinary abil-When it was finished of course there was nothing more for me to do but to leave. This didn't occur to me when I left my former place, and I began to realize that I had thrown up a good thing for an uncertainty. Well, I hadn't been back three days before I heard that large wholesale house wanted a stenographer. I went down and saw one of the firm. He was a perfect Chesterfield. Shook hands, was glad to see me, said he knew I was just the man they had been looking for, but his partner was away in Chicago and, of course, he wouldn't like to engage me positively until that individual got back. But I would be sure to hear from them. Then I went home and held down chairs for a few days until I got a letter. I was engaged. Salary \$75 a month. I was as happy as a clam at high tide. The next morning I showed up bright and early and worked like a horse all day taking notes.

"Everything was lovely in the morning, but in the afternoon a cloud appeared on my horizon. The manager, who had been so pleasant when he saw me first, began to curse me. Of course I resented it. I told him politely that I was willing to do anything I was told to do, but I didn't propose to be sworn at by any man. He quieted down after this, and things went along until 6 o'clock, when I was told that the work was a little behind and it would be necessary for me to put in a few nights. I said I was perfectly willing, went out, paid for my own supper and came back and worked until midnight. For three days and nights I kept this up. I never worked so hard in my life. Well, sir, will you believe me, when Saturday came the manager called me into his office and said they would not require my services any longer. Maybe I didn't boil. I raved. There were a lot of clerks there, and some of them told me afterward they never saw such nerve as under subjection for some time, and of course were scared to death.

"The reason given for my discharge was that my services were not satisfac tory, but that didn't go down with me. It was a week, however, before I found out what was the matter. Then I learned that my predecessor was a girl who had been paid \$35 a month. The man I saw decided to engage me at \$75, not waiting for his partner to return from Chicago, Saturday his partner got back, and when he heard the news there was a cyclone. As he ruled the place of course I was fired.

"Then I loafed for a spell. Laid around home and waited for developments. Looked through the advertising columns of the papers every day for about two months. One day I saw that a large carriage house wanted a stenographer. My application was answered, and I appeared one morning to be tested. My future employer, after he had dictated some few minutes, expressed himself delighted with me.

"He was a tall man with flowing side whiskers, and would have graced any drawing room. 'Young man,' said he, 'there's a great future for you in this business. We not only want a man to write shorthand, but we shall expect you, sir, to acquire the details of the business; to become familiar with the various kinds of vehicles, sir, and to know their prices. Young man, I have no hesitation in saying to you that if you succeed in mastering this business -- and I have no doubt of your ability-a fortune awaits you. After you have been here some little time I shall ask you to wait on a few customers. That, sir, will be the beginning. Eventually you will be given a commission, and I have no doubt that you will make

a complete success." "I was entranced. The long flowing whiskers of my amiable employer floated through my brain all night. The next morning I appeared on the scene and put in my best licks for the rest of the week My salary was to have been \$75 a month, but I was told that it would be increased to \$20 a week.

"After my last experience all this seemed like a dream. I stayed in my new place for six weeks. Then one Saturday night I got a note saying that my services would be required no longer. I was thunderstruck. I hastened to my employer. He curtly informed me that I was not satisfactory. That was all the satisfaction I could get from him. I found out the next week that he had a brother-in-law. That was the reason I was dished. You can bet I was discouraged. I had saved up a little money and concluded to take things easy until it ran out. One day I was strolling around town when I met a chance acquintance who suggested that we go into a pool room near by and see how the horses were running. Well, sir, will you believe it? I yielded to the allurements of the turf and picked a winner the first

ime. I made \$40 that day. "The next day I showed up again. I didn't know the first thing about horses, out concluded to stick to one jockey. In three days I had won \$250. That settled me for awhile. I lived high, went around in cabs and had expensive dinners. My oney ran out in about a week. Then I went back to my gold mine. 'Of what se,' I thought to myself, 'is there in slaving for your bread, when all you have got to do is to pick winners? But this time my gold mine didn't pan out. I began to see that the ability to pick winners was limited, and the result of my little venture was that I had a high old time for about a week, and came out

dead broke. Then I did a little thinking, concluded that I had liad enough of the furf, and made up my mind to brok. Once more I scanned the advertising columns of the papers, and this time I saw that a firm in Kansas City wanted a competent stenographer. They telegraphed me to come on, and I borrowed speaks in many fare and become enough money to pay my fare and keep me a few weeks, and skipped the town

my life.

