THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, APRIL

architectural qualities are given as representing what can be regarded as the possibilities in the plan of local libraries contemplated by this report.

Returning to the consideration of the main building, it should be understood that

beyond the recommendation already made, most of the suggestions are offered by the

most of the suggestions are offered by the committee merely as possibilities of a combined structure. To secure the highest degree of perfection, it is presumed that the designing of these buildings will be thrown open to the competition of the architects of the United States. In order that artistic talent may have the widest scope, no restriction should be placed upon it, save the essential conditions that, upon a designated spot of ground, certain specified accommodations must be furnished within a stated limit of cost.

PLACED IN THE PARK

Forbes Street Entrance Definitely Settled Upon as the Site for the

MAIN LIBRARY BUILDING

Carnegie's Million-Dollar Gift Divided, \$700,000 Going to Schenley Park and

THE REMAINDER TO THE DISTRICTS

Prizes of \$15,000 Offered to Architects Who Will Prepare Suitable Plans for the Structures-

REPORT OF THE RUILDING COMMITTEE

The Members Decide That They Cannot Afford Pay the High Prices Asked for Land

SELTCHES OF REPRESENTATIVE LIBRARIES

The Central Carnegie Library buildings will occupy the Schenley Park entrance. Definite action was taken yesterday on this question and it was finally settled. The Building Committee yesterday gave its report to the Library Commission. The report, as published in full below, is a lengthy one, and contains the result of the committee's investigations. The first question considered was the location of the Central Library at the Schenley Park entrance. Careful inquiry developed the fact that a down town site would be impossible to obtain without seriously crippling the whole sysem. Locations in the immediate center o outlay of from \$400,000 to \$600,000, while othing within easy walking distance of the usiness portion of the city could be secured for less than \$300,000. The committee seemed the expenditure of such a large additional sum on the Central Library would necessitate so much cutting down on the amount allowable for district libraries that they would be very incomplete affairs.

The question of whether the city might not donate a down-town site was considered. but soon dropped, as it involved the separation of the library from the museum and art gallery, which it was generally conceded should be at the park entrance, where they could have room for additions in the future. The committee found that there would be a great saving of money in grouping the various buildings in one place. Taking all these points into consideration the committee decided to recommend the location of the central buildings at Schenley

The object of the committee is to have all the branch libraries complete in themselves. The main library will differ from them only in being supplied with reference books on all professions, arts and sciences. The following is the report as submitted by the

To the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg:

The subject referred to this committee appears upon investigation to take an almost indefinite scope. It was, specifically, to rebuildings to be erected at the entrance of Schenley Park. But no definite recommendation can be made as to location of buildings there without reaching a recommendaion, positive or negative, on the question of ocating buildings elsewhere. Any estimate of expenditure at the park entrance implies a complementary decision of the amount to be devoted to the erection of buildings at other points. The discussion of the merits or demerits of sites, apart from their relation to grouping or division of buildings and the appropriation of the building fund to either policy, is outside of the province of this committee. Upon that aspect of the subject the committee submits the following con-One fact should first be stated, defining the

powers of the board. The letter of Mr. Carnegie to the City Councils of Pittsburg which forms the foundation for the exist ence of the board, specified the purposes to be attained by his donation. These were the erection of the buildings for, first, a abrary system to consist of branch libraries in the various sections of the city and a cen-tral library; second, an art gallery as a part of the central building; and third, in the same group, accommodations for the various scientific and learned societies of the city, Since this proposition was made the basis for the work of the board, suggestions have been offered for valuable additions to the project by including a large public hall or auditorium and a museum of arche-ology, natural history and kindred subjects. It is recognized that these propositions have met with favor not only from the members of the Board but from the donor of the fund. But it is essential that these additional features can only be attained, if the fund at the disposal of the board proves sufficient after the purposes specifically mentioned by Mr. Carnegie have been adequately provided for. A proper respect for the terms of the donation will not permit the board to cut down or abandon the specified features for the sake or including others that are not specified.

