Malcolm Ford Writes of the Pine Points of the Game.

records and now to have there

morning the Proper Publishers on and Budy in Jumping—So Novice to Pulley—Who the Chi as Are and What They Hore Done.

burdle riveling is one of the last games of most atthicte think of trying their hand a their undersore to find one which they entited to. It is generally encounted by these of atthicte fields that the main came this is become the burdles or chalacter of flay as important part in the game always found at one side of the track, and



(From an instantaneous photograph.)
It is generally too much trouble for one man
to set them in place for use. This is not so
with other games, for an athlete is ready to
run or walk as soon as be steps on the path.
He can also high jump with no trouble, for
the jumping uprights are usually in place.
He can try the running broad jump as
pleasure, for that requires no preparation of
apparatus. But before he can hurdle, poles
ranging between 18 and 29 feet in length, 4
or 5 inches wide and an inch thick have
to be placed in uprights, and in the case of
the 129 yard hurdle race the rule calls for a
distance of 10 yards between the obstacles. the 130 yard hurdle race the rule calls for a distance of 10 yards between the obstacles. To fix these minor details takes time and trouble, and although, of course, they are not thought of by an enthusiast, they prevent many from practicing the game who otherwise would, and it has been found that athletic grounds with a regular course set aside for the hurdles generally develop many more men in this line than are found in clubs which provide no especial place for practicing the game.

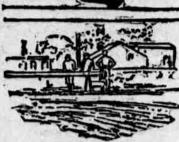
Hurdle running is considered by most spectators to be as pretty as any form of racing. The combined running and leaping of the athletes, if down well, makes a most attractive and greater be performance. The main point of the leaping of the sticks at the leaping stride as possible. The best athlete enthe game make the leap nothing but a leaping stride as possible. The best athlete enthe game make the leap nothing but a leaping stride as possible. The best athlete enthe game make the leap nothing but a leaping tride as a leaping tride as a leaping tride as a leaping tride as they had taken no leap. The closer on about the hurdle the botter he will be, at they had taken no leap. The closer as the they had taken no leap. The closer on about to the hurdle the botter he will be, at they had taken no leap. The closer on about the hurdle the botter he will be, at they had taken no leap. The closer on about the hurdle the botter he will be, at they had taken no leap. The closer on about the hurdle the botter he will be, at they had taken no leap. The closer on about the hurdle the botter he will be, at they had taken no leap. The closer on about the sticks well he must be scientific and thoroughly at home with them.

The most popular hurdle races in America are what is called the old time regulation race, 120 yards, ten flights 3 feet 6 inches high. In England the former is practiced almost entirely, and that is probably the reason the term "regulation" is given it. The other or what is called by

is probably the reason the term "regulation" is given it. The other, or what is called by some the low hurdle race, is an American invention, and is called facetiously "the school boy's race," because the obstacles are so low that no genuine hurdling is supposed to be necessary to be proficient at it. In this low race, it is generally found that the fortest way. rally found that the fas ners are the best performers, provided they be fairly skillful at hurdling. The distance between the obstacles is so great that much flat running is permitted, and the sticks are comparatively so low that an atmete does not need to go very far off the ground to clear

With the 120 yard race, ten flights 3 feet 6 inches high, it is quite different. Before one can clear an obstacle of that height he must travel some distance in the air, alth scientific hurdler will reduce the time off the ground to the minimum. A good sprinter or running broad jumper in trying the 3 foot 6 inch hurdles for the first time will, if he en-deavors to go at any speed, clear between 15 and 17 feet beyond each hurdle, while an ex-pert hurdle runner will not cover over 12 or





ON TOP OF A HURDLE. [Frem an instantaneous pootograph.]

18 feet and will also occupy less time in getting over than the novice. It is most interesting to watch the different styles shown in taking the hurdles, and, like other athletic events, two men can hardly be found who run

the race and take the hurdles in a similar way. The first illustration shows an athlete rising to take a hurdle. It will be noticed that his left knee is bent and that he is clearing the left knee is bent and that he is clearing the stick knee first. This is done so that he can get closer to the stick, for if he went over with his leading leg straight, which would necessitate his foot being in advance of his knee, he would have to start a correspondingly greater distance away, which, of course, would mean a longer jump, requiring more force and tiring him quicker. He has jumped from his right leg and is trailing it behind. It is an excellent illustration of the proper way to rise scientifically for hurdling, and if he were a little closer or lower down the style could not be improved upon. Taking the hurdle with the knee first is the way A. A. Jordan, who won the amateur championship at the high hurdle race for four years, used so suc-cessfully. He is considered the most scientific hurdler in America, for he is not a very fast printer, being considered about an 11-second man for the 100 yards, yet in his day he could by one the high sticks faster than any one. He is the American amateur record at his havened race, and although there are others who are about as fast as he is now, still they lo not show as great speed as he did in his last form.

