A REVIEW OF SPORTS,

Some Reasons Why Baseball Patrons Should Be Patient With Their Favorite Teams,

HOW BAD JUDGMENT IS FORMED.

The Local Club's Chances in the Race Compared With the Chances of the Other Prominent Nines.

TEEMER'S CHALLENGE TO GAUDAUR.

Confidence of Defeating Jackson-Pew Words About Ned O'Baldwin.

Since the baseball season started it has been the aim of these reviews and of this paper, generally, to urge that the patrons of the local club give the team an honest trial before abusing it. Even when defeats have been coming stronger than they ought to have come I have urged this point, and at present I am inclined to think that those who have had patience will be quite satisfied of their own wisdom in being patient. Nobody can well grumble at the work of the local team, and they promise to fulfil the expectations of all of us. I have often noticed that while there may be many changes in the utterances and even policy of the baseball magnates and also those who have baseball teams in charge, there are, indeed, far more changes of feeling and advocacy among the baseball patrons. Now I am not going to make any comparisons that will hold the dear public up to scorn, but I am going to point out what a curious sort of "Gregory's mixture" the public is, particularly where baseball is concerned. There has been sufficient proof of this during the week, because I have met scores of people who only a few days ago were condemning the team to the remotest part of certain very remote regions, and who are now lauding that same team to the seventh beaven of excellence. The ordinary state of affairs is something like this: A ball team which is expected to to great things in a long race make a very bad start, or at least they do not do "great things," and as a result thousands of its patrons declare their disgust in very loud tones. Then this ever-changing public demands that this man and that man be released; that this position be filled by Jones; that the other be filled by Smith, and so on. Well, just as all this noise and condemna-tion is at its height the team begins to per-form in something like their best form, and as in the New York series, win a few games straightaway against the very best of players, and then that impatient portion of the buseball public becomes quite another party altogether. They transcend from disgust to admiration in a day; and the very players and people they have been consigning to perdition are now their idols. This is no fancy picture of imagination, but day that scores were condemning Miller as strongly as words would permit, and in two or three games of the New York series the

same people couldn't find language strong enough to praise him. Evils of Hasty Judgment.

As a rule the opinions of those very hasty and impatient people are worthless; certainly very unsafe, because they will not take e to weigh and examine closely and impartially all the circumstances connected with the results that may come contrary to their desires or expectations. In short, the opinions of the people in question are the outcome of impulse rather than reason, and we all know that opinions based on any such judgment are bad. They are particularly unfair to those who are being pronounced upon. Well, then, it is certainly the better way in baseball affairs to be careful and impartial and even slow in coming to an opinon regarding the true worth, or what we may deem the true worth of a team. If those very impulsive patrons of the game would just consider for one moment how often in a season they change their opinions regarding teams and players I'm sure they would not be so ready to condemn this man or that man who happens to have an "off" day or two; or condemn this team or that team because of losing a few games straightaway. I feel constrained to make these few remarks because so many very hard things have been said about the local team lately. Everybody connected with it has been con the management been disposed to lend an attentive ear to the howling admonitions of the grumblers almost every man in the team who have been in turn in almost every position on the team. This is injurious to everybody and everything concerned. What is required is to have patience in body a fair chance at all times to prove take into consideration the very important fact that the local team started out under very great handicap. As they get more accustomed to each other's methods they will certainly do better. There is nothing like good team work, but we cannot expect firstclass team work from a nine who are strangers to each other. Practice alone will bring that, and it is quite apparent that match, only to see how they practice is making the local team much bet-But even though the team would reach So far its best stage of merit, it is quite likely that fust at times of that kind that we should exercise a calm and patient judgment if we native streams. If the last race between don't want to make matters worse. These Stansbury and McLean was on its merits it don't want to make matters worse. These words are not at all said in the way of a homily to readers of this review, but solely are said in the hope that our players will not be condemned before it has been fully emonstrated that they are incapable of filling the bill. Of course, I am aware that only the intense interest taken by the public in the team, and the intense desire to see it at all times victorious that prompts

Few Words About Our Team The week has been a very good one for the local team in many respects. They have particularly brought themselves into prominence by defeating the New York players three games out of four. Few people ex-pected a result of this kind, because the New Yorkers are a very strong lot of people on the ball field. During the series I was thoroughly convinced that, taking every-thing into consideration, the Pittsburgers are just as good as the New Yorkers. During the series, when it came to a question of merit, the local team were victorious, and this leads me to believe that if all goes well we will have a team taking just as prominent a part in the League race as anybody Certainly there are always lots of if in baseball, but if the team keeps all right they will take their own part at any stage. The week has also been successful finan-cially, and this is the great and vital point for the club. It is long since there was such a good attendance for four games in this city as there was in the New York series, and I am glad of it, for the plucky efforts the club directors deserve to be rewarded and rewarded well. Of course there have been the usual stories

and rumors about releases. Since the season commenced almost every player on the team has, by rumor, been released. But I don't think that any changes in the nine made at present, and I will not, no matter what the hope there will not, no clamorings of the cranks may be. I go further and say that as long as the club can afford it, not a good man should be released. A few days ago it was somewhat definitely stated that among others Fields was to go. Now the club should be a little careful about Fields, or Berger, either. During the week they have shown that they are capable of playing an admirable game and they are both young. We may need them both, besides a club that want a victorious team should always have a good reserve list of players. Already there are teams badly handicapped because of a scarcity of extra men. Well, altogether, I am quite satisfied with the local team as it is, and it seems to me that the team will fulfill our most sanguine expectations. There has already been one fact demonstrated here, viz., that Pittsburg is willing, and heartily willing to support well a winning team. We have so long been accustomed to deal with a tail-ender that a "top-notcher" is a novelty that will table all of me