A very wide liberty of definition is left to the board as to the character of the central and branch libraries. But the general proposition is indisputable that it must first provide the system consisting of a central llection of books, circulating libraries distributed throughout the various quarters of the city, the art gallery and rooms for the meetings of societies devoted to the arts and sciences. After adequate provision for these leatures is secured the addition of an auditorium and a museum may be expected, if the fund at the disposal of the board is so managed as to cover these objects.

point, the first issue bearing on the location of building at Schenley Park is that of locating any part of the buildings elsewhere. As n starting point, the committee notes the general agreement that the art galleries and the museum—if the latter feature is secured -must be located on the park entrance. The necessity of space for the future extension of these features, and of protecting their contents from damage by smoke and dust, fixes their location at this point by general assent. Beyond this a large element f public opinion, which is represented on the board and on this committee, bas uring the widest utility to the central library and the auditorium, it would be a good investment for a portion of the fund, to use in purchasing a site in the business section of the city, or closely adjacent to it With the vast range of arguments on the respective merits o: a down-town and park cept as they bear on the appropriation of tunds to the various buildings. The discusson of that question with reference to a purchased site is shortened by the fact that no

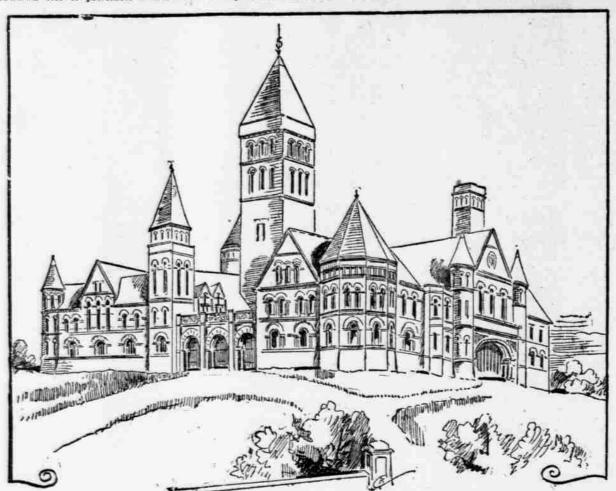
Approaching the subject from this stand-

such site is presented at a cost which is re-garded as permissible even by the element urging this idea in the abstract. The committee deems it justifiable to go

outside of its strict province in order to correct a misapprehension that the question of a downtown site has been dismissed without a due investigation of its practicability. It has had submitted to it the result of investigations made under the reference of the site operations to the Presenting Committee with questions made under the reference of the site question to the Executive Committee with the aid of real estate experts. In addition further investigations have been made, with the countenance of the Chairman, by a member who represents the opinion that a downtown site is preferable if it can be

the opinion of the entire committee, against the purchase of any downtown location that is obtainable, the next matter that presents itself is the question of locating a portion of the buildings upon other sites which, it is assumed, the city might offer for that purpose if desired. Here again the relative marks and demands of the vival sites for pose if desired. Here again the relative merits and demerits of the rival sites for library and hall purposes, which will determine the choice of the board, are outside of the proper scope of this report. It is within its scope to recognize that buildings of a certain degree of accommodation and architectural character can be erected at two points, comprising, perhaps, a central library and auditorium on one site and an

that any demands for books beyond this limited supply must await the slow process of a draft on a central stock. A proper estimate will give these institutions an importance immensely above that mistaken idea. Their true province can, as has been suggested, be better described by the term local or district libraries. It is the belief of the Committee that the local libraries should be planned on a scope and capacity that will give to each section the fullest advantages of a complete circulating library. To this end at a central point in each district a building should be creeted of smple capacity, and of plete circulating library. To this end at a central point in each district a building should be erected of ample capacity, and of such architectural character as to make it



Sketch for building at park entrance, to contain Reference Library, Auditorium, Art Galleries and Museum, secientific and artistic societies, offices, etc. Limit of cost, \$700,000.

obtained without crippling the building art gallery and museum on the other. But fund. The result of these inquiries is that 12 different locations either in the business center of the city or within ten minutes walk of the concentration of transit walk of the concentration of transit lines have been under consideration. Certain of them, of limited dimensions, but central locations in the business quarter, would cost from \$400,000 to \$650,000. Others of less advantageous character, but in the vicinity of the business center, are ap-praised at \$325,000 to \$400,000 for ground commensurate to the scope of the project, while the only locations where there is any hope of coming within a cost of \$300,000 present such marked disadvantages as to make their cost far in excess of their value

for this project.