al at the high hurdles and who is the presequal at the high hurdles and who is the pre-mat amateur champion at the low ones, does not clear the obstacles in the way shown by the first illustration. He takes them more like a regular long stride with his foot first and his legs very much extended. He is not so scientific as Jordan, but he can run 100 yards about 7 yards faster than his rival and s also a better running broad jumper. He makes up in force what he may lack in science, although he is by no means an un-scientific hurdler. Jordan in clearing the high sticks covers about twelve feet in dis-tance; Copland about one foot more.

tance; Copland about one foot more.

Although the styles of rising for a burdle vary so far as the position of the leading leg is concerned, the method of holding or trailing the leg sprung from is about the same in hurdlers. The trailing leg is generally

The picture shows that he will land again on his left foot, and probably will easily regain his stride for the flat running. Although the style shown would impress one familiar with the game as being most wasteful, btill if the athlets cleared the hurdle by even such an unnecessary distance, it would look scientific if compared with the style novices generally show. These would go even higher in



A NOVICE'S SYYLE

[From an instantaneous photograph.]
the air and clear the stick with a regular running high or broad jump style. Both feet go over together, and some even go so far as to land on both feet, which would stop all their momentum, and they would have to commence running again from almost a dead stand. Unscientific and wasteful as the style shown in the second picture is, it would be a long time before a novice could even do se

The third picture shows how the average novice clears a hurdle. The probabilities are that he has jumped from his right leg, and any one can see what little method there is it his style as compared with the jumper in the first illustration. He will land on two feet.

Novices, not being able to bend their legs in such a way as to clear the hurdle close, and being afraid of striking the obstacle and hurting themselves, generally make it a point to get over it safely, no matter how they do it, nor what the consequences are, so far as running is concerned, when they land on terra firma. Before trying hurdling they can run more or less well, and the fact that they must take the hurdle at full speed makes them unusually timid in regard to striking it. There probably is no living person with athletic propensities who cannot slowly leap an There probably is no living person with ath-letic propensities who cannot slowly lesp an obstacle 3 feet 6 inches high, but to clear it when running at full speed is another matter, and that is what frightens novices and makes them assume such ridiculous positions when trying the game.

The best way to learn hurdle racing is to

commence by practicing easily over the low hurdles, or if 2 feet 6 inches is too high to jump with confidence try something still lower. The only trouble in jumping a low it, and it might be better to take a 2 foot 6 inch or higher obstacle and clear it slowly for style, getting just enough momentum from a short run to carry one's self over it.

for style, getting just enough momentum from a short run to carry one's self over it. After a while, if this is continued, the athlete will feel at home, and he can put a little more speed in until he gets up to the regulation 3 foot 6 inch race and use three strides between the hurdles, which will bring the same foot to leap from at each hurdle. The high hurdles are put 10 yards apart, which is considered a distance which the majority of athletes can take in three strides. If four strides are used between them a different foot will be used at each hurdle, and five strides, which would avoid a change of feet, are too many to be used for speed.

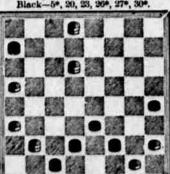
The best record for the 120 yard 3 foot 6 inch high race is 16 seconds, made in England by several amateurs. The American record is 16 1-5, by A. A. Jordan. This length of race and same number of hurdles, each on foot lower, has been done in 14 3-5 seconds by A. F. Copland. The 220 yard 2 foot 6 inch high race record is 26 2-5 seconds, by A. F. Copland and Herbert Mapes. Copland holds the 300 yard, 10 hurdles, 2 foot 6 inch high race record of 37 3-5 seconds. And L. E. Myers, the great quarter mile runner, bolds the 440 yard, 10 hurdles, 2 foot 6 inch high race record of 1 minute, 1 5-8 seconds. Copland, in the same distance, same height, only twice as many hurdles, has done 1 minute, 9 4-5 seconds.

Malcolin W. Ford CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 52.



White. White to play and mate in three moves. Checker problem No. 52—End game. Black—5*, 20, 23, 26*, 27*, 30*.



White-2*, 10*, 13, 21, 25*, 28, 32, Black to play and draw. Chess problem No. 51;

White.
1..Q to QR 7
2..Q to QB 5
3..Q or B mates K x R 2. Any (If) 1..K or K P moves (In 1.. Pto B4

2. Q to R 6 ch 2. R mates
Checker problem No. 51-By B. Brown.
White-13, 15*, 23, 27, 31. Black-6, 12, 23*,
M, 28. Black to play and draw.
White.