"But at the end of the year I concluded to get back home. My people wanted me to come back, so I gave up my job. I hadn't been in town more than a week before I got a position in a railroad office at \$75 a month. Things in a railroad office ran along just about on a railroad office ran along just about so, anyway, so there's nothing much to tell there. Everything was lovely until I got a chance to go with a commission house at the same salary. I thought it would be great sport to go down on change every day and hobnob with capitalists. talists, so I took the job as soon as it was offered to me. I stayed there three months, but there was a man in the office who didn't like me. One day I got a letter telling me the same old story. This time I knew it was no use to kick, so I quietly left. Then I knocked around town for about a month, steering clear, however, of the pool rooms, when I got a chance to go into another railroad office. This time my salary was only \$65 a month, but I was glad to take any-

"In the meantime my old employer in the insurance office where I first worked had been making overtures to me, but I had steadily resisted him. I had left him in a moment of pique, and I was too proud to acknowledge that I had made a mistake. This thing kept up for some time, until finally I yielded. I went back to my old place at \$20 a week. On the

"How long were you absent from your old place?" said I. "Just two years, five months and one day," he replied. "I suppose many peo-ple will think I have wasted my time. I tell my friends, however, that if a rolling stone gathers no moss it acquires some polish.

"But," said I, "suppose you had stuck by your present business these two years and a half, how far along would you be now?" "I might have been manager," he re-

TOM MASSON. FRENCH FUN ON ICE.

How They Make an Icy Skating Bick at a Half Hour's Notice.

"Nothing is impossible to the French engineer!" So says L'Illustration in announcing, with an engraving, the opening of the new skating rink of pure and smooth ice. There are to be no more "postponements on account of the weather," say the managers, for at a



few minutes' notice they can produce a lovely smooth and glassy ice surface and keep it frozen as long as the patron-age justifies. When use has worn it rough they will melt and freeze it again. All this they do by a system of pipes; about 18,000 yards of piping, through same principle as that of the ice making machine.

The so called "Grand Plaza of the Bulls," in Pergolese street, which but a few days ago was red with the blood of bovines slaughtered by the Spanish artists, Lagartijo and Guerrita, is now the rink. In the adjoining room are three strong steam engines driving three ice machines; from these a large pipe leads under the floor to the edge of the rink, where it connects with a regular network or gridiron of small pipes covering the floor of the rink. As there is a space of but two or three inches between pipes, and the area of the circular rink is about 2,800 square yards, some 1,800 yards, as aforesaid, of piping are required. The water is turned on till it rises an inch or two over the pipes; then the ammoniacal gas is let in, and in a few minutes the temperature of the pipes is 30 degs. below the freezing point! Of course there is nothing for the water to do but to freeze. The gas is retorted and returned to the reservoir, and there is a loss of but 5 per cent. for each time it is used. Paris does not average a week's skating weather to the winter, but this arrange ment, the engineers claim, will make it a fixture.

THE GENIUS OF LIGHT. Thomas A. Edison's New and Beautiful

While Thomas A. Edison was abroad he saw in the Italian department of the Paris exposition a statue in which he could hardly fail to be interested. It is called the "New Genius of Light," and was designed by A. Bordiga, of Rome.

The statue is allegorical and typifies the triumph of electricity as a means of illumination. It is a life size figure of a youth in semi-recumbent position par-tially supported by half extended wings on the ruins of a broken gas lamp.



THE NEW GENIUS OF LIGHT. right arm is held above the head, the hand holding aloft an incandescent lamp, the wires from which pass downward through the other hand. About the base of the statue are roughly outlined a telephone transmitter, a telegraph key and gear wheel.

Mr. Edison purchased the work and shipped it to America. It arrived recently and was set up in the library of his laboratory at Orange, N. J., which is certainly of all places in the world the most appropriate for it.

W. I. Harris Writes of the Coming Baseball Battle.

THE TWO LEAGUES COMPARED.

The Players Have a Few More Stars Than Have the Magnates, but the Latter Have Seeured Some Good New and Minor League Men.

The clubs of the Brotherhood league bave The clubs of the Brotherhood league have now under contract 115 players and the National league clubs have 153. Of the League players the League has retained in its service 47, while the Brotherhood has taken and held 78. Of the American association star players of 1889 the League has on its lists 35 and the Brotherhood 24. Of minor league stars the Brotherhood has secured 9 and the League 35. Of new men the Brotherhood has 4 and the League 3. Here is the summary:

Total Of course, these figures may vary, but are substantially correct. Both leagues will sign more men, but they will be mostly minors and youngsters. The Brotherhood will require about 125 men for eight clubs and the League will need about 160 for ten clubs. The latter will no doubt sign an unusual number of untried men and endoavor to develop some sytra players.

or intrief men and endeavor to develop some extra players.