The bearing on the questions to be considered by the committee of this showing is practically conclusive. It is evident that to devote half of the fund in the hands of the board to the purchase of the site would re-duce the further realization of the scheme to the most meager proportions. The local libraries must be cut down so as to furnish small accommodations and mean exteriors. Even then the utmost that could be devoted to the main buildings would furnish a total of accommoda-tions and architectural qualities much inferior to the Allegheny building. No one would recommend the purchase of a site at such a cost, but the same considerations apply in diminished ratio to the use of will be largely in favor of the park entrance, reducing the sum assigned to local libraries to \$200,000 this would leave \$500,000 for the main buildings. Equally divided between the buildings at the park entrance and the down-town site, this would construct, at both localities, buildings somewhat inferior to the one in Allegheny—which is referred to in this report as a standard of comparison familiar to everyone. By so much as the buildings at one point might be in-creased, in exactly the same proportion the other must be diminished. It is manifest that to adopt such a policy would necessitate the abandonment of the auditorium and museum, except at the cost of a serious stipulated features of the library and art gallery. In addition to that the reduction of the local libraries would mean the reduction of library accommodations at the points where they will be closest to the people. It has been sug-gested, from a source outside of the board, that for the sake of securing a down-town site, the feature of local libraries should be abandoned for the present. The committee cannot believe that such a suggestion was made with a full appreciation of the im-portance of this feature to the public or of

the committee also reports that the division of the buildings would materially reduce at a single point. Experience amply dempostrates that to bisect a scheme of building which is planned to attain certain results, increases the cost of these results
25 or 30 per cent, or what is more to
to the point as stating the question before
the board, diminishes the results to be obtained from a given expenditure, in the same proportion. It is a matter of simple calculation that, taking \$700,000 as the maximum proportion of the \$1,000,000 to be devoted to the main buildings, and dividing it equally between the two sites, a building can be placed on each presenting a combi-nation of accommodations and architectural nation of accommodations and architectural qualities 16% per cent greater than the building in Alleghen. Either of them can be expanded in one r both respects by reducing the expenditure on the other. The accommodations of either or both can be in-creased by reducing the architectural value, and vice versa. But the total of architect-ural results and internal accommodations secured in any case, will be materially less, if divided, than if the buildings are com-

a less sum, supposing that a moderately eligible site could be obtained for \$300,000. By reducing the sum assigned to local liberates ground offered by Councils at the park entrance. Before determining the amount of expenditure to be assigned to that site, however, it is necessary to consider the question which must be determined with it of the expenditure for the construction of local

The feature of local libraries established as an essential part of this system by the conditions of Mr. Carnegie's gift will be the most thorough means of bringing the widest facilities of general literature within the reach of every person in the city. It is no part of this report to tough upon the designation of points for these libraries, or the distribution of the fund to be spent in each district. That is a work to be done, when the proper time arrives, only by careful study on the spot of the needs and capabilities of each locality after consultation with the citizens of the several districts. The scope of this report deals necessarily with the sum to be appropriated to the system of district libraries as an entirety. That also involves consideration of the extent of operations and degrees of usefulness of which this branch of the

the fact that it is one of the conditions of the scheme is capable.