Black. 1..22 to 26 1..31 to 29 2..24 to 31 3..31 to 26 2. .21 to 18 S. .22 to 17 4...26 to 22 4...18 to 14 5. .14 to 9 5..22 to 25 6., 9 to 2 7..15 to 10 7. .21 to 14

W. 1. Harris Speculates on the Brotherhood's Prospects.

Chicago's Chances in the back

le Regards the Fature of the Windy City Players' Club with Small Supe—Ward See Collected a Strong Aggregation for

Breaklys.

The writer who ventures to make predictions as to the result of the championship fight in any one of the many begans at this stage of affairs takes an environment risk on menticating a protty tough crow later on. And yet I am willing to take my chances on giving one the better the boys begin to tout the pigetin in carment. For the past two years I have had the minincition or maning the champions of both major associations before a championship game had been played, and in the Langue at heart the pensants were won for the reasons given by me in my spring analysis of the strength of the teams; and last season, with the enception of Pitteburg and Cleveland, I located the enact position at the finish.

I am proud of my record on this point, and shall not undertake to pick any winners this year until the season has been wall started. I propose, however, to nominate one team that will not win a pennant, and that is the Chicago Brotherhood team. In making this assertion I am bucking against general sentiment, or rather general belief. The concessus of opinion is the other way. There is no doubt that on paper the Chicago Brotherhood team is in many respects one of the greatest aggregations of baseball stars ever got together, but there are some potent ressons against its success. Here in the team:

Catchers—Boyle, Farrell, Darling; pitchers—Baldwin, King, Dwyer and Bartson; Comiskey, first base; Pfeiffer, second base; Latham, third base; Pfeiffer, second base; Latham, third base; Williamson, short stop; O'Neill, left field; Ryan, center field; Duffy, right field. Extra man, Bastian.

Unless strengthened in the battery department, and probably not then, this team will not land first. Darling never was a first class catcher and never will be. Farrell is a strong hitter, and at times a most brilliant eather, but he is not a steady or remarkably heady catcher. Boyle is a good one, but he isn't in its with mot mark as Farrell.

catcher and never will be. Farrell is a strong hitter, and at times a most brilliant catcher, but he is not a steady or remarkably heady catcher. Boyle is a good one, but he isn't in it with such men as Ewing, Clementa, Bennett, Ganzel, Miller, Mack, Kelly, Milligan, Cook and Daily. On catchers the team is all right in quantity, but short in quality.

As to pitchers, Baldwin, in 1887 and 1889, was a star. In 1888 he was not to be depended on. Baldwin doesn't take care of himself as he should in winter time. As a pitcher he ranks among those who may be great at any time, but who keep you guessing on dates.

King, in condition, is a "tip topper." He was a failure in the League once before, and in the World's series against New York didn't astonish people to any extent. Dwyer is a medium man, although "a comer." Bartson is an unknown quantity. The New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston clubs are better provided with pitchers and catchers than the Comiskey-Pfeffer or the Pfeffer-Comiskey combination. By the way, which is it? The answer to this will have quite a bearing on the general result. The outfield and infield are well nigh perfect. There is not a fly of the minutest description on either.

There are four natural hitters in the team.

-O'Neill, Ryan, Duffy and Farrell. They are "sluggers." Any more! Possibly La-tham. The rest are only good average bat-

tham. The rest are only good average batters.

There is just one more handicap. There will be cliques. Germany and Ireland will be at war in less than a month. The public may not know, but the lack of harmony will be there and will have its effect. Comiskey is a great baseball captain. At least he was in the American association. His methods are well known. He was supreme at St. Louis. Everything went. The men had no respect for Von der Ahe. They feared Comiskey. At Chicago Comiskey will find some men who have just escaped from the rule of a greater captain than himself, perhaps a harder task master. They have reveled all winter over the prospect of freedom from that restraint, proper and effective though it was. They are stockholders—yes, magnates-now. Will they swallow Comis-key's manners on the field and in the dressing room! As Charley Reed sings, "Well, I

guess not."

Comiskey must change his methods. He will have to gag himself; he will have to, figuratively, kiss the baseball biarney stone; he will have to be cheerful, under protest; and, above all, if harmony be his objective point, he will have to please Director Pfeffer. He may not try to do these things; he probably won't. Comiskey will have his way. He always has had it. He can only rule by practically despotic methods, and I have almost come to the conclusion that it is the only read to success for a baseball captain, proroad to success for a baseball captain, pro-vided is has the tact to cover the from with velvet, coat the tongue with sugar and deal out praises quite as lavishly as he does frowns. A successful baseball captain is sel-

dom more than a politic tyrant when out for business. Under all the circumstances I am inclined to think that it will be a fight between Chicago, New York and Brooklyn during this first season of the Brotherhood, with Chicago in the rear. Indeed, it would not surprise me to see the Bostons lead Chicago at the finish.

