study.

# A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Opinions Concerning the Battle Between Hall and Fitzsimmons That Didn't Take Place.

EVILS OF THE SO-CALLED CLUBS.

The Generosity of Americans in Giving Their Money to Foreign Pugilists Who Land Bere.

A PROPOSED NEW FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Samething About Contract Jumpers and the Leading Features of Baseball.

Things are just as uncertain in the sporting world as anywhere else, and those of us who take an interest in the sporting affairs of life meet with very many surprises indeed. A week ago we were all expeeting to know before this morning who rould be the victor between Hall and Fitzsimmons and, to be frank, I dare say none of us for a moment thought that the men would not be allowed to enter the ring. But the contest was prevented, and prevented in a way that makes it to some extent remarkable. There may be some people who now contend that they knew there would be no contest, but I emphatically contend that even a week ago there was nathing to show that a veto would be put on the proposed encounter. But at any rate the affair was prevented, and as a result we have for once been given to understand that these so-called athletic clubs are simply "not in it" when Unnels Sam takes a hand. I am not at all sorry that the affair was stopped, not at all because I am opposed to the principle of two men fighting, but because I am opposed to this hiletic-club business. My readers must know by this time my position on this point, and I once more venture, even at the sk of being tiresome, to assail these clubarranged contests. In all the history of pugilism or glove fighting the chapter lating to the athletic club at St. Paul ands out prominently as being very unique. It affords good material for use by those who are opposed to these so-called clubs in general. In the club in question we have an organization that was founded for no other purpose than arranging a fight be-tween two foreigners, Hall and Pitzsimmons. This very extraordinary fact is admitted by the officials of the club themserives. Of course, had the contest gone on, there would have been others, but the rimary cause of the organization of that chib was to have a fight between the two men named. And the club built a monster savilion in which the contest could take in public could be raked. And according the latest reports the club is to disband because the law has asserted its supremacy in prohibiting glove contests or lights of y kind in the club's new building. Cer-nly the brief existence of the Minnesota thletic Club has been a very costly and ave to pay for the fun.

Those So-Cailed Athletic Clubs. In truth, I am sorry for any man or any body of men who lose as much money as the few members of the Minnesota Athletic lub will lose, but they have only themson to others, something good will have an accomplished, and as a result we will we fewer of these gigantic frauds than we ave had recently. Just allow me at this meture to define the cause of my opposi-on to these clubs that exist for no other contests. As a general rule they are composed entirely of professional gamblers, whose characters and antecedents are of the most shady kind; men who are innately prosed to making an honest effort of any diars from the public. Oh, ves, there are exceptions, but the rule is what I say. Well, here men band themselves together to do hat? Why to encourage and promote a kind that is defied to the remotest extent by the law. The law stoutly and emphatically prohibits the most manly style of pugilistic ncounter-that of adjourning to some seluded spot on the turf and settling affairs ith nature's weapons-and for years has winked at these brutal and, in many cases, fraudulent glove encounters. And, mark you, scores of men of the stamp of character I have just noted have lived on these ciub affairs, and some have grown rich on the dollars gulied from the public. This has all been done under the eves and recognition of the law. But if two men choose to retire from public view to test their pugilistic skill for even a small amount of money down, the law would pounce upon them and have them in jail in very short order. In short, when these fleecing clubs been allowed to conduct the most brutal of contests and thereby filch from the public thousands of dollars an obcure fistic encounter for the matter of a \$10 Ill would not be allowed at all. What I claim is this: An inconsistency of this kind is absurd and it is unfair and this is the main cause of my opposition to these club been unable to see why there is any more reason for the toleration of a fight to a finish in a club, under Queensberry rules, than there is for a bare fist fight on the turf. Of two the former invariably is the most brutal. If there is not a disposition to give one system as much liberty as the other, I trust that they may be absolutely prohibited from end to end of the land.

Hall and Fitzsimmons Just as sure as we live the whole scheme of the Hall and Fitzsimmons affair was to make money. The parties directly interestas men who won't have anything to do with glove contests except they are winners uner any circumstances. And it seems rected to come and carry off \$10,000 or \$20,ness" before; that the latter has himself told us how he "lay down" to Hail for the magnificent sum of \$75. And here we have best same characters in our midst; characters who have been induced to act dishoneatly and fraudulently for \$75 contesting for purses of \$10,000 and so on. Really it is a nder to me that every man in Australia and \$2,000 in cash. I suppose the latter to lend his example and influence lip officials to allow him to work his "passacross" as he hadn't a penny diamond and big rolls of \$100 bills. I telle of American bills. To say the least, to return home and buy a blacksmith shop or a farm. But looking at the matter more scriously I cannot get the thought out of faces that the ball player has everything to the more remarkable because there is no or a farm. But looking at the matter more | therefore, just as plain as the noses on our my mind that Hall and Fitzsimmons were gain by a national agreement, and if he pergoing to halve whatever purse there was to

be offered. No doubt this was the understanding from the very beginning; so that the great object was to get the public money efter by hook or by crock. If the contest had been allowed to proceed it might have been on its merits irrespective of the divis-ion of the purse. I am strongly of opinion that Fitzsimmons would not consent to "lay down" to Hall this time if be could avoid it, and this being so, I had come to the conclusion that Fitzsimmons would have had the glory of defeating Hall if there had been any defeat at all. The pair may fight before time that the Hall some club yet, but I fancy that the Hall stock will not rate so high now as it did a week ago. During the week Billy McCarthy has been again defeated, and as Hall could only make a draw with McCarthy, public estimate of Hall cannot be extremely high.

lively kind as far as club contests go. Abe
Willis, the Australian, and George Dixon
are to fight before the California Athletic
Club for a purse and the feather-weight
championship of the world. I anticipate a
fierce battle, because I know that Dixon is
able to make one, and judging from reports,
Willis is a wonderful little fellow. In coming to a conclusion regarding the probable
result of the contest, there is one great difficulty in the war. We have had little
or no chance to find the measure
of Willis in this country. He has met
of Willis in this country. He has met
to the contest of the cont a few of our more or less unimportant feather-weights and has "done them up" without much trouble, I daresay. But he had not yet polished off a McCarthy, a Wallace or a Murphy and by all means he has not yet met a man like Dixon. Still he may be a wonder and something that seems to be in his favor is the fact that he is from a country whose representatives have for a time being carrying everything before them. All this is to be taken into consideration in examining the matter. On the other hand Dixon has proven himself to be one of the best feather-weights there has been for a long time. He is a handy, strong and pluckly fellow and has a very safe and ef-fective method of fighting his opponent. I cannot help thinking that it will require an extraordinary man of his weight to defeat him and the operation follows: I willia him and the question follows: Is Willis one of the extraordinary kind? I don't expect he is, at any rate the probabilities are against it, and therefore, I anticipate that

he will be beaten by the American. General Pugilistic Affairs.