ing a hat will nearly cover the first six or seven teams. This is as it out to be, and I hope that it will be kept up. Certainly, some of the teams are not settled down yet, and it would be dangerous to make an definite predictions about the general results. But so far it appears to me that the final struggle will be between Pittsburg, New York and Boston, and it may be that President O'Neil's luck will land his team a winner. Certainly if the local team plays in its best form its chances of victory are as good. best form its chances of victory are as good, and maybe better than those of any other team in the country. Brooklyn is not class enough, and although Chicago has a steady lot of players it is only expected that when the stronger clubs get down to work Chi-cago will suffer defeat. Anson's team caucago will suffer derest. Anson's team cau-not get much better and they are far from being in the class of pennant winners at present. The Cleveland team is over-matched and I will be very much surprised

have a hard time of it, but the team will get

One of the best signs of the popularity of baseball is the very large number of ama-teur teams. This season we have scores of teur teams. This season we have scores of them in and about the city; teams made up of youngsters, not far from their childhood to citizens who are no longer "young men." This is all very pleasing, and, as a result, we ought to have some great players in the city by and by. And among the amateurs are our school and college youths, who are probably as enthusiastic as anybody. They are making matters lively this season, also. There is a feature of these "college" nines to which my attention was drawn the other day by a member of the Western Univer-sity of Pennsylvania team. In a commu-nication he informed me that for several years the team of which he is a member have been playing teams from other col-leges, or teams supposed to be composed of young collegians. But he goes on to say that in all this time his team have never faced a college team entirely made up of students of the particular colleges. On all occasions, he avers, outsiders have been rung in, and as a result the Westfacing a picked nine. This is the statement of my friend, and I suppose there is some truth in it. But I ask, is not this system a fraudulent one? No college has a right to get together a baseball team of picked men from the outside and foist it on the public as a team of the college students. It would certainly be better and more honorable if the truth were told on all occasions, and if a picked nine is being used, call it a picked nine. The same questionable system is in operation in many teams other than among college teams. A season a so ago I knew of a local "amateur" battery and an infielder or two who were counted as members of al-most all local clubs; at least, on special oc-casions they were hired by any of the clubs. I am not objecting to these players playing when they like, but I do say that their appearance on any particular nine makes it a picked nine, and therefore the regular name of fhat nine is misleading. There are good reasons why college nines when playing against each other should consist only of students of the college.

The Louisville Derby.

How the glory of the Louisville derby has departed! The has dropped from a great race to one of comparative insignificance and one which leading owners care little or nothing about. The Derby which was run the other day was little more than a farce, both as to the time made and the horses entered. There must be something eradically wrong with the race or its arrangements. Of course there is not sufficient money in it for an owner of a real "flyer" to start his horse to win and these incur a penalty for something of more importance. But the arrangements and general conditions of the race must be faulty, or certainly the Derby would attract more attention than it does. During the last few days it has degenerated, so rapidly that it would seem to be near an entire col-Most assuredly it does not now rise o the dignity of a national Derby and the Louisville race authorities ought to try and have it revived. Kingman's victory was a remarkable one as it was the slowest on record. That fact alone will keep Kingman remembered for many years, as it is hardly possible for any horse in this generation to

win in slower time than 2.521/4. The Professional Rowers After all it may be that we will not have defeat; of course, not too much of it, but a reasonable amount. We should give everythis year. The latest reports from "down under" state that McLean has agreed to row Stansbury again for the championship in July next. Articles are signed, according to report, and if this is so it is not unlikely very great difficulties. They were almost that, should Stansbury win again, another all new to each other, and that is a race will be ready for him in Australia. At present there is more money for the scullers in Australia than there is here and the sport is much more popular. The truth is nobody in this country seems to care anything about it. I would like to see one of the Austra-

only to see how they perform on American waters. So far English sprinters who have come here have performed very badly, and it may be that the Australian scullers would not be so fast here as they are on their own would seem that the latter has a very poor show of turning the tables. But it may be difficult to find out how things are going and how they have been. The history of professional sculling both in America and in England reveals this fact, that as soon as the sport has become thoroughly popular, has been well patronized, the scullers comto see it at all times victorious that prompts dissatisfaction when defeat comes; but we should never silow our impulse to dethrone our reason on matters of judgment.

menced to try and hoodwink and rob the public of its money. This is absolutely true, and it may be that the same fate awaits the sport in Australia. Efforts of a kind are being made to have arranged a few races in this country this summer. The latest is to the effect that Teemer wants to row Gaudaur a series of three races—the same old three races, and the winner of two of them to win the stakes and a portion of the "gate money." There is nothing like plenty of nerve, and I really do think that it requires

lots of it to prompt John to spring the three-race notion again. We had the pair here some time ago, I mean the pair of row-ers, and after their memorable affair Gau-daur emphatically declared that he would daur emphatically declared that he would not, under any circumstances, row against Teemer again. But they are both on deck once more and figuring on their three-race notion. I suppose the three-card, I mean the three-race scheme, is not acceptable, be-cause it will cover three cities; that is, three victims. Well, Mr. Gaudaur is quitwilling to row against Teemer again, and why shouldn't he? It is in his line of busi-ness to do so, and in doing so to abuse Teemer, publicly of course, in the strongest terms possible; and it is in line for Teemer to abuse Gaudaur in the same way. All that is one of the chief essentials of profes sional boat rowing for "gate receipts.

Ned O'Baldwin's Abilities.