Ward has got together a much better team for Brooklyn than is generally believed. Here it is: Catchers—Daily, Cook, Hayes and Kinslow, two good men and two doubtful. Pitchers—Duryea, Weyhing, Murphy, and probably Van Haltren, all fair and two first class, although not veterans. There is only one weak spot in the infield, and when the man becomes known he may be a star. The quartet is made up of Orr, Bierbauer, Joyce and Ward. The outfielders are Seery, Andrews and McGeachy, with Arthur Sun-

Andrews and McGeachy, with Arthur Sun-day as a gap filler.

Manager Ewing has this team: Ewing, Brown and Vaughan, catchers; Keefe, O'Day, Crane and John Ewing, pitchers; Connor, Richardson, Whitney and Hatfield, infield-ers; O'Rourke, Gore and Slattery, outfielders. This team will have a great advantage over all Bertharbord teams in one reserved. all Brotherhood teams in one respect, and that is that it is the only one made up almost exclusively of men who have played together for years. It has an aggressive captain, who is very near the ideal velvet tyrant, and it has team work down to a science. Bereft of Ward, Welch, Tiernan and Murphy, it is weaker than it was as the champion team of 1888-9, but it will make them all hustle, and if there is not too much dissension come pretty near the top. At any rate, I wouldn't hesitate to back both Brooklyn and New York against the Comiskey-Pfeffer or Pfef fer-Comiskey combination—which!—at Chi-

MUMMY CATS SOLD AT AUCTION.

The Novel Business in Which a Liverpool Merchant Has Engaged. Mark Twain once asserted that on the railway to Cairo mummies were used for



A SCENE AT THE CAT SALE. o"say to his fireman: "These durned plebeians don't burn worth a cent; pass out a king." This flight of imagination has almost been equaled by actual fact, for recently a Liverpool merchant created some excitement and a great deal of amusement by offering for sale at

a large attendance.
One specimen, of which the auctioner declared that its head was a perfect study for a sweet face, realized h. 3d. Of another it was asserted that, though not handsome, it was better than beautiful; it was good. This animal went for is. 6d. Mummified cats bring about 630 a ton in the country where they are found, and are used as a fertilizer. The Liverpool merchant netted a large profit by his curious venture, and no English home hereafter, no matter how humble, need be without an Egyptian cat of perfectly quiet habits.

"THE CITY BY THE SEA."

"THE CITY SY THE SEA."

A Trip Down Charleston Harber—The Calboun Homemost from a Barel View.

[Special Correspondence]

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 6.—A visit to this historic old city after the lapse of a score of years gives one a sort of Big Van Winklish feeling. Many of the ancient landmarks have disappeared, and among the ruins are new features elequent with the progress of the new south. For n long time the wounds inflicted by Gillmore's "Swamp Angel" might be seen on every hand, but in a great-measure these have now been healed, leaving only the arabesque designs made by the great earthquake as reminders of a calamity even greater than that of war.

To the stranger Charleston is always attractive. Its quaint houses, tiled roofs, inclosed gardens abloom with flowers, its markets, the negroes with their quaint dialect, Fort Sumter and the other places identified with the long and terrible struggle—all these are points of interest that well reward the visitor.

Two or three days ago I joined a party

struggle—all these are points of interest that well reward the visitor.

Two or three days ago I joined a party in an excursion down the harbor. Among those on board were a lot of people from the country who had never seen the sea, and their comments were in themselves worth the price of the trip. One of them was standing near the pilot house, and plied the captain with questions that would have tested the patience of old Joh. As a buoy came in sight he exclaimed excitedly: "I say, cap'n, stop yer boat; thar's a fellow 's lost his valise overboard." When the long draw bridge over the Ashley river was approached his eyes grew to the size of butter plates and he shouted: "Hold up, cap'n; yer goin' to butt right into the thing." And when we glided through the draw he could only draw a long breath of astonishment and exclaim: "Wall, I'll be durned of that ain't the fust time I ever seen a bridge split right wide open."

seen a bridge split right wide open."

The Calhoun monument always comes in for its share of curiosity on the part of both white and colored. Calhoun stands upon the lofty pedestal in the attitude familiar to those who have seen his pictures, the right arm extended and the index finger pointing downwards. A colossal statue of Liberty is at his feet. This last named figure was supposed, by some of the rural visitors, to be the statue of Mary Anderson, but the negroes de-

some of the rural visitors, to be the statue of Mary Anderson, but the negroes declared that he was "pintin' at his ma."