Now, on the face of things, it really doesn't look as if the claims of Messrs. Ward, Keefe, Pfeffer, Ewing, Brouthers and Hanlon that the Brotherbood have all the great and best players, and must therefore draw the public and dumpthe League, were true. And when you look into the matter carefully you find that while the Brotherbood has the advantage it is not an advantage that will wine out. tage it is not an advantage that will wipe out the League in any such short order as the Players claim. Indeed, I do not think that they believe so if they told their real senti-

It cannot be denied that all the League players of 1839 were not stars. In the Brother-hood list of seventy-eight we find these names: Seery, McGeachy, Willard Brown, Hatfield, Hallman, Wood, Farrar, Bastian, Dwyer, Darling, Flint, Toner Morris, Maul, Fields, Haddock, Beecher, Clark, J. Irwin, Fields, Haddock, Beecher, Clark, J. Irwin, George Keefe, Gus Krock, Tom Brown, Daley, Joe Quinn, Mike Madden, Arthur Irwin, Gruber, McAleer, Sutcliffe, Snyder and Tebeau. These thirty-one men are only average ball players. Not one of them is a star player today, and only five of them, Charley Snyder, Gus Krock, Arthur Irwin, Frank Plint and George Wood, ever were star ball players in the sense the word is generally used, and while they are all good men, the entire lot could have been dropped out of the League this year and their places filled with other men in minor leagues without diswith other men in minor leagues without dis-turbing to any very appreciable extent the quality of League ball playing.

The places of these men have been filled by men who are none the less good ball players

because most of them are not well known to League patrons. Kittredge, Nagle, Hardie Shellhasse, Berger and Ivory, new men of the League, will make good the six catchers of the thirty-one non-stars gone to the Broth-erhood. The places of the nine pitchers are filled by Burkett, Eiteljorg, Inks, Nichols, Vieckery, Parsons, Schmidt, Coughlin and Grey. The eight infielders are surely equal-Grey. The eight infielders are surely equalized by Cooney, Earl, Long, McGarr, Veach, Smalley, Stockwell and Weckbecker. The eight fielders will not be missed except by their particular personal friends when the playing ability of J. H. Murphy, Dooley, Lowe, Prodie, Donovan, Burke, Davis and Miller has been sized up. I do not contend that the 31 new men I

have named are superior to the 31 tried players that I have set against them. But I do contend that the difference between the two lists is not a very material one, and that when comparisons are made the public will find that one set will give them quite as good ball as the other.

Now, then, as against the 47 real star players, the League has the men who have de-cided to remain with them and four old timers who have returned from retirement, numbering 47. Here are the two lists.

CATCHERS.

National League—Murphy, Ganzel, Decker,
Zimmer, Buckley, Daly, Lauer, Clements, Schriiller, Somera ers' League - Daily, Farrell, Visner, Kelly, Mack, Ewing, Carroll, Quinn, Bennett. PITCHERS.

National League—Welch, Clarkson, Gleason, Beatin, Boyle, Rusie, Hutchinson, Anderson, Day, Sowders, Fee, Getzein, Conway. Flayers' League—Keefe, O'Day, Sanders, Gal vin. Radbourne, O'Brien, Crane, Buffinton, Staley, Ferson, Bakely, Gumbert.

INFIELDERS, National League—Farrell, Anson, Smith, Myers, McKean, Bassett, Glasscock, Crane, Burns, Mulvey, Delehanty, Beckley, Denny, Hines.
Players' Lengue—Whitney, Richardson, Hatfield, Williamson, Kuehne, Rowe, Wise, Faatz, Conner, Ward, Dunlap, Pfeffer, Carney, White, Brouthers, Stricker. Brouthers, Stricker.

OUTFIELDERS. National League—Tiernan, Thompson, Sunday, Wilmot, Gilks, George. Players' League—Andrews, Slattery, Fogarty, Duffy, Hanlon, Richardson, Twitchell, O'Rourke, Gore, Ryan, Van Haltren, Johnson, Hoy.

Gore, Ryan, Van Haltren, Johnson, Hoy.