My remarks two weeks ago about Sullivan's class as a prize fighter brought me in contact with one of the best informed men on pugilistic matters in the State a few days ago. While my friend held the opinion that Sullivan did not rank first-class among that Sullivan did not rank first-class among the prize ring heroes, he had much to say about Ned O'Baldwin. He said some very interesting things, and as he was one of O'Baldwin's backers, I now give part of my friend's statement. He said: "Ned O'Bald-win was the best prize fighter that has ever lived, and he would have defeated Sullivan

THE had they fought against each other in their prime. O'Baldwin was a remarkable man, and the eleverest big man I have ever seen. After Mace and Coburn fought their fake near New Orleans Mace went to New York and challenged O'Baldwin to fight for a big stake, and put up a forfeit of \$500. O'Baldwin was only given nine days to cover the money. I wired for Ned to come to Pittsburg and he came, and what a sight he was. His pants were about six inches too short, the bottom of his vest was about four inches above the top of his pants and his arms nearly a foot through his coat sleeves. Well, I asked him about fighting Mace and he was delighted. We soon got the \$500 and forwarded it to New York, much to the surprise of Mace. But Mace tickle all of us.

The League Bace.

A few words, and a very few, about the League race may not be out of place. It is some time since we had such an exciting start for the pennant. Metaphorically speaking a hat will nearly cover the first six or seven teams. This is as it out to be, and I hope that it will be kept up. Certainly, some of the teams are not settled down yet, and it would be dangerous to make an definite predictions about the general results. But so far it appears to me that the final struggle will be between Pittsburg, New York and Boston, and it may be that President O'Neil's luck will land his team a winner. Certainly if the local team plays in its best form its chances of victory are as good. fair fight. That's my opinion of him." This opinion, coming as it does from such authority as Coburn and the friend referred to, cannot but be interesting to those interested in prize ring matters.

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with the approval of the Raro-

sionary, who was as frightened as

the restrand in the presence of several whites—my friend Mr. Ben Herd being one

-the grave was opened, deepened until

water came, and the body reinterred face

IE DISPATCH.

The Approaching Big Battle.

Interest is still increasing in the Jackson and Corbett fight, and as the day of contest approaches the rumors regarding the men become more numerous. Corbett's friends and admirers cannot fail to admire his great indead if they ever get near the top again during the season. Cincinnati continues to confidence regarding the result. Here is what he says about the affair to a friend: "It appears to be the general impression in the East that Peter Jackson is certain to defeat me when we meet in the California. Athletic Club to fight for \$10,000. Jackson may be able to knock me out or render me unable to continue the contest, but everybody, friends or foes (and I do not think I have many of the latter), may rest assured that I shall do just as much hard hitting, and display just as good generalship as

"I never saw a boaster, believing in deeds and not words, but you can chronicle that Jackson will have to fight harder and longer than he ever did before to defeat me.
"I look upon Jackson as one of the lead-

"I look upon Jackson as one of the leading heavy-weight puglists of the times, and will allow that I am only a novice compared with him, for he has been fighting longer and traveled further than I have done. Jackson has defeated George Goodfrey, Joe McAuliffe, Patsy Cardiff and Jem Smith, and fought a draw with the Australian champion, Joe Goddard. Probably I could have accomplished the same feat had opportunity offered. Should I defeat Jackson, you can rest assured I shall consider that I you can rest assured I shall consider that I have a mortgage on the championship belt, which Frank P. Slavin holds, and will be only too ready to represent America as the champion, it being my native country, against Slavin or any other man disputing the heavy-weight championship of the

Another rumor is in circulation regarding John L. Sullivan. This one is to the effeet that the one stating he had resolved to retire from the ring was incorrect. It is now stated that Sullivan will not leave the ring entirely, but will be prepared to fight as soon as his show engagements are over. This is as little as he and his friends could say, in view of the fact that they intend to say, in view of the fact that they intend to visit Australia. It would be a great loss to Sullivan to visit Australia as the retired champion. It would certainly be more profitable for him to go there as the "man prepared to fight anybody on earth." This would have a drawing effect and no mistake. I suppose this will be the programme, and it will pay. But I don't believe that Sullivan will ever fight again, and he would be foolish to do so. The example of Dempsy ought to be a warning. The latter reached a point that gave him all the glory he wanted, or ought to have wanted. He could then have retired from the business an unhen have retired from the beaten man, and that alone would have been of value to him in business. But he didn't do this, and went and suffered two defeats. Away went his glory and prestige, and to-day his name is prestige, and to-day his name is never mentioned. This defeat buried him entirely. Well, Sullivan runs the same risk as he is just as likely to be defeated as

was Dempsey.

There has been nothing of imp said during the weeks regarding the Hall and Fitzsimmons affair. Indeed, I have scarcely seen the affair noted at all. At one or two places Hall has been saying what he will do with Fitz, and I suppose that the latter in another war of the country in another war of the countr that the latter, in another part of the country has been telling what he will do with Hall. It still remains to be proven to my satisfaction that they are going to fight for

satisfaction that they are going to fight for a purse of \$12,000.

Slavin and Kilrain are training for their knock-out contest, although both men are keeping a little quiet, the general opinion among the Eastern talent is that Slavin should knock Kilrain out in six rounds if he wants to. Muldoon and Cleary have Kilrain in charge. It must not be forgotten that Kilrain is to have quite a nice sum of money even if he loses. Isn't it interestof money even if he loses. Isn't it interest-ing to note how the fortunes of the prize ring vary. Not very long ago thousands of people deemed Kilrain Sullivan's superior. To have said then that anybody would knock Kilrain out in five or six rounds would almost have been pagilistic treason. And now here we are with a man whom good judges think can knock Kilrain out in a very short time. This goes to show that Kilrain has been living in the past on a reputation that was false.

There is nothing new among the light veights and feather-weights except that Larkins very decisively defeated Hagen, of Philadelphia, last Monday night. Larkins is a good man and he defeated another good one when he beat Hagen.

TRANSPLANTING YOUNG FIRM.

How the Fry Perform When Introd Their New Home.