The people here are wedded to their old idols. A few days ago a number of octogenarians met in front of the old postoffice, and the conversation turned upon the demolition of the building and the wiping out of another revolutionary landmark. "Yes," said one, "there's the cell from which Isaac Hayne came forth to meet his death on the scaffold." "And there," said another, "are the remains of the powder magazine which the patriots walled up with brick masonry when the British took possession, and which was found safe and sound when the red coats departed." And so they talked-these remnants of a proud ancestry and types of a period that in a few years will have no more living witnesses.

A singular incident has been related

the late Dawson-McDow tragedy. A gentleman in good standing, but of spir-itualistic tendencies, says he has had communication with the murdered Capt. Dawson, in which the latter declares that he has met in "the other land" a number of the old Charlestonians who number of the old Charlestonians who have crossed the border, among them James L. Pettigrew, Mitchell King, and Gen. James Simmons, and he ex-presses himself as satisfied with the Mo-Dow verdict. C. C. Bowen, the dead congressman, who became notorious many years ago during the carpet bag regime, also communicated to the medium that it was through his influence that McDow committed the murder, he (McDow) being a resident of the house formerly occupied by Bowen, who had a grudge against the fearless editor for publishing certain facts concerning him. Curious, isn't it, that such a statement should have a large number of believers?

One of the most beautiful of the many charities of this city (it would be unique anywhere) is what is known as "the Easton Home." It consists of an entire village of cottages, divided by avenues and courts named in homor of the founder and his early associations, "Canterbury" and "Colsterworth" avenues being called after the birthplaces of Mr. and Mrs. Enston. One of the courts bears the historic name of "St. Martin's Canterbury;" another is "Queen Bertha's court," and a third is "St. Augustine's court." beautiful cottages are not only given free to those who cannot afford rental, but oil, fuel and all appliances are furnished.

Mr. Enston came to America when a young man, and this beneficence is his testimonial to the people among whom his lot was cast. The charity is a practical one, and is worthy of study by other wealthy men and women who may desire to enjoy the pleasure of deing. desire to enjoy the pleasure of doing good before the lawyers begin fighting over their wills. DE F. DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR ENGLISH.

A Career in Which Wealth and Political Preferment Were Acquired.

The death of ex-Governor James Edward English, of Connecticut, at New Haven recently, removes from the scene of worldly activity a prominent figure in political contests of former years. He was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Connecticut. At the time of his death Mr. English was 78 years old, having been born in New

Haven March 13, 1812. He began tife as a carpenter and builder, but laid the foundations of his large fortune in the lumber trade. He first appeared in politics as a member of the New Haven com-

New Haven com- EX-GOVERNOR ENGLISH mon council.

Then he went to the assembly, to the state senate, and, in war times, to congress, where, although a Democrat, he supported the policy of President Lin-coln. In 1867 he became governor of Connecticut, and was re-elected the succeeding year, and again in 1870. In 1871 the gubernatorial contest was very close, so close, in fact, that Mr. English refused to take the seat, saying, "No man can afford to hold an office the title to which is in the slightest degree tainted with fraud." In 1875 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of Mr. O. S. Ferry. After the expiration of his term he lived the life of a wealthy man of leisure and affairs. He leaves a widow

A TWENTY YEARS VIEW.

FIVE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN PROMI-NENT THROUGH TWO DECADES.

How They Louised at the Beginning of the Seventies and How They Look New. Horses of the Perum, the Study, the Stage and the Prostler.

When added years bring added homor, and when the crown of aliver hair is a crown indeed, it must delight the aged age or statesman, as well as the man of affairs, to look back to the days when the first triumph was scored in life's battle, and to recall again the blood tingling exultation with which the first shout of popular approval foil upon young manhood's eager ear. The laurel may have wreathed the brow amid the shock of battle, the plandits of the theatre or the calm repose of the library, but the time, the circumstances, the surroundings, can never be forgotten. The years go by. There are other struggles and greater triumphs, but none so sweet as that first success. And as the progress of time indicates the approach of the end of things earthly, the new generation bows in reverence before embodied worth, and delights to pass in review the deeds which have raised the objects of their admiration from the plane of mediccrity to the heights of fame.

There are many men who have sustained thereas the reserved in the state of labors the sentence of the sustained thereas the reserved in the sentence of the sustained thereas the reserved in the sentence of the sustained thereas the reserved in the sentence of the sustained thereas the reserved in the sentence of the sustained thereas the reserved in the sustained thereas the sentence of the sustained thereas the sentence of the sustained thereas the sentence of the sustained thereas the sustained ther

to the heights of fame.

There are many men who have sustained through years of labor the promise of their youth and won both honor and fortune by the trained use of exceptional talents. To display and illustrate the upward progress of a few among the many, and to indicate where they stand now and where they stood a score of years ago, is the object of this article.