It will be seen that the Brotherhood has not a very decided superiority over the League, although they have forty-seven stars against thirty-six, for while I include them as a partial offset, Messrs. Decker, Lauer, Somers, Gleason, Anderson, Day, Sowders, Fee, Farrell and Crane are not really star players, although they are high grade men ike the thirty-one previously named. The League has a trifle the best of it in Association players in numbers, and as they are mostly in two complete teams, in this respect it is a stand off.

Taken collectively an unprejudiced judge of playing strength would, I think, admit that the League have pretty near as good men as the Brotherhood and that the coming fight will not be a bed of roses for either side That the League will get some stars out of its three dozen new men for use in 1891 is cer-tain, and that these new men will, many of them, count in 1890 is equally sure. true that the League teams are disorganized to the extent of being new to each other's style of play, but it is also true that the changes made in at least half the clubs put the Brotherhood teams on about the same in at least half the clubs put W. I. HARRIS.

SWEET SINGING MASTER KAVANAG

if the Des of the Leading Hos There lives in Chicago a 13-year-old boy who has the distinction of being one of the finest boy tenors in the world. His name is Blatchford Kavanagh and his musical training has been received almost entirely in the choir of the Grace Episcopal church in Chicago. He has sung at the Chicago Auditorium before Adelina Patti and at the White House at Washington, and nothing but praise is heard for his fine voice and artistic execution. His voice ranges from low G to high C and he handles it with wonderful case. And yet Blatchford Kavanagh is neither prodigy nor a phenomenon. He is better than both-he is an artist. Says a writer in The Buffalo Express: "The boy soprano as a solo voice has a place of its own in the economy of music as

male soprano. Such voices wedded to highly artistic natures - which con junction makes the highest form of 1 youthful soloists-But they are more common than is generally supposed training is frequentiy the only obstacle to the de-

distinct as the fe

velopment of ex-cellent boy soloists. BLATCHFORD KAVANAGH. Lack of judgment in a choir master may cause a fine voice to be

overlooked until too late to be useful as a soprano. Blatchford Kayanagh had a most unpromising voice when he joined Grace church choir, Chicago. But Mr. Roney was quick o detect the true ring in certain of its tones, Careful training did the rest so far as de-

veroping the voice was concerned. God atone could implant the artistic nature that places young Kavanagh among the leading boy so-pranes of the world. But when we are listenged to the moving tones of his voice we should forget that we are hearing a legitimate magnetic which mone but a boy can possess, and which, therefore, raises its possessor above mere prodigy-dom."

ECONOMICAL DRESSING.

WISE WOMEN DO NOT LOOK FOR BARGAINS, BUT GO SLOW.

Making New Garments Out of Old-A Triumph to a Drab Jacket Rejuvenated by Ingenious Contriving-A Study in Draperies. [Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A darling, pret-

ty, but economical little lady friend of mine was weeping the other day when I went to see her. She flung open the door of her wardrobe and showed me the ball cloak in the illustration.

"That's what it is! That is what ails me! I wanted to buy a stock of groceries, and I don't know how it happened, but I passed a door where they were selling out the loveliest Paris gowns and cloaks for almost nothing, and I just went in to see what they were, and somehow before I knew it I had bought that. I got it for \$200, only think! had been marked down from \$350. But when I came to get home I remembered that I never go to balls, and it is not suitable for street, even in a carriage, and I spent all my grocery money, and Charlie will be so angry, and I don't know what to do!"



The cloak was of silk, so stiff that it looked like marble, and all around it was band of stuffy ostrich feathers. There was a pale pink surah lining and long Jewish sleeves, hanging loosely over the tight inner ones, and the front was open to show the dress worn beneath it. The shape was simple in its elegance, and altogether a sumptuous creation of the modiste's art. But it was of no use to my friend, and she finally managed to sell it for \$125, and considered herself lucky. The truly economical woman does not

look for bargains. When she receives from her adoring and manly husband her quarterly "allowance," she first carefully looks over her wardrobe and decides whether or no any of the garments she already possesses can by means of a little new trimming or any changes be made useful, and notes down the kind and amount needed. Then she makes a list of "must haves," another of "would like" and another for "luxuries." Then she buys her things and forth

with sets to work to make them herself or to "have in" a dressmaker for a few days. Her goods are, when chosen thus, of as good material as her purse can buy, nothing is wasted, and they are chosen with a reference to the balance of her wardrobe in her eye. Such a buyer out of very slender means can contrive to dress even elegantly, and "would likes" buy all the "must haves," and "luxuries" in shape of pretty bits of lace, ribbon, a nice feather or pair of