"Did you ever see a lot of fish fry placed in a stream or lake? No? Well, I'll tell you how it is done," and Colonel Richmond laid his cane on the desk, that he might the more accurately describe the operation to a writer in the Meadville Republican.

Colonel "Dan" took as his subject the six palls of Susquehanna salmon recently planted in Conneaut lake by himself, John E. Reynolds and other members of the Iroquois Club. The fry arrived from the Corry hatchery in the forenoon. The noon train bore them to the lake, where Commodore Whelpley, one of the best sailors and most enthusiastic fishermen of the day, was in waiting with the steam launch "Marga-ret," with a full head. Still water was sought and a can of the fry was placed in basin above the ice houses, one in front of basin above the ice houses, one in front of Conneaut Park, one above the Willowby, one at the head of the lake and one in Horse Shoe basin and one in Miller's basin.

When the place intended for planting a can had been reached, the boat would be brought to a stop, a can would be opened, let carefully under the surface and then upset, letting the fish out as easily as possible. There was half a pint or more of the fry in each can. They looked like young tadpoles, and were about a quarter of an tadpoles, and were about a quarter of an inch long, and as soon as they were placed in the water the whole lot spread out over the water in the water the whole lot spread out over the surface, covering a space perhaps five feet across. They lay perfectly quiet for about ten seconds, and then, as though on a given signal, nearly every little fish turned his tail toward the sky and made straight for the bottom of the lake, and 15 seconds after they were placed in the water not a minnow was to be seen minnow was to be seen.

Washington Post.]

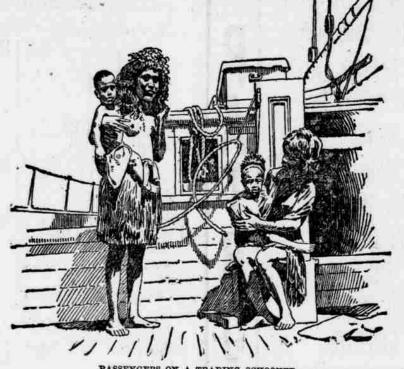
"Did you ever read that new production Lines on the Hudson River Scenery?" inquired the literary young woman.
"Ah," replied the youth, "I know what
you mean. Them's railroad tracks." PITTSBITT in Rotoava, because he had watched alone by his own father. Not the ties of the dead, SOUTH by his own father. Not the ties of the dead, nor yet their proved character, affect the issue. A late resident, who died in Fakarava of sunstroke, was beloved in life and is still remembered with affection; none the less his spirit went about the island clothed with terrors, and the neighborhood of Government House was still avoided after dark. We may sum up the cheerful doctrine thus: All men become vampires, and the vampire spares none. And here we come face to face with a tempting inconsistency. For the whistling spirits are notoriously clannish; I understood them to wait upon and to enlighten kinsfolk only, and that the medium was always of the race of the Remarkable cies of IT FEARED. BONES ANT White Sailor pelago Pick-Up

the medium was always of the race of the communicating spirit. Here, then, we have the bonds of the family, on the one hand, severed at the hour of death; on the other, helpfully persisting—possibly for genera-tions. FOLK-LORE

The child's soul in the Tahitian tale was The child's soul in the Tahitian tale was wrapped in leaves. It is the spirits of the newly dead that are the dainty; when they are slain the house is stained with blood. Rua's dead fisherman was decomposed; so—and horribly—was his arboreal demon. The spirit, then, is a thing material; and it is by the material ensigns of corruption that he is distinguished from the living man. This opinion is widespread adds a gross torrer. pe stories of a similar weird ones that hover s of the South Seas. The ino or aitu o lerao is kinsman of the Transyl-Here is a tale in which ppears broadly marked. Penrhynn, then still partly opinion is widespread, adds a gross terror to the more ugly Polynesian tales, and sometimes defaces the more engaging with a painful and incongruous touch. I will give a chief was long the salutary atives. He died, he was burte neighbors had scarce tasted two examples sufficiently wide apart, one from Tahiti, one from Samoa: icense, ere his ghost appeared illage. Fear seized upon all; a held of the chief men and sor-

A Strange Tahitian Tale,

And first from Tahiti. A man went to visit the husband of his sister, then some time dead. In her life the sister had been dainty in the island fashion and went al-ways adorned with a coronet of flowers. In the midst of the night the brother awoke and was aware of a heavenly fragrance go-ing to and fro in the dark house. The down. The still recent staking of suicides in England and the decapitation of vampires in the east of Europe form close parallels.



PASSENGERS ON A TRADING SCHOONER.

So in Samoa only the spirits of the unburied awake fear. During the late war many fell in the bush; their bodies, sometimes headless, were brought back by native pastors and interred; but this (I know not why) was insufficient, and the spirit still ingered on the theater of death. When peace returned a singular scene was enacted in many places, and chiefly round the high gorges of Luatuanuu, where the struggle was long centered and the loss lind been se-

sought out; the sheet was spread upon the ground; and the women, moved with pious anxiety, sat about and watched it. If any living thing alighted it was twice brushed away; upon the third coming it was known to be the spirit of the dead, was folded in, carried home and buried beside the body; and the aitu rested.