Last week I had a few words to say about the then three approaching battles, viz.; Chovnski and Goddard, Hall and Fitzsimmons and Willis and Dixon. Only one has taken place, but I may be allowed to re-mark that I recommended the winner, God-dard. Now don't any of you retort by say-ing it is the old question of "I told you so," but just kindly refer to the files of the paper. Goddard some time ago proved to the world that he is in a much higher class than Choynski, and I am beginning to think that Goddard will be a very hard nut for anybody to crack. At any rate there is plenty of money in Australia to back him against anybody in the world. Should he ever meet Peter Jackson again Peter will likely come off second best, and I don't think that Corbett and Goddard will ever

Once more we have had Mitchell and Slavin to the front. This time they have appeared in a drunken scene in a theater. At least cables from England state this. But I mention this to point out that notwithstanding the loquarity of Mitchell nobody can truthfully say he is a coward. I have often had occasion to say hings against him, but he is frequently proving that he is by no means a cur. I irmly believe that Mitchell dare face any man in the world, and the very fact that he stepped into the ring with Sullivan when the latter was a terror is sufficient to

prove that my contention is right.

No match has been definitely made yet between Jack McAuliffe and Austin Gibbons, although there seems to have been efforts made to effect one. But one thing connected with the negotiations to make a match amuses me. It is the statement that the men are to fight for the lightweight championship. The challenges and counter challenges of the men imply this, and yet McAuliffe wants to fight at 135 pounds, give or take two pounds, which means he will fight at 137 pounds. In view of this fact it is ridiculous to talk about a battle between these men being for the lightweight cham-

pionship. At Football League. A talk about football at this season of the year may seem a little out of place, but when matters are explained I think the few words I have to say will be deemed quite appropriate. What I want to point out is

that efforts are going on toward organizing on a firm basis a football league, to embrace Western Pennsylvania and probably East-ern Ohio. The young men who are busying themselves in this matter at present desire o have their names withheld from the public, but, after listening to their plans, I am inclined to think that by the time October gets here we will have quite a great football organization here. The league is to be organized on a basis similar to the English football leagues, and the season will open about October and close on New Year's Day. There are numerous football players in the territory which the proposed league intends to cover. Last year proved this, and, although the efforts of last season were not of the most successful kind, they showed that a football league can be a success in this vicinity. I am informed that a meeting will be called to discuss the matter shortly and in the meantime it might be well if the football clubs in the various lines of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio would meet individually and have matters talked over; that is, have plans of their own discussed so that they would be quite able to judge as to whether or not they could join the league. It seems to me that foot-ball is bound to be a success here when played in its proper season and it is likely that we'll have numerous contests here this

Baseball Affairs.

year.

I have kept baseball for last place in my talk to-day simply because there has been so little of importance in connection with it lar duliness nationally although locally mat-ters have been a little livelier. More players seem to have gotten themselves into trouble on account of contract-jumping and in this respect matters have developed so far that something definite must be done to check this jumping as far as the national agreement bodies are concerned. What I mean is that some kind of penalty be enforced for contract-jumpers that will make them feel the effects of their violations of good faith high and Fitzsimmons have done "busi- and honor. I see no reason why any com promise should be made with a player who deliberately breaks a contract that has been made in good faith, and that has not been violated by the other contracting party. For instance, let us take a player who deliberately jumps his contract with a Western League club and joins the Ameri-can Association. That player should never who can put up his hands at all is not in | be allowed to play in a national agreement the United States. Fitzsimmons in one organization again. I'll tell you why: leath to this country and the next year we national agreement, and a reinstatement rend of his being robbed of his diamonds would only give him another opportunity was kept on hand for trivial expenses. same way. The perpetuation of the na-Surely this must be the land of wealth for the stranger, and I may add the land for ment of contract-jumpers. Oh dear no! It transforming the poor pugilist into a man is only its disgrace and failure that deof wealth. I can somewhat picture in my raind's eye Mr. Fitzsimmons in tattered attire at Molbourne pleading with the steambaseball players are their own greatest enemies, and no better instance is afforded than And I can see him now with their jumping from clubs controlled by d and sig rolls of \$100 bills. I the national agreement to clubs that have our money. Well, generosity is a very fine quality after all; but it would seem very hard on Mr. Hall not to be allowed to get a slice of our surplus wealth. Jim was seen to guide them and no was here of our surplus wealth. quality after all; but it would seem very hard on Mr. Hall not to be allowed to get a slice of our surplus wealth. Jim was specially imported here for the purpose and if I wistake not he didn't "work" his way here. His passage was paid for and surely be should have had a chance to lay hands on a way of appeal for redress of an injustice ile of American bills. To say the least, done; and, pray, semebody tell me im is in nard luck and he may not be able who has the worst of this arrangement? Why, the ball player, by all means. It is,

pect any leniency of treatment from those who have labored to have it established. President Kramer's Awakening.

On Friday there appeared in this paper a little news item to the effect that President Kramer, of the American Association, had declared himself on the "war" feature. It was stated that he had said that the "war" was stated that he had said that the "war" must be stopped even though he tried to do it himself. It is interesting to note that the president has finally awakened to the fact that the "war," as he calls it, has had and is having a very bad effect among his forces. But it is better late than never; I mean his awakening. But it is amusing to me to learn of Mr. Kramar telling about me to learn of Mr. Kramer talking about the "war." Why, bless your soul, gentle reader, there is no war at all. I have not willis and Dixon.