The local libraries form the The use of branch libraries distributed in

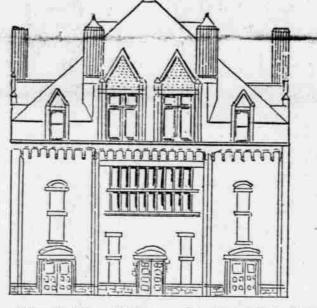


Public Library and Town Hall at Winchester, Mask., contains space for large circu lating library, public hall and minor accommodations. By somewhat reducing the rear extension it could be made a representative of the \$75,000 class of local libraries, or even less; but as, it requires open ground around it, it is presented as an example of the most

especial branch of this system that brings | various sections of large cities has already its use close to the masses. To reduce the sum appropriated to them below what is needed to furnish adequate and creditable libraries in the various sections of the city, would be practically reducing so much of library advantages to the common people. To wipe them out would take the library facilities from the points where they have ite, this committee has nothing to do, ex- the greatest popular use, in order to conentrate them at a point which presents the

been demonstrated elsewhere to result in circulation of general literat ire unattainable by any other method. In a city like Pittsburg, where there are sharply sefined topo-graphical divisions, it presents itself as the method that will especially serve the pur-pose of giving the entire population the readiest access to the stores of general siterature. The employment of the term "Brouch Libraries" in this connection seems to have

an adornment to its section. The size and library capacity of the buildings must, of course, vary with the population of each district, but it is the important feature of this plan that each shall furnish in itself accommodations for an ample circulating library, and that a system of interchange between the various district libraries shall between the various district invaries, secure the result of realizing the largest definition of the scope of circulating libraries, almost at the doors of the people in the various districts. By this theory the entire circulating department will be distributed among the district libraries. It does not contemplate any central circulating library. contemplate any central circulating library. The department loosely referred to as a central library should be understood to designate only a reference library, contain ing works of a specialized character for ex-haustive study in the different branches of research, such as cannot be distributed among the district libraries. The functions



Elevation of library building at Johnstown. Cost about \$60,000. Contains large library and reading room on one floor, public hall on another and gymnasium and class rooms on third floor.

of a central office with reference to circulating libraries would be those of general superintendence, the purchase and apportionment of books, and perhaps, though not necessarily, a species of clearing house for the interchange of books between the several districts. In order that his plan of local libraries

may be fully realized, the committee deems it necessary to set aside such a portion of the fund as will provide each district with a building of ample accommodations and creditable character. In giving the necessary value to each building it will be easy to make it include other features which will enhance its popularity. The first floor of each building will naturally contain library and reading room. It is suggested that the libraries be planned upon the alcove system, which permits the visitors to go among the books. This might be made subject to such modification as will enable a partial adoption of the stock system, in the future if the accumulation of books shall render it necessary to economize space. The libraries should provide shell room for 5,000 to 15,000 volumes at the start with space for suture growth up to a limit of 30,000 to 60,000 volumes according to the population and needs of the different dis-

could provide rooms for the meeting of read ing or question clubs, for chess rooms, and in most, if not all, cases an assembly room or small public hall for lectures, debating societies and musical recitals. The extenof these features would, of course, have to be varied, as the size of each building might permit, but it is the opinion of the committee that some or all of them can be provided in connection with every district library in the city. It is taken as a part of the gen-eral library project that literature of a specialized class provided by the board will be kept in the reference library, but the suggestion may be interjected here that if the citizens of any district should desire to earich their district library with any special collection of books the board would provide accommodation and eustody for such gifts. The sam required to erect district libraries on the scale outlined at this stage is a mere the opinion that a sufficient amount should be reserved to insure generous provision of the accommodations designated. By setting aside \$300,000 for that purpose the erection of five district libraries at an average cost of \$60,000, or of six at an average cost of \$50. 000, will be assured. It is taken for granted that on the special investigation required before these libraries are located, districts will be found of less than the average population, but distinctly separate from other sections, the wants of which can be met by buildings at less than the average cost varying down to \$30,000. This will afford a surplus for the expansion of the buildings in the most populous districts to a possible limit of \$75,000, or for supply
features w

ing new districts beyond the number stated

been referred to. The committee understands and so far as is within its power recommends that the distinctive feature of this department shall be that it is a reference library containing a supply of infor-mation unobtainable otherwise for special study in all branches of research. For the

as to these necessary requirements, the com-

mittee makes various suggestions with the

proviso that they are taken only in that character and are subject either to improve-

ment, modification or rejection after the thorough architectural study of the project.