The rite was practiced beyond doubt in simple piety; the repose of the soul was its object—its motive, reverent affection. The present King disowns indeed all knowledge of a dangerous aitu; he declares the souls of the unburied were only wanderers in limbo, lacking an entrance to the proper country of the dead, unhappy—nowise hurt-

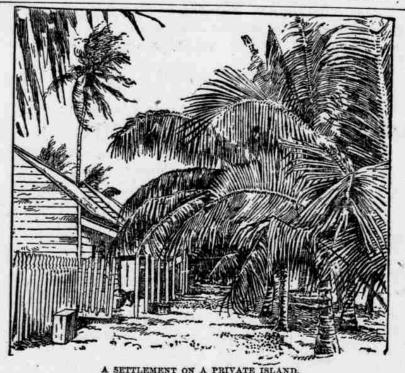
lighted; then called upon the rest. none of you smell flowers?" he asked. "O," said his brother-in-law, "we are used to that

here."
The next morning these two men went walking and the widower confessed that his dead wife came about the house continually, and that he had even seen her. She was shaped and dressed and crowned with flowers as in her lifetime; only she moved a few inches above the earth with a very easy progress, and flitted dry sho above the surface of the river. And now comes my point: It was always in a back view that she appeared, and sewing societies, to aid in prison reform, she spent hours in the jails, which then were by force of her intellect she controlled the ignored as "hells upon earth," where by force of her intellect she controlled the ignored as "hells upon earth," where by force of her intellect she controlled the ignored as "hells upon earth," where by force of her intellect she controlled the ignored as "hells upon earth," where by force of her intellect she controlled the ignored as "hells upon earth," where by force of her intellect she controlled the ignored as "hells upon earth," where by force of her intellect she co

Again on Inconsistency.

The vigil on the Paumotuan grave doe not extend beyond two weeks, and they told me this period was thought to coincide with that of the resolution of the body. The ghost always marked with decay, the dan-ger seemingly ending with the process of dissolution; here is tempting matter for the theorist. But it will not do. The lady of the flowers had been long dead, and her spirit was still supposed to bear the brand of perishability. The resident had been more than a fortnight buried, and his vampire was still supposed to go the rounds. The truth is the tales are not necessarily

consistent in themselves; and they are fur-



doubtless represents the views of the en-lightened. But the flight of my Lafaele arks the grosser terrors of the ignorant.

Respect for Bones and Mummies. This belief in the exorcising efficacy of This belief in the exorcising etheacy of funeral rites perhaps explains a fact, otherwise amazing, that no Polynesian seems at all to share our European dread of human bones and mummles. Of the first they made their cherished ornaments; they preserved them in houses or in mortuary caves, and them in houses or in mortuary caves, and the watchers of royal sepulchres dwelt with their children among the bones of genera-tions. The mummy, even in the making, was as little feared. In the Marquesas, on the extreme east, it was made by the house-hold with continual unction and exposure to the sun; in the Carolines, upon the fur-thest west, it is still cured in the smoke of the family hearth.

he family hearth.

Head hunting, besides, still lives around my doorstep in Samea, and not ten years ago, in the Gilberts, the widow must disinter, cleanse, polish, and thenceforth carry about with her, by day and night, the head of her dead husband. In all these cases we may suppose the process, whether of cleans. may suppose the process, whether of cleansing or drying, to have fully exercised the

Escape in Spite of Watching.

But the Paumotuan belief is more But the Paumotuan belief is more obscure. Here the man is duly buried, and he has to be watched. He is duly watched, and the spirit goes abroad in spite of watches. Indeed, it is not the purpose of the vigils to prevent these wanderings; only to mollify by polite attention the inveterate malignity of the dead. Neglect (it is supposed) may irritate and thus invite his visits, and the aged and weakly sometimes balance risks, and, like our widow, stay at home.

And observe, it is the dead man's kindred and next friends /who thus deprecate his fury with necturnal watchings. Even the placatory vigil is held perilous except in company, and a second on to ma

And this severely classic opinion ther darkened for the stranger by an am biguity of language. Ghosts, vampires, spirits and gods are all confounded. And spirits and gods are all confounded. And yet I seem to perceive that (with exceptions) those whom we would count gods were not maleficent. Permanent spirits haunt and do murder in corners of Samoa; but those legitimate gods of Upolu and Savaii, where wars and cricketings of late convulsed society. I did not gather to be dreaded, or not with a like fear.

One God That Was Good.

Mahinui-for whom one convict-catechist had been named—the spirit of the sea, like a Proteus, endowed with endless avatars, came to the assistance of the shipwrecked my fish. The same divinity bore priest from isle to isle about the archipelago, and by his aid, within the century, persons have been seen to fly. The tutelar deity of each isle is likewise helpful, and by a particular form of wedge-shaped cloud on the horizon, announces the coming of a ship.

To one who conceives of these atolls, narrow, so barren, so beset in the sea, here would seem a superfluity of ghostly denizens would seem a superfluity of ghostly denizens. And yet there are more. In the various brackish pools and ponds, beautiful women with long red hair are seen to rise and bathe, only (timid as mice) on the first sound of feet upon the ceral they dive again forever. They are known to be healthy and harmless living people, dwellers of an underworld; and the same fancy is current in Tahiti, where also they have the hair red. Tea is the Tahitian name; the Paumotuan, Mokurea.

rea.

Even white sailors who ply in the archipelago become infected with superstitions,
or what seem to be so. It is possible chough
that an atoll may be visible to great distances, by the green radiance of the lagoon
projected on the atmosphere. That a cloud
always indicates the position of a navigable
passage I think we may deny.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

WOMEN AND THE HOME.

Allegiance to the Hearthstone Should

Not Make Them Slaves. SOME FAMOUS MARRIED WOMEN.

Platform Ambition Absorbs No More Time Than Church Devotion.

SPHERE OF THE SEX ISN'T LIMITED

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] It takes a man-and that man a bachelor -to announce to the world what a woman should do, or not do. He feels entirely competent to lay out the boundary beyond which she should not be allowed to go. He assumes to know all about what her business should be, how she should live and to what extent she should be permitted to exercise her talents. Woman, he thinks, should be allowed to progress up to a certain point. Her education and advancement, he believes in, unless they should lead her beyond the limit that he thinks proper. He admires her onward march, but he is greatly alarmed for fear she is progressing in the wrong direction.