On Tuesday night we may expect a contest to take place that will be of a very lively kind as far as club contests go. Abe noticed any war; nor can I remember that at any time this season was any war declared. But I do remember when the Association disrupters and malcontents declared that they not-headed disrupters now in their ranks and say: "Now we are tired of going it alone; let us all get into one common fold again." If this were done, depend upon it, the American Association would be much the better for it. And if I am not much mistaken it must eventually be done.

A Few Words About the Home Club. Matters have not been going along very pleasantly with the home club for the last week or two, but there are now indications that things will go along with more smooth-ness than in the past. As stated in the news columns of this paper Friday, the club direc-tors and Mr. McGunnigle could not come to terms. There was a considerable difference between them regarding the salary to be paid. This difference evidently was the re-sult of a misunderstanding caused by the very loose method of telegraphing usually indulged in.

Our Strange Local Club. If ever there was an organization of funnyisms, or, I might say, jelly-fishes, the Pittsburg Basehall Club is one. For some time past the club has been the laughing stock of the country mostly through the very foolish actions of one or two people connected with it. But certainly the climax has been capped this week. Here is a brief outline of the work done: The directors met Mr. McGunnigle on Thursday and declared, after an exchange of opinious, that they could not engage him. Then they agreed to give Hanion full control. But Friday came, and once more they, or at least some of them-Messrs. McCallin and Rea had left the city-changed their minds owing, I am informed, to the influence of a party who would rather see any being on earth at the head of the club than see Hanton get increased power. Well, owing to this scheming, another change was made Friday, and that change resulted in the en-gagement of Manager McGunnigle. I have gagement of Manager McGunnigle. I not a word to say against that gentleman, but I do contend that the methods used to get have and the spirit that has him here, and the spirit that has prompted these methods, have been of the most sinister kind. Matters have come to a pass when the welfare of the dub is lost sight of in the struggle for personal re-venge, and under these conditions surely the directors of the club cannot for one moment expect any public support. Every step they have taken recently has courted failure, and I am not wide of the mark when I say the public is about disgusted at it. It seems to me that the majority of the led by the nose, and sooner or later they will find themselves in a sea of troubles greater than ever dreamt of. The public cannot have a live interest in people who adopt such a vacillating policy, and it seems to me that matters will never be

The Pennant Race.

man is the result of a personal spite of the

The contest for the League pennant conbut I cannot help thinking that the chances of the New York team are not as bright as they were a short time ago. So far I have steadily held by the Giants, but they are not so formidable as they were. Of course, I still pin my faith to them, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that both Chicago and Boston are in slightly better form just now than the Giants. Anson's pitchers are in excellent condition, and he has three good ones inGumbert, Hutchinson and Luby. The Bostons are strong all round just now and playing probably better than they did earlier in the season. But the little won-der continues to be Cleveland. I'm sure they are a surprising lot of fellows, and I'm ust as sare that we'll all be happy to see Just as sure that we'll all be happy to see these plucky fellows take a good place in the race. They are worth it, and I am inclined to think that they will do so. Philadelphia, as usual, continues to peg away with tolerably good success, and Brooklyn, like Pittsburg, so far has been a failure. The Cincinnatis, like the two last named teams, are sometimes brilliant and very often very bad. PRINGLE.

# AGE REVEALED BY A HAIR.

An Ancient Experiment Which Is All Rage in Lewiston, Me. Lewiston Journal.]

If, perchance, at any time during the past week you have seen a man steathily pull a hair from a horse's tail by the curbing, you may know that he has the experimental stage of the latest neighborhood fad. The idea is this: Suspend a gold ring from a piece of hair over a glass of cold water and the ring will begin to swing to and fro until Papacy, in case of it hits the sides of the glass. Furthermore, the death of Leo XIII., and at the it will strike the exact age of the horse, or,

if it be a person's hair, of the person upon whose head it grew. In a Lisbon street tailoring establishment this week this has been the feature of the this week this has been the feature of the week, and with such a surprising success that if accidental, as probably it is, it is simply marvelous. On Friday a horse stood by the door. A hair from his tail tied to the gold ring and duly suspended swung twice only, striking out the two clinks audibly against the side of the glass. "He, he!" quoth the skeptic, "that horse is 11 years old."

"Not so," said the owner of the horse, who was hunted up. "That's a 2-year-old

A hair from the head of a very interesting young lady on Lisbon street was kindly abstracted by her from among its companions on Thursday. The same thing was done and the ring struck 20-(well, no matter

just how many.) but she said: "Well, that's mean; that's my very Another lady was agreeable, and this time

the ring clattered along until it struck 51. It was her age. A horse on a hack was unaware of the exet moment when a hair was pulled or of the experiment that rung out 17 times on the glass of time. "That said wrong," said the Lewiston man present at the ex-periment. "That horse is only 7 years old." Going home to dinner, one of the gentlemen overtook the driver of this ho

asked him the age of his horse. The driver laughed and said: "He's most old enough to vote."

### "Well, he is twice seven and three more. The Most Remarkable Memory.

Chicago Tribune, 1 The most remarkable feat of memory record was that of an itinerant actor of England, William Lyon. He won a bet of a crown bowl of punch that he could repeat the whole of an issue of the London Daily

# VERY BUSY RULER

The Sultan of Turkey Is a Better Man Than Popularly Supposed.

PALESTINE FOR THE HEBREWS.