One lady had a drab walking jacket, half loose and decidedly out of style. Did she go and buy an expensive garment? In the language of the Philistines, "Not much." She thought it over several times with her pretty head on one side, and finally put on her bonnet and went out, got a pattern for a tight jacket, some black soutache braid, with a less quantity of gold braid, and went home nd to work, and in three days had a jacket that was the envy of her friends, who could not believe that it was that same old drab sacque. This she could wear with a plaid cheviot or a plain dark cashmere, and it was dressy enough



study in drapery for a young woms gown is shown in the pretty new ress on the girl who is admiring, with a little envy, the appearance of the new old jacket. It is of figured bengaline, in brown and blue, with an underskirt of stripes to match. Nothing could be more girlish and graceful, and it is a style easily copied in any soft material. This dainty design would be pretty in white or colored nun's veiling or challies, or in any soft goods, which would drape in loose easy folds. The embroidered band around the bottom could be replaced with Eiffel points of lace or any other suitable trimming, and the finishing touch of grace added in the shape of a bow. The economical little woman could study these two models with excellent effect, and also take warning by the other and not buy a piece of magnificent foolishness, to repent in tears and skimp in potatoes after-OLIVE HARPER.

Irving Objects to Being Cartestured. Fred Leslie, it appears, has been caricaturing Henry Irving in London by appearing in ballet costume with his head and face made ap in imitation of the noble Henry. That person, who is notoriously averse to this sort of thing, complained to the Lord Chamberlain, who notified the Gaiety management that unless the offensive matter disappeared at once from the programme, the lheatre's license would be revoked. Accordingly, Mr. Leslie has been obliged to abandon the cari

Clara Morris does not believe in stage tears. She says there are no tears but real ones shed by intensely wrought up actresses on the stage. When Ellen Terry plays her most emotional parts she not only sobs in reality, but the weeping often becomes uncontrollable, and sometimes lasts an hougaster the play is over.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

NOT A PIMPLE ON BABY.

Saby One Year Old. Bad With Bo Hair All Gone. Scalp Covered With Eruptions. Cured by Cutleurs. Hair Splendid and Not a Pimple on Him.

Cured by Cuticura

I cannot say enough in praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My boy, when one year of age, was so bad with eezema that he lost all of his hair. His scalp was covered with eruptions which the doctors said was scald-head, and that his hair would never grow again. Despairing of a cure from physicians, I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and, I am happy to say, with the most perfect success. His hair is now spiendid, and there is not a pimple on him. I recommend the CUTICURA REMEDIES to hair is not series for all skin diseases of infants and children, and see that every mother who has an afflicted child will thank me for so doing.

MISS. M. E. WOODSUM, Norway, Me.

Fever Sore Eight Years.

I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured by using the CUTICUBA REMEDIES, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say be is now entirety well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Casson, merchant.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist, Gainesboro, Tenn.

We have been selling your Curicura Resents for years, and have the first complaint yet to receive from a purchaser. One of the worst cases of serrofula I ever saw was cared by them.

TAYLOR & TAYLOR, Frankfort, Kan. Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, permanently and economically cure every disease and humor of the akin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, whether itching burning, scaly, pimply, scrodulous, or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

Soldsverywhere, Price CUTICURA, 50c. BOAP. Sold everywhere, Price Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, \$1.00. Prepared by the Por-ten Drug and Chemical Componation, Bos-

on, ag-Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases," 66 pages, 30 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. BABY'S skin and Scalp preserved and beauti-

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains, and Weak-nesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instan-taneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cents.

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Cure Begins from First Application, and

is Rapid, Radical, and Permanent.

It is the mucous membrane, that wonderfusemi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarth unkes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, duiling the sense of hearing, trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Instituously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membraneous lining and envelops the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing, and other dangerous symptoms. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated surferings. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by Inhalation and by Internal administration, rarely fails; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out.

Sanford's Hadical Cure for Catarrh

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh Consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURR, one box of CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one In-noved Inhaler, neally wrapped in one pack-age, with full directions; price, \$1. Sold every-where. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, febl-imW.Saw

TEETHING SYRUP. TO MOTHERS.