"The great element of danger with women's progress," he maintains, "is that t takes women away from home who ought o be there and nowhere else. God intended married woman to stay at home, and she has no business to be anywhere else. There is no mission so great or urgent that justifies a woman in leaving the home in which is her husband and children. Wives should not be seen attending public meetings. A mother who has either sons or daughters to educate should never undertake to speak upon a public platform. She is mistaking her mission in life when she tries to remedy an evil by striding the lecture platform.'

What He Doesn't Object To. Brother bachelor will allow Clara Barton and Frances Willard to do such a snocking thing as "stride" upon a lecture platform, or attend public meetings, or help along reforms, but he protests "firmly and stoutly" against a married woman giving her taleuts any scope beyond the four walls which are to shut her in from the public.

This is all very well for the women who who have a taste for domestic life, and a and Frances Willard to do such a shocking

who have a taste for domestic life, and a talent for housekeeping and nursing, but those endowed with the gift of eloquence, the power to sway the multitude, the capacity to teach, or to preach, or to practice law or medicine, are to smother their ambitions, bury their talents, choke their desire for congenial work, and sacrifice their lives in drudging along at housework for which they have neither taste nor inclination, and, we may say, doing very poor and unsatisfactory This sort of can't about the mission of

woman is very common among goody-goody men who fondly imagine they know more of what heaven intended woman to do then the sisters themselves. Has this brother who proposes to shut in all married women, and restrain them from any mis-sion or public reform never heard of Elizabeth Fry, who notwithstanding the care of a large family, became

A Minister Among the Quakers and whose zeal in benevolence and prison The next morning these two men went walking and the widower confessed that his dead wife came about the house continually, and that he had even seen her. She was shaped and dressed and crowned with flowers as in her lifetime color with the color of the shaped and dressed and crowned with flowers as in her lifetime color of the better. She traveled all her desire to help them in their distre-By her untiring work aided by those she had enlisted in behalf of the prisoners the horrors of Newgate prison and others were mitigated, and the dungeons and chains and cruelties gave way to light, fresh air and schools for instruction and employ-

ment. She was the mother of 11 children who rose up, as we are told, to call her blessed, and her husband entered into and encou aged her in all her benevolence. She had the gift of eloquence and magnetism, and had power for good far beyond the common. Has this bachelor brother, who proposes debar married women from public meet ings and from taking part in anything that will call them from home, no knowledge of Lucretia Mott, who had a large family children, was given to hospitality, made her husband and home happy, and yet was a minister among the Quakers and one of the foremost reformers in the country? She organized conventions, occupied the public platforms, made speeches in favor of tem-perance, in opposition to slavery and for the furtherance of woman's rights. She did not require men to instruct her as to her mission as a housekeeper, as a mother, a wife or a reformer. For brains, character, capacity as a manager of either her house or public conventions, for ability as a speaker, for sincerity in her convictions and power to impress them, for devotion to truth and all that is lovely and of good report, Lucretia Mott was one of the most distinguished of Mott was one of the most distinguished of American women.

James Mott is described as "a magnificen

man" who was proud of his wife and gloried in her talents. Her motto was "Truth for authority; not authority for truth." As a housekeeper she was a model for system and

Work of Mrs. Gladstone It will hardly be claimed that Mrs. Glad-stone is not a good wife and mother in view of what is known of her, and yet this brother and those of his ilk would condemn her. I don't know whether Sister Gladstone "strides," but that she does attend public meetings and make speeches upon platforms in behalf of the Liberal party in England is well known. party in Eugland is well known. In the mother country women take large part in politics. They canvass and make speeches in behalf of their husbands and brothers and fathers, or for any political candidate in whose success they are interested. The Primrose League is an association of women who work for the Conservative party. To do service for the Liberals are the Women's Liberal Associations. Of one of these Mrs. Gladstone is president.

Will the hachelor friend assert that she Will the bachelor friend assert that sh has not done her full duty to her husbane and children? Will he make clear that all of these mothers and wives of England are

neglecting their families? Even the party in England, backed by the arch-bishops and clergy generally, have got to the point of imploring the women to take part in politics, to attend public meetings, and use their powers of persual in interests of the Consion in promoting the interests of the Con-servative party. This is rather going back upon the preaching of Paul, to be sure, but the Liberals must be defeated at any risk. A Country Preacher's Famous Wife. Mrs. Maty A. Livermore is among the

Mrs. Maty A. Livermore is among the women who are ordered to stay at home and reproached for neglecting their "greatest duty to their God, their families and mankind." Everybody knows that Mrs. Livermore is the noble wife of a country clergyman; that inspired by patriotism, she left her home and toiled bravely as a nurse for the sick and wounded soldiers in the Civil War, that possessing the power of speech and the gift of eloquence she does not hesitate to leave her home and lecture during the winter just as do Talmage, Stanley, Kennan, and with as great acceptance, too.

If country preachers, where she come from, are as poorly paid as they are in Pennsylvania would she not be a goose to shut herself in at home and drudge to make both ends meet instead of earning plenty of money for comfort and luxury upon the lecture platform? A country parson's wife at the best has a pretty hard time of it, catering to the Mrs. Grundles of the parish, cultivating patience while the congression criticises the width of her bonnet strings, the cut of her gowns and the vanity of her ruffles. The woman who by virtue of her brains can manage a house, bring comfort and prosperity into her home, and delight people by her lectures upon the platform is far beyond the average, but she, too, is ordered to stay at home, and keep her mouth shut, and is moreover told that all the good she can do in the great world at large is as nothing to her possibilities at home as a wife or mother.

Another Illustrious Example. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is another trans-

mrs. Julia Ward Howe is another trans-gressor of this keeping at home rule. She is the mother of a talented family whose care and training did not prevent her from spending part of her time in the recreation of attending conventions, delivering lect-ures and going about the world. She is an advocate of the independence of women. By her talents she has won fame and high appreciation.

appreciation.