Interesting Facts Developed By Experts in

Census Figures. THE ORIGIN OF A LITERARY METEOR

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] The Sultan of Turkey is a very busy man. That sounds a little strange, as in the aver-

age mind the very Abdul Hamid II.

age mind the very lit was, no doubt a surprise to many to name of Sultan learn recently that Lafendio Hearn, the brilliant Southern seems associated with indolence, oriwriter, had married a Japanese lady and ental luxury and vicious ignorance. in the land of And yet, Abdul spouse. Not a few will remember with Hamid II. is an inpleasure reading his dividual far differarticles in a favorite ent from those who magazine, describing a trip to the West Indies and have ruled Turkey in the past. Even South America. before being called That was only a few

that many denominations. There is \$199,-034,956 worth of land mortgaged in Iowa, on

has been realized, after all expenses were

Going to Become a Jap.

altogether are interesting and well

o succeed his idiot brother, his talents and ears since and at the time he was comparatively unknown, but within a few months he had achieved a national reputation. And abilities were recognized. Instead of giving himself up to idleness and his affairs to inwell he deserved it. His style was absotriguing ministers, he has always taken a lutely unique and extremely entertaining. great interest in everything pertaining to Every sentence fairly glowed. Pictures and places, before as prosaic as homeliness could make them, in Hearn's hands turned the welfare of his people. In his palace on the Sweet Waters he has gathered together into miracles of beauty, suffused with the glamour and perfume of an Eastern fairya most complete collection of maps of all kinds and general information relating to European affairs. It is his wide knowledge Hearn's career has in some respects been of geographical and international law, and remarkable. He was born 41 years ago on one of the Ionian Islands, his mother a native Greek; his father a surgeon in the the fact that he is about the only European sovereign whose judgment would not be British army. Liberally educated, he came to this country after his father had died in nore or less hampered by international com-

plications, that has no doubt led to the sug-India, and his own prospects ruined by a disastrous failure and at once learned the gestion that he serve as arbitrator in the settlement of the Bering Sea muddle, proprinter's trade in Cincinnati, holding a number of positions until he at last engaged vided the matter is submitted to arbitration. as a reporter and correspondent with sev-eral newspapers in that city. After trans-lating and publishing a volume of stories from the French of Theophile Gautier he It is stated that Lord Salisbury is in communication with the Sultan in reference to the opening of Palestine to the settlement of the Hebrews. The correspondence on went to New Orleans. There he published "Stray Leaves From Strange Literature," a the subject between the statesmen and others is said to be very interesting. The collection of stories and legends from the East. These are considered veritable poems wealthy Hebrew philanthropists are at variance in many ways. The Baron Roths-child declares that he will not contribute a Ghosts," a volume in the same vein dechild declares that he will not contribute a voted to legendary lore of the Chinese. He cent toward the purchase of the land, arguing that it really rightfully belongs to his then traveled in southern latitudes and had been lost sight of until now, when the state-ment is made that he has followed in the footpeople. Others centend that the Hebrews are not agricultural people, that Palestine steps of Edwin Arnold as he did in literais not tillable if they were and that it would be ridiculous to expend a large sum of money in its purchase if no practical use

ture, by settling in Japan.

the same district swarmed with red men. Then they were known as the Illinois In-

dians. Let us look up their history. There is not a great deal of it, but that little is in-

teresting. They belonged to what was known as the Algonquin family, and com-

prised several claus, the Peorias, Tamaroas, Cahokias, Kaskaskias and Moingwenas.

then for a number of years waged a bloody

war with their neighbors, the Iroquois and

Sioux. About this time the Jesuit missionaries arrived in the vicinity, and their

records confirm the statement that the coun-

try was very thickly settled by the savages,

one town visited containing 8,000 persons. In 1679 the Iroquois gave them a dreadful beating, and they in turn assisted the French in their campaigns and were con-

verted to Christianity.

It may seem odd, but their downfall seems

Religion for the Workers

Ben Tillett is an English socialistic Inbor

P = 1

Ben Tillett. He says; "There is

leader, who first became famous during the

intolerance and pure cussedness in the

agnostics and atheists as anybody. The agnostics are simply believed in because

hey seem to have the interests of the work-

in the name of God, in the name of Christ, who had not where to lay His head, come

out and better our work."

The above is important at the present time, and the publication of the Pope's encyclical and the fact that several Protest-

industrial situation indicates that they

recognize the importance of it and that

they will give it more attention in the future. WILKIE.

FAMOUS FOR EXTRAVAGANCE.

and His Rival.

As a glutton Vitellius is easily first. In

fish of any extra size. His cooks had

salaries ten times as large as his tutors, and

young Elagabalus mashed his peas with grains of gold, stirred his beans with am-

at the seaside he would not touch fish but

when far inland he had his army supplied with fresh roe. His shoes sparkled with rubies and sapphires, and he was the first Roman to wear a complete suit of silk. His

chariots were of gold studded with precious

stones, and yet he grew so tired of life after

four years of this splendor that he contem

plated committing suicide by a golden dag

Rapid Transit in Mexico

ger inlaid with emeralds.

a plebeian iron sword.

to hid his friends goodby.

er, and mixed pearls with his rice.

eight months he squandered the incredible

Some of the Doings of Vitellius, the Glut

ness of Illinois.

great dockers' strike

a year or so ago.

name has been kept

prominently before

the public by his

ings dealing with

labor matters. A re-

cent enunciation be-

fore a religious con-

teresting to different

classes in this country.

ference will

hes and writ-

A Half Century of Indian History. One Indian in Illinois! So says the census, and what pathos is contained in that little sentence. Two hundred years ago

could be made of it. \* Palestine Is Not Un fruitfu. Considerable stress has been laid on the statement that Palestine is unsuited to agricultural purposes, but such is not the fact if we accept the authority of those having given the country careful study. True, its condition now is anything but promising Geologically considered the general forms tions of jurassic and cretaceous limeston suggests barrenness of soil, which is really the case in some places, but in the greater portion a condition directly the opposite exists. The plain of Philistia extends from the coast to the first rising ground of Judah, averaging 15 miles in width, the soil being a rich brown loam, with scarcely a single stone in it. The two towns situated in the district are surrounded by olives, sycamores and palms. This entire plain 40 centuries ago was one vast corn and wheat field. It is the same to-day and has been ever since, and that without the stightest artificial aid. The soil of the plain of Sharon is also very rich and capable of producing immense crops, although only a small portion of it—that near Jaffa—is cultivated at present. The plain of Esdraelon, a large territory drained any better until the disturbing element of the club is removed. The treatment of Haulon has been unfair and unjustifiable and the latest insult to that very earnest by the Kishon, is also extremely fertile when cultivated, but is now nearly overgrown with thistles. It is the best in the central part, which is, by the way, the battle ground on which Gideon triumphed to the discomfiture of Saul and Jonathan. The plain of Jericho is a great level covered with the richest of soils.