As to the accommodations contemplated in the building, the first department is the

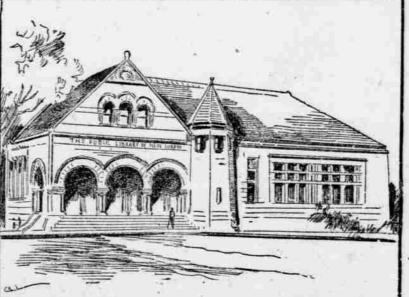
library. The necessity for an exact defini-tion of the scope of this library has already

accommodation of study, ample and well-

different materials, the presence or absence of various sorts of embellishments, car largely increase or diminish the cost. It is probable that the accommodations comprised in this sketch can be secured by the use of the least costly materials as low as \$500,

000, while the employment of the most cost stones can raise the cost to more than \$1,000 000. Without, as it has already specified recommending any adherence to this plan, fitted reading rooms and alcoves will natur- the committee would report that it believes

The Carnegie Library at Braddock. Can be reproduced as an example of the \$50,000 class, with library, assembly hall, rooms for reading societies and chess rooms, by cutting off the rounded corner on the left hand. Or by other modifications the design could be brought into a lower class of cost.



Library at Norwich, Conn. Cost \$40,000 or by reducing the right-hand extension could be made to cost \$30,000. The larger building could contain library and assembly room or public hall and the smaller a library and smaller rooms for reading clubs and

ally be provided, while for the storage of the accommodations outlined can be com books, it is recommended that shelf-room be provided on the stack system with an initial capacity for 100,000 volumes and space for extension up to an ultimate capacity of 500,000 volumes. This is recommended as the important library feature of this building. It is not necessarily determined that the offices for the administration of the entire system shall be located here, as that can be left for future experience to settle. As the most economical method of providing the privileges of a circulating library for the district surrounding this location, it is recommended that space be also given for a local library, the accommodations and character of which shall be no more important in proportion to the population of that section than the other district

As the concentration of these buildings on this site will permit the addition of reatures which would otherwise be dependent on the existence of a surplus after the library and art galleries are provided, the disputed advantage of a location in the business center of the city.

As these considerations are conclusive, in periodicals and possibly a few books, and erecting local libraries. While this will of location a public hall, or auditorium.

bined with creditable architectural effects at

a cost not exceeding \$700,000. A rudimentary and entirely variable esti-mate of the sums assigned to the different parts of the general scheme, by this plan, is of interest. Of the cost of the main building it may be supposed the principal amount will be divided among the four leading departments, while a possible \$40, 000 may be expended on the rooms for meet ings of artistic and scientific societies. This would divide the remaining cost among the library, auditorium, art galleries. library, auditorium, art galleries and museum at an average of \$165,000 each. In connection with the library, an expenditure of not over \$20,000 would provide accommo-dations for a circulating library for that especial section fully equal to the average obtained in the other district libraries a much greater cost. Upon this rough out-line, a view of the possible cost of buildings for the various objects included in the general plan may be given as follows:

LIBRARIES. [Continued on Twelfth Page.]

PITTSBURG OUT FOR THE PENNANT.

The Order of the Umpire to Play Ball Will Be Heard Throughout the Length and Breadth of the Land To-Morrow.

LEAGUE TEAMS STRONGER AND THE INTEREST REVIVED

ful in all respects as that of 1889, when the interest in the National game was so great throughout the country. Since then the favorite pastime re-

would naturally be surrounded by a large foyer, occupying the space between the ex-ternal walls of the building and the internal

partitions of the auditorium. Ample door-

partitions of the auditorium. Ample door-ways should make passage practically un-interrupted in case of necessity between the auditorium and the foyer, and exits from the foyer to the exterior of the building should be provided on each side. An interesting suggestion as to a matter of detail has been made. It is that the grand organ, which would be a necessary feature of the audi-

would be a necessary feature of the audi-torium, shall be located in two parts, one on

each side of the stage, in the space usually occupied by the first proscenium boxes. This unique plan has been pronounced by leading organ builders to be entirely feasi-

The plan of the art galleries and museum

contemplates the possibility of their futur

extension. It is supposed that they would naturally occupy, the rear portion of the buildings, where there will be space for such

found above or below the main departments

The committee is not at present prepared to make a definite recommendation as to the

the wall and floor space required in the museum, which can only be done after care-tul consultation with experts in each de-

partment. Of course, both should give am-ple space for large and valuable collections.