William Maxwell Evarts had already achieved eminence in 1870.

nence in 1870. the impeach-ment trial, and later as attorney

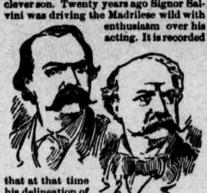
The same

general of the United States, prominently be-fore the people about that time, and as a lawyer

william M. Evarts. he has held a high place ever after. Since then he has played many parts on life's stage. In 1873 he was counsel for the United States in the tribunal of arbitration on the Alabama

claims at Geneva.

He next attracted public interest when he appeared as leading legal adviser to Henry Ward Beecher in the suit brought against the celebrated divine by Theodore Tilton. He also argued the Republican side of the electoral case before the commission, and when Mr. Hayes succeeded to the presidency Mr. Evarts became secretary of state. Now, at the age of 72 he is United States sension. is younger than at least three of the men mentioned here. He entered on his fist year Jan. 1, 1890, contented with the laurels he has gained, and willing, from the repose of private life, to watch the onward progress of his handsome and clever son. Twenty years ago Signor Sal-vini was driving the Madrilese wild with



his delineation of the death of Conrad in "La Morte Civile" produced TOMMASO SALVINL such an impression that the easily roused audience rushed upon the stage to ascer-tain whether the death was actual or fictitious. Salvini has been a soldier as well as an actor. In 1849 he entered the

army of Italian independence, and fought valiantly for the defense of his country. After the proclamation of peace he re-turned to the stage, with which he had been connected from childhood, and made steady progress in public favor. In 1865, at Florence, the sixth centenary of Dante's birthday was celebrated by the production of "Francesca di Rimini," a tragedy founded on an episode in the "Divina Commedia," and Italy's four greatest actors filled the leading roles. One of these was Salvini, the other three being Rossi, Majeroni and Mme. Ristori, Salvini first visited America in 1874, and his artistic methods are familiar to the American theatre goef. He is a man of courteous manners, magnificent physique

and distinguished appearance. William F. Cody enjoys a reputation not at all in touch with that earned by the celebrities with whom he is grouped. While Evarts was expounding the law Holmes writing graceful verse, Dana guiding public opinion and Salvini dominating the stage, Buffalo Bill was out on the American frontier fighting the Indians and aiding to make the country safe for civilization and the farmer. It is a little more than twenty years ago—in the spring of 1868, to be exact—that Cody won his spurs. He was already a noted man, then about 35 years of age, and wore his title of Buffalo Bill because of his unequaled devastation among the American bison, but on the occasion referred to he rose above the level of the ordinary

plainsman and Indian fighter. From his headquarters at Hays City Gen. Sheridan sent Cody as guide and scout to Capt. Parker at Fort Larned. In the next three days, as the bearer of

dispatches be-

tween those



follow or a W. F. CODY. bridge to cross the streams. The self sacrificing spirit and marvelous endur-ance of Buffalo Bill made so great an impression on Gen. Sheridan that he called the scout to his headquarters and said: "Cody, I appoint you chief of scouts of the command.'

The writer, when on the frontier, after the Custer massacre, saw an instance of Cody's nerve. A scouting party was riding among the foothills of the Wind River mountains, in Montans. While

going carotigm a strant center from its sides came the crack of rifles. Every one seemed paralysed but Buffalo Bill. "It's death to run; there's a chance in fighting," he cried. "Up with you, boys." And he led the way. A dozen Indians composed the ambuscade. They were "good" Indians when the skirmish ended. The whites lost one man.

While in the covernment marries Color.

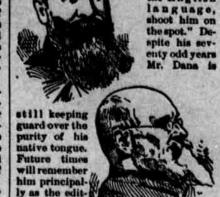
ended. The whites lost one man.

While in the government service Cody did gallant work until the year subsequent to the Custer massacre saw the hostile Indians subdued. He was long the idel of the frontier, and the enthusiastic cowboys of the Platte elected him to the Nebraska legislature. At present he is displaying his handsome figure and his Wild West show to the nations of Europe. He is a man whom the judgment of future historians will rank with Daniel Boone and Kit Carson as a bulwark of the border.