In the South are dry, unpromising lands, the limestone rocks being hardly covered but there is every indication of it having been used for farming purposes in ancient times, to support the tremendous popula-tion which crowded the neighboring tion which crowded the neighboring heights. Northward the country improves until at Nablous the beautiful streams and luxuriant vegetation suggest the scenery of the Tyrol. There is no question that the country is productive, no matter what its appearance be to-day. Josephus said of it: "One may call this place the ambition of nature, where it forces those plants that are naturally enemies to one another to agree together. During ten months of the year markets were laden with the fruit of the

Modern travelers have compared portions of it with Northern New Hampshire, only the latter shows no such growths of color-ing. The climate is excellent. The mean temperature is 65 degrees Fahrenheit; the heat being tempered—with the exception of a few places inland—by the sea breezes from the Northwest. The dewfall in summer is very heavy and the annual rainfall about 61 inches or 30 more than the average in this country. Everything points to the country being available to the agriculturist, the only doubtful quantity being the Hebrew himself. From time immemorial it has been almost impossible to prevail upon him to engage in this industry.

He Might Have Succeeded Leo. The week before last there died in Hun gary a man who was looked upon as one of

the most promising the most determined opponents of the dogma of infallibility as connected with that dignity. Cardinal Louis Haynald was considered one of the foremost among European



Cardinal Haynald statesmen, and was o distinguished as a scholar and scientist having been President of the International Botanical Congress which met in Florence some years since. He was rich and liberal, and owing to his independence was only elected Cardinal after a tremendous opposition. And yet in spite of all he might have been Pope had he lived.

The Cream of the Census.

Some interesting facts culled from the latest reports of the late census are worthy of consideration. According to the latest figures the total population is fixed at 62, 885,548. The highest percentage of increase is shown by North Dakota with a percentage of 395.05, Washington State following with 365.13. Of the South Atlantic division, which includes nine States, Florida, the land of swamps, leads the list with an increase of 45.24 per cent; while little New Jersey heads the North Atlantic division, including Pennsylvania and New York. Gains in population are shown everywhere with the exception of Nevada, a decrease amounting to 26.51 per cent existing there. Of the cities, Omaha has grown the fastest Of the cities, Omaha has grown the fastest, with a percentage of 360.23; Albany, N. Y., the slowest, with 4.59. But in the way of towns of all classes, Spokane Falls, Wash, leads the list in the way of growth, with the enormous percentage of 5.592. Arkansas shows the greatest increase of colored population; Kentucky the least. Texas has more Chicago these way they state. Chinese than any other State, (727); North Carolina the fewest (15). Louisiana has the most Japanese (39), and curiously enough Illinois has but 1 Indian. More than half the population of the United States live under a temperature of between 45° and 55°. The great cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Boston,

### Philadelphia and Chicago are all located in latitudes ranging between 39° and 43°. The center of the United States, excluding SUMMER IN NEW YORK

Alasks, is in the northern part of Kansas, latitude 39° 55' and longitude 98° 50'. New York has the most convicts and insane to take care of. The religiously inclined can worship in 140 different ways, there being It Offers More Attractions Than Any Other City in the World.

WHERE A DOLLAR WILL TAKE YOU. which is being paid interest ranging from 1 to 20 per cent. There is evidently profit in what is called "truck" farming. Out of \$100,000,000 invested, in one year \$76,517,155

The Salt in the Air Is a Boon the Gothamite · Doesn't Realize.

paid. It may surprise some to know that more anthracite is mined in this State than bituminous coal, the mines in 1889 pro-A SAIL OVER LONG ISLAND SOUND ducing 40,665,152 tons of the first and 36,124,089 of the second. The census figures

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, July 25 .- Summer in New York is not the summer of any other American city, save perhaps that of Boston. Yet even Boston envirous do not present as great a variety of cooling pleasure resorts, as easy of access, as cheap of enjoyment. Manhattan Island is crowded, it is true, and it is sometimes oppressively hot in the glowing dog-days. But lying as it does lie, practically surrounded by great stretches of salt water, it suffers more from the excessive moisture in the atmosphere than from the direct attacks of the sun.

The steady salt water breezes that do not affect the mercury in the thermometer spread their gentle influence everywhere among a grateful people and make daily summer life in the metropolis tolerable and even enjoyable. It is but a few years since I thought this sort of thing "taffy." But I have experimented a good deal in the meantime and with an experience founded upon extensive travel I have come to the conclusion that the city of New York, taken all in all, the year 'round, is the most satis factory place in which to live.

No City Rivals the Metropolis. This is not only compared with other American cities, but with the chief cities of the world. I carefully make the distinction, all the year 'round and all in all. For there are many delightful cities of the earth where at particular seasons of the year and for particular purposes desired it is more agreeable to live. It is alike lovely in Venice, Berlin, Lucerne, Paris, Washington, Rome, Charleston at various certain seasons, and the experienced tourist will so time his visits as to be in such places when they are at their best. When it comes to living year after year, and remaining in a place winter and summer, you have the true test of your judgment of an abiding place. In this respect I know of no large city of the world that will fairly rival the city of

New York. The principal summer attraction of this city for the resident, as well as for the visitor, is in its lovely and easily accessible environs, its parks and gardens and summer amusements. Perhaps 500,000 people, born and raised in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, enjoy these things quite as a matter of course, without any particular cnowledge of other cities.

Don't Realize Their Advantages. They never knew anything else, and, like the boys on an Indiana farm, they regard it in a humdrum way, as hunting for meadow larks or going a fishing down by the old mill, or an occasional visit to the county seat. I was thinking of this the other day

when in company with an old college chum, now a well-known Western politician, I sat on the upper deck of a steamer plowing her way up the East river through Hellgate.