Perhaps no better illustration of the brother's audacity in limiting the sphere of women to the home is presented than Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, whose brilliant ability as a writer and a speaker upon the platform placed her name high among her platform placed her name high among her countrywomen. Mrs. Stanton was one of the pioneers of woman's progress, and had a large family of children, but she found time to attend conventions, and make speeches filled with arguments that no man has yet been able to answer. She addressed legislatures, sent in petitions, wrote for the newspapers, and withal, has brought up her family in the way they should go. On one occasion she made a speech to the New York Legislature. Some of the ladies present, when congratulating her, said in a deprecating tone: "But what do you do with your children?"

"Ladies," she replied, "it takes me no longer to speak than you to listen; what have you done with your children during the two hours you have been sitting here?"

No more sweet, motherly, noble woman is to be found than Mrs. Lucy Stone, who has attended public meetings, spoken upon lettforms has stood up for the rights of the

has attended public meetings, spoken upon platforms, has stood up for the rights of the slave, and the rights of women since she was graduated at college many years ago. Nobody has anything to say of her neglecting her family by so doing, or of making a mistake in the mission marked out for her by ordinance of heaven.

Mrs. Mott's Statement of the Case.

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Apropos to this subject Mrs. Mott has said in one of her speeches: "Why should not a woman seek to be a reformer? If she is to fear to exercise her reason and her noblest powers, lest she should be thought 'to attempt to act the man' and not acknowledge his supremacy; if she is to be satisfied with the narrow limits laid down by man, truly there is a mournful prospect for woman. We would admit all the difference that our great and beneficent Creator has made in the relation of man and woman, nor would we seek to disturb this relation, but we deny that the present position of we deny that the present position of woman is her true sphere of usefulness; nor will she attain to this sphere until the disa-bilities and disadvantages, religious, civil and social, which impede her progress are removed out of her way. These restrictions have enervated her mind and paralyzed her powers."

Another man who thinks women should be confined to the home is Dr. Shrady, of New York. He says an ambition beyond being the affectionate sister, the loving wife, the fond mother is not to the real advancement of woman. Just as if a woman could not be all of these and yet be a good doctor. He then goes on to ask what recompense would be the discovery of a new bacillus or writing of a prize thesis, when husband and children may be suffering from neglect? Just as if a "real smart" woman with brains and the requsite ability could not possibly attend to both.

How Other Women Spend Time. Society women spend days and nights in the pursuit of pleasure, church women spend days at church, missionary meetings, women desert their homes in order to get up delicious dinners for the clergy at their convention, when they hold fancy fairs to rake in money for the church or some charitable object, when they hold all day missionary meetings to sew for the heathen, nobody hauls them over the coals for staying at home; but to attend public meetings, to make speeches, to lecture for money to help educate their children—these sort of doings are shocking to the nice, little-minded man who believes that women should be hedged in by his nar-

that women should be hedged in by his nar-row ideas and prejudices, while he revels in But before the advancement of wome stops to suit his views and those of Bishop Vincent, of Chautauqua, it would be well to look back and consider whether in the old days, before the railroads were introduced, the old days of half a century ago when women never got out of the rut of domestic life, when no outings brightened their lives. when no outings brightened their lives, when toil was their portion from day to day and year to year, with no holidays for rest, homes were sweeter and brighter and hus-bands happier than they are to-day? The "beloved brethren" who are in such a state of chronic scare as to the evil of independence for women need to know that "the sis-tern" propose to hold their own, and call no man master. The home is henceforth to be no longer a monarchy, but a republic. BESSIE BRAMBLE.

> ELEPHANTS TAKING A BATH. rts for the Giant Brutes in Centra

Park's Menagerie.

Three of the elephants had a fine bath in the menagerie in Central Park this morning. Early this week the hippopotamus tank was filled with water, as it was intended to give Miss Murphy and her daughter Fatima a breath of fresh air. But the change of weather persuaded Superintendent Conklin to change his mind. This morning, therefore, it was decided to give the elephants the benefit of the water in the tank. Snyder, their keeper, led out Lizzie, Tom and Jimmy, and they were all soon spouting the water with satisfaction all over themselves and anybody who was over themselves and anybody who was around. They trumpeted loudly and tumbled about the tank. This was their first bath since last fall. The neighboring alligators were astonished at the shower of water that kept pouring on them, and moved uneasily about their enclosure of took refuge in their own tank. The cranes, the read trumpated as only just across the road, trumpeted as only cranes can, and roused the ire of the lion, who added to the turmoil by roaring. The African buffaloes and the bisons looked on with an air of astonishment for some time and soon turned away with composure.

It was no easy matter to get the elephant out of the tank, and it was not till the water was drawn off that they reluctantly followed their keeper to their house. Tip, the "rogue" elephant, who was not taken out, was not improved in temper by being kept

A Cruel Taunt.

Washington Post.] "It's curious," remarked Miss Pepperton o Wilfie Wishington, "but your conversa in arithmetic." "Ah! I was nevah notable foh my mathe matical gifts. But what was it you we ferred to?"

"That old lesson about nothing plus noth-ing makes nothing."

Waiter (handing gentleman hat and cane)

-Haven't you forgotten something, sir? Gentleman (looking around)-No, I be

Gentleman-Yes. W

NEW STYLE OF CHAIN.

It Is Cut From a Bar of Steel So the Links Have No Welds.

POSTAGE STAMPS ON THE STREET. Snow and Wire Webbing for Protecting Forts and Gunners.

EFFECT OF LIQUOR ON EQUILIBRIUM

[PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH.]