About two decades ago Charles Andersch Dana began to insist that The New York Sun should shine for all, and to enunciate his oft repeated

oft repeated man assau

the English



or, but his la-bors have by no means been CHARLES A. DANA. confined to the CHARLES A. DANA.

newspaper field. Nearly fifty years ago
he belonged to the famous Brook Farm
community. From 1847 to 1861 he was
connected with the management of The
New York Tribune, and during those
years also joined with Mr. George Ripley
in editing the "American Cyclopesdia,"
of sixteen volumes. of sixteen volumes. Mr. Dana has, in addition, been a com-

Mr. Dana has, in addition, been a compiler of choice poetry, the biographer of Gen. Grant, assistant secretary of war during Mr. Lincoln's administration and the publisher of a Chicago paper which never rallied from the shock of the great fire of 1871. A tireless worker, the possessor of a vigorous style and a strong personality, he is a man who would attract attention anywhere, and surely does not fail to do so when he mounts the steps of The Sun office to go to his "den." steps of The Sun office to go to his "den."

Oliver Wendell Holmes is an octoge-narian, but neither facile pen nor elo-quent voice claims well earned rest, and the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table is still able and willing to write graceful



the physi years ago he was profesomy and

physiology or ver wender Holmes. sachusetts Medical school, and was just giving to the public his "Mechanism in Thought and Morals" and his "Songs of Many Seasons." "A Moral Antipathy" is his latest recorded effort in book making. He is still a welcome guest at re-unions and banquets, and his recent ut-terances in prose and verse show no failing off of grace and power. They are tinged with the mellow charity and not the melancholy of old age. FRED C. DAYTON.

Shaken Out of Gear

By maiarial disease, the human machinery cannot half perform its office. Digestion, secretion, evacuation are disordered, the blood becomes watery, the nerves feeble, the countenance stastly, sleep disturbed and appelite capricions. Terrible is the disease, fell its consequences. There is, however, a known antidote to the miasmatic poison, and a certain safeguard against it. In maiarious regions of our Bouth and West, in South America, Guatemaia and on the Isthmus of Panama as well as in transmarine countries where the scourge exists, this inmitable preventive and remedy. Hosteiter's Biomach Bitters, has, during the last thirty-five years been constantly widening the area of its usefulness and demonstrating its sovereign value. Liver complaint, dyapepeia, constipation, kidney trouble, riseumatism and debliity are all remedied by it.

Woman's Smiles and Woman's Tears.
One to enliven, the other to soften the heart
of mankind. An old bachelor once said women
were either "all smiles or all tears;" but this
cannot be true, for what would there be "iwixt
a tear or a smile." Woman have enough to
bear to make them "all tears" and enough to
the bear to make them "all smiles." When
afflicted with nervonsness, "female weakness,"
sick heads the, and the numerous diseases peculiar to their sex is necessity for contemplation and for "tears," but when they consider
that there is a sure remedy in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Frescription for all such "female complaints," there is reason for "smiles." F.84w

Special Motices.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BESTSALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises
Bores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter,
Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Coras, and all
Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or
no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25
cents per box. For sale by H. B. Cochran,
Druggist, Nos. 137 and 139 North Queen street,
Lancaster, Pa. june27-lyd

Their Business Booming. Their Business Booming.
Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at H. B. Coehran's Drug Biore as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitts, Cronp, and all threat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size H. Every bottle warranted at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Queen street, Lancaster, Fa. 3)

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINS-LOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly afte to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

Epoch.

The transition from long, lingering and painful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkable event is treasured in the memory and the agency whereby the good health has been attained is gratefully blessed. Hence it is that so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. So many feel they owe their restoration to health, to the use of the Great Alterative and Tonic. If you are troubled with any disease of Kidneys, Liver or Stomach, of long or short standing, you will surely find relief by use of Electric Bitters. Sold at 50c and 81 per bottle at H. B. Cochran's Drug Store, 137 and 139 North Quoen strest, Lancaster, Pa.

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SCALY SKIN DISEASES

Paorinsis & Years, Covering Pace He and Entire Body With White Scale Skin Red, Itchy and Bleeding. He All Gone. Spent Hundreds of Bellin Pronounced Incurable. Cured by C tleura Bemedics.

Cured by Cuticura

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, aproading across my nose, and acceptance of the cheek, aproading across my nose, and acceptance of the cheek, aproading across my nose, and acceptance of the cheek, aproad and not of the cheek, aproad all over my head, and my shalf all fell out, until I was entirely habe headed; it then broke out on my arms acceptance, until my arms were just one sore. If covered by entire body, my face, hand as shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. If covered by entire body, my face, hand as shoulders and arms; they and would crack and boled or and very litely and would crack and blood if constantly from my head shoulders and arms; they and would crack and blood if constant the skin would thicken and be red and very litely and would crack and blood if constant of After spending many hundreds of dollars. After spending many hundreds of collars, was pronounced incursable. I heart of the Gericha Remarks and after using two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA BOAP, I was cared of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the cutricura Resolvent for five years. I thought the cutricura Resolvent for five acceptance of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered before using the CUTICURA REMARDIES. They as awd my ill and I feel it my duty to recommend them. It had it restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have receive great benefit from their use.

MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa.

Outleurs Besolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest a bost of Humor Remedies, internally, and CV CURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTSON SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, external have cured thousands of cases where the ske ding of scales measured a quart daily, the sk cracked, bleeding, burning and itching alms beyond human endurance, hair lifetess or gone, suffering terrible. What other remediate was made such cures?

Bold everywhere, Price, CUTICURA, 80c.; Rissolvent, \$1.00. Prepared by UTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATE

PIMPLES, Black Heads, Chapped and Oly Skin, prevented by CUTICURA SOAP

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Backaché, kindey pains, weakness, rhou tism, and muscular pains relieved in one r ute by the Cuticum Anti-Pain Plaster. first and only instantaneous pain-killing;

Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarra

Complete External and Internal Tre-ment for One Dollar.

Cravelers' Suibs.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD SO In effect from Nov. 18, 1886. Trains LRAVE LANCASTRIB and heavily rive at Philadelphia as follows:

EASTWARD.
Phila Express;
Fast Line;
Lancaster Acco.
Harrisburg Express;
Lancaster Accom.
Columbia Accom.
Atlantic Express;
Heashore Express.
Philadelphia Accom.
Sunday Hall
Harrisburg Accom.
Harrisburg Accom.
Harrisburg Accom.
Harrisburg Accom.
Harrisburg Accom.
Harrisburg Accom.

THILADELPHIA & READING RAILEGAN READING & COLUMBIA DIVISION.

On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 1805, trains ave Lannaster (King street), as follows: For Reading and intermediate points, west ays, 7:30 a. m., 1225, 3:45 p. m.; Sunday, 505 a. On and after Sunday, Nov 10, 1805, issue leave Lancaster (King street), as follows:

For Reading and intermediate points, west days, 7:30 a. m., 1225, kes p. m.; Sunday, 825 a. m., 1825, p. m.

For Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1425, kes p. m.; Sundays, 8:55 p. m.

For New York vis Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1225, kes p. m.

For New York vis Philadelphia, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1425, kes p. m.

For New York vis Allentown, week days, 12:35 p. m.

For Allentown, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1425, kes p. m.; Sunday, 2:35 p. m.

For Lebanon, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1425, kes p. m.; Sunday, 2:35 a. m., 2:35 p. m.

For Harrisburg, week days, 7:30 a. m., 1425, kes p. m.; Sunday, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; Sunday, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; Sunday, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; Sunday, 8:55 p. m.

For Guarryville, week days, 9:35 a. m., 2:35, 8:00 p. m.; Sunday, 8:50 p. m.

TRAINS FOR LANCASTER.

Leave Reading, week days, 7:30, 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 3:35 p. m.; Sunday, 8:10 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, week days, £15, 100m, £300 p. m. Leave New York via Philadelphia, week 145 a. m., 1:30, p. m. 12:15 night. Leave New York via Alleutown, week days, £50 a. m.; in. Leave Pottsville, week days, 5:50 a. m., 4:55 J. M. Leave Lebanon, week days, 7:12 a. m., 1868 7:15 p. m., Sunday, 7:55 a. m., 3:45 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, week days, 6:35 a. m.; Sur-day, 6:50 a. m. Leave Quarryville, week days, 6:60, 11:55 a. m.,

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

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

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

For Atlantic City, week days, express, 9:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; Accommodation, 7:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.; Sunday, Express, p. m. 9:00 a. m., Accommodation, 8:00 a. m., dep. m.
Heturning isave Atlantic City, depot corner
Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues. Week days.—
Repress 7:30 a. m. and 4:0 p. m. Sundays—
modation, 8:05 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Sundays—
and 4:30 p. m.
Detailed time tables can be obtained at ticks, offices.
A. A. McLEOD,
Vice Pres. & Gen'l M'gr. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

LEBANON & LANCASTER JOINT LINE Arrangements of Passenger Trains on and afte BUNDAY, November 10, 1889.

BOUTH WARD.
Leave A. H. P. M. P. M. A. M.
Lebanon 7:12 12:30 7:15 7:05
Cornwall 7:27 12:45 7:28 8:16
Manheim 7:28 1:18 7:28 8:20
Lancaster 8:27 1:54 8:18 8:19
Arrive at Columbia 9:27 2:55
King Street, Lane, 8:35 2:30 8:25 9:20
A. M. WILSON, Supt. R. & C. Ralirosd, B. S. NEFF, Supt. C. R. R.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUS NERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Norwell and Speedwell estates in Lebanon or Lancates countles, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all trespassing on said lands of the undersigned arise bits region.

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN R. PERCY ALDEM, EDW. C. FREEMAN, PROSP for H. W. Coleman's Main