We had boarded her from the elevated in the heat of the mid-afternoon at Cortlandt Long ago they drove the Quapaws out of Dakota and into the country of the Southern Mississippi. In 1640 they fought and almost exterminated the Winnebagoes, and treet, beheld the white squadron coming in to the Government anchorage, steamed out of the mouth of the Hudson, rounded the Battery and passed under the graceful span of the Brooklyn bridge. The smell of the salt water was incense to the nostrils and the channel breeze played soothingly upon the cheeks of some 250 men, women and children between decks. To the right and left were two large cities of 2,000,000 souls, The vessels, steam and sail, that thickly lined the docks on either side and the un-

broken miles of warehouses represented the commerce of the world. Sights of a Single Sail.

really to commence at this point, although the deterioration was not marked until the latter part of the last century. At the siege of Detroit by the powerful Foxes they again went to the assistance of their There was the United States Navy Yard, they again went to the assistance of their friends, the French. Even the vicinity of Pittsburg retains recollections of them, as they were well represented at Fort Duard Randall's Island, with its grim iron-barred quesne, although they refused to join in palaces of stone set in a smooth, emerald Pontiac's conspiracy. In the Revolution they favored the British. By provision of treaties they ceded their lands and went sward, and Blackwell's great workhouses and reformatories are soon passing in re-view. And here is the mouth of the Har-lem on the left, and whole fleets of steam West. In 1872 the whole Illinois Nation had dwindled to 40 souls. Now on the old and sail. Just ahead of us, steaming slowly hunting ground but one of the race remains. It is difficult to realize that it is but 59 through a dangerous channel, is the grand Pilgrim, the finest steamer ever built, on her way through the sound to Boston. years ago since the famous Black Hawk War was fought in what was then the wilder-

She sits the water like a great snow-white swan, with the same beautiful lines and ymmetry, and by her side the City of Boson, of a rival line, seems an insignificant lake packet, and the cigar-shaped ocean steamers mere dirty pigmies. Now rapidly follow large islands, one after another on either hand. Through the deep shades can be seen beautiful villas. Here on the sharp promontory is a fort, the declining sun promontory is a fort, the declining sun glazing the lacquered cannon; there is a bay full of trim little yachts riding at anchor, and a smart village, Whitestone, behind it. Opposite in the center of another island is the great asylum for the blind, a truly magnificent pile. And here are more forts, more secluded bays with

watering-place hotels lining the leafy shores. Thousands Out Seeking Pleasure. an element of religion in every working man. Heaps of my own associates have as much religion in their hearts and lives as And all along this route we meet steamer after steamer, swarming with people of all classes and conditions, and great barges, with their double decks loaded with little would do for a half-dozen archbishops. I want to tell religious people that the working classes are to be won. There is as much children coming back to the city after a healthful and mirthful day among these

pleasure-giving shores.

Finally we are landed 32 miles from the city at one of these same cannon-crowned, pavilioned, deeply-wooded oases of the sea, ingmen at heart. Why don't you come out among them instead of preaching to the and are soon getting on familiar terms with baked clams and other seasonable edibles! among them instead of preaching to the four walls of your chapel? You say we are ignorant and do wrong. Come out with your riper judgment and show us what is right. In the name of the working classes, While we are at this pleasant task a sharp shower goes by and for 20 minutes we are treated to a sight rarely seen more than once in a lifetime—a perfect rainbow span-ning the waters close at hand and reaching almost to the zenith. This bow is perfect and calls forth the subdued but deep ad miration of every living soul present. I have never seen such a bow since early childhood, and that was fleeting; this lasted unbroken, unobscured and evenly distribant organizations in the East have appointed committees to recommend ways of bringing the churches within reach of the social and ited for fully 20 minutes, then faded away in the evening sunshine.

Pittsburg, for Instance, Doesn't Know It. "I have been thinking all the day," said my Western friend, as we were going back to town with our coats close buttoned and gazing on this same panorama, only re-versed, now twinkling with myriads of electric and gas lights, "I have been think-ing how little we knew of all this vision of life and loveliness when we were boys in Indiana. Take the most intelligent and well read people of the interior, for instance— how little they realize that such a picture sum of \$20,000,000 on feasting alone. At his table appeared every delivacy of the day—brains of nightingales and peacocks, heads of parrots, tongues of thrushes and flamingoes, roes of lampreys, etc. He kept six pends for red mullet and paid thousands of it, and I have been to New York several heads of parrots, tongues of thrushes and flamingoes, roes of lampreys, etc. He kept six pends for red mullet and paid thousands

times. And all for 40 cents!"

Yet this is but one of the many avenues of summer recreation and pleasure for New his dancing girls were paid 100 times as much as his cooks. In striving to beat this record the crazy Yorkers. For 50 cents you can board an iron steamboat built for excursion comfort and pass down the bay under the guns of Castle Williams, Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, through the Narrows and the lower bay, viewing Sandy Hook and the Highlands, out to sea and around Coney Island, and return either by the same route or by rail through to Brooklyn. There are three or four ways complete by rail, by rail and boat, and by boat entirely—all for 50 cents for the round trip.

Coney Island and Other Resorts. For 25 cents you take a splendid Staten

Island ferry boat, cross the upper bay, land at St. George, at the head of the island, transfer to the rapid transit cars and be carsaved him the trouble by killing him with In Mexico the law directs that a horse car shall wait three minutes for a passenger

out so heavy a surf. The same 25 cents sees you back by the same or by the all-boat BENEFIT OF A WALK.

For \$1 you can go to Long Branch and re-turn by sea or land, visiting the swellest watering place of the Jersey coast. That \$1 gives you a five or six hours sea voyage and an appetite at the close that craves roast beef and potatoes. If you are going or com-ing on this sea route by night be sure you take your spring overcoat. The hotter the summer day, the more you will need that overcoat before you get back. Thousands go and come on the same steamer without getting off getting off at Long Branch at all. For there is plenty to eat and 'lashin's o' beer" and other drinks to be had on board the boat. If you do want to get off, however, there are Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and half a dozen other places within the reach

of 25 cents more. of 25 cents more.