The sketch submitted with this report should be understood to fix neither a guide

for other designs or a standard of excel-lence. It is simply an illustration of the

architectural treatment that is possible for an arrangement of this sort. It is both ex-

pected that other designs will show a wide diversity from this one, and hoped that they

will surpass it in external attractions and internal facilities.

The cost of a structure of this sort i

capable of taking a wide range. The use of

from which many men who were competent to judge predicted it would not recover for years. These forecasts have been decidedly gloomy and not well founded, as the signs at present clearly indicate. No sooner had the Players' and the National League set—

Of the Eastern teams the last but not the least least but not the least leas from which many men who were competent tled their grievances and concluded the cutthroat policy carried on last season than signs of reviving interest became evident everywhere and efforts to resurrect leagues that had perished were made.

The organizations that have already started the ball in the pennant campaign have done so under most auspicious circumstances, notwithstanding adverse weather. This is notably the case of the American and Western Associations, and this is one of the many reasons why the National League, the oldest and foremost of all base ball organizations in the field, looks forward to a most successful year. The eight clubs that form the National League open their campaign on Wednesday next in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cleveland, and from that date until October there will be no end of base ball.

The New York Club, says the Telegram of that city, has left nothing undone that will tend to make the event a memorable one in base ball history. Invitations have also been sent to all the prominent elergymen, lawyers, artists, bankers and brokers. In all, from 10,000 to 15,000 persons are expected to be present at the opening game. All the Teams Strengthened.

In other cities a great demonstration will be made. It is estimated that 50,000 persons will be present at these four contests. If this figure is reached it will from the beginning prove that there has been a general re-vival of interest in the game. Not one team in the League is as weak as last sea-son. Pittsburg and Cleveland have re-ceived the greatest attention through the reinforcement of new players. Pittsburg thinks it has a pennant winning team, but the Cleveland men, who have had them for opponents in the South, do not anticipate defeat from the Pennsylvania world beaters.

defeat from the Pennsylvania world beaters. In the East, New York, Brooklyn and Boston each has its supporters, who are positive that the pennant will be won by their favorite club. When the make up of these clubs with that of Philadelphia is taken into consideration, it certainly looks as though the East had strong teams, although Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Cleveland may land when the honors are distributed. buildings, where there will be space for such additions in harmony with the architectural character of the whole, as may be required in coming years. This location of these departments is, however, subject to modification by an architect who has a plan for improving on it. On the supposition, however, that the best disposition of the various departments will be in the general form of the quadrangle, the report suggests that the art galleries and museums will occupy the rear of the building on each side. On this

In the coming struggle more than one element must be taken into consideration. The strength of the individual members of a team does not always win the pennunt; rear of the building on each side. On this plan they would be connected with the library and auditorium, and with each other by corridors, along which the rooms for the meeting of scientific, learned and artistic societies can be located. Addineither does good management alone, nor team work without strong individual play-ers. The combination of all these qualities tional spaces for the further extension of any of these features, for storage or package In this campaign steady team work will ooms, or for administrative offices, should

cut a very conspicuous figure. The two main principles of team work are absolute obedi ence to the orders of the captain and a strict attention to the motto, "All lor one and one for all." Individual preferences wall space required in the art gallery, or must often be sacrificed for the sake of a possible chance of victory.

A Glance at the Managers. For getting team work out of men, Ansor

has always been famous, but he never had such an array of talent to fight against as this season. Tebeau, Nash and Ward will be the new rivals of the Chicago captain. In the past Ewing, Hanlon, Latham and Allen have been at the head of rival teams, and the big Swede with inferior players held his own admirably.

There will be three teams individually stronger than Chicago, but there will be none that can vie with it for discipline and united effort, unless possibly it be the Brooklyn team. Ward's methods are not unlike Anson's in many respects. He makes his men practice a great deal, but he does his most effective work during the progress of the game. He encourages his men all the time, and yet is considered to be some-thing of a martinet. Ward believes in touching the pocket to sustain discipline, and yet always gives the offending player a chance before fining him, unless it be a flagrant case where strong measures are necessary. Ward's entire team last season had the greatest respect and admiration for

bim, and was a very happy family.