Every babe should have a bottle of DR, FAHINEY'S TEETHING SYRUP. Perfectly safe. No Optim or Morphis mixtures. Will relieve Coile, Gripting in the Bowels and Promote Difficult Teething. Prepared by DRS, D, FAHENEY & SON, Hagoratown, Md. Druggists sell It; Z cents. Trial bottle sent by mail 10 cents. [and-lydeodaw]

Gravelers' Guibe.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADSCHED In effect from Nov. 10, 1880. Trains LEAVE LANCASTER and leave and a rive at Philadelphia as follows:

No. 2 Mail Traint
No. 2 Mail Traint
Niagara Express
Hanover Accorn
Fast Linet 7:00 a. m. via Columbia 8:50 a. m. via Columbia 11:40 a. m. via M. Jey.... 2:40 p. m. 4:40 p. m. 5:50 p. m. 9:20 p. m. Harrisburg Express
Western Express
Lancaster Acco EASTWARD.
Phila, Express 220 a. m.
Fast Line! 220 a. m.
Fast Line! 4:45 a. m.
Lancaster Accon 6:25 a. m.
Harrisburg Express 8:10 a. m.
Lancaster Accom 9:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express 11:25 a. m.
Philadelphia Accom 3:55 p. m.
Philadelphia Accom 3:55 p. m.
Sunday Mall 3:00 p. m.
Day Express 4:45 p. m.
Harrisburg Accom 6:45 p. m.
Harrisburg Accom 6:45 p. m.
Frederick Accom 8:25 p. m.

The only trains which run daily. On Sunday the Mail train west runs by way J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agen CHAS, E. PUGH, General Janager.

DHILADELPHIA & READING RAILBOAL READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 1889, trains eave Lancaster (King street), as follows: For Reading and intermediate points, week lays, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m.; Sunday, 8:35 a. days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m., beautiful days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m., 2:35 p. m., 12:48 p. m., Sundays, 3:35 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:48 p. m.
For New York via Allentown, week days, 13:35 p. m., 3:45 For New York via Allentown, week days, 12:35 p. m.

For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:46 m.; Sunday, 3:55 p. m.

For Pottsville, week days, 7:30 a. m., 3:48 p. m., Sunday, 3:55 p. m.

For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m., 3:55 p. m.

For Harrisburg, week days, 7:00 a. m., 12:35, 5:25 p. m.; Sunday, 8:05 a. m.

For Quarryville, week days, 9:25 a. m., 2:00. 8:00 p. m.; Sunday, 5:10 p. m.

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER. Leave Residing, week days, 7:20, 11:55 a. m., 5:55 p. m.; Sunday, 7:20 a. m.; 2:10 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, week days, 4:15, 10:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Leave New York via Philadelphia, week days, 4:55 a. m.; 1:20, p. m. 12:15 night.
Leave New York via Allentown, week days, 7:45 a. m., 1:50 p. m. 00 a. m., 1:00 p. m. Leave Alientown, week days, 5:52 a. m.; 4:30 Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:36 p. m., Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 s. m., 12:30 7:15 p. m.; Sunday, 7:55 s. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:25 s. m.; Sunday, 6:50 s. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:40, 11:45 s. m.,

3:00; Sunday, 7:10 a. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut street wharf, and South street wharf.

For Atlantic City, week days, express, 9:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; Sunday, Express, 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:30 p. m. P. M. Returning leave Atlantic City, depot corner, Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.—Express 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. Accommodation, 8:00 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundaya-Express, 4 p. m. Accommodation, 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Detailed time tables can be obtained at take

Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. C. G. HANCOCK.

L EBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and after SUNDAY, November 10, 1889.

NORTHWARD.
Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.
King Street, Lanc. 7:00 12:35 5:25 8:06 3:55
Lancaster 7:07 12:43 5:33 8:13 4:94
Columbia 12:35
Manhelm 7:33 1:29 6:01 8:45 4:33
Cornwall 7:39 1:46 6:28 9:17 5:01 King Street, La.
Lancaster
Columbia
Manhelm 7:53 1:29 6:28 9:17
Cornwall 7:59 1:46 6:28 9:17
Lebanou 80UTHWARD.
Leave 7:12 12:30 7:15 7:56 8:10
Cornwall 7:58 1:16 7:58 8:10
Cornwall 7:58 1:16 7:58 8:10
Lebanou 8:27 1:28 8:18 9:12

A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Railroad. S. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R. HOR THINGS NOVEL, ODD AND USEFUL So to ERISMAN'S. No. 42 West King Street.