For 25 cents you can join the wedding couples in the middle of the bay on Bedloe's Island. There is the Bartholdi statue of Liberty to be seen and two restaurants give food and liquid refreshments in a modest way.

You Can Even Go Fishing. For 50 cents you can go to the fishing banks with rod and line and try deep sea fishing from the decks of a steamer in half a dozen different places outside from early morn till dewy eve. And you need not bother about bait or grub either, for they have them on board by the gallon, keg and carload. And if you should be a man and of that particular turn of mind you will come back not caring whether the fish bit well that day or not. You would have so much fun.

For \$1 you can take a big day boat on the Hudson and a long view of the American Rhine. You will see the homes of the millionaires along its wooded hanks, be shown the historic towns and villages, the school of the American army officer, the Kaatskills, the Poughkeepsie bridge and any number of seductive looking watering place hotels. The trip will be more enjoy-able because you will find good restaurants on the boat and bands of music—refresh-ments for the physical and mental man. If you are in hurry you can come back by rail. But you will never regret the day boat on the Hudson. For \$1 by day, or \$2, which includes a stateroom at night, you can take one of the floating palaces and "do" the Sound. It also embraces the entire scenic effects described in the first part of this article. scribed in the first part of this article.

Always a Safe Investment. I have never yet heard anybody say that a voyage up the Sound in midsummer, when the city air is close and business is not pressing, was a mistake or that the money was not well invested. If it is a clear day the Long Island shore under a good glass presents a pleasing landscape as long as the voyage.

These are but a few and the outside summer attractions of New York pleasure and health seekers. What other city on the globe offers such a variety of sea and river and romantic and fashionable shove? But there are scores and scores of parks and gardens within or close to the city limits accessible for five cents going and five cents coming. You can join from five thousand to eight thousand people under the immense electric lighted cylindrical dome of Madison Square Garden and listen to the grand or-chestra of Theodore Thomas for fifty cents and drink beer at five cents a glass while you enjoy your cigar and conversation. You can go out to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street at a Harlemgarden and spend hours among the German families. There is an endless choice of these kinds of amusement, and all are cheap and few unwholesome. Therefore, all in all, if a man or a woman in New York is short of something to do and some place to go, he or she must be very stupid or very narrow of thought.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

GOBDON-CUMMING SAILED AWAY.

He Had Won Union Clubbers' Cash and Didn't Give Them Revenge.

New York World.!

A story comes from Newport of a visit to the Union Club on the part of Sir William Gordon-Cumming that would have been heard with some interest in London at the time of the baccarat trial. It seems that he was given a visitor's card at the Union Club by one of his friends here, and naturally found his way in a very short time to the card room. One night he participated in a game where the stakes were pretty big. He won constantly. Among other men sitting at the table was that experienced and the country has puffered an accountry in grant and relating that this combination is the mixture of equal weights of sulphate of copper and lime, used as a solution in water, and the distinguished chemist gives it as his opinion that this combination is the most efficient one known for both proventing and arresting the disease. His conclusions have been confirmed by experiments made in many countries and with every imaginable variety of soils.

It is now stated that this solution is just as efficacious for the prevention and cure of rotation and

ting at the table was that experienced and accomplished card player, James V. Parker, and Mr. Frederick Schenck. The game did not break up until 4 or 5 o'clock in the norning and at that time Cumming was a winner to a very large amount.

When the party separated it was taken for granted on all sides that they would reassemble in the evening and continue the game. The party did reassemble, with the exception of Sir William Gordon-Cumming. Some casual inquiries were instituted, prompted by surprise that he did not appear and give his associates of the green cloth an opportunity to secure their revenge, and it was learned, with what amazement it may be imagined, that he had that afternoon sailed for England. He had given no previous notice of such intention, and his sudden departure, which, because of its suddenness, became instantly suspicious, has never been forgotten by the card players whose money was thus whisked away to England.

# USE OF TOBACCO AND BRANDY.

Alphonse Daudet's Opinion Called Out by Tolstoi's Recent Denunciation. In writing of Tolstoi's opinions of to-

bacco and alcohol, M. Alphonse Daudet to the effect of color, and a record which has cohol is folly; but after dinner nothing is so good as a good pipe taken with one or two little glasses of excellent brandy. As for myself, I have never sought, and I never shall seek, alcohol as a stimulant for work. When it happened to make me drank when I was a young man I was incapable of writing or conceiving a line. In return, I have smoked a great deal while working, and the sistinctory, that the authorities of the second is of experiments in this direction, by the directors of the Milan Insana Asylum, is most interesting. A melancholy patient was placed in a flood of rosy light, and in 19 hours he improved perceptibly. In 24 he called for food, although for many cutting; rose the most cheering; and red the most exciting to patients generally. smoked a great deal while working, and the more I smoked the better I worked. I have never noticed that tobacco was injurious.

AN EMPEROR'S IDEA OF WOMEN. Talent for Jam Making With Kaiser Wil iam is a Prime Requisite.

New York Times.] The Emperor of Germany does not take at all kindly to women of literary or learned of opinion that the scenery of this country proclivities, and is said to have once remarked: "That for his part he preferred a lady with a talent for making jams to one who had an aptitude for discussing the Constitution." Now, if his imperial Majesty will come over to America he will find a large number of ladies who can not only intelligently discuss the Constitution, Germany and America het constitution, Germany and America het constitution, Germany and America het constitution and the make trailed man or American, but can also make truly delicious jams. It is evident this young Hohenzollern does not appreciate the satility of the fin du siecle woman!

The extent to which a casual discovery may affect the revenue of a country has just been illustrated in Italy, where lignite, distilled according to a new method, has been experimentally used instead of coal for railway work. The experiments were made on a very heavy gradient, and only one engine was employed for the trip, instead of two, as usual, although an excessively large load of freight and passengers was carried. There was no unpleasant smell, and the consumption of lignite was small. The trial was most satisfactory, and it indicates the probability of lignite coming into general use for household, as well as for industrial purposes. The great importance attached to this subject by Italian manufacturers may be easily understood from the fact that Italy produces no coal, while it imports about 5,000,000 tons of coal yearly from abroad, at a cost of over \$25,000,000. been illustrated in Italy, where lignite, die

For Cool Traveling.