Ewing's methods are decidedly different from those of Anson and Ward. He commands more respect from the players off the field than either of the other men and insists upon obedience to orders while on it. He not the disciplinarian that Auson and Ward are, and too frequently he allows his good nature to interfere with business. Ewing has a great tact for getting over difficulties with his men without producing any bitter after effects. This will stand him well in hand this year, as with the men at his disposal and perfect harmony among them he ought to keep the flag he won in 1889 here

New York's Strong Aggregation. Such a strong team never was gathered to-gether in New York. Not only has the local management got a great regular team, but its array of substitutes was never better. Every position will be just as strong with substitute in it as when filled by the regular man. Here are the players: Keefe, Welch, Rusie, Ewing, Clark, Buckley, Connor, Richardson, Denny, O'Rourke, Tiernan,

Gore, Glasscock. John Ward has his eyes not only centered on his Brooklyn team, but he intends to make it exceedingly warm for the New Yorks. If Ward could do so well with the team he had last year, how much better will he be able to keep his end up with a nine made up of first-class players. It was Ward's individuality that counted last season, and now that he is surrounded with much superior material, local cranks are justified in believing that he will make as good a fight as any of his rivals. The Brooklyn Club's new manager will

infuse into the team a cagree of life and vim which has been painfully lacking heretofore. While he may not be quite as quick and sure at picking up a ball and throwing it as Smith, the released shortstop, he is so far ahead of him in all other respects that there is really no room for comparison. In batting, base running, coaching and head-

work he will lead his men in a manner that will soon make everybody feel that he is the right man for the position. Ward, too, has not had to organize the Brooklyn team as he did the Players' Club a year ago. Most of the players already have had years of experience, and with Ward's training, discipline and other managerial characteristics, he ought to make the following team a very important factor in the coming campaign: Lovett, Terry, Car-ruthers, Kinslow, C. Daily, Daly, Foutz, Collins, Pinkney, Ward, O'Brien, Burns,

Boston and Philadelphia. The Boston Club is not being bragged about as much as some of the other aspirants

It is now an open question whether the present baseball campaign will be as success-1890, with the addition of Sullivan and 1890, with the addition of Sullivan and Lake. The addition of Stovey is about the only increase of strength to the club of 1889, and he takes the place vacated by Kelly. If the club wins the pennant it will not be through the individual strength of the team as much as through influences, managerial ceived a severe blow and otherwise, yet unknown to the average en who were competent baseball crank. The full team is as follows:

> least is the Philadelphia. This team has never appeared as strong on paper as it subsequently proved to be in reality. It can be saiely said, however, that the Quaker City never had a stronger team in the League than the present one. When compared with some of its rivals it may seem weak in the box and behind the bat, as Glesson and Clements are the only seasoned battery. The club has three other pitchers in Shultz, The club has three other pitchers in Shultz. Thornton and Esper, and out of these it may develop one good man. Harry Wright is not as hopeful of developing a good young pitcher as he was earlier in the season, and has been skirmishing about for pitchers and catchers lately with poor success. None of the other League clubs is anxious to release any of its batteries, although it seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of them could despend the seems as if some of the seems are seen the seems as the seems are seen the seems as the seems are seen that the seems are seen that

though it seems as if some of them could do so without serious danger.

But even in its apparently weak form this club may, as in seasons gone by, prove strong enough to make the pennant winners, whoever they may be, uneasy. It is still under the management of the veteran Harry Wright and has completed its preliminary training. One weak point that has always materially interfered with its suc-cess has been its inability to do any batting worth speaking of. This year it is very strong in this particular. With Hamilton, Shindle, Thompson, Clements, Delehanty, Mayer and Myers, it can present an aggre-gation that any opposing pitcher may well feel afraid to face.