The manufacture of chains has been very much facilitated by the introduction of electricity for welding purposes, but a London firm has gone a step further and produced a chain which required absolutely no welding. This is done in a most ingenious way. A cross-shaped bar of steel is drilled at proper intervals with holes the size of which are dependent on the size of link required. The bar is then notched roughly to the shape of the links by suitable machinery, after which it is flattened to prepare it for the hollowing out of the links and their rounding up by stamping. In the next stage the links are punched through and parted, and the concluding operation is the cleaning and truing up of the links to their final form.

The makers claim that the chains are con-

siderably stronger than those made in the usual way. Apart from the possibility of deusual way. Apart from the possibility of de-fective welds, the fact that the new chain is of steel gives it a great advantage over or-dinary chains, which, on account of diffi-culties of welding, are usually made of iron. It is stated that the new steel chain can be made equal in strength to the ordinary of at a third less weight.

Protection of Forts and Gunners

The Russians have found that snow parapets offer ample security against rifle fire, and have been making experiments with a view of determining the exact degree of protection that can be obtained. A thickness of six feet of loosely shoveled snow, or five feet of beaten snow, or four feet of frozen snow was sufficient to keep out bullets fired at any ranges over 109 yards. No experiments were made to test the effect of field guns, but a parapet of 26 feet is refield guns, but a parapet of 26 feet is regarded as sufficient to resist their fire. Our own Government has been occupying itself with the question of protecting gunners in exposed places on men-of-war during action. For this purpose a peculiar description of wire webbing, made of interlocking steel spirals of remarkable flexibility and strength, has been made. It bears some resemblance to old-fashioned chain armor, and it is proposed to use it as a curtain behind semblance to did-fashioned chain armor, and it is proposed to use it as a curtain behind which gunners will be protected from exploding shells. The strength of the netting may be estimated from the fact that it is said to be equal to that of a solid plate of steel an inch thick.

Postage Stamps at Letter Boxes.

The English Postmaster General has given permission for an experiment to determine whether postage stamps can be supplied to the public by means of an automatic machine attached to the ordinary pillar boxes. The machine to be used is about 18 inches high and a few inches square. A person desiring to purchase a penny postage stamp drops a penny into the slot at the front of the mapenny, into the slot at the front of the ma-chine, and a white envelope comes out at the back containing a memorandum book with a penny postage stamp in a small slit in the cover. Should the experiment be successful machines will be attached to all the pillar boxes in London. This new method of dis-tribution of stamps has been organized by a limited liability company, which looks to re-coup itself out of advertisements to be in-serted in the pocket memorandum book bearing the stamp.

How Drunken Men Fall.

Dr. Shorthouse has been diagnosing the effect of various intoxicating liquors on different parts of the cerebellum when imbibed "not wisely but too well," and the is to indicate that inebriety can be reduced to an exact science, so far as its subsequent demonstrations are concerned. Dr. house finds that good wine and beer indis-creetly imbibed, have the effect of making a manfall on his side; whisky, and especially a manual on his side; whisky, and especially Irish whisky, on his face, and cider and perry on his back, these disturbances of equilibrium corresponding exactly with those caused by injury to the lateral lobes and to the anterior and posterior parts of the middle lobe of the cerebellum respectively.

Protecting Corn Against Squirrels Among the methods for the protection of oorn from the striped squirrel are smokis with meat in an ordinary smokehouse unt the kernels are black; smoking in a barre with tobacco dust; smoking over night in strong decections of tobacco and quactic chips, etc., but the best remedy is found to be the harrowing of the ground immediately

after planting, to cover the planter's trad and then to scatter corn about the border the fields and in the neighborhood of the squirrel holes as soon as the corn begins Tactical Operations of the Future, Captain Benson, in discussing the proba-bilities regarding the effect of smokeless bilities regarding the effect of smokeless powder on the tactical operations of the future, says that infantry will gain by increased facilities for fire discipline and constrol, improved shooting, non-betrayal of the presence of skirmishers in broken ground of sentries on outpost duties, and of the firing line of defense, as well as by the facilities for combined action, while, on the other hand, there will be greater exposure. Deployment will take place further from the enemy, and the defense will gain in from attack over open ground.

Increase of Coal Consumption A peculiar case of increase in coal-con-numption is reported from France. An of ficial engineer, having been called to investigate the cause of a considerable ang-mentation of the censumption of fuel by large battery of boilers, discovered that the phenomenon was due to the presence of water in the smoke shaft. The measures which were taken to exclude the water have resulted in a saving of 16 per cent in the

Oil Deposits in Boilers,

Prof. Vivian B. Lewis, in the course of a paper on "Boiler Deposits," illustrated the nger of the presence of ail in boilers by describing the case of a large vessel in the Eastern trade, in the boilers of which an oil scum had formed. The ship, having to stop some days at Gibraltar, the engineer took the opportunity of blowing out his boilers and refilling with fresh water, with the result that before he had been ten hours understeam the whole of the furnaces had come in

An instance of the rapid effect of improved nechanical appliances on the development of

industries is afforded in the increased demand for the now well-known agitated and jasperized wood of Arizona, since the problem of cutting and polishing the large sections used for table tops and other ornamental purposes was solved, fully \$50,000 of the rough material has been gathered, and over \$100,000 worth of it has been cut and polished.

A New Alarm Till. A new till has been put on the market

which gives an alarm when an attempt is made to open it by any unauthorized son. The till has five stops on the center of its left-hand edge, anyone of which can be set as an opening key. Failing a knowledge of the correct setting anyone attempting to draw out the till will cause a bell to be rung.

The pneumatic line-throwing gun which s now on view at the royal naval exhiexigencies of fire on land as of wreck at sea, and a rope can be thrown to a drowning man from a vessel, a river bank, or any other conceivable position. It also furnishes the quickest method of sending an asbestos rope into the windows of the highest story floor