Another improved apparatus for rallway carriages will be welcomed by summer trav-elers. This apparatus provides for the protransfer to the rapid transit cars and be carried along the romantic shores of the Narrows to South Beach, the lower end of the island. Here are pavilions and all sorts of amusements, sea bathing, etc., the same as you can get at Coney Island, though with-

A Prominent Physician Says It Beats All Modern Gymnastics.

MODERATION IN ATHLETIC WORK.

Lignite, Distilled on a New Plan. Used

USE OF COLORS IN CURING INSANE

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Instead of Coal in Italy.

Physical culture is one of the fads of the day, and as such stands in danger of being rdone. It has been pointed out that in rapid development of the recent craze for thletics in America, two things of grave importance have been overlooked by both men and women. The first is that in England, where every little boy rides and runs and playscricket and tennis, and every girl, from the Princess' daughter down, has systematically walked and ridden and played outdoor games in all kinds of weather from babyhood, there is less danger from a high degree of athletic effort than here, where entirely untrained and soft muscles are put to the sharp and often fatal test of powerful and concentrated effort without previous discipline. The other is that the real value of athletic training is its effect upon the success of all endeavor in life, and in so far as it becomes the end instead of the means, it is to be condemned.

Many of our masters and teachers forget that a trained brain, a trained digestion and trained nerves are the basis of athletic power and health, and the too common result is the man with sinewy muscles hardened at the expense of impoverished vitality, and the woman with a disarranged organism, through too vigorous exercise. Americans are naturally keen and impetuous, and they are carrying these qualities into athletics to their serious injury. He would be a true philanthropist, who would just now urge upon them the necessity of moderation and common sense in this matter, and impress on them, that they must exercise according to their previous training and their actual physical powers of endurance, and not according to any arbitrary athletic standard.

One of the most noted physicians of New York insists that no exercise in the gymnasium is so perfect and calls into play so many muscles at once as brisk walking in the open air, in upright easy position and loose clothing, and with some light burden in the hands, and it has been wisely said that five or six years of this sort of safe and ened at the expense of impoverished vital-

that five or six years of this sort of safe and

that five or six years of this sort of safe and salutary exercise would make an excellent basis for athletic improvement, especially among women, whose gymnastic work is apt to be erratic rather than regular or sustained, and taken without regard to dietetic and hygienic conditions. This principle has been recently inculcated with regard to schoolboys. Many boys are not attracted by boisterous games, and it seems hard that any sort of compulsion should be used to compel them to take part in them.

The Rev. T. A. Preston, in writing on this subject, shows with great force how much advantage the study of natural history might, in some instances, be substituted for baseball and football. Boys out for a field excursion actually take a great deal more exercise than they ever take at baseball, and the exercise is of a nature to give better permanent results, to say nothing of the other advantages of such a form of recreation.

### A Remedy for Rot.

Various remedies have from time to time been tried for the rot from which the potato and tomato crops suffer so severely. M. Thieupont, of Brussels, has for some years been experimenting on a cure for the phylloxers, which has so ravaged certain districts in France and Germany, as to have thrown the vineyards out of cultivation. M.

prevention of the potato blight, from which that country has suffered so severely.

# A New Use for Draught,

A common source of cold and discomfort in winter is the drauhgt from the bottom of shrunken or badly fitting door. A simple device has been brought out by which these currents of air can be so diverted as to be jecting from the bottom of the door, and fitted at one and with a curved piece of wood which comes against the jamb on closing the door, and presses a felt facing close to the door, and presses a felf facing close to the floor. On opening the door, an india rubber spring draws the bottom of the slab toward the door and so clears the carpet. The bottom edge of the slab being lined with felt, is absolutely draught-tight. On the door being shut, the air which rushes in strikes against the slab is turned upward and goes to the top of the room. In this way, the draught under the door, which was before a constant menace to the health of the occupants of the room, becomes a post-tive advantage in promoting the thorough ventilation of the apartment.

It is well known that colors have great influence on the moods of some persons, especially those of sensitive temperament. Insane persons are exceptionally susceptible "Doubtless abuse of tobacco and al- just been made, of experiments in this direc-

The results obtained were so uniform and so satisfactory, that the authorities of the asylum have decided to adopt a systematic course of color treatment for the immates of the asylum. In future, every apartment in the building will be furnished in colors especially calculated to improve the condition of the patient.

New Style of Observatory, A novel style of observatory has been de-

vised by an ingenious Manitoban, who is is such that passengers on a railroad ought to have better facilities for seeing it. Three or four sections of a car roof are raised to a height of 12 to 18 inches above the ordinary level, forming a sort of "conning tower," the sides of which are glazed. Second-story seats are provided in these sections, where passengers can sit and enjoy the scenery in any direction. If perfectly heated and ven-tilated, such a car would be most desirable, but it is constitute whether the added which but it is a question whether the added weight in the upper part of the car would affect its safety, and whether the considerable motion in swinging round curves or running over rough track would not affect many travel-elers very unpleasantly.

An English Stair Tread.

An English invention, which suggests the fact that elevators are not so much in requi-sition in England as in this country, is an "unwearable stair tread," which provides against wear and tear and prevents slipping. The stair tread is a combination of chilled steel and lead, run in alternate layers. The lead insures a firm foothold and the steel makes the tread practically ever-lasting. This is an excellent invention, and, while the demand for it may be subject to certain pointed restrictions, there are many conditions under which it will prove of the greatest service.

Care of Linoleum. Olleloth in various forms has become such

a common article of domestic use that a hint to its care is opportune. Many people are unaware that oilcloths, and especially linoleum, should never be scrubbed with a hard brush. Neither should they be washed with hot water or soda. The best way is to use warm water and ordinary yellow soap and wipe thoroughly dry. An occasional rub-bing over with a mixture of linseed oil and vinegar, after they have been well-c is advisable, or they can be consi brightened by a simple application