This addition of batting strength will give the team a much better chance than ever before, all else being equal. Myers is not as heavy a batter as some of the others, but he is one of the most reliable; the best man on the team for a sacrifice hit, and the most scientific batter of them all when it comes to placing the ball. This leaves only Allen and the pitcher as the weak hitters, but if the pitcher does the balance of the work as well as Allen no fault will be found with his lack of batting ability. While they are greatly strengthened in this respect the once great stronghold, base stealing, has been neglected. Hamilton is the only one who is active on the bases, Delehanty, perhaps, excepted. Shindle also is fair, but that ends the list, for Myers, Allen, Mayer and Clements are all of no earthly use on the bases. Thompson uses rare good

judgment in his base running and is greatly to be relied on in s tight place. In fielding they are fully up to their usual high standard, and with good team work infused by Manager Wright should do fine work. Delehanty can play an infield position in good style, but it is an open question whether he can stand the hammer-ing he will receive on first base. It is a position that requires good hands, and these Delehanty seems to lack. Myers and Allen monument. In Shindle they have an able ally, one who is not only a reliable, but also a brilliant player. These four constitute as good an infield as the Phillies ever had, so far as fielding is concerned. The outfield contains Hamilton and Thompson, who will take care of their old "gardens," while Mayer will be used in center. This is his original position, and, as anyone could easily judge by his fly catching around third,

he is at home there. The Western Contingent.

Now for the Western circuit of the League. Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Cincionati will form this quartet of teams. As usual, the Windy City aggregation will command great attention, as Anson is still its captain. He has a stronger team by far than he had last season, or even than he had in 1889. He is somewhat handicapped this season, however, in not getting the amount of preliminary practice of former years. In Denver, where he took his team early in March, the weather has been such as to prevent Anson's men doing much outdoor playing. He is not much dismayed by this setback, but, on the contrary, feels that a poor beginning may make a good ending. He has jour excellent pitchers in Hutchin-son, Gumbert, Luby and Stern, and as back-stops Kittridge, Nagle and Graff will fill the bill. The standing of these and the other men of his team is too well known to need mention here.

Pittsburg and Cleveland never presented such teams as this year. They are both hopeful of securing a place in the race. Pittsburg has spent money liberally in se-curing the services of Baldwin, Stratton and Browning, and probably King. These, with the old men, ought to make up a team that will keep all its antagonists on the anx-In its work down South it has not aston-

ished the people, and Cleveland has shown up just as well as the Smoky City club. The Forest City men are working well together, and they hope, also, to be a stum-bling block to other aspirants for leading honors. These two teams will be as follows: Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnatt.

Pittsburg-C. Mack, J. P. Beckley, H. Staley, F. H. Carroll, Charles Reilly, J. Fields, S. Laroque, J. J. Smith, A. Maul, M. Baidwin, T. Berger, E. Stratton, J. Galvin, and perhaps King. Edward Hanlon,

G. S. Davis, Leon Viau, E. J. McKeau, C. L. Zimmer, R. A. Beatin, O. Tebeau, C. L. Childs, R. Johnson, J. Knauss, J. Doyle, J. R. McAleer. Manager, R. Leadley. Very little is expected of the Cincinnati Club, as it has been late in getting together its team on account of the perplexitles arising over the League-Association squabbles. Individually the team is not the weakest in the League. In fact all the players have occupied foremost positions in leading or-ganizations in the past. This, with the capable management of Tom Loitus, ought to assure the team's backers that if the team

does not start well it may end in a position satisfactory to all. At present this team is as follows: A. McPhee, W. Holliday, Charles Radbourne, Charles Marr, J. G. Reilly, W. A. Latham, T. J. Mullane, W. Rhines, J. Duryes, F. J. Foreman, J. Harrington, R. Clark, James Keesan, F. Roat, G. Smite, W. Alvord, Siattery. Manager, Thomas Loftus.

The Largest Hearing Ever Held. Mayor Wyman heard 70 cases yesterday morning, the largest hearing ever held in Allegheny. Each of the 55 persons in the Hungarian speak-easy case were fined \$1 and costs.

"HELLO, 1186!"

"Send me a case of Pilsner beer. My folks like it best of any beer we know.